So here's what I have in mind to begin with. It's pretty sloppy, but hopefully it'll give you the idea.

You start with a of list daily cases from, say, New York like the one I'm attaching (for simplicity, I included only cases through March 31).

You assume that each case turns into a death with some probability, call it d. In my example d = .1

This p is distributed over days in some way. In my example, it's binomially distributed with p = .8 and N = 10.

So now you can compute how many people die each day based on cases from all previous days. I've done this up through cases on Day 6.

Then to get the total number of deaths for each day, you just sum across the deaths resulting from cases on all the preceding days. I've done this but of course it's mostly incomplete because you can't really do it easily in Excel. But I'm assuming it'd be trivial to do in Python.

So why don't you work on that and then when you have it going we'll work on fitting the model to the data.