

FRANCE'S GREAT POET DEAD

Victor Hugo, the Aged Litterateur, Breathes His Last at Paris After a Painful Illness.

He Declines Spiritual Consolation—A Sketch of the Great Poet's Life-Work.

Victor Hugo is dead. The word-painter who, as poet, dramatist, and novelist, electrified the world, passed away at his home in Paris at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 22, at the ripe age of 83 years and 3 months. There are all sorts of reports as to his last hours. One story is to the effect that he suffered hours of agony before the end came. This is no doubt magnified greatly in certain quarters from the fact that he refused spiritual consolation at the close. Paris dispatches give the following particulars of the last hours of the immortal poet:

Victor Hugo's condition had grown so manifestly worse that his death was regarded as certain to take place within a few hours. When this fact became known Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, sent specially to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic Church. M. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law, replied for M. Hugo, declining with thanks the Archbishop's tender, saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest." His last words were "Adieu, Jeanne, adieu," addressed to his favorite granddaughter.

The scenes in Paris following the death of Victor Hugo remind the observer forcibly of the night of Dec. 31, 1892, when Leon Gambetta had just died. The streets and cafes are filled with groups discussing the sad event, and many persons are wearing the little mourning badges with a photographic portrait of the dead poet in the center, which are already for sale by the thousand.

In the Senate, M. Leroyer delivered a eulogy on M. Hugo. The speaker said that for the past sixty years Victor Hugo had been the admiration of France and of the world. He had now entered immortality. His glory belongs to no party, but to all men.

Prime Minister Brisson delivered a eulogy in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the whole nation mourned the loss of Victor Hugo, and moved that the funeral of the poet be conducted at the state's expense. The motion was greeted with applause.

It is proposed to inter the poet's remains in the Pantheon, and that the day of the funeral be declared a day of national mourning, on which all the Government offices, the schools, and the theaters shall be closed.

The poet was laid to rest upon his death-bed by Bonnat, the painter, who will transfer to canvas the impression taken. The sculptor Dalon took a cast of his face. Nadar took a photograph. Glazie made another sketch. When his death was announced there was a great rush of reporters to the house, and the servants were obliged to repel them. Lockroy closed the front door, leaving the table in the street for visiting cards. The body was embalmed, and immense quantities of flowers were brought to the residence. Mme. Bernhardt, dressed completely in white, brought with her an immense crown of white roses. Deputations from the municipal government and from Parliament offered their condolences.

It is reported that M. Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France, and that he left it to the Republic to select a burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of the funeral. Half his fortune, 4,000,000 francs, was bequeathed by Hugo to his daughter Adele, who is in a lunatic asylum. It was Hugo's wish that his heirs and executors should hereafter join in building a lunatic asylum.

The clerical papers denounce Lockroy for withholding from Victor Hugo the message from Cardinal Guibert offering to attend the death.

Biographical.

The following brief sketch of this intellectual giant's life-work will afford the reader some idea of the immense activity of his career of more than four-score years:

Victor Marie Hugo was born at Besancon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besancon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples before he was 5 years old. In 1809 he returned to France and resided at his father's estate at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales "Hans of Iceland" and "Bug Jargal" were written about this time. In 1825 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which established a change in his literary and political opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," which attracted interest of which secured an immense success. Victor Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in the "Hernani," first played at the Theatre Francaise Feb. 26, 1830, and which caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a cause of complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "as to matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the revolution of July, 1830, his "Marianne de Lorne," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi d'Amour" was performed at the Theatre Francaise in January, 1832, and the drama "Hernani" was produced by the Government. After publishing a number of dramatic pieces of various merit he was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was elected a peer of France by Louis Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. In 1852 Victor Hugo went into exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grévy: "Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear Victor Hugo. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then went to Brussels, but the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the section of the little town of Vianden, in Luxembourg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Ferre, Rossel, and the other Communists to no effect. At the next elections he was defeated by M. Vautrin. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire "Napoleon le Petit" appeared in Brussels in 1852; "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations" at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in English under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," a book the Roman Catholic clergy never forgave him for. His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhymed work on Shakespeare, not likely to do him any reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme Qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo was a prolific writer, the principal of his works being "Claude Gueux," a tale; "L'oeuvre de Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and "Marianne de Lorne," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels. His most recent work is "La Légende des Siècles," new series; "Histoire d'un Crime," being an account of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon; "Le Pape," a poem; "Le Pitié Suprême," a poem; "Religion et Religion," a poem, which, beginning like "Les Châtiments," in a tone of comedy and irony, reviews creeds and systems, passes from catholicism to nihilism, and concludes with an affirmation of a theism without "catchwords, horrors, and grammar." "Les quatre vents de l'Esprit," 1881, poems; and "Torquemada," a dramatic poem, 1882.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Professor Odium Plunges from Brooklyn Bridge to the Waters of East River, and Is Taken Out Dead.

[New York telegram.]

A cab left the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up and two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top a bridge policeman came toward them brandishing his club and ordering them to "get down out of that." While he was talking with the young man a covered wagon containing Prof. E. Odium and a companion stopped about 100 feet behind the cab, quickly divesting himself of the blue flannel in which he was dressed. Prof. Odium, clad in a red shirt and trousers, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, poisoning himself for a moment, he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river, far below him. The people on the bridge sent up a cry of horror when they saw the Professor prepare to plunge off the bridge into the river, 135 feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had now been directed from the two men, rushed toward the Professor. Before he had gone a dozen feet Prof. Odium, without a moment's hesitation, had leaped out from the railway and into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with club men and reporters. Boyton stood near the prow, anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Professor Odium's body was seen to leave the railing, Harry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop-watch, which he held in his hand in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred feet the Professor came down all right, feet foremost; he shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger, Professor Odium brought down his hand with a warlike motion to aid him in recovering his balance; the movement was, however, made too late, his body had now turned so far it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides as if torn with a shell, Prof. Odium's body a ruck the water on one side, and sank out of sight. A rowboat soon came to the rescue, and Prof. Odium was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the Professor opened. "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First-class, my boy," responded Boyton, "you'll be all right in a little while; but he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips."

The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the Professor, and then, after breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating, and he was pronounced dead.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.

The New Minister to Russia.



George Van Ness Lothrop was born at Easton, Bristol County, Conn., August 8, 1817. His early years were spent on his father's farm. Graduating from Brown University in 1838, he entered the law school of Harvard University, but in 1839 removed on account of ill-health to Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, Mich., where his brother, the Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, had a large farm. After restoring his health he went to Detroit in 1843 and resumed the study of law, beginning practice in 1844 as a partner of D. Bethune Duffield, under the firm name of Lothrop & Duffield, which continued until 1856. In April, 1848, he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Michigan and held the office until January, 1851. He has two or three times received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the Michigan State Legislature for United States Senator. He was a member of the Michigan State Constitutional Convention of 1867. For twenty-five years he was general attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad. From the time of his entrance upon active professional life Mr. Lothrop has enjoyed a wide celebrity throughout Michigan as a lawyer and politician, and a cultured, courteous, and popular gentleman of the old school. For many years he has been considered the most prominent lawyer and orator of Michigan, and the fact was tacitly recognized that if the Democratic party ever came into power he would be given one of the best positions. Mr. Lothrop led the Michigan delegation at the Charleston National Convention in 1860, and really headed the Douglas sentiment in that body. During the war he gave cordial support to all just and necessary measures of the Government.

Mutilated National Bank Notes.

[Washington special.]

Treasurer Jordan has made a slight change in the working of the national bank redemption agency, which will result in some reduction of expenses—how much remains to be seen. The Treasurer of the United States is authorized by law to redeem mutilated national bank currency. It has been customary to construe the word "mutilated" liberally, and bills not mutilated but considerably worn have been sent to the Treasury, new bills returned, and the old ones destroyed. Mr. Jordan construes the law more strictly. National banks have been asked to send in only really mutilated bills, and when bills that are still serviceable are sent in new bills will be issued in their places, but the old bills are to be paid out by the Treasury. It is not expected that this will make much difference in the redemption agency, but it will probably reduce the amount of work required of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but it will be some time before this result becomes apparent. This policy is the reverse of that pursued by the Bank of England, which never pays out the same note twice, no matter how good its condition may be. Mr. Jordan's action is based on the belief that the law does not authorize the retirement and destruction of bills that are still serviceable.



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most varied elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medicine, chronic diseases have ceased to be mysterious signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

itis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications. We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisis, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstructed Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very often and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine in our consideration of cases with reference to correct diagnosis, in our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and hence have been successful in wisely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES.

It includes numerous testimonials from urinary Diseases. Send for mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURE.

ing false passages, urinary fistule, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study. Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease, by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science, and it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner right in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," By R. V. Pierce, M.D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, enclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

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OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILE TUMORS.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles, which will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

Hernia (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the least, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.

RUPTURE.

There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies of a strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associated organs.

CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken. Can any sufferer ask for greater relief than these?

Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. On a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is necessary.

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write them.

An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the many powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to care the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.