YET A VICTIM

NOT ONE YANKEE

Of the Scourge That Is Sweep-

ing Europe, Though Thou-

sands Are Abroad.

ENGLAND FULL OF THEM.

Hundreds of Americans Likely to

Remain Away for Months.

Over 150,000 Human Beings Have Al-

ready 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 Com-

panies Will Do.

## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

DISPATCH

EARNINGS OF CLERKS.

Eight Dollars for Ninety Hours a

Week Good Pay in London.

Character Systems.

WORKING 100 HOURS IN SEVEN DAYS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 26 .- "Death and Disease

Sehind the Counter," is rather a striking title for a book. It was written by Mr. Thomas Sutherst, an English barrister

League, and as its title would suggest, it

deals with the general condition, and par-

In the first chapter the author says "I be-

90 hours per week, two-fourth 80 hours, and

the remaining fourth 75 hours per week.

The Book Has Done Some Good.

to us as clerks in stores.

overtime being paid for."

SUNDAY.

hardly ever before 4 o'clock, and as a matter of course the assistant has very nearly rendered by that what ought to be considered a reasonable day's work.

But both as regards hours and pay, I will now 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 was in the clothing trade, LADY CASHIERS AT 33 A WEEK. Evils of the Indoor Apprenticeship and

which unanimous assent was given.

The Secretary was in 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 S 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. nours on Sunday.

Wages in the Clothing Trade. whose penchant for reform had made him Their pay was given as follows: Lowest, \$4 50 a week; highest (paid only to a few exceptional men), \$15 00; average, about \$7 50. Turning from his own line to that of provisions, Mr. Arnold gave this instance. President of the Shop Hours' Labor ticularly with the hours of toil, of that numerous and eminently respectable class known here as shop assistants, but known lieve 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

provisions, Mr. Arnold gave this instance. A smart young fellow is engaged in a provision store from 7:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M., on Saturdays till balf-an-hour after midnight; on Sundays from 8:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. His wages are 25 shillings a week (\$6 20). He is married and pays 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 feature; that, in truth, it was only one out of many thousands. For tuller information about the large

grocery and provision trade of London I drew upon my friend Turner. He had been specially assigned to enlighten me, and this 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 days, 16 on Fridays and 17 on Saturdays. The younger assistants were taken care of The younger assistants were taken care of on 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 \$5 a week, the last named sum being for indoor workers the service; that is they get at first \$2 50 to \$5 a week, the last named sum being, for indoor workers, about the maxi-mum. 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 those named, and the average, he thought, would be \$6 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 foots not much less than those given above, and the standard wage for a manager was \$8 a week, other assistants getting from \$3.75 to \$6.25 a week, and all finding themselves. But assistants 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 gents' 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 \$6.25. In the drapery or drygoods 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 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 \$50, and the second about \$75. This will be their regular wages, but by pushing the sale of goods upon which the boss has put a premium, both these and the older hands can help out a little water. little by extras. With such helps as the above, the best grade of drapers' assistants' will sometimes earn, besides their board, \$300 a year, but the general run of such men would think themselves fortunate

o make \$200 a year. Lady Cashiers at 83 a Week. ar we have given t



JAMES CORBETT.

male assistants. Many are the girls working the same number of hours and getting, of course, far less pay. It has already been about a \$1 a week, and gradually advance to the general average, as it was stated to us, about \$2. This, under the "indoor" system, which is the plan on which girls are generally employed. As to those not so employed, in many of the smaller shops a

Returning for a moment to shop assist

these men.
"Eighty-six a week—in summer 100." Could that be so? Yes, all agreed it was

"What wages?" "Twenty-two shillings a week." (\$5 50.) "Yes," said others, "and the highest in

"Man of family?"
"Wife and four children." "How much for rent?"

"Eight and 6 for three rooms." 'Wasn't that high?"

"How ever do you live?" I then asked, but perceiving the poor fellow's embarrassment did not press this question, and several spoke up and said that, excepting for the fact of the wife working in a laundry this family could not live; and I was grieved, though not surprised, to be assured that this was another case which was not exceptional.

## TO FIGHT IN MIMIC.

The Scheme of a Chicago Man to Repro duce the Battle With Stuffed 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 Som-mers, 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 sing it will be a genuine contest for the heavy-weight championship of the world, and a live referee will be included world, and a live referee will be included in the list of properties. The figures will be made of horse hide tanhed, and, of course, tough enough for the Halstead street contingent of spectators. The seams will be close enough to prevent the courage of the fighters from cozing out, and the Delsartean 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 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.

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.

Prayect action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers

BRITAIN'S HOMESTEAD.

The Pinkerton Fight Almost Dupli-

cated at Cheshire's Salt Works.

A BOAT ATTACKED BY STRIKERS. Ufficials on Board Forced to Lie on Their

Faces to Escape Death.

NON-UNION WORKERS DRIVEN AWAY

IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. 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 nonunionists 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 lest 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 Livera pool. 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 tidy imitation of Home-

PEOPLE'S PARTYITES 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 Execu tive Committee of the People's party, to be beld at the Richelieu Hotel, this city, September 12. The meeting will be a large one, as not only the members of the Execu-tive committee will be present, but the chairman of the State committee of each State in the Union has been invited to be

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's uits we aring at \$1, \$140 and \$2.24. They fit fine. like iron and the prices are about what you always have to pay. Nopleated or plain, sizes \$100, at \$1.52.24. See them in our show wind P. C. C. C. Clothiers, corner Gramond streets.

Excursion Rates for Your The Pittsburg and Lake I sell tickets to Youngstov

LONDON, Sept. 8 .- [ Copyright. ]-Not until this week has Europe realized the full measure of the awful calamity which has befallen 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 insufficient barriers at 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. kills in 24 hours, is cholera. I have been examining the grim, daily A point which is to-day arousing greater popular apprehension than anything else in England is a statement in a public address 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 pesti-

lence. That estimate, I fear, is far too low, It is based almost solely upon the official five days. reports from the infected districts, and in those reports there is grave reason for believing that in many cases they have fallen far short of the truth. Russians the Greatest Sufferers. 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 Rus-

sian emigrants, most of them bound to America, have introduced the disease wherever it has appeared west of the Czar's dominions. This is for the most part true, but the immigrants have come from a dis-trict where the Russian authorities have declared there is little or no cholera-namely, Poland. The Russian 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 benighted country have been stricken down with the plague in England this week, but from Poland itself we hear nothing. It is 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 | the measures adopted for keeping the dis-

starving people. riamburg's Great Criminal Mistake, In nearly all places where the disease has been introduced except Hamburg it has been promptly and efficiently combatted. 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 she should have been making a supreme effort to avert the calamity which threatened her. Cholers had already gained a foothold there, and from 50 to 75 persons wery dying daily of the pestilence. In 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 fair and beautiful city, almost venetian 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 aption of some of the canals, which penetrate even the heart of the business section. Great business houses facing a busy street in front abuting directly upon a canal in the rear. It should be understood that the harbor section of the free port 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 Supp'y. 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 peo-ple. It was in this section that the cholers. 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 Poles who succumbed to the plague two weeks ago were taken to bar-racks on a branch of the Elbe, just above the city. The appalling folly was there com-mitted of allowing the water, etc., which they used, to enter the stream without being disinfected. The city's supply of water is drawn from near this spot. Then followed the fatal policy of concesiment; and finally, when the pestilence had burst all bounds, the local authorities of Hamburg seem to have become completely demorphised. No have become completely demoralized. No reliance whatever is to be placed upon their official reports of the apread of the disease during the past week. They admit to-day 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 years of the

JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN. death rate, under intelligent modern treat- ing the special regulations made in connec ment, is much higher than even Russia re-ports. It must be admitted that the ports. It must be admitted that the bacteriologists have furnished no new weapon against the enemy. Dr. Koch has identified his comma bacilles at Hamburg. but the new branch of medical science has nothing to offer yet, beyond resistance in making correct diagnosis, which has hardly been needed. Right here let it be said that the medical men on this side have abandoned the deceptive nonsense involved in the terms "cholerine," "cholera nostras" and "choleraic" 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

by Dr. Ernst Hart, vesterday. 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 five days. The English public has assumed that the disease always breaks out within 24 hours after infection. The Government health authorities seem to hold the atter belief, for all their quarantine regulations are based on that assumption. Any-body in good health who has not traveled on an infected ship is allowed to land and go his way as soon as he reaches English

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 serious or fatal cholera. That Dr. Hart is right is abundantly proved. The past week about 30 cases of cholers have occurred in different parts of the Kingdom, the victims being in every case 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 go, is almost at the mercy of the epidemic.
The health authorities say they have no authority under the law to compose stricter quarantine. The most they can do is to require a well person coming from an infected district to give his name and destination in order that the local authorities may be

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 preparations which were being made to meet the crisis. Since the first of the week, while the news columns of the leading papers have been filled with tidings of the epidemic, save a few feeble slurs at President Harrison and Americans because of

ease out of the United States. Quarantine Not a Safeguard,

Two or three papers to-day argue that the Euglish precautions are far more effective than the American. They affirm that experience has proved, both in this country and India, that quarantine furished no adequate safeguard against the introduction of cholera. They point out that the imposition of American quarantine regulations would mean practically non-intercourse with the continent, an evil which they assure is not to be thought of

Even with the imminent danger of a cholmonth 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 sit-uation 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 for 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. 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 trained nurses who are willing to attend cholera patients to enroll themselves and to be ready for instant service in the East Indies. The authorities of the calling the service in the cast Indies. ties are particularly active in their prepara-tions for any emergency. The sanitary con-ditions of London's Eastside, it is a satisfac-tion to note, has very radically improved in

tion to note, has very radically improved in the last two years.

The Local Government Board to-day makes public aunouncement 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 provoke undue alarm to suggest that it would mean to have the experience of Hamburg repeated in this metropolia. 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 here.

If the danger to England is great, that to

If the danger to England is great, that to France and other parts of Germany is far greater. Quarantine in its ordinary sense is impossible, unless absolute non-inter-course with infected districts should be proclaimed in France. The regulations are very strict and the penalties for violation or evasion include imprisonment and even or evasion include imprisonment and even

Severe Punishments Provided.

Notices in the French, German and English languages are now displayed at the various terminals in Paris of the railways which convey passengers from foreign countries, advising travelers of the many severe

ion with the first category.

Up to the present all the precautions con

sidered necessary have been taken at the frontier, the only special measure adopted by the authorities in Paris being the prohibition of the use of hired pillows which one has hitherto been able to obtain at the Paris termini for the sum of one franc each. At the eastern station the carriages having conveyed passengers from Hamburg and Russia are carefully fumigated before being again used.

The nurses employed in the Paris hospi-The nurses employed in the Paris hospitals have bravely refused to avail themselves of the order of the Board of Health which forbids them to go to the homes of cholera patients and superintend their removal to hospitals. The nurses held a meeting and voted that it would be cowardly and inhument allows an ly and inhuman to allow sufferers needing their help to be carried a long distance by unskilled hands.

London Filled With Americans. It will readily be imagined that the lot of the American traveler in Europe just now isn't a happy one. Aside from the direct danger of contagion, he is everywhere harrassed by most aggravating sequences of the great epidemic. Frontiers are crossed only after long delays and indicate the contagion. after long delays and infinite but necessary annoyances. His baggage must be placed in hot sulphur ovens and baked, his pulse is counted, his tongue examined, and search-ing questions are propounded by the med-ical inspectors.

ing questions are propounded by the medical inspectors.

The whole continent of Europe reeks with the odors of disinfectants. Cabs, busses 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 hailing points.

It is gratifying to be able to say that not an American, as far as reported, has fallen victim to the pestilence. Very few, to be sure, now remain upon the continent. London is filled with them, and all yesterday they were clamoring anxiously to get home. The President's proclamation was read with dismay. It was interpreted at first to mean that all passenger ships would be placed in quarantine for 20 days. Everybody took it as a sentence to three weeks' imprisonment within sight of home. There was great rewithin sight of home. There was great re-lief when several of the steamship com-panies announced to-day that they would carry no more immigrants and that the quar-antine restriction would thus be avoided.

What Steamship Companies Will Do. I called to-day upon the London representatives of all these lines. The new order is a severe blow to them, and naturally they regard it as unnecessarily severe. They profess to believe that the real object of the order is not so much to conserve pub-

of the order is not so much to conserve public health as to stop immigration in deference 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."

This is not quite true. The North German Lloyd will send no steerage passengers after to-day. All immigrants who have been booked by the White Star line must go by the Adriatic next week Safurday. None will be carried after that date and the Adriatic will take no first or second class passengers. The Cunard line announces Adriatic will take no hirst or second class passengers. The Cunard line announces that it will send immigrants only by certain buns, which include most of their Boston fleet. The Bothnia and Gallia will carry their way trime a New York

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 Pavonia, Samaria, Cephalonia, Scythia and Catalonia. These boats will, of course, have to pass 20 days in quarantine. Most of them also carry first-class passengers. Those who have been booked to sail on them will have the privilege of transferring to other who have been nooked to sail on them will have the privilege of transferring to other boats sailing at later dates, but as every stateroom is engaged for a month shead, there will be many who will have to suffer a long detention on this side in preference to quarantine imprisonment. The Inman, Hamburg-American, Red Star and Guion lines have suspended immi-

gration traffic absolutely. Commercial Instinct Still Alive. 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 commer-cial instinct is still alive, in spite of the manifestations of disease and death on all

Column after column is filled with advertisements of disinfectants and remedies for cholers. One remedy is called "anti-bac-terine," and a doctor has invented an eleterine," 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-choleraic 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 5. Another runs thus: "For a little girl 4 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 another: "Still stunned by the sudden loss of our little daughter Eisie, 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, in One family announces the death from most painful of all are those which call, in vain it would seem, for doctors, nurses and

Contrasting the hours of shop assistants with those of mechanics and artizans, he says: "The system I am endeavoring to expose filches from young men and women behind the counter 21 weeks of overwork in every year-without, I believe, any of the

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 anything to say in regard to the wages paid this class of workers. His sole plea was for a reduction of hours and for an allowance to these oppressed and suffering toilers 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 as this is urged in a most startling manner and 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.

the hands of Parliament.

But the lot of the English shop assistant is anything but a happy one even yet. In London there are about 100,000 of these, and to find out exactly what their wages and to find out exactly what their wages and hours are at the present time I concluded to supplement personal observation by a visit to the Shop Assistants' Union. My appointment was with the Acting Secretary, Mr. A. G. Arnold, but that gentleman had arranged to have me taken in hand by one of the leading platform men of the union, an unusually bright fellow, Mr. J. Turner and if the play upon words may J. Turner, and, if the play upon words may be pardoned, it turned out better than was promised by even such an arrangement as that, for I met and conversed altogether with ten or a dozen of these young tellows.

The Indoor System in England. The Indoor System in England.

In this country a very large proportion of those engaged in retail stores live on the premises, their board and lodging, with what little home life they may enjoy, being afforded them by their employers. In small establishments they associate more or less with the family, but in larger concerns their domestic life is modeled, to use the same word which is often used here, upon the "barracks" principle. Scores and even hundreds of young men, or young women, as the chse may be, will be boarded and lodged in a single building, and of course their accommodation and keep will form a their accommodation and keep will form their accommodation and keep will form a large element in their pay. This "indoor" system is exceedingly popular with English shopkeepers, and the reasons, as the employes state them, are that it keeps the workman more fully under his master's thumb and makes his labor less costly.

One of the most lamentable of its effects from a moral point of view is that it puts a premium on single blessedness. I am credibly assured that some of the largest retail merchants in London make it a point to get rid of men after they enter the wedded state, and what the Shop Assistants' Union says of this is that it leads to numerous secret marriages, and to some proceedings. secret marriages and to some proceedings

which are much worse. Years Wasted in Apprenticeship.

The system of apprenticeship is another English institution which affects shop assistants. It is held over here that before a girl can sell goods to advantage behind the counter she must pass a long period as a learner. In the drapery and millinery lines two or three years are required, and what two or three years are required, and what makes this arrangement exceedingly remunerative to the shop keeper is that these girls will work long hours during all this time for nothing beyond their board and lodging. Let it be noted, too, that at the end they will not know how to trim bats or to make dresses. I am speaking now only of what is necessary to become a waiter behind the counter. This apprenticeship is not a legal one; it is simply a mutual agreement legal one; it is simply a mutual agreement which either party can terminate at will. But custom may be just as oppressive as law, and this custom, I am assured, is all but universal. Upon males, however, it bears less heavily than upon females, for the former, while learning, not only get their keep, but receive a little pocket money, which increases from year to year. Another year rigid and really oppressive.

Another very rigid and really oppressive custom in this country is that which exacts from every applicant for a position as shop assistant a written "character" from his last employer. Here custom is at variance with law, for there is no compulsion in the matter of giving a character, and yet, with-out one there is no chance of employment. The Requirement of Charac

So rigidly is this rule enforced that I have heard of numerous instances in which it has been brought to bear against persons applying for a place under firms in whose service they had been for years. As, however, they had been working elsewhere for a few months, the reply was—"Yes, we will engage you if you bring a character from your last place." This custom places the shop assistants completely at the mercy of those in whose service they may happen to be. Sometimes a character extending over ten years is exacted, and that the effect upon those interested is oppressive is shown by the fact that various attempts have been made to cure the evil by legislation. In the been brought to bear against persons apply made to cure the evil by legislation. In the book already quoted Mr. Sutherst says of this system that it "militates against the assertion of manly qualities, and, as a result, a servile spirit is engendered, which tends to make the assistant a complaisant nonentity, ready to submit to anything, because

here seems no way of escape." Where so much is required you would naturally expect much to be given. But what is it to which these aspiring young people, after a long period of virtual apprenticeship, and after the ascrifice on the part of so many of them of all home life, with the exchange, as Mr. Sutherst puts it, of much that is manly for that which is service—after all this, to what sort of a position do they fall heir?

A Half Heliday That's a Mockey.

A Half Holiday That's a Mockery. which convey passengers from foreign countries, and that it will be a long time before an approximately true record is made up. The apparent rate of mortality which convey passengers from foreign countries, advising travelers of the many severe punishments which befall those who intringe the sanitary laws.

The various contaminated countries are divided into three categories, those where a stacked, is probably misleading. It grows out of the fact that a larger proportion of the number of actual deaths are reported than of the number of actual deaths are 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

employed, in many of the smaller shops a girl sits at the counter to receive the cash, to make change and to keep the accounts. A position of responsibilty, I thought—wonder what such girls are paid? Well, my round table friends, some of whom had relatives in such places, told me. These girls, who are not indoor girls, get from \$2 50 to \$3 a week, and out of this they have to make up shortages.

ants of the male gender, it seemed as though the poorest off in the select circle who gathered about us at the office of the Shop Assistants' Union were a couple of oil and color men. How assistants in this line are paid may be learned, with other interesting items, from the following object lesson: "What are your hours?" I asked one of

hat trade is 27 shillings."

"About the average in the East End."

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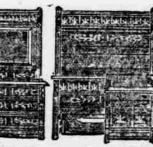
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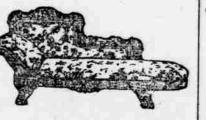
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