

The Blue Room

These laws were called blue laws, from being printed upon blue paper. They were the products of legislation of the early Congregationalists of New England. We give them below from the *Peru (Ind.) Republican*.

The territory now comprised of the State of Connecticut was formed originally of two colonies—Connecticut and New Haven. The colony of Connecticut

was printed by emigrants from Massachusetts and Windsor, 1636-8. The other one, styled by its founders the Dominion of New Haven, was formed by emigrants from England in 1636. The two colonies were united in 1655. The statutes copied below, from an ancient volume relating to the American colonies, were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," and being printed on blue paper, came to be known as the blue laws:

ENACTMENT.
The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.
From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.
The governor is amenable to the voice of the people.
The assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the governor, but shall

Conspiracy against this dominion shall be punishable with death.

Whosoever says there is power and jurisdiction above and over the dominion shall suffer death and loss of property.

Judges shall determine no controversy without jury.

No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to an Adomite or heretic.

If any person turns Quaker he shall be punished as a traitor and his lands

No priest shall abide in the dominion.
He shall be banished and suffer death on
his return.

Priests may be seized by any one with-
out a warrant.

No one shall cross a river on the Sab-
bath unless a regular authorized clergy-
man.

No one shall run or walk in his garden
elsewhere, except reverentially to and

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting days.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed a theft.

When it appears that the accused has

None shall buy or sell land without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to ar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks, or be whipped ten stripes.

Man stealers shall suffer death :
Whosoever wears clothes trimmed
with gold, silver or bone lace above one
hilling per yard, shall be presented by
the grand jurors, and selectmen shall tax
the offender £360, estate.
A debtor in prison, swearing he has
no estate, shall be let out and sold to
make satisfaction.
Whosoever sets fire in the woods and
burns a house, shall suffer death : and

Whosoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of \$14.
No one shall read common prayer books; keep Christmas or set days, eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and Jew's harp.
No gospel minister shall join people in a marriage. The magistrate only shall perform marriages.

When parents refuse, their children
convenient marriages, the magistrates
shall determine the point.
The selectmen, on finding children ig-
norant, may take them away from their
parents.
A man that strikes his wife shall pay
fine of £10.
A woman that strikes her husband
shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents—£5 penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male must have his hair cut round according to his rank.

A Parallel Case.

Yesterday a ragged, shivering, middle-aged man called at a house on Sibbey street and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out:

"Why don't you work for your food?"

"I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied.

"There's a place down town where you can sew wood and earn your dinner," she answered.

This seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with grave solemnity:

"Madam, let me state a parallel case. There is a place in heaven for you, but you don't want to die till you are driven right to it."

She pondered over his philosophy for a few seconds, and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf of bread and some meat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"As amber attracts a straw, so does beauty attract admiration." Quite true; but the strains of a brass band will pull a sick woman out of bed, and take the census of all the children on a street before the brass drummer strikes his first rest.

About Children.
However much one may condemn Col. Ingersoll's opinions relative to doctrinal beliefs, it must be admitted that his views concerning the government of children are well worth heeding. He says:

[illegible]

Hydrophobia From a Polarster.

A genuine case of hydrophobia resulted fatally in this city on Tuesday morning. The victim was William P. Heale, a seven-year-old son of John Heale, living at 188 Deering street. On the 16th of last December the boy was returning from school, when he came in contact with a pointer dog, which was playfully running against a fence. The dog jumped at the young man and made what was considered, at the time a very slight wound in the left ear just above the wrist—so slight that it was not deemed the occurrence worth till late at night. On Sunday evening he complained to his mother of a pain in his neck, and in the left side of his head over the ear. The pain increased during the night, and on Monday, when he was offered a drink of water and swallowed it, the pupils of the eyes dilated and a strange and painful sound was heard in his throat. Dr. Steel offered the boy a teaspoonful of water, and as he sneered his mouth the child shrunk from it; when the spoon was placed in his mouth he seized it in his teeth. He threw it strongly enough, in which he gave his mother a smart on the forehead. On the pillow, where he lay breathing heavily and expectorating unaturally, and with great frequency. An opiate was given but the relief was momentary, when spasms followed which seemed to give the boy the strength of a young giant. The physician suggested additional aid. Dr. Dyas was called in for consultation. He, on being diagnosed the case, agreed with Dr. Steel in the diagnosis he made. He recommended the continuance of the same treatment which was bromide of potassium and drate of chloral. This only gave temporary relief. The spasms returned with greater rapidity, and each one of a more furious and frightful character than the one preceding. He continued to grow worse, and at last the very marvellous strength that he had acquired, which were of the most terrific kind. He would jump from one side of the bed to the other with the rapidity of a reindeer, and his strength became untellable. The physicians retired Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, at one o'clock they were summoned again. But before they arrived the had passed away. The father related that for four or five previous to his death he was completely unmanageable. He had turned constantly and rapidly at head turned on a pivot; the second, gasping that of crop, kept on, and respiration was so powerful that body almost raised it from the bed. During all this time, the boy was seized, answering questions which he asked, and occasionally asking for water. At about seven o'clock in the morning he made a dash for the window toward the wall, tearing himself free from the grasp of his nurse, and died.

Chicago Times.

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Woman is weak. Remember it. Never give anything that will strengthen her, and especially avoid pleasing her. By pleasing her you encourage her thinking you married for love, and to have your, of all things, mended and washed.

When we consider how large a part of the working population in Great Britain is dependent for the means of subsistence upon the work derived from the production of coal and the various industries connected with it, the question whether these industries are becoming moribund shows signs of revival is scarcely of vital concern to the national prosperity. Reports have now come in from nearly all the mining districts, and having the operations of the past year, and we are bound to say that the state of things thus exhibited is as unpromising as possible.

It seems that the production of raw iron is being gradually abandoned in its former seats, owing to a concentration of the regions more favored from an economical point of view, notably from the district of Cleveland, where almost everywhere indicate any considerable gain. In general, however, the depression weighs heavily upon manufactured iron than on the output of furnaces in operation has much diminished, and the same may be said of Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, &c. The statistics further appear, indeed, not less than 390,000 tons of pig-iron were forwarded from the Cleveland works to Scotland in 1877, while larger quantities were also sent to other districts, since self-supporting, but no longer able to compete in the cheap reduction of iron ores. If the exports of wrought metal took place only from county after county, and were confined to England, there would be an ultimate gain; but, of course, in this economic system, all suffering on one side must be met by corresponding changes on the rest of a great industry is changed. But the truth is that the Cleveland region is sending large quantities of raw iron out of the country, and especially to Germany. The German foundrymen have learned that they can buy iron cheaper in Cleveland than they can make it at home, and afterward, by reason of the low rate of wages in their country, send back the manufactured articles to England, so defeating the British manufacturer's efforts to meet competition. The loss is that the English workers receive. The loss the whole price of the annual labor applied in fabrication, while Great Britain is daily tending to exchance its preeminent situation as a purveyor of manufactured iron for the relatively unprofitable role of a producer of raw metal. Even in Cleveland, where the conditions are so favorable, the delivery of manufactured articles has declined, and elsewhere the diminution is immense. To cite the single instance of Yorkshire, where the thirty-first-class companies were founded three between 1866 and 1876 for the purpose of working iron with an aggregate capital of nearly forty million dollars, but their shares, which a few years ago were much above par, are now offered at a discount of twenty per cent. Indeed, the naked fact that steel at present worth only about a third of its value in 1873 is sufficiently significant of the change which has prostrated the iron workers of Great Britain.

Since in England the fabrication of iron is in a veritable regime of the price of coal, it is not surprising that the coal-mines in a depressed condition, and as a matter of fact hardly all the mines of central and western England, and in South Wales, where the coal was almost exclusively employed in iron works, it has been found necessary to close the collieries. Of course, the privations and sufferings among the Welsh miners are horrible. At Cardiff the poorhouse is besieged, and the municipal authorities are constrained to extend employment for the unemployed miners. In the valley of Rhondda, the richest basin in all Wales, the mines are only worked two days in a week, yet each ton is said to entail a loss upon the owners of twelve to eighteen cents. At Cardiff, strings of wagons, loaded with coal, for which no buyers can be found, stretch, every day, over miles of railway. During the last nine months experts of the commodity have fallen off by a third, and at Cardiff, too, the prices of coal and Newport have sunk. English miners are presently paid, on the average, but a large part of the country, from \$1.20 to \$1.40 a week.

What is the cause of the paralysis which seems to have permanently smitten these two great industries? There is, of course, a general reason often pointed out, namely, the partial cessation of railway building throughout the civilized world. The fact is, that almost all these countries which could afford to build railways have done so. England, for instance, has constructed 16,000 miles, the United States four times as much, and other States in proportion to their resources and their needs. Steel rails, moreover, have been largely substituted for iron, which means an enormous reduction in the annual consumption for repairs. So, too, the displacement of wood by iron in shipbuilding—a transformation which seems to have been imposed—has caused a large part of the British merchant navy the opening of the Suez canal—is now well nigh completed. So much for the familiar explanation. What traces the decay of the iron industry to the obvious current causes of the aggregate demand. There is another cause, however, and one fraught with more potentially serious consequences to the British manufacturer. A country which were once his customers advanced in health and population would need a large increase of manufactures for themselves. We do not refer the absolute extinction of the American demand, though we may call to mind the notable fact that more than two years ago our works were in position to turn out nearly two million tons of bar-iron or almost twice the quantity required for home consumption at the date mentioned. A more ominous evidence of the decay of the iron industry in the Anglo-American colonies. This implies not only the loss of consumers whose business the monopolized, but the rise of new formidable competitors for the markets of Asia. On the whole, the indications are that, owing quite as much to the interference of new producers as to a permanent shrinkage in demand, the prosperity of the British iron trade will never be regained.

"Augustus, my love, what are you thinking about so intently?" "Why, Aurelia, you know when we married I shall be made one, and I am trying to make out some of us that one won't be."

Charges come with the seasons. The man who last year was in the bed with his wife built the first wall round his house, while he built the fire, while he lived in bed. Thus a married devotion rewards itself.

Mr. Wizenar was hanged in St. Louis the other day because, while drunk, he killed a man. Here his temperance loomed up like a specter.

While you're here, Never kill a man!

A concerned young man in this city had been ministering to the articles quoted frequently of late, and suspicion fell upon certain young men who visited the office often, occasionally making small purchases. They agreed to watch him, parturter outside and one inside. One last week the partner who was watching the outsider pretended to be reading a newspaper, and, by looking at it, caught him in the act. The inside partner collapsed him and led him to the police.

"Now," said the merchant, "you have been stealing from me several weeks, and now to know how much you think you owe me? Be honest about it; you have on both clerk and customer."

The young man named the amount he considered justly due, and was *suspiciously* paid it.

The merchant said: "Well sir, you owe the law don't allow a man to steal, and you must take your choice, to pay all you owe me and submit to a whipping, or go to the penitentiary. Which do you do? You are young and may be reformed, and I don't want to disgrace you publicly, but I feel that I could do a great wrong to let you go without a good whipping to remind you of it."

The young man said he would pay up, and would like very much to have the whipping omitted. The merchant insisted him to walk down to the cellar and to get a what a fellow he was! He was stored there, he reached the bottom and the door was closed, the young man said:

"You won't whip me, will you?"

The merchant said he certainly could not do otherwise and satisfy his conscience.

"What are you going to whip me with?"

"That piece of board," replied the merchant, pointing to a strip some three inches wide.

"Buck yourself across that chicken coop and I'll do you some duty, young man!"

"I'm sorry to have to do it, but my conscience requires it."

The customers heard a noise for about a minute that they mistook for some one knocking the bung out of an empty barrel, or splitting kindling. After ten good, heavy strokes the merchant let him up.

"How do you feel now young man?"

"I feel very bad, sir, very sorry."

"No, I feel very sorry and bad, and I think you had better get down on your knees and ask God to forgive you your sins."

The young man made a feeble prayer, and shed copious tears of repentance.

When he arose the merchant said:

"How do you feel now?"

"Awful," said the young man.

"Then, in order to impress this occasion on your mind, and that you may never forget the cause of it, I will bend over that chicken coop again a minute."

He bent over and the sound of splitting stove wood was heard again—ten more.

Then, when he got up, he wanted to cry, but the merchant insisted that it was too serious a case for that, and suggested that he lend in prayer again. The young man complied, and he had so much improved in that style of composition that the merchant released him.

"Now," said he, "you are a young man, you are respectable and move in respectable circles; you have kind and honorable parents; this would disgrace you and then it made your parents submit to a quarter of an excitement and ruin of what you were once, my own, love of dishonesty, and I'll not molest you. He went, but he hasn't paid the money yet.—Jackson Sun.

Doing Paris Cheaply.

One may at ordinary times live in Paris very comfortably on \$8 to \$10 per week; and this will include car fares and admission to the theatres, grand and small. Possibly, during the Exhibition, prices may raise a little higher. In the winter quarter an apartment need not cost more than \$1.50 or \$2 per week. Two good small rooms there will rent at thirty francs (about \$6) per month. Breakfast coffee and all lunch you can eat, four cents; lunch at noon on the real breakfast in Paris, one and a half francs or thirty cents—this includes the half bottle of claret; the same price for dinner, at five or six in the evening; fifty or sixty cents a day will feed you well, if you choose to eat in the street, every variety of food is cooked and held for sale by the eat in Paris, live for thirty cents per day on roast fowl, various kinds of salad, fried fish and potatoes, baked apples and pears, poizage or bouillon. It's not bad for a change, and far better than any cheap food you get in New York. To familiarize yourself with French quickly buy your own groceries. Prices of such staples as flour, sugar, coffee, etc., are most extensively marked than with us, and every shop has a French is a practical edition of Ollendorf. Only there are no quarts, gallons, pints or pounds, feet or yards. These are all changed to three (a little over a quart), metres (threes inches over the English yard), and kilograms (about 2½ pounds) (two pounds three ounces avoirdupois).

The smallest French franc is the copper five centime, corresponding to our cent. The smallest silver coin is the fifty centime, corresponding to the American dime. The franc is twenty cents American. The average seat in uppermost gallery of the French theatre is raised, cushioned and as comfortable as the more expensive ones below, and costs but a shilling.

You will recollect that the museum and galleries of the Louvre are always free; also the Jardin des Plantes or Zoological Gardens; ditto the Museum of the Luxembourg Palace; ditto the Exposition, for they contain the accumulation and historic associations of centuries.

A Darned flog.

In one of our Sunday schools lately, a teacher was instructing a juvenile class about the word glutton.

"Suppose," said she, "a man should set down to dinner and eat as much as four persons—then get up and go to a restaurant and eat a lot more—then fill his pockets with crackers and cheese and keep eating. What would you call such a person? The boy who can answer this hold up his hand."

Up went the hand of a six year old boy.


"Well, what would you call such a man?" asked the teacher.

"A darned hog," rang out the clear and well-talented reply.—*Whitell Times.*

Philosophers say that closing the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many eyes that close on our church-

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Morristown, N. J. June 7th, 1871.
Agents for: Fairbanks Scales and Tor-
williger's Scales.
VOORHEES BROTHERS,
MORRISTOWN,

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

REAL ESTATE!

of a certain order of the Or.
of County of Morris, made
of March, 1876, the
of Julia A. Dickerson,
of said County of Morris,
of Public Vendue,
of March, 1876, the
of Hiram Huber, said
of the first lot hereinafter
of Morris, in the Township
of said County of Morris,
of Jersey, May 11th, 1876, be-
of March, 1876, the
of afternoon, that 1/2
of the afternoon of said day, all
of the said land and premar-
of the Township of Morris, in
of Morris, bounded and describ-
of

of Lor, being the homestead lot
of A. Dickerson, now occupied
of S. Dickerson, and then on both
of road leading from Morris road
of and next to the Morris Canal,
of two acres and sixty hundredths
of land, and the same land that
of by Alexander Snyder and wife
of book C page 12th, 1868, and
of page 110, 62, and
of of the same a small triangular
of said Julia A. Dickerson to
of March, 1876, and recorded
of page 171, 62.

of Lor, being a tract of wood-
of land, now in the Township of
of Morris, containing 19 1/2
of the same described in a deed
of of S. Dickerson, Esq., dated
of recorded in book B, page 180,
of DENNIS OSBORN, Esq.,
of 18th, 1878. 17-50

REAL ESTATE!

of New Jersey—Fla. for sale
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