

A Panther in a Ship—A Nice Place for a Lazy Man.

An exciting story is brought by the overland mail. The vessel *Glenaryney*, when leaving the Straits, took on board one of the largest specimens of the black panther. The animal was secured in an iron cage house, sufficiently strong, it was thought, for its conveyance to Calcutta. When in the Straits of Malacca screams were heard from the passengers in the 'tween decks, numbering some 300 men, women, and children; these were followed by a pell-mell rush upon deck. The panther had got clear of its cage and found its way down to the 'tween decks. It had been disporting itself over the prostrate forms of the three hundred slumbering passengers for some minutes before its presence became known. Every available means of exit were thrown open, and all the passengers got on deck in safety, when the batches and companions were again closed, and the panther left in undisputed and solitary possession of the 'tween-decks. One man alone appeared to have suffered from the claws of the animal, a large strip of skin and flesh having been torn from his back. Various accounts of the behavior of the animal while below were given by those who had seen him, but most concurred in saying that after gamboling over the sleeping bodies as described, when the alarm was given and the shouts and screams were heard he had made one or two frightened springs from one end of the deck to the other. It was concluded that the animal must have jumped out of the port into the sea, for he could not be found.

The steamer arrived next day at Penang, the passengers settled down in their quarters as before, and she started the same evening for Calcutta. During the night some boatswain's stores were required from forward, and one of the Chinese lascars was sent down to get them, when he presently returned, trembling with fear, exclaiming, "Tiger have got down there!" Captain Bolton sent for his breech-loading rifle and cartridges, and went down the hatch by himself, ordering it to be closed after, lest if the beast really was there it should get on to the deck and re-enact the alarm of two nights before. On reaching the deck of the storesroom and looking round, Captain Bolton saw the yellow-lit eyes of the animal glaring down from the top of some spars stowed along the ship's side, and by and by, by the dim light admitted by the port, could make out the outline of the body; when, taking as steady an aim as he could for what he considered the centre of the animal's body, he let fire. When the smoke from the discharge cleared away, the two yellow eyes were still glaring down from the same direction. A second cartridge having been supplied, the rifle was again raised, and, following the second discharge of the piece, Captain Bolton had the satisfaction to hear the heavy body of the animal come tumbling down on the deck at his feet. The animal measured seven feet eight inches in length.—*Liverpool Shipping and Commercial Gazette*.

Creating Forests.

The Denver (Colorado) *Tribune* speaks of the arid Western Plains and the feasibility of making them arable and forest land. From a point less than two hundred miles west of the Missouri river at Kansas city to the base of our great mountain chain there is but little timber, which is scattered along the banks of some of the larger streams, and is unfit for building purposes, or even for fuel. The soil, latitude and climatic conditions would be favorable to forest growth if water was not very scarce; the river beds are sandy and in them the supply of water furnished from the mountains speedily disappears without much benefitting the soil. The surface of the plains is so coated with a matting of tough and tangled grass-roots that a hard rain, prolonged for hours, fails to moisten the earth to the depth of an inch, and the result is that, though the ravines and arroyos are temporarily flooded, the uplands are as dry and parched as ever after a few hours of succeeding sunshine. The remedy suggested for this evil is plowing which will destroy the texture of the tangled grass-roots and expose to the air a mellow and loosened soil. Experiments in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska abundantly prove the efficacy of the settlement on and cultivation of wild lands, dense groves and young forests having sprung up in what twenty years ago was a treeless region as those of Colorado. After forests come copious showers and the wilderness soon blooms. Perhaps, also, something might be done with artesian wells, the mountains furnishing the water supply. We do not know why the suggestion might not apply to many of the apparently arid valleys of Nevada. Irrigation renders fruitful the most uninviting soils of this State, and the plow and artesian wells might make gardens of many of our deserts.—*Territorial Enterprise*.

After all, isn't it one great trouble with us that lawyers of the highest standing are unwilling to serve as judges on a small salary? Or that, when we do elect them, they resign and go into practice again?—*Cincinnati Times*.

Restoring Worn-out Land.

It is sheer nonsense to speak of New England and other sections as being worn out, and the land not capable of sustaining the improved methods, particularly machinery.

There is plenty of mineral matter here to be worked and prepared, and with the aid of organic material, form one of the best soils, producing equally and profitably as any. We say profitably, for that is what is wanted. It needs but the atmosphere that covers the land to be drawn upon; this by green crops to be plowed under or fed, and refuse saved: both may and should be used. This supplies the organic—what is wanted; while it also increases the available mineral. Clover, with a good start given it by a little manure, a close thick-set, which is done by thick sowing—and never by sowing the seed—will, with the aid of plaster on the soil spoken of, produce two crops in a season, cutting from two to three tons per acre; first crop to be harvested early and fed, the other to be turned down and let go to seed; the land, a rich sod then with its innumerable crowded roots, plowed and seeded down again, a grain crop, or not, taken with the seeding—if taken there will be no crop of grass that season; without the grain there will be a fair yield to harvest about mid-summer, yielding two tons or more—and thus the thing repeated several times, the manure that is made in a time applied.

This will bring up the soil to a good capacity, doubling or more the amount of products. And what has been the expense? It has been a good crop realized every year, without special means to secure it—all in the ordinary course of farming.

Clover has done this. No other plant would so effectually do it.

"But I have tried clover, and the land is not much benefitted; besides, the land will become clover sick."

You have tried clover, but how? In the ordinary way, sowing little seed (a few quarts to the acre) and selecting the poorest land and without manure. But little of the little seed comes; and what comes the grain chokes or takes from it its food, so that there is a straggling growth of young clover, scarcely perceptible when the grain is harvested, and but a thin uneven covering when fall comes, so that spring finds almost a bare field, the frost having thinned out what was already too thin to be remunerative. Plaster brings what there is left; but necessarily it must be a light crop. And the few roots correspond with the scant stem.

Of course, this will not do. The land is not enriched, or but slightly, and the crops correspond, often scarcely paying for harvesting and, in the great majority of cases, but a single crop—and that cut when hard—is taken in a season.

Now, clover is of such a nature that to start it and give it aid from plaster, it will grow a thick set heavy crop, just as well as a scattered one having but a quarter or half the stems. This is because the strength is taken from the atmosphere mainly. The thing has been fairly tested here. But the crop must be started. A good catch can always be secured by a spread of fine manure when the seed is sown. And a thick-set can be secured by thick sowing. Thus there is the desirable start, the good catch; and plaster will aid the growth, particularly since manure has been applied. Manure will have a chemical effect, as well as mechanical, upon the mineral matter of the soil, and will aid in curing "clover-sick" land.

In this way, land in a few years can be entirely renovated; fifty acres will yield what a hundred yield now, and the proportion will even be greater.—*Utica Herald*.

It is not uncommon for the Long Island fishermen to make a haul of one million menhaden at one drawing of the seine, and from these otherwise useless fish, is extracted, on an average, eight hundred gallons of oil. Very little of this oil is ever quoted as "fish oil," but is used—we are sorry to say—as an adulteration or substitute for linseed oil, or neat's foot oil.—*Boston Globe*.

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament with the following unique title: "A bill for the better protection of the avocet, curlew, dotterel, dunbird, dunlin, godwit, greenshank, lapwing, exbird, pewit, phalarope, plover, plover's page, poehard, purre, mallard, redshank, reeve or ruff, sander line, sandpiper, sealark, shoveler, snipe, spoonbill, stilt, stonehob, summer snipe, teal, thick knee, whaup, whimbrel, widgeon, wild duck, wild goose, and woodcock."

140,000 SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR.—*Scientific American*, June 10, 1871

The Singer Manufacturing Company, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Received the Great Award of the Highest Sales! and have left all Rivals far behind them! As the following article shows:

"SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

The magnitude to which the manufacture of sewing machines has attained is shown by the "SWORN" returns (to which anyone can have access) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they pay a royalty. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer Manufacturing Company.....	127,833.....	Difference.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,116.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Wheeler & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.....	28,890.....	98,943
American Buttonhole & Oversewing Company.....	14,571.....	113,260
Florence Sewing Machine Company.....	17,660.....	110,173
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company.....	8,912.....	118,921
Edna Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,569.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,764.....	126,067
Wilson.....	500.....	127,333

And several other Companies who sold a few Machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machines far exceeds that of all others, their sale being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" Machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than the old style. Their total sales for 1869 were 88,741 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one half in the latter year.—*New York Sun*.

The total sales of "Singer" Machines are very nearly

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION!!!

Two Thirds of which were Sold within the Last Three Years, and all are in SUCCESSFUL DAILY USE!

And still there are Agents, for even the poorest Machines, who persist, in the most "unblushing manner," in decrying ours, as if it were possible for the "Overwhelming and rapidly increasing Majorities of Singer Purchasers" to be mistaken.

We are not so vain as to suppose that these large sales are due to superior business capacity so much as to the superior merits of the Singer Machines, as well as the

OBSERVATION OF THOSE WHO BUY AND USE,

And are personally interested in comparing the merits of the different Machines before making a selection.

THE "NEW FAMILY SINGER" SEWING MACHINE, WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

We claim and can show is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, easily operated, and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its sewing, but also for the variety and different kinds of texture which it will sew with equal facility and perfection, using silk twist, linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, making the INTERLOCKED-ELASTIC-STITCH, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn.

The only STITCH that is Universally Approved, or is at all adapted to FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Thus, beaver cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of stitch, and, in a moment, to a willing and never-wearying instrument may be adjusted, even by a child, for fine work on gauze or gossamer tissue, or the tucking of tulle, or ruffling, or almost any other work which delicate fingers have been known to perform.

All Machines Sold Guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction!

Terms to Suit All!

OTHER MACHINES THOROUGHLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE RATES!

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR CARTAGE WITHIN SALT LAKE CITY!

BEWARE of Spurious Needles, Poor Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread,

Bad Oil, etc., Which may render the Best Machine Useless. The Singer

Company manufacture their own Needles, Silk and Twist; furnish

Linen and Cotton Thread and Oil—all of Superior Quality—

but which can be relied on only when obtained through their

Principal or Branch Offices.

THE SINGER COMPANY have, for the past three years, been unable to supply the demand for their machines, though much has been done to increase their manufacturing facilities. Much more is being done at home and abroad in enlarging their present manufacturing buildings, building new ones, availing of the best machinery, and the services of the most skillful artisans, in the hope of being able to accept propositions for agencies, where such are not already established, though they are now tolerably well represented throughout the civilized world.

Be Sure to get the Best. Before you Purchase be sure to see the "Singer" at the Central General Agency, Singer Sewing Machine Depot Z. O. W. A., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.