

increased. The minimum wages in all branches except the local freight service fell short of the scale asked by the engineers. In addition to prescribing general rates the commission prescribed uniform improved rules of service. In response to complaints from the railway managers that they could pay no higher wages without increased revenues the managers were advised that the employes must have fair wages, and if revenues are inadequate to meet this requirement the remedy must be sought through higher rates. Noting that the railways must obey the regulation of national and state commissions, the arbitration board suggested the creation of federal and state wage commissions which shall exercise functions regarding railway labor analogous to those exercised in regard to capital by the existing public service commissions. This suggestion was vigorously dissented from by Mr. Morrissey, who saw in it the principle of compulsory arbitration. The arbitration award was made by a commission made up of Prof. Charles R. Van Hise, of Madison, Wis., chairman; Oscar S. Straus, late candidate for governor of New York on the "industrial justice" ticket; Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews; Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, and Otto M. Eidlitz, of New York, all appointed by the chief justice of the United States supreme court; the United States commissioner of labor; the presiding judge of the commerce court; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and P. H. Morrissey, representing the engineers. The verdict of such a high class tribunal is certain to carry weight with the public. While the effect of the award will be a material increase in railway operating expenses, it seems to dispose for the present of the probability of another general increase of railway wages.

On the southern army, he was arrested in Saline county for being within union lines with a confederate commission and tried in St. Louis, being convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was approved by President Lincoln, and, while awaiting his execution, he with others tunneled out under the walls of the old Gratiot street prison and escaped, rejoining his command in Arkansas. To the day of his death he kept framed in his room a clipping from the St. Louis Republican, now the Republic, an account of his trial, conviction and death sentence. He was seventy-nine years old. Congressman Dickinson will deliver the funeral address."

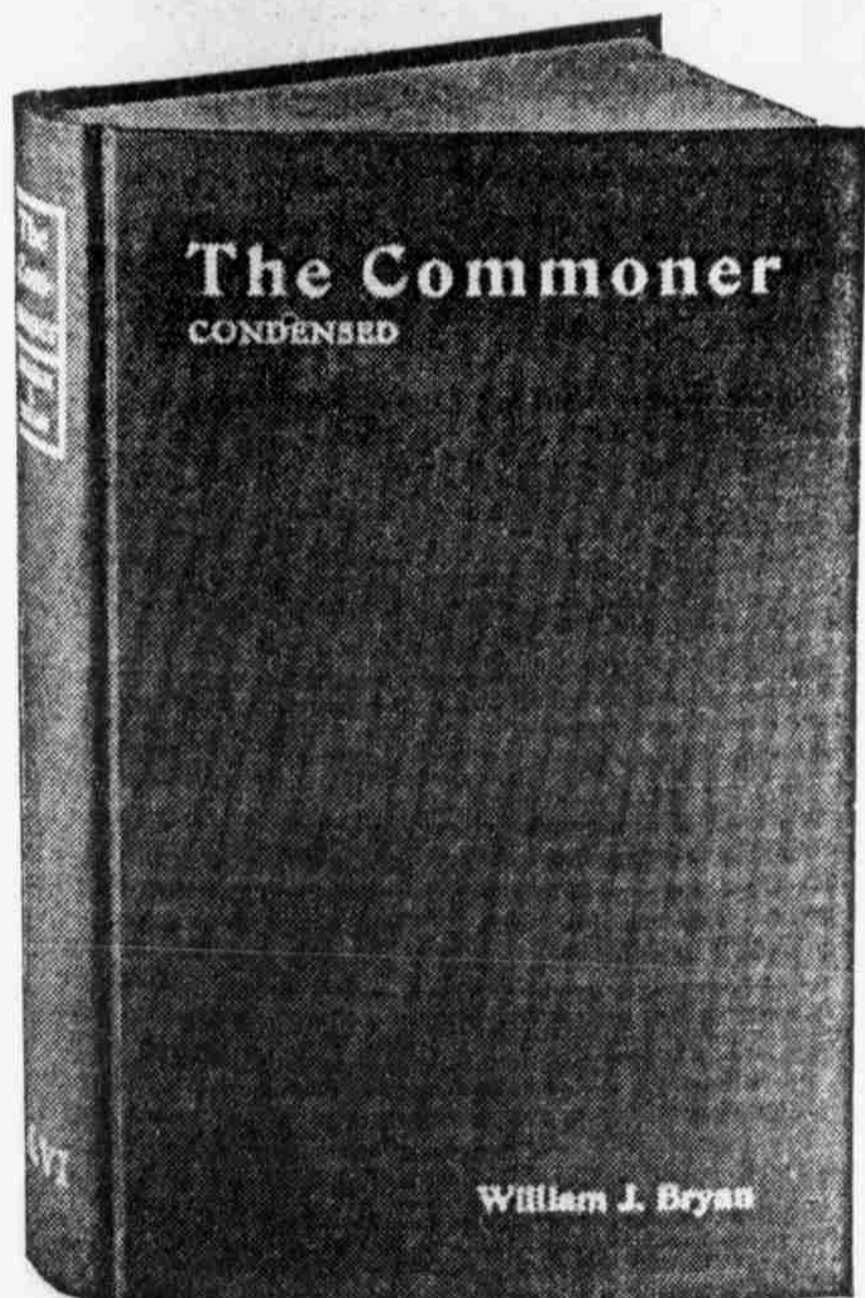
PARCELS POST regulations have been finally approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The Washington correspondent for the New York World says: Under the regulations as drawn, practically all farm and factory products will be admitted to the parcels post under the general limitations as to size and weight. All matter now third class will not be permitted in the parcels post mails. The third class includes books, circulars and all printed matter. Its debarment from the parcels post will make this class of matter pay a much higher rate than ordinary merchandise. Under previous classifications, all matter tending to have an educational value has been favored in the mails. Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be permitted in the parcels post mails under regulations as to size and weight applicable to other parcels post packages, but at the rate of postage of one cent for two ounces or fraction, thereof, regardless of distance. Distinctive parcels post stamps must be used on all fourth class matter, including that weighing four ounces and less. Such matter bearing ordinary postage stamps will be treated as held for postage. A parcel not more than three feet six inches in length may measure as much as two feet six inches in girth or around its thickest part. A shorter parcel may be thicker, thus: If it measures no more than three feet in length it may measure as much as three feet in girth or around its thickest part. Measurements will be

made by means of a six-foot tape line furnished to postmasters by the department. So much of the tape as is not used in measuring the length is the measure of the maximum girth permissible. Parcels will be mailable only at post-offices, branch post-offices, lettered and local named stations and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster, or when presented to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. All parcels must bear the return card of the sender, otherwise they will not be accepted for mailing. Parcels will be delivered at all free delivery offices and to patrons residing on rural and star routes; they may be registered and may be accorded special delivery service on payment of the usual fees, and they may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to their actual value, but not to exceed \$25, on payment of a fee of five cents.

AN unusual ante-nuptial agreement is recorded at St. Louis. A St. Louis dispatch to the New York World tells the story in this way. The parties to the agreement were Louis Yahlem, and Ray Eckert: "The first clause in the agreement is that Yahlem will pay his bride \$100 in cash at the time of the marriage. Without conditions of any kind he agrees to bequeath to his bride in his last will \$500. In case they live together as husband and wife for two years he will will to her \$1,000, including the \$500 in the previous clause. If they live together three years or longer he will bequeath to her one-sixth of his estate, including the \$1,000. It is further agreed that the wife shall have no right or claim, dower or otherwise, to share or participation in Yahlem's estate except as set out in the agreement. Yahlem waives all right to the estate of his bride, and it is agreed that either may sell or encumber property without the other's signature. No reason is assigned for this strange agreement which provides a sliding scale according to how long the wife decides to remain as the wife of Yahlem, nor is it stated at what date this strange agreement will really go into effect by the marriage of the contractors."

W. G. WATKINS, for many years a justice of the peace, at Clinton, Mo., was a captain in Shelby's brigade during the civil war, and was commissioned to recruit for the southern army. Captain Watkins died recently, and a writer in the St. Louis Republic says: "While Captain Watkins was engaged in obtaining re-

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