

NO ONE YANKEE YET A VICTIM

Of the Scourge That Is Sweeping Europe, Though Thousands Are Abroad.

ENGLAND FULL OF THEM.

Hundreds of Americans Likely to Remain Away for Months.

Over 150,000 Human Beings Have Already Perished of the Pestilence—Hamburg's Great Criminal Mistake—Spread of Contagion by the City's Water System—The Disease There in Its Most Virulent Form—The English Ridiculing the Calling of the Plague by Any Other Name Than That of Cholera—What the Steamship Companies Will Do.



JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Copyright.]—Not until this week has Europe realized the full measure of the awful calamity which befalls the Old World in the cholera epidemic. Even now England is not much alarmed, although the pestilence is at her very gates and has actually crossed the insubstantial barriers of more than one point. It is far too early with the turning point of the evil, it is hoped, just passed, to make up the fatal record. Already it is the story of one of the great catastrophes of the age. I have been examining the grim daily death roll of the past month, and the figures at the bottom of the column, inadequate as they are, make an appalling total. More than 150,000 human beings in Europe have already perished of the pestilence. That estimate, I fear, is far too low. It is based almost solely upon the official reports from the infected districts, and those reports there is grave reason for believing that in many cases they have fallen far short of the truth.

Russian cities are almost entirely deserted. More than nine-tenths of the victims of the scourge have been Russians, and about the details of its terrific work in that country we know almost nothing. The terrible story behind that grim daily bulletin from St. Petersburg announcing from 2,500 to 4,000 deaths is not to be told. Gradually the facts are transpiring about the introduction and spread of the disease in Western Europe. Its track has been pretty clearly defined now, and it is interesting to trace. It has been said that Russian emigrants, most of them bound to America, have introduced the disease wherever it has appeared west of the Caspian's dominions. This is for the most part true, but the immigrants have come from a district where the Russian authorities have declared there is little or no cholera—namely, Poland. The Hungarian Hebrews who took the disease to Hamburg came from Poland, so did the emigrants who have fallen ill with it at a dozen places in Austria. Two or three from the same unhappy and beleaguered country have been stricken down with the plague in England. This week, but from Poland itself we hear nothing, and more difficult to get news from there than from Greenland or Central Africa. By and by there will come a frightful story of pestilence and death among a destitute and starving people.

Hamburg's Great Criminal Mistake. In nearly all places where the disease has been introduced except Hamburg it has been promptly and efficiently combated. Hamburg made a criminal mistake which already has cost many hundred lives, and which has brought the worst disaster which could have befallen the commercial interests of the city. Her authorities met the crisis with inadequate measures and sought to conceal as long as possible the presence of the arch enemy. I visited Hamburg early last week, at the moment when they should have been making a supreme effort to avert the calamity which threatened her. Cholera had already gained a foothold there, and from 50 to 75 persons every day died of the pestilence. The harbor quarter few beyond those directly concerned knew that the disease had entered the city. The town never appeared more attractive. It is a town that is a city, almost entirely in its wealth of water ways. Its streets are clean and well paved, and outwardly, the public regard for good sanitary conditions seems fully up to the average of large towns. The only thing to excite the prehension was the almost stagnant condition of some of the canals, which penetrate the heart of the city. The business section, Great business houses facing a busy street in front abutting directly upon a canal in the rear. It should be understood that the harbor section of the city is separated from the rest of the city by a wide canal. Bridges cross this canal, but they are always guarded by customs officers who exercise a strict supervision over all who cross. The entry of persons and goods to the harbor section is free. The customs regulations do not come in force until the canal barrier is reached.

Contagion in the Water Supply. The harbor section comprises some of the best docks in Europe, many great warehouses for the storage of goods, and the homes of dock laborers and similar people. It was in this section that the cholera first appeared, and there it probably would have been confined but for the great disaster of the contamination of the city's water supply. The water works are situated on a supply two weeks ago were taken to barracks on a branch of the Elbe, just above the city. The appalling folly was there committed of allowing the water, which was used, to enter the stream without being disinfected. The city's supply of water is drawn from this spot. Then followed the fatal policy of concealment, and when the pestilence had burst all bounds, the local authorities of Hamburg seem to have become completely demoralized. No reliance whatever is to be placed upon the official reports of the spread of the disease during the past week. They admit today that about 2,000 persons have died of the plague in the city, but nobody knows the correct figures.

I received a letter yesterday from a Hamburg newspaper man in which he said that all the returns were grossly inadequate and incomplete, and that it will be a long time before an approximately true record is made up. The apparent rate of mortality which the published figures show, amounting to more than 50 per cent of the persons attacked, is probably misleading. It grows that there is a larger proportion of the number of actual deaths as reported than of the number of new cases.

Cholera in Its Very Worst Form. There is no denying that the disease is in its most virulent form, but a 50 per cent

death rate, under intelligent modern treatment, is much higher than was Russia reports. It must be admitted that the bacteriologists have furnished no new weapon against the enemy. Dr. Koch has identified his comma bacillus at Hamburg, but the new branch of medical science has nothing to offer yet, beyond resistance in making correct diagnosis, which has hardly any bearing on the disease. The only medical men on this side have abandoned the deceptive nonsense involved in the terms "cholerae," "cholera nostras" and "cholerae" which have been used in connection with the cases on the Moravia in New York harbor. They say the only name for the disease of this nature, which kills in 24 hours, is cholera.

A few days, develop into an epidemic of popular apprehension than anything else in England is a statement in a public address by Dr. Ernst Hart, yesterday. Dr. Hart is the chairman of the National Health Society, and editor of the British Medical Journal. He should be an authority on cholera, and he holds that its period of incubation is 1 to 15 days. The average is two to three days. He says that the disease always breaks out within 24 hours after infection. The Government health authorities seem to hold the latter belief, for all their quarantine regulations are based on that assumption. Anybody in good health who has traveled on an infected ship is allowed to land and go his way as soon as he reaches England and shore.

The Disease Sure to Develop. The chairman of the Health Society points out that it is not only possible, but unavoidable that many should pass through our ports in apparent health, who, after a few days, develop into an epidemic. That Dr. Hart is right is abundantly proved. The past week about 30 cases of cholera have occurred in different parts of the Kingdom, the victims being in every district in the epidemic zone. Sixty cases persons who landed from an infected district in apparent good health one or more days before they were attacked. England, therefore, as far as quarantine precautions are concerned, is in a very bad way. The health authorities say they have no authority under the law to compose stricter regulations than those which are now in force. A well person coming from an infected district to visit his home and destination in order that the local authorities may be notified, are not to be troubled with anything. The newspapers are almost silent on the subject. A few days ago they expressed universal satisfaction over the energetic preparations which were being made to meet the crisis. Since then, however, while the news columns of the leading papers have been filled with tidings of the epidemic, have a few feeble scraps at President Hart's statement that the disease is the measure adopted for keeping the disease out of the United States.

Quarantine Not a Safeguard. Two or three papers to-day argue that English precautions are far more effective than the American. They affirm that experience has proved, both in this country and India, that quarantine furnished no adequate safeguard against the introduction of cholera. They point out that the imposition of a quarantine on passengers would mean practically non-intercourse with the continent, an evil which is a far more serious one than anything that can be thought of for a moment.

Even with the imminent danger of a cholera epidemic it is taken for granted by the health authorities that an epidemic of cholera introduced during the present month as there have been during the past week. Public confidence in the ability of local sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of the contagion from any of these many sources is unshaken. There is, indeed, far less popular anxiety over the situation in London than in New York, if the dispatches which are printed here correctly represent American sentiment.

It should be added that London was never in a healthier condition, and the circumstances are not at all favorable to the spread of the pestilence. If it should come medical men and local health authorities are everywhere preparing for any crisis. The imminence of the danger is indicated by the publication yesterday of an appeal signed by Princess Christian, President of the Royal British Nurses' Association, calling upon nurses who are willing to attend cholera patients to enroll themselves and to be ready for instant service in the East India. The authorities are particularly active in their preparations for any emergency. The sanitary conditions of London's Eastside, it is a satisfaction to note, has very radically improved in the last two years.

The Local Government Board to-day makes public announcement that its preparations for whatever may come are complete. It further expresses strong confidence that London will escape anything approaching an epidemic of cholera. In view of this confidence it will perhaps not be surprising to suggest that it would mean to have the experience of Hamburg repeated in this metropolis. A similar rate of mortality in London as compared with the work of the pest in the afflicted German city this week would involve from 25,000 to 30,000 a day.

If the danger to England is great, that of France and other parts of Germany is far greater. Cholera in its ordinary sense is impossible, unless absolute non-intercourse with infected districts should be proclaimed in France. The regulations are very strict and the penalties for violation or evasion include imprisonment and even death. Severe Punishments Provided. Notices in the French, German and English languages are now displayed at the various terminals in Paris of the railway, which convey passengers from foreign countries, advising travelers of the many severe punishments which befall those who infringe the sanitary law.

EARNINGS OF CLERKS.

Eight Dollars for Ninety Hours a Week Good Pay in London.

LADY CASHIERS AT \$3 A WEEK.

Evils of the Indoor Apprenticeship and Character Systems.

WORKING 100 HOURS IN SEVEN DAYS

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"Death and Disease Behind the Counter," is rather a striking title for a book. It was written by Mr. Richard Sothern, an English barrister whose penchants for reform led to his being President of the Shop Hours' Labor League, and as its title would suggest, it deals with the general condition, and particularly with the hours of toil, of that numerous and eminently respectable class known here as shop assistants, but known to us as clerks in stores.

In the first chapter the author says "I believe I am within the mark in stating that the majority of shop assistants in this country work from 75 to 90 hours in every week. Of that majority one-fourth work the full 90 hours per week, two-fourth 80 hours, and the remaining fourth 75 hours per week.

Contrasting the hours of shop assistants with those of mechanics and artisans, he says: "The system I am endeavoring to expose fleches from young men and women behind the counter 21 weeks of overwork in every year without being able to get any overtime being paid for."

The Book Has Done Some Good. Beyond this bare allusion to the matter the author, I was sorry to find, had scarcely anything to say in regard to the wages paid this class of workers. His sole plea for a reduction of hours and for an allowance for these purposes is the suffering of sufficient time, on at least one day in the week for healthful recreation and for the inhaling into sinking chests of a good breath of pure air. The need for such a reform is so obvious that I do not wonder that the publication has done good. Not only has popular interest been awakened, but in a few instances concessions have been made by some of the larger employers and the movement has been accorded a little help even at the hands of Parliament.

London Filled With Americans. It would be imagined that the lot of the American traveler in Europe just now isn't a happy one. His baggage must be placed in his suitcase, he is everywhere harassed by more or less aggravating sequences of the great epidemic. Frontiers are crossed only after long delays and infinite but necessary annoyances. His baggage must be placed in his suitcase, he is everywhere harassed by more or less aggravating sequences of the great epidemic. Frontiers are crossed only after long delays and infinite but necessary annoyances. His baggage must be placed in his suitcase, he is everywhere harassed by more or less aggravating sequences of the great epidemic.

The whole continent of Europe reeks with the odors of disinfectants. Cabs, buses and railway carriages smell like moving hospitals. Travelers on long journeys are suspicious of each other, and eagerly question their companions about their health and halting points. It is gratifying to find that not an American, as far as reported, has fallen victim to the pestilence. Very few, to be sure, remain upon the continent. London is filled with them, and all yesterday they were clanking on their way home. The President's proclamation was read with dismay. It was interpreted at first to mean that the danger ships would be placed in quarantine for 30 days. Everybody took it as a sentence to three weeks' imprisonment within eight of home. There was great rejoicing when it was learned that the companies announced to-day that they would carry no more immigrants and that the quarantine restriction would thus be avoided.

What Steamship Companies Will Do. The attitude upon the London representatives of all these lines. The news is a severe blow to them, and naturally they regard it as an unnecessary severe. They profess to believe that the real object of the order is not so much to conserve public health as to stop immigration in defiance to the growing public demand. As the representative of the North German Lloyd said to me: "It will accomplish its object completely. Immigration will be absolutely stopped."

The North German Lloyd will not be carried out, but after to-day. All immigrants who had been booked by the White Star line must go by the Adriatic next week Saturday. They will be carried on the German line, but the Adriatic will take no first or second class passengers. The Cunard line announces that it will send immigrants only by certain boats, which include most of their regular fleet. The Bothnia and Gallia will carry them on their next trips to New York.

The following ships, in the order named, will carry immigrants weekly to Boston, beginning next Thursday: The Pavonis, Samaria, Cephalonia, Scythia and Catalonia. These boats will, of course, have all the mineral waters advertised, and also carry first-class passengers. Those who have been booked to sail on them will have the privilege of transferring to other boats, which include most of their regular fleet. The Bothnia and Gallia will carry them on their next trips to New York.

The Hamburg newspapers of the last three or four days are an interesting study. They print few details of the ravages of the plague, and devote themselves chiefly to the task of allaying popular excitement, and encouraging the people to renewed hope and courage. The advertising columns are full of strange announcements. The commercial instinct is still alive, in fact, in the manifestations of disease and death on all sides.

A column after column is filled with advertisements of disinfectants and remedies for cholera. One remedy is called "anti-bacilline," and a doctor has invented an elegant cholera pocket sachet. All kinds of soaps are offered. Biscuit manufacturers proclaim the excellent qualities of their goods which should be eaten instead of bread, and bakers declare that they use only boiled water. A firm of marmalade and jam makers hopes that no more butter will be used, but the children's bread will be covered with anti-cholera jam. Of course, all the mineral waters are advertised, as well as whisky and cognac. But close to these advertisements are others that reflect the true position of the population of Hamburg in a few words.

Some of the Saddest Stories. One family announces the death from cholera of a grandmother aged 86 and a grandchild aged 4. Another runs thus: "For a little girl six weeks old, whose mother died after one day's illness and whose life can only be preserved by a mother's care, the unhappy father seeks a foster mother, and close to it the following: "Still stunned by the sudden loss of our little daughter Elsie, we have to announce the death of Willie, aged 10, taken from us after a short but very painful illness. The most painful of all are those which call, vain it would seem, for doctors, nurses and ambulance.

The German medical papers are beginning to agitate strongly in favor of compulsory cremation where cholera has been the cause of death. Dr. Kuehn Meister writes in the Allgemeine Medizinische Central-Zeitung: "The chief duty of the medical police should be to secure the destruction of all vehicles of infection, and as such must be recognized in the foremost place the bodies known to exist in the bodies of cholera patients.

hardly ever before 6 o'clock, and as a matter of course the assistants have very nearly rendered by that what ought to be considered a reasonable day's work.

But both as regards hours and pay, I will not put before the reader the facts which transpired at our shop assistants' "round table." At that interview there was perfect freedom of expression and yet a remarkable agreement. I was very careful, too, in the notes I made upon every point of importance all hands were appealed to, and I jotted down those statements only to which unanimous assent was given.

The Secretary of the clothing trade, and it was generally thought, he said, that shop assistants were better off in that line of trade than in any other. Their hours would vary in different localities. In large West End shops they would be from 5 to 8, but in others, and particularly in the East End, assistants would be employed as late as 10 on ordinary nights, and on Saturdays till 12, often with the further exaction of hours on Sunday.

Wages in the Clothing Trade. Their pay was given as follows: Lowest, \$4 30 a week; highest (paid only to a few exceptional men) what the average, about \$7 50. Turning from his own line to that of provisions, Mr. Arnold gave this instance. A young fellow is engaged in a provision store from 7:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M., on Saturdays till half-past after midnight; on Sundays from 8:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. His wages are 25 shillings a week (\$6.25). He is married and pays about one-fourth of his wages for rent. That case surely was exceptional. I protested. But all present assured us that it was not so in any future month, it was only one out of many thousands.

For fuller information about the large grocery and provision trade of London I drew upon my friend Turner. He had been especially diligent in his inquiries, and his was his own special line. In West London the hours were 12 and 13; in the East and South they were 15, as a rule, on ordinary nights, but a half holiday, on Saturdays. The younger assistants were named, and the "indoor" plan. They would receive at first, in addition to board, about \$1 25 a week; those who had longer experience from \$2 50 to \$3 a week, the last named sum being for indoor workers, about the maximum. Out of the house the young fellow would begin at \$2 50 and in time he might reach \$7 a week. But there were plenty receiving sums between these named, and the average, he thought, would be \$3 25 for "out" assistants and \$3 a week for those living with the boss.

Green Grocers' Clerks Fare Worst. The shoe trade, I was told, yielded very poor returns. Hours not much less than those given above, and the standard wage for a manager was \$3 a week, other assistants getting from \$3 75 to \$6 25 a week, and all finding themselves in a very poor position in green grocery establishments were worse off even than shoemen, for these only got from \$3 to \$5 a week.

In hosiery shops, which answer to our great furnishing stores, the hours for the West End would be from 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. The first assistant might get \$8 75 a week; the others would receive from \$4 50 to \$6 50 a week, and gradually advance in business there is considerable difference between the West and East end trade as to hours. In this trade, too, wages are always quoted by the year. It should also be noted that in this line of trade, the force, if small, will usually be domiciled under the roof of the master, and if large in buildings near by, still, however, under the employer's guardianship. What will they get? I inquired. Learners will get the first year, about \$30, and the second about \$75. This will be their regular wage, but by purchasing the sale of goods upon which the boss has put a premium, both these and the older hands can help out a little by extras. With such helps as the above, the best grade of hosiery assistant will sometimes earn, besides their board, \$300 a year, but the general run of such men would think themselves fortunate to make \$200 a year.

Lady Cashiers at \$3 a Week. So far we have given the wages only of



JAMES CORBETT.

TO FIGHT IN MIMIC.

The Schemes of a Chicago Man to Reproduce the Battle With Buffalo Figures. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—On September 7 those lovers of pugilism who cannot make the trip to New Orleans to see the big fight, can see an exact reproduction of the slugging match right here in Chicago. Harry Sommers, manager of McVicker's Theater, conceived a scheme whereby he could furnish a fund of amusement to the sporting men and incidentally figured on receiving a handsome profit. Mr. Sommers has secured Battery D, where a platform will be erected in the center of the auditorium. On a raised dais will be seen figures of Corbett and Sullivan in regulation ring costume.

"The figures will be properly labeled," said Mr. Sommers, "with seconds and bottle holders in attendance. Although the figures are stuffed with sawdust, when they slug it will be a genuine contest for the heavy-weight championship of the world, and a live referee will be included in the list of properties. The figures will be made of horse hide tanned, and of course, tough enough for the Halstead street contingent of spectators. The seams will be close enough to prevent the course of the fighters from coming out, and the Delsarte poses of the contestants will be so reproduced that only an expert could tell them from the genuine article. They will fight per instructions, and the instructions will be from New Orleans by our special courier." It is proposed to have a wire direct from the ringside to the armory, and each move of the contestants is to be reproduced according to telegraphic instructions.

Looking for an Asylum Site. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The commission on the location of the Eastern Ohio asylum has adjourned to Wednesday next, when the question will be decided. Steubenville and the three cities in Stark county are making the contest, and each have offered 200 acres of land. Further action and perfect health results from the use of Dr. Wills' Little Early Risers & Perfect Little Pill. Very small very sure.

BRITAIN'S HOMESTEAD.

The Pinkerton Fight Almost Duplicated at Cheshire's Salt Works.

A BOAT ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

Officials on Board Forced to Lie on Their Faces to Escape Death.

NON-UNION WORKERS DRIVEN AWAY

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Copyright.]—There is a remarkably close parallel between the riot at Homestead and the revolt which has been in progress for two or three days in the Cheshire salt district.

A body of strikers resisted the attempt to introduce non-union men. The first lot of new men were besieged in their lodgings, the police were overpowered and the non-unionists surrendered and were sent back to Liverpool by the strikers. The employers recruited a second body of men in Liverpool and brought them down by train. The newcomers were provided with knives and bludgeons. The unionist workmen proved too strong for them none the less, and for fear the train should be wrecked it was sent back to Liverpool.

While this disturbance was going on at the station a little scene was transacted on the river which has a very distinct Homestead touch about it. The salt union launch Nymph was attacked in a narrow part of the river and nearly sunk. The officials whom she had on board to the number of about a dozen were compelled to take refuge in the cabin and lie on their faces to escape being stoned to death.

The salt union has appealed for military help, and a squadron of the Fourteenth Hussars has been marched in from Liverpool. The police had been previously reinforced, and 200 of them charged to clear the banks of the river. Except the use of firearms, there was nothing wanting to make this a very typical imitation of Homestead.

PEOPLE'S PARTIES TO CAUCUS.

Something of Great Importance to Be Considered in Secret Session. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Chairman Taubeneck has called a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the People's party, to be held at the Richelieu Hotel, this city, September 12. The meeting will be a large one, as not only the members of the Executive committee will be present, but the chairman of the State committee of each State in the Union has been invited to be present.

Chairman Taubeneck declines to state the object of the meeting, but says it will be held in executive session. For the Boys. Come in and see the boys' suits we are selling at \$1.49 and \$2.25. They are fine like iron and the prices are about what you always have to pay. No better or plain, sizes 4 to 12, at \$1.25. See them in our show window. F. C. C. Co., Clonitors, corner Grand and streets. Excursion Rates for Tour. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie sell tickets to Erie, Pa., September 5 to 9 inclusive, at 25c return, the 10th at excursion rates.

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Advertisement for furniture: THIS SUIT (3 PIECES) \$15, \$15, \$15. THIS LOUNGE \$6.50, \$6.50, \$6.50. BETTER ONES \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20. THIS FINE EXTENSION TABLE \$8, \$8, \$8. THIS RACK ONLY \$7. You Make the Terms. On Very Easy Terms.

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