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THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. 3. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878. NO. 163

LOCAL NEWS.

New Advertisements. Without a Rival. Grand Excursion to Norfolk. O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.—Shingles. J. C. MUNDY—Imperial Granium. F. HAINSBERRY—"C" Letters, &c. N. L. PASSPORT.—Grand Family Excursion. S. JEWETT—Stationery and Fancy Goods. Elegant breezes to-day. Party of room for you all in church tomorrow. But one interment, an adult, in Bellefontaine Cemetery this week. The excursion last night on the Passport was in every way a pleasant and enjoyable affair. There has been but one interment this week in Oakdale Cemetery, adult female. The publication in this issue of the important Quarantine reports forces us to abridge other local matter. For a few weeks the Presbyterian congregations will worship together in Second church at 11 a. m., and in First at 6 p. m. There will be joint services of St. John's and St. James' Parishes at St. James' Church to-morrow, Aug. 11th, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Quartermaster Agostini, who has been such in the interests of the Cape Fear Military Academy, returned last evening. We are glad to learn that he has met with fine success.

Keep Cool! It has been excessively hot, but it is much cooler to-day. It behooves us all to use the utmost care in the preservation of health. Keep cool; and if you cannot keep cool, keep as cool as you can. Avoid undue mental or physical excitement. Use disinfectants judiciously. Bathe frequently. Keep your yards and lots as free from vegetable decomposition as possible. Subscribe for the REVIEW and pay for it (this will act either as a preventive or a curative or tonic as circumstances may demand) and there will be but little danger of disease, and you may safely rely on a long life of usefulness to be an honor to your friends, a distinguished ornament to society and the chief-est of your household. So mote it be.

The Quarantine Report. We publish elsewhere the very interesting reports presented at the meeting last evening of the Board of Aldermen. The suggestions made are weighty, emanating as they do from some of our most prominent physicians. Thus far, thanks to an overruling Providence which helps those who help themselves, we have entirely escaped a visitation, but as the season is not yet over and for the benefit of future summers, we hope that the suggestions made will be at once adopted. The complimentary references to Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, will be appreciated by those who know how untiringly that gentleman has labored in behalf of the health of our port.

Sick Headache. One of our exchanges has the following: "This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its being unwholesome, or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate continuous exercise in the open air, sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a glass of water and drank, generally gives instant relief." We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this distressing disease is not easily found. A correspondent in Connecticut contributes the following on this subject: "Sick Headache is periodical, comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts up to inform us that there is an overalkaline condition of the fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bed-time; follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this, because the remedy is too simple; but I have made many cures in this way."

The Quarantine Question. A called session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Committee from the Board of Health relative to Quarantine matters. Drs. W. G. Thomas, E. A. Anderson and Thos. F. Wood, the Committee referred to, were present occupying seats with in the bar, and Dr. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, read the following report: To the Honorable, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen; On the 23d of July we met Dr. W. G. Curtis, the Quarantine Physician, and after a free conference we agreed upon the essential points in the subjoined report.

According to agreement, we have been in correspondence with the Health Officers of the ports of New York and Savannah, and from these sources have obtained much valuable information. We do not propose to discuss the questions of the origin, cause and mode of propagation of yellow fever, except that it seems proper to state the fact that the disease may be brought to this port as well in the cargo and ballast of the vessel, and the clothing of the men, as by a case of yellow fever actually on shipboard, and from it introduced into the town. That, further, the material necessary for the propagation of the fever may be in the bedding, about the banks and cabins, or about the vessel generally in all close places, and that unacclimated persons may be infected with the disease so resident about the vessel; and, therefore, we ask to recommend what seems to us the best means to render the quarantine so effect as to prevent the introduction of any infectious disease, especially yellow fever, into this port.

There can be no question that the only absolute safeguard against the introduction of yellow fever or other infectious diseases into a port, is positive non-intercourse with infected places, both by land and sea. But the demands of commerce necessitate a modification of this rule, and we respectfully submit to you such quarantine regulations as will involve only the detention and disinfection of all suspected vessels, as well as give the greatest assurance of safety from an invasion of yellow fever, and thereby allay the fears of the people.

FIRST CLASS—MODE OF DISINFECTING. We propose then, in the first place, that in case of vessels from infected ports, with or without yellow fever on board, said vessels shall come to anchor at the point to be designated by the quarantine physician, that the vessel shall immediately discharge her cargo or ballast, (the point at which such discharge shall take place, if she be in ballast, to be named by the Commissioners of Navigation); she shall have her hold washed out and aired properly, set wind-sails, preparatory to fumigation; that the bilge water shall be pumped out at least three times in twenty-four hours, and after each discharge of bilge, new water pumped in and out until the return is clear and sweet; that as soon as the hold is cleared and washed, fumigation by sulphuric acid gas shall be practised, under sealed hatches, by a process hereafter described; that the cabin and sleeping apartments of both officers and crew shall be cleared of all contents, aired, washed and fumigated with sulphuric acid gas in the same manner as the hold, and then be thoroughly washed with dilute carbolic acid, two pints of the acid to a gallon of water, and that a like solution be poured into the hold where the bilge accumulates, and as near as may be spread over the walls of the hold proper; that all the clothing and bedding and chests or trunks containing the same and other articles likely to carry disease, be washed, and, if not destructible, thoroughly fumigated, or disinfected otherwise, the same rules to apply to all spare sails, cordage, spars, and ship stores not liable to injury by such process, &c. All such measures, and such additional ones as he may find it expedient to adopt and enforce, shall be under the supervision and control of the Quarantine Physician. The sick from the vessel shall be moved to the hospital immediately upon their arrival, and the well to a suitable building separated from the hospital, to be kept in quarantine of observation for a time to be regulated by the Quarantine Physician.

TIME OF DETENTION. That fifteen (15) days after the arrival of the vessel at quarantine station, or after the last case of sickness occurring subsequent to such arrival, the vessel and such of the crew as may have been dismissed from quarantine may be allowed to come to and receive cargo at some point not nearer the city than Big Island, by lighters manned, if possible, by acclimated persons. (See Dr. Curtis' remarks concerning the point of discharge and reception of cargo, &c.)

CONSULTATION HOW AND WHEN CALLED. In cases of this kind, or any other, in which the safety of the city may be endangered, if deemed necessary, it is recommended that the Quarantine Physician be respectfully requested to have a consultation with one or more of the physicians of the city, to be designated by the city authorities, and who shall be acceptable to the Quarantine Physician, his wishes in this respect to be always regarded.

SECOND CLASS. That all vessels from ports south of Cape Fear, which have recently had, or are liable to have, infectious diseases, as yellow fever, shall stop at the quarantine station and be inspected by the Quarantine Physician. At his discretion they shall be required to discharge cargo or ballast, and be subjected to such disinfection as he may direct; after which the vessel may come to the city for cargo. As it is impossible to construct a rule which can be applied to every case alike, in this second class, much of necessity must be left to the judgment and discretion of the Quarantine Physician, provided, however, that a consultation may be had subject to the provisions already laid down in cases of the first class.

MATERIALS, &c., FOR THE QUARANTINE STATION. To enable the Quarantine Physician to establish an efficient quarantine, we recommend that he be provided with two Gerrard's fumigators and five hundred pounds of crude sulphur, and a sufficient quantity of carbolic acid. The fumigators above mentioned may be obtained of J. E. Lampkin, agent of E. Gerrard, No. 10 Union street, New Orleans, at a cost of \$212.50 each, with all fixtures complete free on board the cars at New Orleans. These machines weigh about 250 pounds each. The sulphur, we are advised, can be bought at \$27 to \$30 per ton, but we would suggest for convenience the purchase of 500 pounds from the Navassa Guano Company. We recommend the purchase of two of these machines, that one may always be ready for use in case of accident to the other. All of these machines and materials are to be under the control and in the possession of the Quarantine Physician.

We respectfully recommend that the city incur the expense incident to the purchase of these machines and materials, and apply, if it seem advisable, to the State for reimbursement through the next Legislature. We respectfully recommend to your honorable body to apply to the next Legislature for amendments to the existing quarantine laws, embodying the essential points in this report, and any others deemed necessary; and for an appropriation sufficient to purchase ten or fifteen more acres of land immediately adjoining the hospital at Quarantine Station, and to supply said hospital with suitable furniture and all needed repairs. We further recommend that a suitable house be built for the accommodation of well persons, when removed from an infected ship, and also a separate house for the steward of the hospital and his family, to be paid for out of the funds appropriated. Seven thousand dollars or more will probably be necessary to complete these improvements.

We respectfully represent that, as the hospital is now arranged, those who are not sick, together with the steward and his family, are compelled to be under the same roof with the sick or convalescents from infectious diseases, and that the demands of justice and humanity call for these most important and indispensable improvements. There remains one other point which demands consideration. If a vessel arriving at quarantine and ordered to discharge cargo or ballast, shall have such a number of her crew sick and disabled thereby as to render it necessary to employ stevedores from Smithville or this city, said stevedores shall be compelled to undergo disinfection, both of their persons and clothing, and to perform all quarantine regulations as may be directed by the Quarantine Physician.

In conclusion, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not offer these views to your honorable body to be construed as in any sense reflecting upon the Quarantine Physician, or his quarantine regulations as they now exist, but simply as suggestions, which we believe will add some efficiency to that system, and which we hope may meet his approval. It is our desire, and we are persuaded it is yours also, to sustain him in the heavy responsibility connected with his position. His manifest interest in a desire for the adoption of measures best calculated to protect the health of the city, entitle him to the highest esteem of the citizens, and we earnestly invoke for him their confidence and support.

If he can be furnished with the necessary implements and disinfectants, every method practiced at the best regulated quarantine stations will be energetically enforced by him. In that event we may safely rely upon being as nearly protected as it is possible, while the communication commerce demands is permitted with infected ports.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, your obedient servants, Wm. Geo. Thomas, M. D., E. A. Anderson, M. D., Thos. F. Wood, M. D., Committee. Wm. W. Lane, M. D., President of Board of Health. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6th, 1878.

QUARANTINE STATION. SMITHVILLE, Aug. 5, 1878. To Drs. Thomas, Anderson and Wood, Sanitary Committee, &c.: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your report upon quarantine, the result of your conference on the 23rd ult. You will permit me to thank you for the careful and impartial manner in which you conducted the investigation, thereby enabling you to make your able report, which I am sure will result in benefit to the community, and which will be of great assistance to me in the discharge of my responsible duties. I fully coincide with your committee in all the principles stated as affecting the introduction of yellow fever, and

the means of prevention proposed, are all that science can do for that object, and meet with my entire approval. I enclose herewith a printed copy of the regulations heretofore in force, to which I have been accustomed to add, as circumstances required. A liberal supply of materials, and the disinfecting apparatus proposed by you, will make the quarantine more efficient, and the expense is trifling compared with the expected benefits.

The recommendations of your committee respecting consultations in all cases of doubt or difficulty, meet with my hearty approbation, and I shall be glad to adopt that method of coming to conclusions in all special cases, in lieu of arbitrary rules, which must be to a great degree empirical, and often work unjustly.

The only suggestion, I have to make, and which I make with great deference, are such as practical experience prompt, and are these— After a vessel has performed quarantine in conformity with the regulations made and provided, she is entitled to a discharge. Her relations then are purely commercial, and outside of medical control, unless some contagious disease should afterwards make its appearance. In that case she might be remanded to quarantine. But she may be discharged conditionally, and, if so, she ought to be discharged under such conditions as will enable her officers to communicate freely with the agents or consignees, and, if discharged thus, it would be better that she should remain under the observation of a responsible medical officer, either at Smithville under the observation of the quarantine physician, or at, or near enough to Wilmington to be under the observation of the city physician. In like manner, if discharged to be loaded by lighters, the persons engaged in loading should be under the observation of a medical officer, and the process of loading and unloading should be subject to his direction.

I am of the opinion that no points should be named but Smithville and Wilmington, and if these points are decided on, that the officers of vessels should be allowed to pass to and fro, without let or hindrance, as their business may require. It is hardly necessary to state that Wilmington is the point possessing all the facilities for the transaction of business, and is the best, when it can be gained by the vessel without risk to the inhabitants. Next to that I consider Smithville the most convenient, being the terminus of steamboat and telegraph lines, and in a vicinity where provisions and labor can easily be procured, and the position is also healthy. All intermediate points are inconvenient and unhealthy, and necessarily out of the range of the supervision of any body, medical or otherwise. I therefore think the question of where a vessel shall load had better be left to the discretion of the Quarantine Physician, subject to the decision of a consulting board if there is any doubt attaching to any particular case, and I also think that as regards the loading and unloading of vessels by means of lighters, it would be better to leave that also to the discretion of the Quarantine Physician, as he has got to decide the question whether the vessel has performed quarantine, or whether certain conditions must be interposed precedent to her loading, and if so, what they shall be as regards lightermen, stevedores and necessary laborers.

No other suggestion occurs to me as likely to be of any practical benefit, and the points of difference between us do not affect any of the essential particulars of your report, but are only suggested as remedies for some of the practical difficulties in carrying out an efficient system of quarantine. The improvements suggested by your committee in the hospital establishment are so obviously proper that I hope the next Legislature will not hesitate to make the required appropriations. As you are probably aware, the regulations made by the Quarantine Physician have the force of law, and I have formulated the suggestions of your report, with only slight alterations, so that they can be printed and issued to all concerned in concise form.

So soon as your approval shall have been received, I will have them printed for the information of the public, and I beg to assure you of the high appreciation in which I hold your opinions and your efforts to secure a good and efficient system of quarantine. Very respectfully, Your obt' servant, W. G. CURTIS, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

On motion of Alderman Myers the report was read and adopted with a vote of thanks to the Committee. The following interesting paper, prepared by Dr. E. A. Anderson, was by request, read to the Board: Gentlemen: In presenting our report on quarantine, which, as you will see by the subjoined papers, meets the hearty approval of Dr. Curtis, I would in behalf of my colleagues add a few remarks, the purpose of which is to impress the importance of the speedy action of your Board. In doing this, I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, since I have no wish to occupy your time, or to waste that of myself or my colleagues.

Our commission, as we understand it, is confined entirely to the marine on the river. With land travel we have nothing to do, as this is entirely in the hands of your Mayor, your Board, and city health officers. Since our last great epidemic, or, briefly, since the last ten years, there has been a marked and universal change of views on the subject of quarantine. Formerly the custom was to confine the sick and well in an infected vessel indefinitely, until either all of the crew and passengers died, recovered, or until cold weather and frost made their appearance. Of the cruelty and inhumanity of this course I will not dwell, for such considerations affect but little a panic-stricken community, who still remember the horrors of '62. A moment's reflection will demonstrate the absurdity of this procedure. It is universally conceded now that the poison of yellow fever, and I may add, cholera and small-pox, lurks in the hold, ballast, cargo and persons and clothing of vessel and passengers, and that each new case intensifies and spreads the same. If, then, the sick and well are kept confined together on the same vessel, how can we ever get rid of the pest, except by death or cold? Humanity and self-interest revolt at this course. A valuable vessel, cargo and lives are thus indefinitely periled, and the epidemic prolonged. Dr. Vanderpool states that the cargo of an infected vessel can by exposure to the strong breeze of the lower bay be rendered innocuous, and that if the vessel be thoroughly disinfected the disease may be checked in the bud, and the risk almost if not quite annihilated. To do this requires money, proper disinfecting materials and apparatus. Isolation is now the mode universally employed. We should have three new buildings erected at the bluff on the Lazaretto Point, or two new ones, and the old hospital repaired and enlarged—one for the well, which should be the largest; one for the steward, his family, and the nurses; and the other for the lazaretto or hospital proper. These buildings should be sufficiently apart to be free from the danger of risk of contagion, and yet near enough to be convenient to and within easy reach of each other. Suitable wells and cisterns should be built; also, a new wharf, and a boat provided for the Quarantine Physician; also twenty-five acres additional land, fronting on the river, and a flag staff erected, from which a yellow flag should fly as long as any sickness is at the lazaretto.

We think it will require seven thousand dollars to complete these indispensable improvements, and that there should be no delay. The city does not hesitate to expend six thousand dollars for steam fire engines, hose and cisterns, to guard against a conflagration which consumes only a part of our property. Why then hesitate to spend a like sum to guard against a conflagration which ruins not only our houses, our business, our port, but even the lives of the highest and most lowly?

Give your zealous and accomplished quarantine officer, Dr. Curtis, the necessary apparatus, boats, wharf and buildings, to isolate the sick, nurses and family, with the well in separate buildings, and yellow fever will be disarmed of most of its terrors and dangers. Thoroughly expose the cargo to the strong breeze of the lower bay, on the decks of lighters, fumigate vessels with sulphurous acid gas, and above all, send the crew, passengers and sick where they can be in separate buildings, and you destroy the disease not only in the crew, but also in the vessel. Confine them, as in the old, antiquated, barbarous manner, aboard, and you intensify and prolong indefinitely the pestilence.

There is no time for delay. Act, gentlemen, at once. Make the requisite appropriation, put up these buildings, and apply for reimbursement to the Legislature. As has been well said, yellow fever can exist in any city or town of five thousand inhabitants, where the temperature is above 75 degrees. Now what can we say of our city, when the scorching summer heat daily and nightly ranges between 80 and 90 degrees? We are sitting on a mine. The city is, although clean, yet ripe for yellow fever, and a single case would spread it like wild-fire.

Very respectfully, for the committee, E. A. ANDERSON, M. D. At the request of Alderman Myers, Dr. Wood explained the difference between disinfection by means of chlorine gas as adopted in New York harbor and by sulphurous acid as adopted by the ports of New Orleans and Savannah. By the first method the salt and manganese are put in open vessels, and then sulphuric acid is poured rapidly into the compound, resulting in the rapid evolution of chlorine. But the fumes of chlorine are very irritating to the lungs in the smallest quantities, and there was the danger, for this reason, that it would not be efficiently done. Whereas, by the use of sulphurous acid gas, according to the plan proposed, its application is by the means of an apparatus which generates the gas and forces it into the hold, the hatches being tightly closed. In this way not only does the gas permeate every clink and crack, but its power as a disinfectant—as a germicide, in other words, is far superior; certainly more relied upon now than other substances cheap enough for general use.

The Committee from the State Board of Health would in a body apply to the next Legislature upon matters appertaining to the quarantine, and had invited Dr. Curtis to aid them, and would now also ask the city to lend the weight of its influence to this end, to get not only efficient quarantine, but such other health laws as would make us the equals of other States in this respect.

Hotel Arrivals. PURCELL HOUSE.—Wilmington, N. C., August 10.—Cobb Bros., proprietors.—from 10:05 o'clock. August 9, to 10:05 o'clock August 10th.—A. R. Black, Sound; Hon. Dan'l L. Russell, Gen. S. H. Manning, Oscar Pearsall, City; Capt. Wm. A. Cumming, Greenville Sound; R. C. Myers, City; Lew. S. Greenfelder, E. M. Wrenn, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. A. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. Gilchrist, North Carolina; E. F. Myers, New York; S. O. Potts, wife and child, Flemington, N. C.; J. R. Truena, G. R. Mintz, C. H. Tebbe, Phoenix, Brunswick Co.; W. J. Sutton, Bladen Co., N. C.; J. D. Williams, Fayetteville, N. C.; Jno. D. Woody, City; Capt. A. Garrison, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Advertisements. Imperial Granium. THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD FOR Infants and Invalids. A fresh supply just received and for sale by JAMES C. MUNDY, Druggist, aug 10 Third street, opposite City Hall.

If You Want Shingles, REMEMBER THAT WE KEEP A FULL STOCK of all sizes and qualities at lowest-cash prices. O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., aug 10 Cor. Orange and S. Water Sts.

Without a Rival. OUR PEELESS WAMSETTA SHIRTS. They are the best of the best; perfect in every respect, and just what they are recommended. Sold only by aug 10 MUNSON.

PLEASE NOTICE. We will be glad to receive communication from our friends on any and all subjects of general interest but: The name of the writer must always be furnished to the Editor. Communications must be written on only one side of the paper. Personalities must be avoided. And it is especially and particularly understood that the editor does not always endorse the views of correspondents, unless so stated in the editorial columns.

Grand Excursion TO NORFOLK, VA. On August 15th, 1878. THE WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD will sell EXCURSION TICKETS TO NORFOLK, VA., and RETURN, at the following LOW RATES: Wilmington to Norfolk and Return, - \$5 00 Castle Hayne to Goldsboro, inclusive, 4 75 Goldsboro to Halifax, inclusive, - - 4 00 Tarboro, - - - - - 4 00 Tickets will be good going on Day Train, August 15th, and good to return on any Regular Train until August 20th, 1878. A. POPE, Gen. Pass. Agent. aug 10 J. F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

Grand Family Excursion ON Steamer PASSPORT TO MR. HAMMIE'S PLANTATION! THERE WILL BE AN EXCURSION given by the Ladies of the DORCAS SOCIETY of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Wednesday, August 14, 1878. First Boat leaves - - 7 o'clock A. M. Second Boat leaves - - 10 o'clock A. M. First Boat returns - - 5 o'clock P. M. Second Boat returns - - 9 1/2 o'clock P. M. Dinner and supper, with other refreshments, furnished on the grounds. A full attendance is solicited. Tickets, round trip, 50 cents; children and servants, 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained from the Committee, at Mr. L. Voller's or Mr. M. J. Dingelhoff's stores. COMMITTEE—John Haar, Jr., A. Adrian, E. P. Bailey, M. J. Dingelhoff, C. H. Stenmerman, Wm. H. Gerken, L. H. Voller, Henry Borneman, Wm. Otter, Wm. Ellsbrook. aug 10

Stationery. FULL LINES OF STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS for the House, the Desk and the School. No trouble to show goods, at S. JEWETT'S, aug 9 Front Street Book Store.

Second Supply OF THE "C" LETTERS, Just in at HEINSBERGER'S.

Blank Books OF ALL KINDS, SIZES AND PRICES, Can be found at HEINSBERGER'S.

Paper and Envelopes, IN GREAT VARIETY, Fresh from the Mill at HEINSBERGER'S. aug 8