

A Car Load of Cotton Carried Over
Gentle & Falls.

One of the strangest of accidents occurred yesterday afternoon on the railroad bridge near the brink of the falls. About half past one o'clock a heavy freight train, laden with cattle for Eastern markets, passed through the depot. One car, situated about the middle of the train, was soon to bound about in the most remarkable manner, and on observing it more closely it was observed that a flange of a wheel was broken. Immediately on reaching the bridge left the track and bounded over the falls about midway of the stream, when it smashed the railing and plunged into the river, turning upon its side as it fell. A party of railroad men lowered themselves, and in a short time wrenched the car sufficiently to allow the animals to escape. The current at this bridge is very strong, and the river from three to four feet deep. Several of the animals were badly injured by the fall. Five of the most severely injured were soon carried over the falls. The other twelve remained crowded together at the bridge, apparently too much frightened to move. A consultation arose among the officials as to what should be done with them, and Depot Master Knapp, knowing that the company would have to make the owners good, determined to sell them for what they would bring; \$250 was the amount obtained for the lot. The next question was how to get possession of the cattle, and it was finally determined to drag them to the east side of the river, where the current was strongest and let them go over the falls, where the current would carry their bodies to the shore. Several ropes were obtained for this purpose, and one was attached to each cow and they were led to the east side, where the current soon carried them over, but five were rescued alive the rest being killed by the fall. Several butchers were assembled along the shore below the falls, and as soon as a carcass appeared it was hauled ashore and subjected to the butchers' instruments. Those who came out alive were greeted with loud cheers from the immense crowd that had assembled by this time. Old men and young men, ladies and children, all gathered to see the great sight. Over twelve thousand people were collected at the various points before the last animal had gone over the falls. There were some curious incidents connected with the event which deserve mention. Foremost among these is the action of one noble animal that came out alive. He struggled very hard to breast the current, but slipped and was on the very edge of the precipice when he regained his footing. He turned, and to the surprise of all, forced his way up against the stream. When turning around to the brink, his hind legs were seen to fall over, but the great strong fellow made an effort and succeeded, while the crowds around cheered him lustily. When he had gone about fifteen feet, he again slipped and was carried back to the edge. He stood there in bold relief for some time, a noble-looking, large animal. Every movement was watched with intense interest by the breathless crowd, above around and below him. When he turned his head from side to side, and gazed on the waters that roared around, and the gulf that yawned below him, there was a murmur of sympathy in the immense crowd. He made one or two strong efforts to turn and again fight the current, but seemed too near the edge to get around without being swept over. He stood a few minutes with his head erect, and gazing down at the valley before him. Then there was a sad looking, low shaking of the head, as though he recognized the fact that he must fall. He made one step, and in a moment more was seen in the rapid torrent. Thousands of eyes turned upon the water below, expecting him to float out a dead body, for he had gone down head first to the rocks below. But no such fate was his. In a moment that thick head was seen to shoot up through whirling water, and the bull moved rapidly shoreward. Then there arose a wild cry of applause that rang out loud and clear upon the performance of great feats. The other animals which had escaped death were taken out and dragged away; but this brave fellow climbed the banks and went among the rocks in a way that caused every one to give him room. He attracted great attention as he moved away, and crowds collected, gazed at him, and made a hero of him.

Dairy Soils.

The idea that the dairy business can be successfully prosecuted only in a few favored localities and upon a certain kind of soil, has for some years been gradually giving way, as knowledge and experience have, from time to time, abundantly demonstrated the fallacy of this notion. Before the factory system was introduced, and when the art of making fine butter and cheese was confined to a comparatively few people and to certain sections of the country, the failure to produce a good article in new localities was naturally enough attributed, for the most part, to the soil, or some defect in the food which it produced. It is true, the food which the cows eat has something to do with the quality and flavor of the goods made from her milk; but it has been found that good milk can be produced from a great variety of grasses and other foods, and it is not confined within the narrow limits which it was at one time supposed. It was Mr. Harding, the exponent of Cheddar cheese making in England, who first announced the proposition, we believe, that good cheese could be made from the milk of cows pastured on any kind of soil that would grow good grass. He was employed by the Scotch agricultural societies to go into Scotland and introduce the Cheddar method of cheese manufacture, and he found that quite as good cheese could be made by this process in Scotland as in Somersetshire, England, although in some instances the milk required skill and a wide difference in handling. He concluded, therefore, that good cheese could be made from the milk of cows pastured on a diversity of soil by skill in manipulating the milk, and that the not infrequent failures experienced by old dairymen in making a fine product when changing from one locality to another, were due in a great measure, to want of variation in handling skill, and in not adapting the process of manufacture to meet circumstances, or the new conditions of the localities where they were placed. These views are, without doubt in a great measure, correct.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Peculiar Cases.

The Inventor of Condensed Milk.

In a recent lecture in Boston, Dr. Brown Squard said:

In superior animals, and in the mammals, particularly, an injury to the auditory nerve produces also very frequently, great disorders more serious. Those phenomena have been considered as depending on something else than the irritation of the nerve; there are semi-circular canals in the ear which have been considered as having peculiar power. But I think the question is nearly decided, for in frogs we can reach the nerve without touching at all these semi-circular canals, and we produce those phenomena I have mentioned. It is the certain that the nerve of audition has a power in that way to produce very disorderly movements.

"In man, an affection of this nerve is frequently followed by the greatest disorder. I have been called more than once to see patients who have been considered as afflicted with a serious affection of the brain, but who had nothing but an affection of the auditory nerve, more or less severely injured.

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