

THE PITTSBURGH RIOT.

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

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-eighth street, where the strikers had gathered in force. When we arrived here, General Britton, commanding the regiment, took command of the outside of a network of tracks, and stationed the Keystone battery with its Gatling guns 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 militia. 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 blocked by a network of tracks.

After some maneuvering, rendered difficult by the jostling of the crowd, three sides of a square were formed by our two regiments—First and Second—numbering from four to five hundred men. One side of the square faced the hill, one faced to the west, and the other two sides stood with their backs to the Twenty-eighth street and also faced the hill.

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 was killed. Some were wounded by a bayonet thrust, but no one began pelting us with stones, and some of our men were hurt more or less.

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 afforded us shelter for the night. As we took 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 midnight the crowd outside, as we could observe from the windows, had grown into many thousands, and the men 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.

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 upon us. It was heavily loaded, and we to 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.

WHICH WAS ON FIRE AND BURNING FIRCELY.

The cars were sent down in order that they might not be used as a work of the round house and the company's lumber yard. They were heavily laden with combustible material, and when the box cars took fire they burst and scattered the contents in every direction, dealing out disaster with lavish hand.

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PAPER.

Its Origin and by Whom First Used.—Materials of Which It is Made.—Its Uses and Other Interesting Information Concerning It.

If we attempt to trace the history of paper back to its origin, we are carried to times very remote, when the Egyptians prepared a papyrus, called papyrus, on which to record their sacred inscriptions, and from which we derive the present name for writing material.

The Chinese consider paper so indispensable that they make it nearly a certain quantity to their wives in the marriage contract. The Arabs acquired the art from the Chinese, and by them it was brought to Spain, from whence it rapidly spread over the other countries of Europe.

The extraordinary persistence of early man 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.

The London Graphic contains a sketch by Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, of her majesty's ship Osborne, of the sea monster seen by the officers and crew of that vessel off the north coast of Sicily on the second of June.

The head was bullet-shaped, and quite six feet thick, the neck narrow, and its head was occasionally thrown back out of the water, remaining there for a few minutes at a time.

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