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GENERAL NOTES.

D. RAFAEL SALDIVAR.

President D. Rafael Zaldivar of San Salvador has been compelled to flee the country. It will be remembered that he attempted to establish a dictatorship over the Central American Republics which Barrios had failed to do. Don Rafael Zaldivar Lazo was born in 1834 and was by profession a physician. In 1869 however, he turned his attention to politics and was elected to the House of Representatives, and afterwards to the San Salvadorian Senate. In 1876 he was made President, and was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1884. He is said to have been assisted greatly by the late Gen. Barrios in his political advances. Like the dead director Zaldivar is said to be very wealthy, but with commendable foresight invested his money in foreign securities. Thus his property remains unaffected by his political reverses. Barrios had his wealth similarly invested and upon his death his widow was left with the neat sum of seven to ten millions of dollars.

TAKE warning women, Margaret Brooks of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for being a common scold.

THE war in Egypt having enormously increased the price of gum arabic, so largely used for confectionery and used in many of the arts, there is a search for substitutes. It is said that a substitute for confectionery, which is equal to gum arabic in all qualities and superior in flavor, has been found in the gum which exudes from peach and plum trees. This may be cheaply gathered by children. After purification, its native flavor can be readily restored in enough of it may be left to give a pleasant suggestion to the palate. It is said that confectioners who have tried this substitute are highly satisfied with the results of their experiment, which promises to add a new and increasingly valuable product from American orchards.

A REPORT is in circulation that a number of leading Mormons are endeavoring to sell out their possession in Utah with a view to emigrating to Mexico. The story is improbable, but if true would indicate a depth of depravity which the mere suppression of polygamy would not warrant. Moreover if the Mormons should emigrate to Mexico, that country would suppress polygamy even more rigorously than would the United States; and it would also suppress the political domination of the Mormon priesthood. If the Mormon leaders contemplate a whole sale emigration, there is no country on the American continent where they can find refuge without abandoning many of their practices and most of their power. Their only chance to retain these is to take possession of some of the islands in the remote Pacific. But emigration will mean a vast and bitter sacrifice of home, property and members; hence such a movement can only be a last and desperate resort.

A popular novelist of the day deplores the lack of heroism on the part of the young men of to-day, and laments the fact that our young men are rapidly becoming a generation of weaklings, utterly unfit for acts of bravery requiring nerve and skill. That there may be some truth in this statement, we grant, but there are brave men in the lowly walks of life whose names will be written by the recording angel with the holy martyrs of the past ages An instance of heroism is mentioned in connection with the recent fire in Cincinnati, rarely equalled in the annals of brave deeds. With no thought of himself a young man sprang into the burning building, and succeeded in saving the lives of several of the fire imprisoned girls. He turned to save himself, but his way was barred by flames, and he perished. Never was a braver act recorded, and no more enduring monument does he need to perpetuate his memory in the hearts of the people of Cincinnati. The saddened hearts of mourning friends are comforted by the knowledge that a brave heart and willing hands sought to save their loved ones.

A man named McComb of Wellington, Ont., jumped over the precipice at Niagara the other day, and was instantly killed.

Jay Gould's new steam launch, which is intended as a companion to the Atlanta, has attained fifteen miles an hour, a speed never before reached by a yacht of her size. She is nearly 26 feet in length and 7½ feet beam. Her cost was over $30,000.

GENERAL GRANT's condition scarcely encourages the hope that he will long survive. The continued irritation in his throat gives him much trouble at times and is ominous. The state of his general health varies from day to day in a marked degree, indicating that his physical endurance depends much upon his courage, which rises and falls as differing mental conditions, cheerful and depressing, affect the sufferer. The hope of completing his book, and thus leaving his family well provided for, has undoubtedly done more than anything else to stimulate the energies of the Old Commander and keep him up amid all his discouragements.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CASHMERE.

Other Foreign News.

A dispatch received from Calcutta on the 3d inst. says: Reports of a fearful earthquake in Cashmere have just been received. Since Sunday terrible destructive shocks have occurred at intervals of about 10 minutes. The loss of life is enormous, but is at present unknown. The cavalry barracks at Serinagar, the capital of Cashmere, have been destroyed. Fifty of the inmates were killed outright, and a great number wounded. One part of the city has been almost destroyed. Many other towns and villages of people are supposed to buried in the ruins. Definite information is unattainable, as the telegraph wires are down. The survivors having become panic-stricken and fled. The river which flows through Serinagar, as well as the lake of Cashmere, is crowded with people, which are packed with refugees. Many others have sought shelter in hastily erected huts and tents outside the walls. Hundreds of cattle are killed. The loss of life and destruction of property is enormous. The distress which must follow the disaster will be greatly increased by the fact that the intelligence of the disaster has reached the outside world only by means of last accounts the appeals for assistance. Although the shocks have ceased, they are continued unabated, and the complete destruction of the city of Serinagar was imminent.

State Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian.

An investigation for vicious, criminal and vagrant girls, from the ages of 7 to 17 years at the State Industrial Home for Girls, and instituted in accordance with the Board of Control for Public Institutions, has been made and the report of the Board. This is the only institution of the kind in the State. The Board of Control have charged a monthly board bill of $3 for each of the girls, and the expense of the home for the last year has amounted to $3,000 more than the total receipts, or an average of sixty-four cents per day for each inmate. The report is a prime editorial and reformatory institution, and the Board of Control, in its report, has added a lesson on the subject are unequivocal. It is absolutely understood the institution, discipline and management of the institution, individual training, necessary. Miss Hall presiding over the home, is a lady of high character, and has shown herself a competent and successful manager. The report shows the institution to be in a good condition, and in a prosperous state. The number of inmates in 1881 and 1882, respectively, was 105 and 120, and the average number of inmates for the year 1882 was 110. The average number of inmates at the Industrial School for Boys, at Lansing, was 1,000 in 1882, and 1,100 in 1883. The average number of inmates at the Michigan Reform School for Girls, at Ionia, was 100 in 1882, and 110 in 1883. The average number of inmates at the Industrial Home for Girls, at Adrian, was 110 in 1882, and 120 in 1883. The average number of inmates at the Michigan Reform School for Girls, at Ionia, was 100 in 1882, and 110 in 1883. The average number of inmates at the Industrial Home for Girls, at Adrian, was 110 in 1882, and 120 in 1883. The average number of inmates at the Industrial School for Boys, at Lansing, was 1,000 in 1882, and 1,100