

A Car Load of Cattle Carried Over

One of the strangest 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 seen to bounce and to be in the most remarkable manner, and on observing more closely it was observed that a flange of a wheel was broken. It immediately on reaching the bridge left the track and bounded along till it reached the river, 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 wrecked the car sufficiently to enable the animals to escape. The current of 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 cows were together at the mained, apparently to some frighten- ed 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 meet the bill for good, determined to sell them for 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 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 off their legs and swept them over, but five were kept 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 treated with much cheer 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 falls, and the scene was one of the most curious incidents connected with the event which deserves 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 with an effort very close to 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 at the brink, his hind legs were seen to fall over, but the great strength of the animal was an effort and succeeded, while the crowd around cheered him lustily. When he had gone up 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, and the scene was watched with intense interest by the breathless crowd, above 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 to near being swept over. He stood a few minutes with his head erect, and gazing down at the river below him. Then there was a loud crack, and a splash of the head, as though he recognized the fact that he must be carried down the rocky banks as it never did before. As the outside men of a crowd caught sight of him, the ready finger pointed him out, up came the cry, "There he is," and up went the cheers which always attend our land 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 off among the rocks in a way that amazed every one who saw him. He attracted great attention as he moved away, and crowds collected, gazed at him, and made a hero of him.

Peculiar Cases.

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 disorderly movements. 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 clearly 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 thus 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 quickly controlled, and at any rate not threatening a fatal termination, as the supposed disease would have done. In one of these cases an abscess in the mastoid bone behind the ear was the cause of all the trouble. The abscess was opened, and the patient got well. I saw the patient at Elmira, and the able physician who performed the operation, and the cure was perfect. "There are some other cases which consist not merely in a disorder in movement, but also in some disorder of the mind associated with it. There are cases in which, through some irritation, a patient will utter certain words and not always the most desirable words. A most eminent mathematician—one of four or five most able and ingenious mathematicians of the age—is suffering from this affection. He is certainly, as regards power of mind, above the rest of men with whom I am acquainted. But very frequently, under this affection, a word, and often one which no man in society ought to utter, will come to his lips. He has sometimes the power to contract his lips before the sound comes out, so that he can save the mortification of a word being heard. But sometimes it occurs with such rapidity that it is uttered fully, and the poor man has the mortification of saying something that very few educated men would say. My friend Dr. E. C. Seguin related the case of a clergyman who was troubled in this way, and whose affection took a peculiar form. Immediately after having begun the Lord's prayer, after having said "Our Father which art in Heaven," he invariably exclaimed, "Let Him stay there." Of course he had to give up preaching. "A lady of the highest nobility in England had to leave court for a similar reason. She gave utterance to the most unpleasant things for people to hear. "You are very stupid or this is madness in you." And she said these things to the Queen or to anybody else, and that quite suddenly, frequently interrupting a conversation for the purpose. In two of these cases, that of the mathematician and the lady, both of whom I have seen, I have ascertained that the affection was dependent on the irritation of certain parts of the stomach and bowels. "Once a patient, a young lady, was brought to me by her father. My office was up stairs at the time. I happened to be down stairs when the gentleman came. I asked him to go up, and told him to wait a few minutes. The father turned to me and said, "Please pay attention; I did not know what he meant, but I said, "Oh, no, just listen." I listened, and he said, "The lady called out, 'Ho! ho! ho!' (imitating a peculiar unportable tone, in which the sound was uttered.) His daughter was afflicted with that peculiar trouble which has no name in science, which consists in the ejaculation of the sound of a word. Some of these patients, who are hysterical, have given rise to the name hysterical barking. "There are many other facts which show that even attacks of the great convulsive affections may be brought on by a mere touch, or mere tickling. When I was lecturing in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1858, a young patient came to consult me who was an epileptic, and who could not be touched in the back part of the head without having an attack. His fellow students there had the cruelty to press on the back part of his head very frequently. As he had no chance in life, he thought, except in the study of medicine, and as he could not endure the treatment he received there, he was thrown into despair and so committed suicide.

Texas Cattle Grazing.

Colonel C. C. Fulton writes the following to the Baltimore American. "What is regarded as the greatest of all cattle ranches in Southern Texas, is that of Captain King, located in Nemes county, about thirty-eight miles southwest of Corpus Christi, on Santa Gertruda Creek. It is undoubtedly the prettiest homestead in the country, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that money can purchase, indicating a fine taste on the part of the proprietor and his family, which is not usual among the cattle ranches of Texas. Mr. King is a Vermont family, and has become much attached to her Texan home, where she has reared a family of five children, the elder of whom are approaching maturity. "The dwelling and improvements, as well as all the out-buildings of Captain King's place, were constructed with an especial view to the purpose for which they are intended, and including a large brick storehouse. His stables are of the most modern construction, as the rearing and improving of the breed of horses and cattle is part of his wonderful extensive business. He has also a slaughter-house on his place, where he disposes of his superabundant stock, by retaining only the hide, tallow and bones, and throwing the balance on the "chuck pile." "Captain King has an inclosed pasture of 70,000 acres, though he owns about 150,000 acres of land in Nemes and Duval counties. The entire stock held by him at the present time is 50,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of sheep and 10,000 head of horses. He overstocked his inclosed pasture to such an extent last fall that he was compelled to turn a great many out "on the range" again, although he sent 4,000 head to Kansas and slaughtered 4,000 head more for their hides and tallow. He disposes annually of about 8,000 head of cattle either by sale or slaughter, notwithstanding his stock is steadily on the increase. If the shipping of stock is commenced at Corpus Christi he will probably find a market for some of them here. "He has recently purchased another ranch in Cameron county, on which he has 10,000 head of cattle, and attached to which is also 10,000 acres of land. He is making extensive experiments in the improvement of the stock of the State, having imported a great many head of Kentucky cattle to intermix with the native grades. The improvement of horse stock is also commanding much of his attention.

The Use of the Tongue.

To taste and talk of course! It does neither. An ulcerated tongue was lately cut entirely out at the Royal Free Hospital in London. Within a week the man was heard distinctly to say, "I would like to have some beet tea." Blindfold a man and tell him to open his mouth wide and keep it open, put salt on his tongue or a drop of wormwood oil, he cannot tell the difference. Take half a teaspoon of water, pour it into the centre of a dose of castor oil; open the mouth, put the rim of the cup far back on the tongue, toss up the cup down goes the oil without a taste of it, as long as you keep your mouth open, or do not allow the oil to touch the lips. To produce the sensation of taste, the tongue, the lips and the substance must all come in contact at the same time, or in the process of smacking the lips.

Why Boilers Explode.

Horace McMurrie, of Boston, last week read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of Cooper Institute in New York entitled, "Boiler explosions no mystery." He said that there is but one direct cause of boiler explosions, and that is the incapacity of the metal to sustain the pressure to which it is subjected. But this can be brought about in many ways such as defective material of which the boiler is constructed; defective construction; all parts being incapable of sustaining the same pressure, gradually accumulated pressure, without the means of escape, suddenly accumulated pressure; collapse of shell; collapse of flues; overheating of plates and other causes. All of which conditions may be, indeed are in most cases, brought about by a want of knowledge on the part of the manufacturer of cases out of hundred that a boiler explosion is *Prima facie* evidence of incompetence on the part of those in charge, and of criminal negligence in the owner and employer.

The Inventor of Condensed Milk.

Gail Borden, the inventor of the process of making condensed milk, died on the 11th instant, at Bordenville, near Columbus, in Texas. His experimental labors as an inventor resulted first in the production of a "patent biscuit" which he manufactured extensively in Texas, with a view of supplying gold and portable food for emigrants crossing the plains; but meeting with the opposition of army contractors, he lost heavily, and emerged penniless from the unequal contest he had maintained. Coming North, he turned his attention to the preservation of milk, and in 1833 claimed a patent for "producing condensed sweet milk by evaporation in vacuo, the same having no sugar or other foreign matter mixed with it." The inventor had parted with all but three-eighths of his interest, in the patent, when, after two unsuccessful attempts to establish works, the New York Condensed Milk Company was formed, and began business on an extensive scale at Wassaic, Dutchess county, N. Y. This was in 1850, soon after that the civil war caused the produce to become quickly and extensively known, as it became an essential article in military and navy supplies. The business of milk condensing rapidly expanded, and the works were built at Brewer's Station, on the Harlem line, and at Elgin, forty-two miles from Chicago, in both of which Mr. Borden owned one-half. During the war, when the soldiers needed meat juices in a condensed form, Mr. Borden resumed his experiments on a condensed form of beef extract, finding during late years that it cost retarded the sale of this article, he devoted much time and money to establish its manufacture in Texas, where it could be made cheaply and well. Mr. Borden also made a condensed preparation in a condensed form of tea, coffee, cocoa, prepared pemican for use upon Dr. Kane's polar expeditions, and succeeded in condensing juices so as to retain all that constitutes the peculiar value of the fruit from which they were made. Mr. Borden was a man of great wealth which he had acquired. Among other acts of practical benevolence it is mentioned that some years ago, hearing that ministers were shamefully underpaid in Connecticut, he gave a salary to a missionary to go through the State and preach greater liberality to the churches.

A Fifteen Hours Walk for Life.

On Sunday afternoon a young man named George Falk swallowed as he stated, 3 ounces of laudanum and 5 grains of morphia, in order to end his life, as was reported yesterday. There was but one way of saving him, and that was to keep him in motion. After relieving him as far as possible, his physician, Dr. M. J. Gately, ordered that he be walked until he was out of danger. At half past two o'clock Sunday afternoon he was put upon his tramp for life, and was forced to walk in the open air as rapidly as he could. His father kept by him a long time, and a friend or policeman assisted. After some hours the father gave out, and finally officers and friends grew tired. At last officers had to be taken from their beats and made to do duty in saving the life of the would-be suicide. When the walk commenced it was with great difficulty that he could be kept going, and so great was his stupor that at times he would almost fall like a stick. Frequently it was necessary to catch him and move him on. He needed at times like a drunken man, and then again he would revive considerably. The dreary, monotonous walk was kept up without intermission until half past six o'clock yesterday morning, when the physician consented that he should be allowed to take rest. The life of the young man was saved, but the struggle for freedom from the effects of the drugs was a severe one. To have stopped three minutes would have fatal results—*Baltimore Gazette, Tuesday.*

An Exciting Bowling Match.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says: A young man of this city, being at an upriver town a few days ago, took a stroll to row to the next town down stream. About the time he put out he noticed a man and woman in a similar boat on the opposite side of the Ohio, the man pulling with all his might down stream. The Evansville youth did not want to be beaten by a man who had a load while he had an empty skiff, so he bent himself to his work with great energy. Row as hard as he might, the oarsman on the other side kept ahead of him, until the young man made up his mind that there was something wrong with the current, and he led to cross. This seemed to give additional energy to the other oarsman, whose "feathered oar" was applied with such a will that he gained sensibly, and our Evansville dropped back, but still kept the couple in sight. After half a day's row the single oarsman stopped at a town, rested, and did such business as he found, and took the next steamer for home. On the way down the steamer was hailed, and the couple from the skiff got aboard. The young man, after a short time approached the champion oarsman and remarked, "You beat me, didn't you; but I tried hard to get ahead." "Thunder!" exclaimed the man; "was that you a puller after us. I tho't it was Lize's dad, and I jest lit in with all my might; but it's no use now, we've had to row for money, stranger, and I wouldn't row that hard even if the old man was to be here in sight."

A Useful Invention.

Every traveler on steam railroads knows how very difficult it is to understand the quick shutoff of brakesman or conductor, on approaching a station. The door is suddenly opened, a name is called out, which, in nine times out of ten might as well be hidden, for the passengers can understand it only by the door being opened with a slam. Many passengers, especially ladies are kept in constant uneasiness, for fear they might miss their destination. A very ingenious yet simple arrangement has been invented which removes all this trouble and uneasiness, and keeps passengers constantly informed of the next station. As each station is left the name of the next station is exhibited in full view of all the passengers in the car, and at the same time a bell strikes to attract the attention of all. The whole thing can be arranged to work automatically or by a simple turn of the hand, little expense being incurred in its construction, and in fact no time or labor required for its manipulation. This is a great improvement over the present unsatisfactory arrangement, and a satisfaction to all who travel. I have known all those business or pleasure leads to frequent riding on railroads—*Harpers Weekly.*

Braining Horses.

The following sensible advice is from the *New England Farmer*: "A man who will habitually buy a horse through a narrow door knows very little of what a horse remembers, or what is fair treatment to the animal. One single blow on the hip against the sharp corner of a doorway is sometimes sufficient to ruin a valuable horse. But when that blow has been repeated the horse becomes valueless, because he has become a highly dangerous animal. We have seen a horse whose hips have never been healed after striking two or three times in passing through a narrow way. Another dangerous practice is the braining of horses, or the use of the hand of the great wheel becomes valueless, because he has become a highly dangerous animal. We have seen a horse whose hips have never been healed after striking two or three times in passing through a narrow way. 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