

own personal work, each member made collections of money and of every available thing for the soldiers. Families denied themselves butter, and sugar, and jellies, and luxuries of all sorts that they might contribute more for the army and the Union. Every possible means of raising money and supplies was resorted to, and finally, the usual resource of women when money is needed for any benevolent enterprise—fairs were instituted. From these in different parts of the country millions of dollars were realized for the benefit of the soldiers. In our own Sanitary Fair, here at home, somewhere about \$300,000 was realized. It requires no argument to show that these fairs represented an enormous amount of work by women. And yet in the history of the Sanitary Commission the women who originated the movement and carried it on so laboriously receive but small honor and scanty mention. Pittsburgh—if we remember correctly,—not having the book at hand—gets no credit whatever.

Jefferson Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," dedicates his book to the "Women of the Confederacy," and extols their virtues, their untiring labors and devoted patriotism as shown by their services in the war, but we fail to remember any writer of equal note and rank, who awards so much credit to the women of the Union. In General Grant's memoirs he gives warm testimony to the ladies of Gettysburg, who, he says, was quite as patriotic as the men. They sent their first company into the field fully uniformed. And, as he tells us, they subscribed the money, bought the material, hired tailors to cut out the garments and made them themselves. All over the Union the same untiring energy, the same fervid patriotism, the same self-sacrificing devotion was shown, and yet their services have never been recognized. No women are pensioned for services during the rebellion. Their heroism is not recorded in history for the benefit and example of the children of the Commonwealth. Men demand recognition and recompense. Women submit to be forgotten.

Last week the wills of two prominent men were recorded which showed—that the men making them recognized the injustice of the law toward married women, and therefore by their last will and testament they showed their full trust in the sense and judgment of their wives, their entire confidence in their doing what was fair and right, their loving devotion and abiding faith in those companies who had shared their joys and sorrows and loved, honored and cherished them until death did them part. J. J. Gillespie, who was noted for his honor and probity; prominent by reason of his high virtues and nobility of character, loved for his goodness and benevolence, left his entire estate to his wife, thus marking his love and devotion to her, and his high estimation of her character. No "third" for her, no scant measure of the law for her, no implied doubt that she would deal unfairly with her children, no appraising of the household effects, no breaking up of the home and doling out of the use of a third of the estate to her, as under the law, but a full, free recognition of her right as an equal partner, her ability to manage, her power to judge, and her desire to do right. The high honor and respect in which Mr. Gillespie has always been held by his fellow citizens will be heightened and deepened by this evidence of his strict sense of justice and loving consideration.

Reverend Daniel E. Nevin, of Sewickley, whose unsullied character, high intelligence and noble virtues gave him high rank with the best and purest of mankind, also left his entire estate to his wife, expressing his full confidence that she would manage it for the best interests of the children. Thus testifying to the world that she was worthy of all trust, and that he recognized the propriety of his wife possessing the same right in their mutual estate to which he would himself be entitled under like circumstances.

Had these two noble men and good citizens not so devised the family property, the law would have stepped in, the furniture and effects would have been subjected to the verdict of the appraiser, the value of the property would have been estimated, and the use or income of a "third" would have been assigned to the widow. If this should break up the home, what would the law care? If this should not suffice for the support of the widow, the law says she shall have no more, and moreover convey the idea that a mother cannot be trusted with the interests of her children.

No honest, good man will deny that the law should be the same for women as for men, that there should be no discrimination in favor of the latter, hence when a man wishes to save his wife from the injustice of the law, in its discrimination against women, he makes a will to protect her just as did Dr. Nevin and Mr. Gillespie and many others. Very many men have an idea that "the law makes a good enough will for them," but if they would take thought and consider and put themselves in her place they would demand the passage of a law which would make such manifest unfairness impossible—a law that they would think good enough for them if it applied to themselves.

BESSIE BRAMBLE.

THE CARP NO GOOD.

A Coarse Uninteresting, Shiny Fish, *Worth* to the Hog in Its Habits.

[Interview in New York Mail and Express.]  
 "The carp is no good here. It is a fair substitute for fish in land-locked European countries, where they can't get prime food fish, but in this country, where the poorest man may buy succulent halibut and sturgeon steak, good codfish and salmon, and all the lesser fry of mackerel, perch, flounders and bass, he is not going to touch such a coarse, uninteresting, shiny fish as the German carp. The carp is the aquatic pig. It resembles the porker in all its habits and even its appearance as much as a thing of fins and scales can resemble a pachyderm. Both are slothful, both luxuriate in refuse, and both are uninteresting and stupid. The hog, however, is superior to the carp, for his flesh is succulent and affords a mine of wealth. Carp culture is a success in this country as far as propagation goes; the water of a mud-pond will grow stiff with the things. But what is the use of raising a fish that won't sell? Even the Germans, who in fatherland dote on carp because they don't know any better, won't eat them here."

For Woods and Hills.

[Boston Herald.]  
 Clothing for camping out, or, indeed, for any of this country life, should be of the heaviest and plainest material. Shoes should have thick soles, to prevent the feet from being bruised on small stones, and they should also be provided with low, square heels, by reason of the tendency of ankles to wrench themselves on roots and rocks. The lady who ventures into the woods with high heels and thin soles is likely to regret it before she comes out again. Strong corduroy is the best of fabrics for coats, trousers and dresses. It stands the wear and tear most durably, and it puzzles the penetrating mosquito in a way that is joyous to behold. Ladies who go in for camping out should provide themselves always with leggings, as well as gowns, made of this material. They will be found comfortably warm o' nights, they will stave off insects, and they will enable the wearing of shortened skirts.

Georgia's Convict System.

Correspondence Washington Star.

LIGHT ON MEX.

How the Poor Majority is Ground I the Rich Minority.

PRESIDENTS MADE BY A SELEC

How Gonzales Pocketed the Surplus and Dr Lottery Prize.

DIAZ AFRAID OF THE REVOLUTIONAR

Very few people outside of the Republic of Mexico have the least conception of how Government affairs are run there. The inhabitants of Mexico—at least it is so called—number 10,000,000 souls, 8,000,000 Indians, uneducated and very poor. The large majority has no voice in any matter whatever, so the Government is controlled by the smaller, but so-called better class. My residence in Mexico of five months not give me ample time to see a thing personally, but I have the authority for all statements. Men who know to be honorable have given me a statement of facts which have never reached the public prints. The things missed the public press will astonish Americans who are used to the press; but the Mexican papers never utter one word against the Government or the people who are at their mercy. Men in position are more able than the tyrannical czar to make their life miserable. When this is finished the worst is told by half, so the reader can form an idea about the Government of Mexico.

President Diaz, according to all reports was a brave and untiring soldier, who valiantly for his beautiful country. Born of humble parents, his father a horse dealer, or something of that sort, he was ambitious, and gaining an education entered the field as an attorney-at-law though he mastered his profession, fame was gained on the battlefield. Diaz is undoubtedly a fine looking man, though he is called a half-breed, a mix of Indian and Spaniard. He is tall and built, with soldierly bearing. His eyes are polished, with the pleasing Spanish compelling one to think—while in his presence—that he could commit no wrong. The brilliancy of his eyes and hair is intended by the carmine of cheek and white brow, which, gossip says, are put there by hand of art. Diaz has been married first to an Indian woman, if I remember rightly, who left him with one child next to a daughter of the present Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Romero Rubio, is handsome, of the Spanish type, many years younger than the President, finely educated, speaking Spanish, English and French fluently. Mrs. Diaz has children, but is stepmother to the daughter and a son of the President. President, so far as rumor goes, follows in the footsteps of his countrymen, but more loves than one, and is really devoted to Mrs. Diaz.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

There are two political parties, a so-called Liberal and Conservative concern, but ask almost any man not in an official position he will hesitate and then explain there are really two parties; that he has forgotten their names, but he has voted, no use, &c. Juarez, who called Maximilian, while a good President in respects, planted the seeds of dishonor when he claimed the churches and the spoils therefrom. Every President since then has done what he could to excel in this line. When Diaz first took the presidency he had the confidence and respect of the people for his former conduct. Expected great things of him, but in a short time was given less and less credit, the people again realized that their had not yet been found. When he drew near a close, his first bite was long for more, and he made a contract with Manuel Gonzales to give him the Presidency if he would return it at the end of his term, as the laws of Mexico do not permit a President to be his own successor, but the expiration of another term (four years) he can again fill the position.

The constitution of Mexico is said to be a copy of the United States; but in the way of freedom and liberty subjects, that of the United States; but only on paper. It is a Republic on name, being in reality the worst monarchy existence. Its subjects know nothing of the delights of a Presidential campaign. They are men of a voting age, but they never indulged in this manly pursuit, even our women are hankering after two candidates are nominated for the presidency, but the organized ring allows members—whoever has the most power say who shall be President. They say though they are not known to do so, think it saves trouble, time and expense at first, "This is the President," a go to the trouble of having a whole come forward and cast the votes, as the people in drunken suspense for 48 hours while the managers miscount the ballots then issue bulletins stating that the put in their man. Then the self-appointed names all the Governors, provides with them the naming of the Secretary. This is the ballot in Mexico.

Senator Manuel Gonzales readily accepted Diaz's proposition and stepped into the presidency. He had also been a loyal subject and was as handsome as Diaz, though years his senior. Gonzales is a bravely powerful built, but was so unfortunate to lose his right arm in battle. He however, learned to write with his left hand, in a large, scrawling style. He has a leg from whom, however, he is separated. He was filling the Presidential chair made a trip through the United States gained some notoriety by being put in the Palmer House because he would not pay bills contracted there. The strength of being the wife of the President of Mexico. On her return to the land of the Aztecs, she found the law could not touch the Czar Gonzales was living like a King, nor could she divorce, as Mexico does not sanction luxuries. She started a sewing establishment, but it is said that she is living in poverty, and, like all Mexican women, the door to the way of gaining an honest livelihood barred against her because of her husband's position.

Their alliance consists of two sons, Captains in the army—Manuel, 27 years and Fernando, 25—fine looking and educated. The latter is said to be quiet and his mother. It is reported that Manuel Gonzales and Miss Diaz, the only daughter of the President, are to be married.

ARRANT COWARDS.

Gonzales while in power issued millions of dollars worth of nickel money which the people refused to accept. One day he was being driven from the palace in an open carriage, he was surrounded by a mob who threw bags of the coin on him, others cried out for his life. The driver, who, by the way, was at that time the negro in the City of Mexico—fiercely those who had stopped his team and driven by main force their efforts to unseat him wanted to drive the fine blooded horse over the angry, howling mob, but Gonzales calmly told him to desist, and then, with his hand, descended from the carriage, the people what they wanted, swore at them and commanded them to disperse. The effect was astonishing. Witho