

cultivated in New York were large. "They are esteemed delicious," he says, "and are better than in other parts of North America, though they are planted in the open fields and never in a hot-bed. I saw a water-melon at Gov. Clinton's which weighed forty-seven English pounds, and at a merchant's in town another of forty-two pounds weight; however, these were the biggest seen in the country."

The Scandinavian observer gave this description of the introduction of lobsters into New York: "Lobsters are plentifully caught hereabouts, and I was told of a very remarkable circumstance about three lobsters. The coast of New York had already had European inhabitants for a considerable time, yet no lobsters were to be met with on the coast, and though the people fished ever so often they could never find any signs of lobsters being in this part of the sea, they were therefore brought in great well-boats from New England where they were plentiful, but it happened that one of these well-boats broke into pieces near Hell Gate, about ten English miles from New York and all the lobsters in it got off. Since that time they have so multiplied in this part of the sea that they are now caught in great abundance."

One advantage which Kalm enjoys as an authority over the other historians of old New York, with its crooked streets, quaint dwelling houses, brick walls, wooden gables, and scattered farm settlements, is the fact that a majority of these chroniclers have been Englishmen of strong prejudices against everything American and of acknowledged distaste for all things not essentially English. The other historians of the town in its infancy have been, for the most part, mere superficial continental tourists who have given flattering expression to the delight which all intelligent persons experience in a locality which is entirely new to them, and in which they are hospitably entertained. But they furnish little data and but few facts of present interest, so, if you want to get a clear-cut, matter-of-fact, unembellished and trustworthy view of old New York as it existed before the revolutionary war, Kalm, the Swede, is a safe dependence, notwithstanding his quaint views about the lobsters, the melons and the mosquitoes.

### SHOPPING IN LONDON.

The first difficulty the American girl has is that of finding out which are really the first-rate shops. Size and importance have nothing whatever to do with it, as they have to some extent at least in New York. Here in London the shopkeeping light seems to be hid under a bushel as far as the most noted and swiftest of the shops are concerned. One walks down Bond street and sees a modest window hung with solemn colored draperies, and perhaps—out of consideration for the onward march of advertising and commercial progress—there will be a simple costume, not displayed upon a lay figure, be it well understood, but lying ostentatiously on its side as the symbol that within there lurks a smooth-spoken personage more dreaded of the average husband than even the dentist or tax collector. As a contrast one

may pass in Regent street or Oxford street a huge establishment whose plate-glass windows may be measured by the acre and serve but to shield from the elements and sacrilegious hands scores of costumes which to the masculine eye seem to reach the height of fashionable gorgeousness. Yet between the two the woman of knowledge will never hesitate a second. At the latter she may get the essence of the gathered flower of fashion, commercial and commonplace; at the former she may get the very flower itself, with its dewy fragrance fresh upon it.

### THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In spite of the spread of cholera in Europe, the local health authorities adhere firmly to the belief that there need be no fear of the disease getting to this country. All possible precautions have been taken. They are now prepared to care for cholera patients to the number of 5000 at a moment's warning.

Commissioner Mülle of the quarantine board was seen today and stated that the quarantine board had taken every precaution to keep the dreaded scourge within prescribed quarters. Superintendent David H. Starin stated that everything was being done to ward off the disease. Dr. Cyrus Edson, sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally, I feel very secure in regard to cholera and dread the epidemic much less than I would one of typhus fever. It would be absolutely impossible for an immigrant to come into the country with latent cholera, which might develop after he passed the quarantine."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—No special precautions are being taken by companies running ships between Hamburg and London against the cholera, except to enforce more strictly the rule that no pauper emigrants will be carried. All persons arriving in the Thames supposed to be infected with cholera will be sent to an isolated hospital prepared below Gravesend.

The local government board met today to decide upon a measure for the protection of the metropolis from cholera.

The Hamburg American Packet company, in view of the prevalence of cholera at Hamburg, have decided to entirely withdraw the fast steamers from that port for the present. Henceforth their vessels will make Southampton the port of departure and arrival.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The sanitary chief of the war office declares that the cholera in Paris, Havre and Rouen is abating and will soon disappear. Thus far in August there have been recorded 365 cases of cholera and 104 deaths from the disease in Havre. Medical authorities declare that the disease there is not of the Asiatic type, although many of the victims died immediately after seizure.

The French steamer "Saint Andre" from Havre, which has been quarantined at Panillac, has four cases of cholera on board, and one death from cholera occurred abroad.

Heavy rains the past three days lowered the temperature.

Twenty-eight cases of cholera and

several deaths were reported in Havre yesterday.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Considerable excitement is caused by the appearance of cholera among the troops. Three cases of the disease and one death have occurred in a regiment temporarily quartered here.

The regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg and remain isolated until all risk of their spreading the infection have passed.

The weather continues intensely hot and the sun, unfortunately, is favorable to the growth of cholera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing today and this adds somewhat to the comfort of the city.

Yesterday there were eighty-two new cases of the disease reported, and one death.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The carriages of all trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg are locked until the passengers are examined by physicians. Professor Koch is reported to have said that the number of cases of cholera in Hamburg was not great in proportion to the population, but the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—A strict watch is kept at the Austrian frontier on all passengers arriving from Hamburg.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Dr. Probst, secretary of the Ohio board of health, will tomorrow meet Dr. McCormick, of Kentucky, and Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in Indianapolis. The three gentlemen compose the executive committee of the National conference of State boards of health, and the meeting is called to consider the threatened invasion of cholera, together with other subjects that interest the National organizations.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—There is no doubt that cholera has at last entered England. The disease was brought here by the steamer "Gomma" which arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Hamburg. It was reported that the steamer was infected, but the authorities, after examining the passengers, allowed them to land. A few hours afterwards two aliens who arrived on the "Gomma" were taken sick. They were at once removed to the hospital at Gravesend, where the doctors pronounced their malady cholera. In spite of medical aid they both died shortly after being admitted. This has caused considerable anxiety and close inspection of all incoming vessels has been ordered.

The report of two deaths from cholera at Gravesend, telegraphed throughout the country, has produced great excitement. Today the steamer "Laura," plying between Hamburg and Lynn, arrived at Lynn. The health officers found two cholera suspects on board. The vessel was immediately ordered to put back to sea. The officers and passengers protested against such summary treatment, but the health officers were obdurate and refused to let a single person land from the steamer.

Prince Esterhazy, as attache of the Russian legation, has been suffering from an attack of cholera, but is recovering.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A most welcome thunderstorm has passed over the