

Scraping Cotton.

de moon time, chillen, is creepin' dis way, 'e'll soon hear de dinner horn blow, take dem tie-vines—tackie 'em I say, ad pull for de end ob de row.

SCOTCH COLUMN.

Potatoes in Stonehaven have sold at £17 per acre. The Marquis of Tweeddale has opened a new coffee-house in London. The estate of Damvale, in the Parish of Crossmichael, 493 acres, has been sold for £28,000.

shire, lost a daughter, ten years of age, from diphtheria; on Sunday week a daughter, eighteen years and a son, eight years, died from the same cause; and on Saturday two other members of the family died in Montrose Infirmary, making a family of five carried off by the same disease within three weeks.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

From the Perth (Scotland) Courier we learn that on a recent Sunday the Lord Chancellor of England preached to a congregation of people from the surrounding neighborhood at Dunira House. He based his remarks on Deuteronomy xii. 10 11.

Knitting.

Knitting gaily in the sunshine, While the fragrant roses blow, And the light wind stirs the petals Till they fall like flakes of snow; Laughing gladly, glancing shyly, At the lover by her side—

The bluntness of London Truth is that Talmage was in England "a dead failure, as he deserved to be, for his lectures were wretched, and generally in very bad taste." But some of the London religious journals print and praise his language.

The Presidency of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, a Government institution and one of the three colleges of the late Queen's University, is vacant, as the result of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Henry, who has been connected with it since its opening.

At the laying of the foundation-stone of a new chapel in England, some ardent revivalists, after depositing in the stone a Bible, the coins of the realm and all that sort of thing, added the sheet of tin-foil whereon was photographically printed "Hold the Fort" in Mr. Sankey's own voice.

There are 41 Presbyterian churches in New York, with 17,575 communicants. If to these we add the edifices belonging to the Reformed Dutch, the Reformed Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian, there is a total of 69 churches, representing a Presbyterian population of about 100,000 persons.

The magnificence of the Duke of Norfolk as a Catholic is wonderful. It is estimated that within the past ten years he has applied over a million dollars to his religion. He has just undertaken to defray the cost of a new church at Sheffield, and is about to build another at the east end of London.

Knox College, Toronto, and the Presbyterian College, Montreal, re-open on Wednesday next, 1st October. The opening lecture in the former will be delivered by the Rev. Prof. Gregg, D. D., subject, "Justin Martyr"; and in the latter by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, LL. D., subject, "Hindrances and helps to the spread of Presbyterianism."

The Dean of Brussels has issued a circular forbidding Catholics to send their children to the public schools, because they have been condemned by the Pope and the Bishops. This fact puts an end to all the talk that has been going on relative to the conciliatory attitude of the Pope with regard to that question.

Father Hyacinthe is gradually increasing his congregation in Paris. At first only a few hundred attended, now the chief service, Sunday afternoon, attracts regularly 1,000 persons. The programme of Catholic reform laid down by the pope has received over 600 signatures. It is stated that Father Hyacinthe has had many offers to join him from priests. He has two assistants.

Elisha Grimes said in a prayer meeting at Little York, Ind., that he was wholly prepared to die. George Jones called him out of doors a few minutes afterward, and killed him with a knife. It is conjectured that Jones thought Grimes, professing readiness, might as well die at once, for no other motive has been discovered.

Attention has been drawn anew to a Wisconsin religious sect, called Peculiar People, but known to outsiders as "Babes in the Wood." A farmer is the leader, and he has induced them to take up the most childish practices by a literal interpretation of the text, "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

One of London's greatest Catholic preachers, Mons. Capel, the Gatsby of "Lothair," will embark from England soon for a tour in the United States and Canada. He hopes to return with money sufficient to extricate him from the pecuniary embarrassments into which he plunged himself to establish the Catholic University at Kensington.

Some notion of the desolation of Memphis may be obtained from the fact that last Sunday, the seventh Sunday since the outbreak of the epidemic, not a church bell pealed forth upon the air, and but one service of any kind was held, and that at the Hernando Street Protestant Episcopal Church where Dr. Dalzell, the minister, with two ladies and a gentleman held morning service.

The mental strain through which the Rev. Mr. Macrae has passed has told sensibly on his health, and with a view to recruiting he has left Gourock in the steam yacht Eunice for a month's cruise among the Western Highlands. The sheets for signature of those in Dundee who adhere to Mr. Macrae, and who are desirous to form themselves into a congregation under him, have now been signed by nearly 1,000 persons.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan, rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, is about to commence a series of sermons on scepticism. He does so because he believes "that there is far more of scepticism in the religious atmosphere of the day than is commonly suspected, and that many of our young men are in danger of wandering away from what you rightly term 'the eternal truths of the Gospel,' out into the bleak and barren wastes of unbelief."

Talmage thinks the London newspapers dull. He admires the English aristocracy. He thinks the House of Lords could match brains with the Senate at Washington. He is glad that so many persons in the United Kingdom read his sermons. He is going to spend part of the money he has made on this trip in buying books. He is impressed by the geniality of the average Englishman. He doesn't think the fact that persons bet on horse races is an argument for abolishing horse races. He is impatient to get back to Brooklyn. He thinks, when he does get back, he will preach better than ever.

Catholic authorities state that the remains of the Apostles of Christ are now in the following places: Seven are in Rome, namely, Peter, Philip, James the Lesser, Jude, Bartholomew, Matthias and Simon. Three are in the kingdom of Naples—Matthew at Salerno, Andrew at Amalfi, and Thomas at Ortona. One is in Spain, James the greater, whose remains are at St. Jago de Compostella. Of the body of St. John the Evangelist, the remaining one of the twelve, there is no knowledge. The evangelists Mark and Luke are also in Italy—the former at Venice and the latter at Padua. St. Paul's remains are also believed to be in Italy. Peter's are, of course, in the church at Rome which is called after him, as are also those of Simon and Jude. Those of James the lesser and of Philip are in the Church of the Holy Apostles; Bartholomew's in the church on the island in the Tiber called after him, while Matthias' are in the Santa Maria Maggiore, under the great altar of the renowned basilica.

Knitting fiercely in the anguish Of a burning, fiery strife; Or quietly in the sunlight Of a calm heart's happy life. Knitting heavily and slowly, In life's last awful hours; Or skilfully and gaily, Among the summer flowers.

Thus a woman's life is bounded By the humble daily task, Meekly taking up her burden, Pausing not to strive or ask. Ah! how many hearts beside us, Were we not so worldly wise, Might we see in gentle moments, Looking out from wistful eyes; And how often, did we listen, 'Neath a gay and laughing tone, Could we hear the bitter moaning Of a strong heart's restless moan!

Coal in Manitoba.

Among the exhibits sent by Manitoba to the Provincial Fair at Ottawa, and which will be shown at the Great Central Exhibition in this city on Thursday and Friday next, are specimens of coal from the Saskatchewan country, somewhat soft and imperfect in fossilization, say the reports, but still combustible coal. We are told by the Emerson International that parties at Bismarck, in Dakota, are opening a coal mine about twenty-five miles west of that place, where the vein is four feet thick, and expect to lay down coal in Bismarck at \$3.25 per ton. Very fine specimens of lignite from the Souris River, a stream flowing into the Assiniboine about 150 miles northwest of Emerson, have led to the formation of a company to begin mining there next year. The country west of the Missouri River abounds in coal beds. A writer in the paper named, in making a trip across the country last fall to the Yellowstone Valley, frequently observed beds of coal cropping out from the banks of the streams and the sides of ravines. These same formations extend north of the international boundary line. The Winnipeg press think that in a very few years time a railway running westward will tap these coal fields and lay down coal at that city at the figure quoted above. The Menonites have, it appears, offered to grade, free of charge, a road from Emerson westward through their reserve. May their liberality be rewarded, and may these important coal measures soon be explored and successfully worked.

Why Disraeli Left the Synagogue.

We have heard many explanations of the circumstances that led to the secession of the Disraeli family from the synagogue, and some of them are based on the theory that Mr. Isaac Disraeli, the father of the present Lord Beaconsfield, was not a Jew at heart. That this theory is altogether erroneous is shown by the following anecdote: On the occasion of the opening of the reform synagogue of British Jews in London, January 27, 1842, the late Mr. Moses Mocatta gave a dinner in honor of the event. Among the guests was Mr. Isaac Disraeli, who had been present at the consecration of the synagogue, and had followed the services with much satisfaction, although he was unable to see the ceremonies, being at that time entirely blind. Mr. Disraeli was seated at the table between Mr. (afterwards Sir) Francis H. Goldsmid and the Rev. Professor Marks, the minister of the new synagogue. The conversation naturally turned upon the synagogue and its prospects and Mr. Disraeli, turning to the Rev. Professor Marks, said: "If we had only had such a house of worship in our time, my family would never have left the synagogue."—Jewish Times.

A correspondent writes to the London Echo: "In proportion to our area, if land was as well distributed in England as it is in France, we should have some twelve millions of souls living upon our land, finding their labor and food upon it, as against twenty-two millions so situated in France. But instead of these twelve millions we have only about three millions, consequently we have some nine millions of our population driven off their natural feeding ground. What becomes of them? Well, the standing army of about a million of paupers, the festering masses in the back slums of our great cities, our struggling poor, our residuum—these are some of the consequences of our worship of the landed interest. The bulk of the dispossessed are, of necessity, driven into manufacturing and mining industry in some of its many branches. If we had our twelve million of souls on the land (like France) we should have far fewer manufacturers and less stuff produced, and we should have twelve million customers, and fairly prosperous ones, at hand to take off what was produced, instead of the present rural laborer, too poor to consume, and the sprinkling of rich people, whose consumption is largely composed of luxuries."

Exactly a hundred and thirty years ago an obscure and unknown Yorkshireman, Richard Tattersall by name, emigrated from the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire to London, in the hope of mending his fortunes. He had previously tried his hand as a wool comber, but failed thereby to get a living. Between 1742 and 1760 the founder of the Tattersall family had so improved his time and opportunities as to be able to open his now celebrated Repository for Horses at Hyde Park corner, on the edge of the marshes on which now stand Eaton and Belgrave squares. There take place all the great English racing sales, and in its paddock is the great betting exchange known as "Tattersall's," which regulates the odds over much of the world.

scientific Gleanings.

According to Sieber a relatively small proportion of acid, 0.5 per cent., prevents putrefaction. This property is conspicuous in the mineral acid, and in acetic acid. Lactic and lactic acids are much less effective. Dr. Friedrich Wegmann, of Zurich, has recently patented in Germany the "application" in roller mills of rollers whose coating consists of a homogeneous mass of pelain, china or glass, containing as much as shall be requisite to obtain the necessary degree of hardness for the process of grinding.

Paper is now substituted for wood in Germany in the manufacture of lead pencils. It is steeped in an adhesive liquid and rolled and the core of lead to the requisite thickness. After drying it is colored, and resembles an ordinary cedar pencil.

If a person swallows any poison whatever has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, most efficient and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground tartar, stirred rapidly in a teaspoonful of warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and, lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the dose of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong tea be swallowed as soon as the stomach is flat, because these very common articles carry a large number of virulent poisons.—Medical Brief.

Attention having been called by the Scientific American to the poisonous character of the starch used for some laundry purposes, the paragraph was reproduced and attracted attention in the English papers. A result has been an analysis of certain starch collars and cuffs by a doctor, at the instance of a patient who showed symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The doctor reports that he has extracted 10.4 grains of arsenic from a single collar.—Science News.

The persistent search for new gums allied gutta-percha and rubber has been rewarded by a new gum which has been named "bully-tree." It is won from the "bully-tree," native from the Amazon region, and in appearance it is said to closely resemble gutta-percha, though it is tougher and more flexible. It is tasteless and has an agreeable odor when warmed. It may be joined piece to piece at 120 Fahrenheit and melts at 270 Fahrenheit; is soluble in cold benzene and on desulphurized and in warm turpentine. It may be strongly electrified by friction and is a better insulator than gutta-percha. It thought the gum will find many uses in arts.

Bismarck's Dog. LONDON, England.—"My dog! Where is my dog?" were Bismarck's first words on alighting from the railway station at Vienna. A dog Sultan, who attacked Gortschakoff during the Congress, bounded to Bismarck's feet, ignoring Andrassy and Prince Reuss, and kept a respectful distance. Bismarck, Andrassy entered the Emperor's private carriage, when the window was suddenly opened and a stentorian voice cried, "Mein Herr! Wo ist mein Hund?" If anything had befallen Sultan it is believed the Austro-German alliance would have collapsed. However, Sultan, assisted by the Court finkies of the carriage, and sedately sat on a rug. A crowd at the hotel was stupefied to see an lean leap out of the Court carriage, contrary to etiquette, and greet the bystanders in unpleasant demonstrations. The sight is ridiculous, and the people fed in all sections, Sultan having a bad reputation. Only he remained a Berlin Foreign Office official for life for sitting in Bismarck's chair. Berlin detectives are watching Bismarck's dog, Sultan's predecessor having been killed. Bismarck firmly believes, by two Social democrats.

Lucky Partners.

When Mr. James Shaw, of Leadenhall-street, bought the great iron and copper establishment of the Governor and Company Copper Miners, at Cwm-Avon, in South Wales, in April, 1877, he assumed as partners James Spence, of Liverpool, and Mr. Dixon, of "Cleopatra" celebrity. This partnership has just been dissolved by Mr. Shaw paying out these gentlemen, who have lived within a little over two years no less than £38,500 over and above the capital embarked. The business has been very managed by Mr. Shaw, his two partners never having occasion to spend ten pence at the works. Complaints of the iron have no reason to be made by these gentlemen who have been engaged in it, and congratulate Mr. Shaw on his hard-earned well-deserved success.—City Press.

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Handloom weaving for many years occupied a prominent position amongst the industries of Johnstone, but it is now practically extinct.

There resides an aged widow in Coupar-Angus, Mrs. Duncan, who was born in Dalruidion, Glenashie, in the year 1773, and is consequently in her 107th year.

Mr. Bourne, brother of the Rev. D. G. Bourne, tenant of Glenfyne shootings, near Inverary, went out to fish on the 28th ult. and has not been seen since.

By the death of the widow of the late Mr. David Jamieson Laskie a legacy of £1,000 for behoof of the poor of Cupar has become payable.

"A Dundonian of Fifty Years Ago" states that a system of penny postage with adhesive stamps was advocated years before 1837 by the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller.

The other day Mr. Macleod, of Cadboll, gave a great fete at his new Castle of Invergordon. The invitations included the nobility and gentry of the Counties of Ross and Inverness.

The remains of the late Mr. Richard Montgomery, of Renton, were interred there on the 28th ult. The deceased was a noted Charitist at one time and acted for many years as treasurer of the Renton Public School.

The Greenock U. P. Presbytery met on the 2nd and decided not to take any legal steps at present to obtain the church at Gourock, now held by the adherents of the Rev. David Macrae.

In the Clyde, on Saturday afternoon week a swimming match took place between two young ladies—Miss Geddes and Miss Gow. The distance was half a mile, and the former won by four yards.

On the 2nd inst. John Reid, gas-meter inspector of Aberdeen, while walking along the track of the Great Northern of Scotland Railway, was knocked down by some waggon, which were being shunted, and instantaneously killed.

It has been resolved that the memorial to the late Mr. Alex. Whitelaw, M. P., should take the form of a portrait, to be placed in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow, and already £158 have been raised for the purpose.

Mr. John Allan, Addiewell, a local poet has been favored with a letter from the Empress Eugenie's secretary, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a poem entitled "The Last Farewell."

Lord Aberdeen entertained his tenants to a garden party at Haddo House, in return for the demonstration made by them on the occasion of the birth of Lord Haddo, Lord Aberdeen's son. The weather was wet, but, notwithstanding, about 3,000 people assembled at Haddo House.

The death is announced in the eighty-second year of his age of Mr. John Thornton, of Jeanfield. He was the oldest representative of one of the oldest Forfar families, and many beside his relatives will sincerely mourn his loss.

The Orient, the largest steamer ever built on the Clyde, had an experimental cruise on the 9th. She has attained a speed of fully seventeen knots. Her nominal horse-power is 1,000, her tonnage 6,386. The cruise was eminently satisfactory.

Divine service was performed at Balmoral Castle on the 7th, by the Rev. Dr. Donald MacLeod, Chaplain to the Queen, in presence of Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and the Royal household.

Mr. David Paton, Claremont, is to erect public baths at his own expense, and to hand them over to the Commissioners for behoof of Alloa, on condition that they give the necessary water gratis, and make the charge for using the baths just sufficient to meet the actual outlay.

A gentleman named Alexander Finnie, aged ninety-two, one of the wealthiest residents in Ayrshire, was crossing the railway at Barassie Station, Kilmarnock, on the 4th inst., with his servant-girl, when they were run over by the Stranraer express and killed.

The committee on the Knox Monument in Edinburgh has agreed to commission Mr. Stevenson to execute the work when sufficient funds are in hand. It was agreed that, should the funds admit, figures of Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, George Buchanan and Andrew Melville should be placed at the four corners of the pedestal.

The Circuit Court at Aberdeen this year was a maiden one, being the second occasion on which this has occurred within the present century, and in honor of the event the customary ceremony of presenting the Judge—Lord Young—with a pair of white gloves was observed.

On the morning of the 31st ult. Admiral Sir Malcolm Macgregor, chief of that ancient Scottish clan, died at his residence, Edinchip, near Crieff. He had been ailing for a considerable time, and was found dead in bed. Sir Malcolm, who was born in 1834, succeeded his father, Sir John Atholl Bannatyne Murray, the third Baronet, in 1851. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847 when only thirteen years of age, and obtained rapid promotion.

The Scotsman gives a list of subscriptions which have been given to secure the return of Conservatives in Scotch burghs at the next election. The Duke of Buccleuch is down for £1,000; Central Association, £1,000; the Duke of Richmond, £500; the Earl of Moray, £500; the Marquis of Bute, £500; the Earl of Wemyss, £300; Lady Campbell, £100; Lord Glasgow, £100, and Sir Thomas Gladstone, £50.

A terrible instance of mortality from diphtheria is reported. Three weeks ago Mr. Low, blacksmith, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, lost a daughter, ten years of age, from diphtheria; on Sunday week a daughter, eighteen years and a son, eight years, died from the same cause; and on Saturday two other members of the family died in Montrose Infirmary, making a family of five carried off by the same disease within three weeks.

The Daily News, in a racy leader on the meetings of the Archaeological Society at Norwich, thus refers to a local tradition to illustrate its meaning: "In Berwickshire there is a village called Longformac, a sufficiently odd name. The local explanation is that when the Romans were quartered thereabouts, one Macus kept a canteen for the soldiery. When they were sent forth to the Grampians, the thirsty legionaries would naturally long for Macus and his tap of Falernian—hence the name."

A Scotch lass was recently sent to prison for twenty days for cheating the Glasgow lawyers—an unprecedented feat. She was a domestic servant, 23 years of age, and representing to each in turn that she would inherit a considerable fortune, giving each instructions how to dispose of her prospective "property," she induced each of the astute gentlemen to advance her small sums for present necessities. But of course this sort of thing could not go on long among lawyers, and this the domestic servant of 23, with great expectations, found out.

The examination of James Morton, of Morton & Co., managers of the New Zealand Land Company and debtors of the Glasgow Bank for \$1,500,000, has brought to light that the bank was kept afloat for years by the renewal and enlargement of its own acceptances, amounting to many millions. The bills thus accepted were in due mercantile form, and purport to be drawn from abroad by firms well known in Scotland against credits granted on securities, the principal negotiator being Mr. Morton, who has contrived to escape inclusion in the criminal proceedings against directors and officers.

There is at present living in a Skye bothy old Widow Macpherson, who entered upon her 106th year last Christmas. She was born there in the same year that Dr. Samuel Johnson and Boswell visited Skye. During the 105 years of Widow Macpherson's life she has lived in a turf hut, the smoke from the peat fire on the hearth finding its way out by every crevice, and giving a lustre, as if varnished, to the rafters which support the thatched roof. She has survived six Lords of the Isles, the present being the seventh, Lord Macdonald, who has held this title since she was born. She has never been out of the island, and does not understand one word of English, but converses freely in Gaelic. She has been blind for ten years, but her hearing and memory are both good.

His Green Melon.

At the Central Market yesterday Elder Toots, of the Lime Kiln, was noticed chewing away at a large hunk of green water melon—so green that there wasn't even one black seed in sight. Some one who knew the old gent called out in surprise: "Why, old man, that melon's green as grass!"

"I believe ye, boss—indeed I does!" replied the Elder as he forced some more of into his mouth. "But it will make you sick."

"Well, I 'spect it may, sah, but I'ze got to take my chances. Dis am de to'w' water melyon dat has turned green on me, an' I'ze either gwine to blunt my taste for meljons altogether or a-quire a taste for green ones. Can't a-ford to throw away any meljons dis time o' yar."—Detroit Free Press.

THE JURORS' ACT AMENDMENT ACT.—The attention of township and village municipal clerks should be given to the Act amending the Jurors' Act, which was passed during last session of Parliament, and which entirely changes the method and dates of some of the routine for selecting jurors. The new Act provides that the clerks, instead of returning the names of jurors to the Clerk of the Peace on the 15th of September, as was previously done under the old Act, have to call the municipal board of selectors together on the 10th of October, when the jurors shall be selected according to the directions with respect to the numbers, etc., from the county board. On or before the 25th of October the return of the names so selected by the municipal board must be returned to the Clerk of the Peace. This being the first year the new Act is in operation, it would be advisable for clerks of municipalities to give it their attention to prevent mistakes.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—Vice-Chancellor Blake lately tried the suit McIntosh vs. Bessey. In giving judgment, he said:—A testatrix devised certain parts of her estate to her "daughter." In fact the testatrix at the time of making her will had two daughters, one of whom had, some years before, married against the will of her mother, and with whom, in consequence, she had ever since ceased to have any social intercourse. Under these circumstances the Court admitted parol evidence to prove that the unmarried daughter, who had continued to maintain friendly relations with the mother, was the party intended to be benefited by the testatrix.

The London Daily Telegraph thinks in reply to Mr. Everts' assertion, that the Old World has something better to do than to serve as a nursery for future citizens of the United States, and still believes that English workmen will prefer their Island home to any alien land. "With all the faults that foreign criticism can discover or English candor confess no large industrial population on earth equals the English for sustained steadiness and practical skill, though in France, Germany and America there are individuals or groups that surpass English competition. We cannot believe that our traditions of success will be lightly forfeited or transferred in a pique to our cousins across the seas."

A BAD ACCIDENT.—The other night Mr. Patrick Welsh, residing on the 12th Concession of Peel, had the hind truck of a passenger coach on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway run over his right foot, which was so seriously crushed that the foot had to be amputated at the ankle. Mr. Welsh is a very old man—will be ninety years next March. He had been visiting Guelph with his wife during the Fair week, and had reached Alma station on his way home, and got off before the train had finally stopped—a warning to all passengers who are inclined to be too hurried.

DRUGGED.—Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, of Guelph, think that there is no doubt but that they were drugged the other evening by the burglars who visited their place. They have not felt real well since, says the Mercury, being very drowsy.