THE PITTSBURGH RIOT.

A Description : the Fight Between the Soldiers from Philadelphia and the Mob as Told by One of the Former.

A member of the First regilient A member of the First regiment of Philadelphia, sent to Pittsburgh to quell the disturbance there, gave the following thrilling description of the riot that followed the arrival of the regiment

to a New York Herald reporter : When we arrived at Pittsburgh we were all in good spirits, and responded with alacrity to the command to move out to Twenty-righth street, where the strikers had gathered in force. When we arrived here, General Britton, commanding, formed us front and rear on the outside of a network of track at this point and stationed the Keystone battery, with its Gatling gams, in a little flat plot on the hillside, elevation perhaps ten feet above the level of the tracks. At this moment the crowd began to scatter, not in retreat, but apparently to make room for the military. As we rested on our arms the silence

of the great crowd was broken and a storm of hisses, yells and cheers greeted us. Then a platoon of our regiment was ordered to clear the crowd from the head of Twenty-eighth street, which was blockading the tracks of the railroad. The sheriff and his deputies mingled with the troops and endeavored to make himself heard, urging the crowd to fall back and retire to their homes. He could not make himself heard, owing to the confusion and the cries and the yells of the people. The platoons of soldiers pushed into the crowd, surging them back until the order " halt !" was given. At this time the hillside was literally covered with men, women and children, mostly spectators, I judged, who were in a manner penned up. All this time the cries and yells of the crowd grew londer and fiercer and the military made preparations to form a hollow square on a platform of tracks, as near the Twentyeighth street crossing as possible, with two Galting gans in the center. The Pittsburgh troops and the Fourteenth

regiment, I believe, were drawn up in line, but remained passive.

After some manuvering, rendered difficult by the jostling of the crowd, three sides of a square were formed by our two regiments-First and Secondnumbering from four to five hundred men. One side of the square faced the hill, one faced to the east and the troops on the other side stood with their backs to Twenty-eighth street and also faced The crowd was slow in clearing a space for the east side of the square, and the soldiers began to force them back. This occasioned some scuffling, several of the men taking hold of the muskets and saying: "You would not shoot working men, would you ?" while those on the outskirts continued to keep up the same mechanism in accordhoot and yell. About this moment the Grays were ordered to charge on the back the throng and retired.

The First regiment, when the crowd began again to press the men, was ordered to charge, which they did with fixed bayonets, and in this charge one of the strikers is reported to have been wounded by a bayonet thrust, 'i he crowd now began pelting us with stones, and ome of our men were hurt more or 'ess. This was the match that fired the train, and, goaded to frenzy, either through fear of violence from the crowd or stung to desperation by being hit with mis-siles, we fired, and fire we did. Some say there was no order given to fire, but one of the guns in the hands of a member of Company A went off, and others. inistaking this for an order to fire, leveled their pieces and discharged them. This may be, but I heard distinctly the order to fire, and did not discharge my until such an order was given The firing was sudden and unexpected and seemed to come upon the vast crowd physiologist. like a stroke of lightning, and it was scarcely realized until here and there a man was seen to fall. Along the brow of the hill ran a deep ditch, into which those who had enough presence of mind cast themselves. After the first shot the troops fired in every direction. The first volley swept over the hillside and was delivered by those troops nearest the hill. The second side of the square was along the track, and the others, so far as could be ascertained, wheeled and fired down Twenty-eighth street. Before dark, when the dead and wounded had been carried off and the crowd got over the fright and commenced to gather again in great numbers, we were ordered into the round house, as affording us shelter for the night and better protection from the stray shots heard every now and then. With the approach of nightfall we got hungry and tired, but were consoled in a measure by the announcement that supper had been ordered and would arrive in a brief time. At dusk, peeping out of the windows of the round house, we saw the wagons carrying in the sketch. our rations captured by the crowd: dishes and their contents burled into the street, while the crowd cheered like demons. As the crowd in the streets was agumented with the approach of night, all thoughts of sleep were given over and guards stationed at the windows of the round house and also placed at each of the gates leading into the yards. They were out of the reach of the crowd and had instructions to fire upon persons who attempted to enter. At midnight the crowd ontside, as we could observe from the windows, had grown into many thousands, and shots were fired at us from out of the yards of the company in close proximity to the round house. We replied to them, with what effect we were unable to ascertain, When the fire was started in the box cars we became very seriously alarmed. Some few men I have heard made their way out of their quarters in citizen's clothes and escaped from their perilous position. We could see long lines of cars, one after the other burning, but dared not expose ourselves to the guns of the mob. The fire slowly but surely crept down on us, and about this time the crowd captured one of the guns belonging to Hutchison's battery, of Pittsburgh, and attempted to get it into position to fire It was heavily loaded, we upon us. knew, and if it was fired in close proximity to us it must have done heavy damage. However, we prevented them from putting it in position, as we covered it well, and were in quarters where we could pick off the men without much injury to ourselves. The number of times the freight cars ran between us and the gun shielded the strikers from our shots, but they finally gave the matter up and hauled the gun away. All this time the situation was becoming more and more serious. The fire was creeping down upon us with the certainty of driving us out sooner or later. The crowd, too, was growing more dense and bold, and threats of violence should we come out were distinctly heard. Away up the track in the yard where the care ware burning we could see men pillaging, while their old rusty arms were mingled with bright barrels which flashed in the glare of destruction. Suddenly down the grade came one car after another, some laden with oil ness.

which was on fire and burning hereey. These cars were sent down in order that they might ign is i. e wooden work of the round house and the company's the round house and the company's other Interesting Information Concernwhich was on fire and burning fiercely. the round house and the company's number yard. They were heavily ladened with combastible material, and when the box cars took fire they bursted and scattered the contents in every direction, dealing out disaster with lavish hand. The machine shop, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, then caught fire and soon our building was surrounded with a wall of fire. The heat was so in-tense that we were obliged to retire from the windows and gathered in the center of the building. Many of us would have run out, but the danger outside from the violeure of the near and the source to wood and stone, for the measurement to be an interest to be the second to be an interest to be run out, but the danger outside from the violence of the crowd was as much feared as the fire element, which was fast ap-proaching us. At dawn of day a consul-tation of officers was held, which was prolonged for some time. It was then decided we must go out and face the angry devils who made the streets in the neighborhood black with their presence. It was better to run the risk of being shot down than burned to death, and so

shot down than burned to death, and so manufacture has reached its highest perfection, and where it is used for clothing, handkerchiefs, napkins, twine, we filed out in a compact body, and, preceded by the Gatling guns, with Major-Gen. Britton, Brigadier-Gen. Matthews and Land at the head. It was lively The Chinese consider paper so indis-States arsenal, where we thought we vould be protected. The sentries here refused to allow us to enter, and the art from the Chinese, and by them it command held a conference with our was brought to Spain, from whence it officers. A number of us scaled the rapidly spread over the other countries walls and took refuge from the mob be-hind the shrubbery and piles of shells dannon. We remained here until tenth century; but linen paper cannot be rapidly spread over the other countries the rest of the party formed in line and traced further back than the thirtcenth marched up the street. I thought we century, after which date it rapidly rose should be all cut to pieces, and having no relish for this sort of death I em-braced the readiest means to escape from it. I never saw such a wicked, from it. I never saw such a wicked, desperate mob in all my life. How any desperate mob in all my life. How any of us escaped with our lives is a mys-tery. I had given up all hopes of seeing home again. If the crowd could have paper-making consists in the reduction of all these materials into their primitive term into felted all of vegetable origin-such as flax, inve come out of the round house a ive, fibers, and forming them into felted sheets.

The extraordinary persistence of early impressions, when the mind seems almost to have ceased to register new ones, is in remarkable accordance with the law of nutrition. It is a physiological fact that decline essentially consists in the diminution of the formative activity of the organism. Now it is when the brain is growing that a definite direction can be most strongly and persistently given to its structure. Thus the habits of thought come to be formed, and those nerve tracks laid down which (as the physiologist believes) constitute the chanism of association, by the time many paper napkins are introduced ; the brain has reached its maturity ; and the nutrition of the organ continues to ance with the demands of its activity so worked over again. The fact that cotton crowd which was impeding them. This was done amid the most intense confusion was done amid the transe confusion cles, may be taking on some additional growth, either as a whole or in special parts, new tissue being developed and kept up by the nutritive process, in ac-cordance with the modes of action to which the organ is trained. And in this hemp, agave of Cuba, cultivated hemp, manner a store of "impressions" or traces is accumulated which may be brought within the sphere of consciousstrings are touched. But as the nutri-tive activity dimishes, the "waste" becomes more active than the renovation : and it would seem that while (to use a commercial analogy) the "old-established horses" keep their ground, these later firms whose basis is less secure are the first to crumble away-the nutritive more than sixty different kinds of fiber activity, which yet suffices to maintain have been experimented upon in the the original structure not being capable of keeping the subsequent additions to denied that the result of all these trials it in working order. This earlier de-

dition to the familiar applications, for

stationery, newspapers and books, we now hear of the employment of paper for boats, car-wheels, furniture, clothing, roofing, sheathing of ships, and house building. Every year brings us new applications, but, fortunately, the pro-gress of chemistry and the improvements If we attempt to trace the history of aper back to its origin, we are carried to times very remote, when the Egyp-tians prepared a plant, called the papyin mechanical arts, keep pace with the increased demand, and the article is rus, on which to record their sacred infurnished from a greater variety of mascriptions, and from which we derive the terial and in various forms and conditions suitable for the wants of mankind, There are few industries of more im-

portance than the manufacture of paper, and none in which greater progress has been made in the last few years.

Cast Ont.

The Philadelphia North American says: Here are faint photographs of some of these men as seen along the line of the Boston and Albany railrond, whose hearts might have been reached if the winding stairs had been climbed by love, patience and kindness. "Tis night-fall; along the railrond track, mear a small stream of water fitteen to track small stream of water, fifteen to twenty men are lying en the ground without any covering, asleep; old boots, shoes and dirty, hard stockings are scat-The Chinese consider paper so indistered around, and several bare, blistered feet are visible; when aroused, they answer any questions willingly, and the tales narrated would freeze the life from out young hearts, which language fails to portray. A man is seated on the top of

a flat rock. He has some pieces of what appears to be a letter in his hands. The paper is rotten from age and from being carried in his pocket. The almost illegi-ble lines were written by a tender-heart-ed mother, now dead, and the poor out-New York.

east is trying to read her last words to him. He repeats the story of a mother's love—how, when he lay a boy in her lap, and her hand on his head, she told him of the boyhood of good men, and made him promise, when he would become a man, that he would remember her coursel and follow their example. But when

he came to the great city he began to drink with reveling companions, and no one ever gave him a kind word after-Why Old People Remember Things. has been tried in the manufacture of Nearly every variety of vegetable fiber ward; and the stricken wreck in agony paper-roots, leaves, stems, bark, cabof soul burst into tears, and refused to bare, potatoes, beets, vines, but in prac-tics these have not been found of much value. On the other hand, straw, wood, be comforted or receive any aid. Auother has seen better days; he was once a happy husband and father. His wife corn-stalks, rice-straw and esparto-grass went down to the grave uncomplaining, and soon a sweet, golden-haired little girl lay at her side. He feels accused have been successively introduced in various countries. In Austria the husks of corn are not only made into paper, but into clothing, and a good article of -in one sense a murderer; he is fiftyfour years old and friendless. Rum has food for cattle is also produced from been his ruin. When found he was eatthem. Paper clothing is also made in China and Japan, where a good coat can ing corn from an empty car, where some kernels had been left scattered on the be had for ten cents, and a suit of clothfloor. The next in review is a man who ing for a quarter of a dollar. In Gerhad formerly been employed in the Freedman's bureau; he has a wife and the cost of them is a trifle, and they can, after having been once used, be four children. He has been to New York to obtain employment, has failed and is returning to his family in Maine. thrown into the common stock to be He states that he had lived in Washington and had entertained Representatives and Senators at his home. He is a Freemason, well posted, and had been a member of Dr. Storrs' church, Brooksons entertain in reference to the use of paper collars, cuffs and clothing.

lvn, N. Y. He is an object of pity. He Munsell's work on paper-making says that in 1867 the following substances said he had washed his shirt on Sunday. He was furnished with a lunch, and he were in actual employment : Manilla purposed calling on Rev. Dr. Webb. A man was found in a very weak condition; white hemp of Hayti, India hemp be had not strength enough to go into acacia, fibers of aloes, jute, Spanish broom, hops, silk-weed, flax, Chinese the woods, and asked for food; he had walked from Providence to Worcester and thence to Boston, and did not seem to care for life. The Boston and Albany vucca, bamboo and cane. To the above list must be added the ramie plant, wild railroad detective from whom these items have been obtained has, from observaand cultivated rice, potato pomace, the tion and long experience, an insight into the character of this class, and in the 300 bark of coniferous trees from which the resin has been extracted, stalks and whom he has interviewed in the past fibers of cord grass and okra; in fact, few weeks he considers that the men have been experimented upon in the search for new material, and it cannot be having learned trades. has been favorable to the How to Place the Bed. Baron Reichenbach, who has devoted many years of deep study to the art of bedmaking, maintains that you must The manufacture of paper from rags the most important branch of the not always lie on your bed as it is made, The London Graphic contains a business, and the one in which the under penalty of abridging your life by sketch by Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, of largest amount of capital has been ex- a great number of years. If, says the baron, a mere magnet exercises an influattained. The first operation is in the ence on sensitive persons, the earth's purchasing, sorting, cutting and dusting magnetism must certainly make itself of the rags. In the purchase of rags the mill-owner has to encounter the same felt on the nervous life of man. Hence he dwells on the salutary effects of the My attention was first called by seeing attempt to cheat that seems to obtain in inhabitants of the Northern hemisphere lying with their heads to the north, and those of the Southern with their heads to the south. For travelers with short rags are moistened or loaded with sand memories we may put the rule in general increase the weight. The dealer soon terms: In whatever hemisphere you thirty or forty feet in line (the former becomes expert, and can tell from what may be, always sleep with your feet to number is the length I gave, the latter country the rags came, by their color, the equator, and let your body lie "true the other officers); in a few seconds they strength and general character. Some as a needle to the pole." In giving this nations wear more linen, others more rule the baron has simply told us how to cotton, some fine, some coarse. City live long; for the polar direction of the passed astern, swimming in an opposite rags are apt to be white, country rags body is, it appears, of the utmost in-direction to that we were steering, and as we were passing through the water at points have to be considered before the blood, and we have Baron Reichenbach's authority for stating that many Out of dirty and apparently unbleachdisturbances in the human organisms n the sketch. The head was bullet-shaped, and quite paper of the most beautiful fabric, of have been cured by simply placing the bolster at a different point of the compass from that it had occupied before Let such as have hitherto been in the habit of sleeping with their heads where minutes at a time. It was very broad is principally used in the potteries for their feet ought to be, take to heart the transferring the various patterns to the example of the late Dr. Fischweiter, teen or twenty feet, and the flappers earthenware, and is found superior to any substance yet known for that purage of 109 years, and always attributed his long life to his faithful observance of the pole to pole position of sleeping. rope, will support upward of one hun- The most unhealthy position, we are dred pounds' weight. Corn husks have told, is when the body lies due east and been successfully employed in Germany. west. Some observers assure us that The husks are first boiled with an alkali to sleep in such a posture is tantamount in tubular botters, which converts them to committing slow snicide, and that disinto a spongy condition filled with eases are often aggravated by deviations from the polar posture. gelatinons substance or dough, which latter is pressed out from the fibers in

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generation of later formed structures is by adding permanently to the supply of a general fact perfectly familiar to the stock upon which to draw in emergency and for special kinds of goods.

The Sea Serpent.

her majesty's ship Osborne, of the sea pended and the greatest improvements monster seen by the officers and crew of that vessel off the north coast of Sicily on the second of June. In a letter ac-companying the sketch he says:

a long row of fins appearing above the every line of business. Bales are made surface of the water at a distance of up looking well outside, but in the inabout two hundred yards from the ship, terior inferior articles are put, and the and "away on our beam." They were of irregular heights, and extending about disappeared, giving place to the fore part of the monster. By this time it had we were passing through the water at points have to be considered before ten and a half knots, I could only get a making the purchase. view of it "end on," which I have shown

six feet thick, the neck narrow, and its head was occasionally thrown back out of the water, remaining there for a few and strings, two and a half pounds. It across the back or shoulders, about fifwhich seemed to paddle the monster pose. It is so tenacious, that a sheet of along. They were about fifteen feet in it twisted by the hand in the form of a length. From the top of the head to the part of the back where it became immersed I should consider about fifty feet, and that seemed about a third of the whole length. All this part was smooth, resembling a seal. I cannot account for the fins unless they were on the back

below where it was immersed.

Little Thoughts and Big Phrases.

Simple and unpretending ignorance is always respectable, and sometimes charming; but there is little that more deserves contempt than the pretense of ignorance to knowledge. The curse and the peril of the language in this day, and parti-cularly in this country, is that it is at the mercy of men who, instead of being content to use it well according to their honest ignorance, use it ill according to their affected knowledge; who, being vulgar, would seem elegant; who, being empty, would seem full; who make up in pretense what they lack in reality; and whose little thoughts, let off in enormous phrases, sound like fire-crackers in an empty barrel.-Richard Grant White.

200,000,000 pounds are required; for intruction, 180,000,000; for commerce, 240,000,000; for industrial manufacture, AN UNSAINTLY "SAINT."-A three-ply 180,000,000; for private correspondence, polygamist, living a few miles south of Salt Lake City, who desired a fourth, boldly declared his intention to a young 100,000,000; and for printing. 900,000,-000. For the production of all this paper widow residing there, and pleaded for her hand, but was refused. As his own pleadings luid availed him nothing, he there are 3,960 manufactories, employ-ing 90,000 men and 180,000 women; while 100,000 persons are engaged in forthwith dispatched his No. 2 to do his collecting rags. The number of paper-mills in the United States at the present courting and earry out his design. Entime, according to Lockwood's Directory, is 934, and the number of firms 795. Of treaties on one side met rebuttal on the other, when at last the young widow asked if she (No. 2) did not act against these 254 firms and 327 mills are in the Eastern States; 328 firms and 360 mills her own will, and to her own detriment, when the last mentioned answered ; "I, in the Middle States; 155 firms and 170 erasures. His magazine poems are aldo not wish Mr. ---- to take any more mills in the Western States ; and wives, but I so detest and hate the very iffty-eight firms and sixty-eight mills

sight of his No. 3 that I would do any in the Southern States. thing in my power to thwart her happi-ness." the last few years paper has found rarely encounters one in exactly the same constantly increasing uses. In ad-

A Poet's Habits.

the shape of longitudinal threads, inter-

spersed with a dense mass of short fiber,

The poet Longfellow's daily life is The long fibers are used for spinning, and yield a cloth suitable for clothing. something like this, says the Boston Herald : "He rises early, takes a com-The short fibers are used for paper, paratively light breakfast, and if the day which is stronger that that made from is not rainy, sets out for a walk, which linen or cotton rags. It is very durable, takes up an hour or two, according to his and can be made extremely transparent without sacrificing any portion of its strength. Dr. Rudal calculates that the inclination. His gait is firm and hearty, and as he walks he holds himself perquantity of paper produced in the whole world-paper of all kinds, of hemp, of feetly upright. He does not ramble two mornings in the same direction, but linen, of straw, of jute, of rice, of wood, etc.-amounts to 1,800,000,000 pounds. varies his route daily. Every day or two he calls on his printers, at the University Press, and receives or returns proofs of Half of this quantity is employed for his works, if he has anything in type. printing purposes, a sixth for writing purposes, and the remainder for miscelwhich is mostly the case. He studies his matter carefully after it is in print. Lit-tle, if any, of his poetry, as published, is written on the spur of the moment. 'The Divine Tragedy' is said to have laneous uses. The whole may be thus categorized : For government purposes, been rewritten after it was nearly all in type. During late years he has been in the habit of publishing his poems in the magazines, and, after having obtained a sufficient number, adding a few new ones to them, and issuing them in book form. He brings his 'copy' to the office of the University Press, which is only half a mile or so from his own residence, written in lead-pencil, in a small back hand, very much like the average newspaper man's style of handwriting, clear, and mostly free from interlineations and ways revised and corrected, or at least altered more or less, before their publi-During cation in book form, so that the reader