

THIS PAPER
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JOSH T. JAMES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Advertisers will receive any and all failure to receive their paper regularly.

The Daily Review has the largest
and sole circulation, of any newspaper
published, in the city of Wilmington.

LOCAL NEWS.

PIER 10 NEW AVENUE IS OPENED.
WANTED—A Machinist.
MUNDS BROS.—We Carry
OPERA HOUSE—Chimneys
MCLEOD'S—Increased Help,
S. JEWETT—To Make Room
C. W. TAYLOR—Headquarters.
HERRINGER—New Books.
J. R. MELTON—Cleveland's Majority
ISO C. BORNEMANN—To-Day's Market
BARTINETTE & TURLINGTON—Florida Oranges.

Barrett's circus performs in Macon (Ga.) to-day.

The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday fell on 675 bales.

Douglas County Superior Court convened at Kannapolis on Monday next.

The moon completed its first quarter this morning at 28 minutes past 1 o'clock.

The latest news from the seat of war is that Col. Green's majority in this district is exactly 300.

Turner's Almanac says that it will be cold and showery to-day and the indications certainly point that way.

The fish and oyster market was unusually well supplied yesterday. New River oysters were selling for \$1 per dozen.

The Clarendon Angola Half Hose are the best in the market for 25 cents. Dyer & Son have sold large quantities and everybody wears them.

Fred Kitchens, colored, some account of whose exploits we have published was arrested yesterday at the South and brought to the city and lodged in jail.

Messrs. Bartinette & Turlington, at their cigar and tobacco store, on Market street, are in receipt of a large lot of sweet Florida oranges which they will sell in any quantities desired.

Unmailable matter remains in the Postoffice in this city addressed to John Huland & Co., New York, care Pen Agnes, and Jay, 245 Broadway, and Samuel McPherson, No. 1, Wesley Place, Boston, Mass.

The sidewalks on Fourth, between Chestnut and Mulberry streets, we are glad to see, have been newly ballasted. It is an improvement which has been much needed, as it was one of the worst thoroughfares in the city.

Our telegraphic columns give reports of the terrible storm which was prevailing yesterday over almost all portions of the United States. We are thankful to say, however, that Wilmington escaped its ravages.

We understand that Mr. A. D. Brown's horse, which was so badly injured in the runaway on Thursday, as just shot by us yesterday, has since died of his injuries. He was one of the handsomest and most valuable horses in the city.

There should be a penalty pronounced and enforced against the practice of throwing fruit parings on the sidewalks. A lady slipped yesterday on a banana skin on the pavement opposite this office and fell to the ground. Fortunately, she was not hurt but was badly frightened.

Our country friends say that there is an unusually large frost this Fall with an unusually small number of frosts to date. The cholera having played the wild with them. Just here it occurs to us to remark that Morris' Hog Choler Compound, which is highly recommended by many farmers, is for sale at Green's drug store.

It was reported here yesterday that a dispatch was received in Charlotte on Thursday evening, from Newton, in Catawba county, stating that further information had been had there from Watauga county which makes the returns count up just 17 majority for Robbins. This is the fact as regards the reported special received by the REVIEW yesterday and which seems to have set the town alive.

Thermometrical.
From the Signal Office in this city we obtain the following record of the thermometer, at the points named, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Atlanta 63; Augusta 67; Charleston 54; Charlotte 52; Cedar Keys 71; Galveston 60; Havana 78; Indianapolis 61; Jacksonville 72; Key West 75; Montgomery 68; New Orleans 74; Palestine (Texas) 57; Pensacola 70; Port Eads 77; Punta Gorda 74; Savannah 71; Wilmington 60.

THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882. NO. 275

The Wilmington Hospital.

The following article, which is taken from the November issue of the *North Carolina Medical Journal*, will be read with interest. It is a short paper prepared by Dr. Wood, giving a brief resume of the operations of the hospitals in this city since the close of the war. It will be seen that Dr. Wood commends very warmly the present system and the excellent management of the new hospital:

Since the war the fate of hospitals in this city has been precarious. The first undertaken by the corporation—the Small-Pox hospital—was forced upon the city by the Freedmen's Bureau, in 1865. It remained under their management for nine months, during which time seven hundred and twelve cases of small-pox were treated. Under the charge of the city, there was a great improvement. It was received in a wretched condition. Seventy-five negroes, in all stages of small-pox, were confined in rooms with no windows, the window openings having been stopped up to keep out the cold), males and females intermingling freely, there was no bedding except the steaming mats—or rather they would have been so lazy, had they not been stiff with small-pox fluid. There were no nooks or corners of cots, and the vermin were disproportionately numerous. The tins of the occupation by the city, the old sent from the hospital consisted of loaves of bread, and three two-gallon water cans of some sort of soup for sixteen patients. The maggots were so thick it is said that it was directed to bat down away to prevent the half-starved inmates from greedily devoritng it. Five deaths occurred on the first day.

As rapidly as it could be done, beds were provided with mattresses and blankets, the house was literally mopped out, and then scrubbed and whitewashed. Suitable ventilation was provided, proper food was prepared, and in a few days the hospital was well off as most pest-houses. In 1866 the hospital was closed, and there was no city hospital until one was opened to 1870, during the administration of Mayor Marion.

The hospital building then used was the Marine Hospital on Elizabeth street between Ann and Nan. The sick of the city and county, and also the sick from vessels in the port, were treated there at an annual cost of \$7,700 in 1870 and \$12,400 in 1871.

During a subsequent municipal administration this hospital was disbanded, having been in existence for a few years. During its existence it was a source of great and embarrassing expense, on account of the large number of sick passengers from the adjoining counties along the river and the line of railroads entering the city.

The charter of the city was so amended that it was made an awful burden to the corporation to maintain a hospital. This was considered a much-needed change, because of the abuse of the charity spoken of above, inflicting a burden on the corporation which was not able to incur any longer.

The last Legislature obviated this difficulty, by passing a special act, enabling the city and county jointly to establish a hospital, the county to bear three-fifths and the city two-fifths of the expense.

An entire square was purchased, formerly known as Klein's Beer Garden. There were located on the property two sto-y building with eight rooms, centrally located, and several small buildings fronting on Walnut and Red Cross streets. In addition to this there was a building formerly used as a bowling alley. The grounds were nicely laid out and well set in handsome shrubbery.

A year ago the establishment was organized and put in order for the reception of patients, under the charge of Dr. William Walter Lane. During the year ending November, 1882, 116 patients have been received, to whom 3,520 days of relief were given. The resident physician has paid unremitting personal attention to the surgery, surgical dressings, and dispensing of the drugs.

We have called this matter to the attention of our readers to show how good a beginning has been made in a much-needed direction. It is fair to estimate the civilization of a community by the extent and manner of conducting hospitals for the indigent sick, and no community can escape the obligation of the poor and underprivileged.

The report of Dr. Lane to the Board of Managers has been so satisfactory, and the result of his work so good and on such an economical plan, that an additional building will be provided very soon to make room for its better administration.

The location of the hospital has every advantage for thorough drainage. It comprises an entire square under the control of the surgeon. Patients have ample room for recreation in the open air. There is also ample room for the location of additional buildings.

We have a few suggestions to make, which may not have escaped the attention of the managers:

1. Better accommodations should be at once provided for latrines. It is possible to have nearly a perfect plan at a small cost, by taking advantage of sewage into Burnt Mill Creek through the rear end of the square.

2. The buildings fronting on Walnut and Red Cross streets should be rearranged, and grouped so as to make them more easily accessible from the central executive building.

3. Means should be provided for the extinguishment of fire, and this means utilized for bath houses.

4. Special wards should be prepared for contagious diseases, such as

erysipelas, diphtheria and scarlet fever; small-pox, yellow fever and cholera being otherwise provided for.

5. An isolated dead house should be erected.

With these improvements the foundation will be well laid for more satisfactory work.

We have nothing but praise for the way this charity has been conducted, both on the part of the Resident Physician, Dr. Lane, and the Board of Managers. We bespeak from the public a liberal support. It is needless to point out to a community, the ladies of which lent such a willing hand to provide comforts for the suffering sick throughout four years of calamitous war, how much they can do to help on work, and how much is needed beside the provision made by the hospital authorities, to relieve the weariness of the sick bed.

"I move," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." It was received in a wretched condition. Seventy-five negroes, in all stages of small-pox, were confined in rooms with no windows, the window openings having been stopped up to keep out the cold), males and females intermingling freely, there was no bedding except the steaming mats—or rather they would have been so lazy, had they not been stiff with small-pox fluid. There were no nooks or corners of cots, and the vermin were disproportionately numerous. The tins of the occupation by the city, the old sent from the hospital consisted of loaves of bread, and three two-gallon water cans of some sort of soup for sixteen patients. The maggots were so thick it is said that it was directed to bat down away to prevent the half-starved inmates from greedily devouring it. Five deaths occurred on the first day.

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