THE VICTIM OF CHLORAL.

OVERTAKEN BY DEATH AT THE END OF SIX YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

How the Habit was Contracted—Efforts to Break It—An Astonished Physician—Mind and Body Finally Shattered—The End.

The materials for the subjoined narrative were obtained partly from a brief manuscript of its unfortunate author and partly from conversations with him during the closing months of his life. It was his desire that his recital be so used as to be a danger signal against the abuse of chloral and other hypnotic drugs, whose deadly results in these days of new remedies become manifest only through the insanity or death of their victims. His friends have lately consented to carry out his wishes by making public his strange story:

"Chloral was born a giant. It was in 1869, I think, when it took its place in the pharmacopœia with the air of a conqueror. For some years regarded as a mere chemical curiosity, it had soon received, after a brief trial in clinic, the endorsement of a scientific investigator. Only a single test was wanting—that of time. As a purely laboratory product it had a certain fascination for the medical mind, and seemed to foreshadow that sublime but visionary future for the healing art when *a priori* methods would outrun experience, kill empiricism, and make of medicine a science.

"The announcements of the power of chloral created intense interest among students of medicine, dabblers in drugs, and such sufferers from nervous troubles as by chance heard of it. When it arrived from its German manufactory heralded as the new and wonderful hypnotic which could 'control pain, comfort the anxious, quiet the nervous, induce sleep' and even 'change the course of disease,' yet had 'positively none of those dread results known of opium or alcohol,' the temptation to test it practically became almost irresistible. Perfect rest, absolute safety, and a bright awakening! these, and many more, were the promises made for chloral. Moved by these statements, I, a sufferer from over-anxiety and insomnia, soon obtained and swallowed my first dose of the wonderful drug. I cannot forget the joy of that triumphant morning when, on awaking from my initiatory chloral sleep, I found my body refreshed, my mind calm and clear, and my nervous system wholly free from any dull, dizzy, or peculiar sensation whatsoever. I had for once obtained perfect rest at night.

"I adopted chloral—that is, I thought I was adopting it: many months were to come and go before I was destined to discover that the drug had in reality adopted me. I was happy; the sinister reports from the ruined souls, from the wild victims of chloral mania who had worshipped the white crystals, had not yet come, and would not for years.

"The effects of my first twelve months' intimacy with chloral were apparently beneficial. I felt that with this drug always at hand the average ills of life might be considered as practically at an end; my future was simply something to be enjoyed. So quickly and surely was I fascinated by 'the grandest discovery in medicine,' that I at once bought many ounces of it, and I delighted to boast that a miser does his money. After using it in doses of from 10 to 30 grains daily for fifteen months, my faith in the 'harmless drug' was still further strengthened. I was taken ill with some low form of fever, which my doctor could not control, and we parted. Hardly had he gone than I leaped from the bed, and advanced my dose from its outside limit of 40 grains, and took 90 grains at a gulp, repeating the dose the next night. I slept 56 hours, and on the morning of the third day went to business a free man. The physical result was astounding. Its moral effect was ruinous.

"Two months later chloral gave me its first warning. I had dissolved ninety grains of the crystals so as to procure—not sleep, or relief from nervousness—but chloral inebriation. On account of some stomach irritation, however, I concluded to take but half of the mixture, or less than my usual dose. The next day my heart action was greatly enfeebled, and my breathing difficult; for days my prostration was extreme. Had I taken the full dose I would have been spared the horrors which the drug had in store for me. Afterwards I adopted for safety the crowning bad habit of the chloral drinker. I divided the dose, and kept constantly, yet not too heavily, under the influence of my destroyer. Within two years after my initiation into the habit I was taking the stuff in four doses of 25 grains each daily. I must have soon died but for occasional relapses into self-denial, or surfeit, when I would leave the drug aside for a few days. But I felt serious disturbances; I was often abnormally irritable, and required high doses to quiet me. It was not, however, until long after chloral had obtained a firm grip that I suspected its virtues to be apparent rather than real. I have learned that it is a peculiarity of chloral drinkers to ascribe the first evil results of the habit to some personal idiosyncrasy rather than to an effect of the drug. Such was my own idea of the matter.

"Perhaps the time of my greatest delight in 'the grandest discovery of the age' was when, after three years' experience with it, I started up those preposterous antics—the result of chloral inebriation—whose effects are so intense as to fully compensate for their short duration. One morning I went to business as usual; but, lacking painfully in steadiness and vitality, I soon made a blunder which greatly disturbed me. I performed my immediate duties, however, and then, swallowing about 200 grains of the drug, took to the streets, bent on enjoying a colossal chloral drunk. I had taken enough to put me to sleep had I so elected; but the chloral drinker may throw off the hypnotic effect by action, and enjoy only its stimulating power. On this occasion I was resolved upon a grand waking and working chloral dream. In less than three minutes the potency of the drug became manifest. I found myself forging ahead through the crowded thoroughfares at a terrific pace, but without the least conscious effort. My steps were as light and easy as those of the wing-heeled courier of Olympus. I was a soul, pure and simple. Freed from all material laws I was nevertheless enjoying all that belongs to material life. I observed everything with supernatural clearness. Colors presented themselves to my excited senses with an intensity which gave me unspeakable delight. Hundreds of impressions formed simultaneously in my mind, yet did not disturb the limpid serenity of my vision. The confused and jumbled forms of every-day city life were differentiated from their previous semblance of chaos, and as I walked—or floated—impressed business men on my senses with surpassing energy. I felt like some new-made god, for whom unusual powers of movement and perception had been specially created. This was a grand and unlimited inspiration for myself, and not an alarming one for others. I let it peace with every one, and no thought, either of this world or the next, disturbed me in the least. I was certainly a great hero, and in my walk of ten or twelve miles feel not the least bunger nor thirst, neither anxiety nor fatigue. I was possessed of a calm and noble strength, as though a master of heaven and earth. I could rise in space by mere will power, and felt that I could live forever.

"But after three or four hours of this kind of glory my majesty began to grow weak in the knees. Vertigo and a sense of profound depression turned my clear head to feathers and my winged feet to leaden anchors. My dazed brain seemed moving ahead faster than my legs, a peculiarity which gave my imperial dignity an undignified tendency to pitch forward upon its face. A dry, burning sensation started in my throat and extended downward, as if I were trying to swallow a scorching fever. An extreme muscular weakness, followed by excessive aching of the limbs, made my condition unbearable. I entered a saloon, and dissolving an unweighed quantity of chloral crystals absorbed the dose. But the god-like feeling did not return. I went home dejected and poisoned myself to sleep. Out of the heart of my existence I had cut another precious day. No amount of chloral would have straightened me after the failure in strength described. Even the laws of custom are strangely distorted, as seen through the dose glass of the chloral drinker. Mine was now a dreary life. I could read but little, for eyesight and even interest were leaving me. My mind would wander away from my pages into senseless reveries, and with frightful rapidity crowd itself with ugly shapes. It fatigued its machinery beyond measure with its own automatic movements. There was something devilish in its ceaseless restlessness. The half-excited mental condition resulted from real fatigue was comparative happiness. I often tried to think over a short sentence until I had obtained the full sense of it, as one sometimes does in church. But the labor was followed by a restless, half-waking sleep, and a dizzy, weak, and irritable feeling on awaking. My attention was lost, I fixed by conversation. Sometimes, especially in the few minutes of respite gained at each onset of the chloral dose, I could write a few lines in the blurred and blotted book which at best can tell but little, despite its title, 'The Story of a Chemical Curse.'

"Where were my friends? The man who indulges in chloral drinking is not apt either at making or keeping them. Those who stick to him he deceives. Where all is known they can do little if the victim will not help himself. The chloral drinker may give up his habit if he will. But if, in the mean time, he has a little money, he will continue it until retrogression is impossible. The vice is a secret one, and the early intervention of friends is prevented by the lock and key of the bedchamber.

"The time came when I knew that a few months more of the chloral habit would destroy me. Yet every effort to lay it aside was followed by a delirium so acute that only more chloral would relieve me. I feared these attacks. I was possessed with an awful dread lest I should become insane. The horror of the thought bound me yet more strongly to the fatal habit. For months I swung like a laying pendulum from chloral to delirium, from delirium to chloral. In my agony my thoughts seemed crimsoned. I thought my mind was bleeding and wondered if people every noticed the reddened semblance of my words. Yet of no person on the face of earth dared I ask if any utterance of mine had made that impression. I was alone indeed. One little step, I thought, and liberty is gone. These emotions brought about states of half consciousness, when I would feel in my head disrupt explosions of the nerve forces. I know not how else to describe them. After these brain bursts would come an hour of peace, and the horrid mental shapes would scamper away with a mocking laugh and a cry of 'imbecile.'

"The discovery, far on in the sixth year, that bromide of potassium would allay some of the evil effects of the more formidable drug, enabled me, by its judicious use, to copy out my notes, and gave me strength for a time to resume my walks, though I tottered through the streets like an inexperienced sailor in an ocean tempest. One day I met an old friend—a doctor. He could not conceal his horror at my appearance. He suspected some wasting disease, and alcohol. My coat was buttoned away, and he called my attention to the fact. I tried to rearrange the garment, but could not. Loss of coordinating power, he muttered and looked serious. I became frenzied, and struck at him with my stick, which, wide of its mark, impotently beat the air. 'Great heaven!' he exclaimed, 'ataxic!' and turned regretfully away. I never saw him again." Here follow in pencil the last words of the manuscript. "I shall walk but no more. I have not left my room for many days. I feel quieter—sometimes even peaceful; but so—so exhausted. I think I am below low-water mark. A calm, kind stillness comforts me; yet I am weak, weak; I will write no more to-day."

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The full manuscripts were sent to the transcriber of this sad story with a short note: "I send you the record; the rest you have obtained from our talks together. All is not said, but chloral drinkers will understand me. Tell them to give their drugs the heel, and crush them out like men. Is it true that a man's usual dose sometimes kills? I have no fear. Nature is always logical. The sand is running—running, and not you nor any turn the glass once more. Thank God! I can say I stop where I will. Good-by for me that which was impossible—that is all."

He died of exhaustion two months after the above was written, and six years and eight months after the beginning of the fatal habit. He was in his grave in less than eight years after chloral had entered upon its career as a medicine. His last words to me were: 'Hell, is it not? Go away from me—now—now; I am going to rest a while.'

J. & C. Johnston.

The enterprise and spirit of this leading Broadway and Fifth avenue house are emphasized in the character of their spring importations. All the new fabrics, colors, and novelties are represented on their counters, while in standard goods whose value is unchanged from season to season, their display is full and eminently satisfactory. As the Johnstons bring out their own exclusive styles and novelties, every judicious Woman who wishes to be well dressed will of course visit their silk importations in every department before buying her spring shopping. The choice and combinations in the dress silks present so beautiful an display in color and shades as the colors the store foots either Fifth avenue or Broadway that it is worth making a morning toilet and walk to see the store.

In cloaks, the assortments are complete, and in addition to the usual attractions in cloaks and special lines of goods imported by this house that can be seen no where else in the city.

The shawl, carpet, and suit departments are also well worth a visit of inspection.

Fewer German and Irish Immigrants.

But 22,145 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden in January and February. Last year, 30,602 came in the same months. It is among the Germans and Irish that the decrease has taken place. The English remain about the same as last year, and the number of Scandinavian immigrants is increasing.

BARBER SHOP PHILOSOPHY.

The Reporter Hears Wise Sayings and News of an Idle Prank while Being Shaved.

"Choost now ve much excitement got apout viskey and vorter, a couple dings vich got vasted more py New Yorick as in der whole vorld any blace," said the German barber near the Cooper Institute, yesterday. "Von barty of people dink ve should a pigger Croton Aqueduct aubbly ourselfs, und another barty of chendlemen dink ve should less viskey haf.

"I peen a Cherman, already, so I gount myself outsite from der diebute. Der first brincibles of a Cherman is blenty larker peer. Dem dink vorter und viskey bote of dem peen pad.

"But, py der chumping Chimaneddy! ven der chendlemen vot got der viskey on der prain shall von chin mill in four glose up, apout dot dime I vill dry my scrubles against chin mill keeping to ofercome, und go in der peezness minezelf. Dem chin mill vellers make already more money as dem know vot dem can do apoud it. Vot vill dem make if dree saloons out of ellery four peen shut up? Py Chiminy Hookey, der panks und der pank gashiers vill a heck seat haf to dake. But—I peen afraid, after dem blaces peen glosed, der site doors vill pe open yet already."

"A goot many nice chendleman haf ladely peen short in somepody else's accounts, ain'd it? Vot I dink is, how many gierks vich haf der money of Dock Debartments und widdow ladies peen engagging are now vaiting to peen found out yet? Vot do dem chendlemen do ven dem rest apout dem other chendlemen vich got demselfs found out? Do dem chump der dock off? Do dem redire und take a back pew in der churches vhere dem are always deacons und highgockalorums? No, my vrend. Py chiminy, dem choost a leedle more dake away of dot money vich dem tound peelong to und place it in a pig hole out Vester on a sure ding py Vall street. In Vall street peen all der vile sure dings. Blenty hoor vellis found dot out. Dot's vot Vall street is on burpose for."

"Oh, der very subject of dot monkey parber py der negst single makes me sick out of my stumanick. He has yet vence more again mate all der gustiners mad. He started about a week ipend yesterday to gif away a new gonundrum. My aunts und singles," he hat sayt, "all haf nevhere else lived except Chermany und New Yorieg, yet my cousin Lowessa ves porn not in New Yorick, not in Chermany, und not pyder ocean already. How could dot ween? Well, I ask dem, how could dot greenest excitement. Blendy gustiners sayt she ros in Belgium porn, und France, und Holland, und Danemark, und Hoboken, und New Chersey, on der way from Chermany coming ofer. But dot foolish parber he sayt 'No, No, No, No, very time choost der same. Pretty quick he wrote dot on der greenest excitement. 'No, my aunts und nogies all peen born und lived der whole of their ifes only py Chermany and New Yorick. After dime cousin Lowessa vas porn not in Chermany, not py New Yorick, und not on der ocean yet. It vas a goot joke, ain'd it?

"My eoily! such a excitement you neffer vood think of. Vies olt men und young smarty vellers, dem all grazy vent, and I, minezelf, forgot minezelf, und sayt maybe she vas in der harper py New Yorick porn, or a Hopoken ferryboat inside. But 'No, no, no,' der monkey parber nothing else would sayt. To-day he hat prepared to be been go der exhamination, und there you can see vot it vas:

"I HAF GOT ME NO COUSIN LOWESSA.

"Such a pig immoix of a grazy fool as dot he dires avay my batience out."

A Bill Affecting the Police.

A bill has been framed by a down-town merchant, who will send it to Senator Kiernan to introduce in the Legislature. It will be accompanied by a petition signed by between 800 and 900 merchants against its adoption. The bill provides that "it shall be lawful for the Police Commissioners to provide each police precinct with shovels, pickaxes, and brooms, to be removed out after every heavy storm to the policemen, who shall keep the street crossings clear of all snow, ice, and other obstructions."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales March 3.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 U. S. 3s, r	104	11 U. S. 4½s, r	112¾
10 U. S. 4s, c	110½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

7 Atch. T. & S. Fe 1st	80½	7 Met. El. 2d	81
8 Bell. & Pitts. 1st	90½	10 Mich. Cent. 1st	100
5 Ches. & O. s. f.	92½	10 Mich. Cent. 5s	100
5 C. B. & Q. Iowa Div.	114	10 Mid. Un. Tel.	85½
3 Can. So. 1st	105½	27 Nat. Pacific	78½
13 Can. So. 1st	99	10 N. Y. & Harlem	130
2 Cent. Pac. S. J. br.	112	10 N. L. E. & W.	
12 U. P. L. G. inc.		2d 5s	96½
E. C.	84½	7 N. Y. Lake Sh.	107½
18 C. C. & I. C. inc.	65½	10 N. Y. Cen. 1st, c.	120½
1 Del. & H. Penn.	119	10 N. Y. Cen. Mich.	119
2 Den. S. F. & P. 1st	105½	7 N. Y. Ont. & W.	
3 E. T. V. & Ga.	73	L. 1st	90½
20 E. Tenn. V. & Ga.		7 Oregon & Trans.	94
Ind.	35¾	1 Ohio & Miss. s. f.	110½
8 Ind. Bl. & W.		5 Ohio Cent. 1st	80½
1st E. D.	91½	5 Oh. Cent. Inc.	35½
31 Ind. Bl. & W.		10 Oregon Imp. 1st	97½
inc.	42¾	10 Or. & Trans. 1st	97½
2 Iron Mt. C. & T.	108	3 Pa. 4 s. s. f.	102½
3 Iron Mt. 2d	107½	3 Pa. 4½s, s. f.	104½
6 Iron Mt. 3d	107½	5 Pa. 6s 1st, 1st	114½
1 Jol. & Chic. 1st	130	14 Rich. & D. deb.	62½
1 Kan. Pac. 1st, c.	102	3 Rich. & Alg. 1st	
3 Kan. P. cons.	93½	10 Rich. & Dan. 1st	104½
30 Kan. & T. 2d	57	10 R. & M. M. 1st,	
9 Kan. & T. 1st	79	Dal.	108½
5 L. E. & W. inc.	39	5 St. L. & S. F. equip.	103
4 Lake S. & M. S. 1st	118	13 St. L. & S. F. 2d,	
1 Lal. Bl. & M. 1st	98½	C. B.	95
5 Long Isl. 1st	99	7 St. L. & S. F. gen.	90½
1 L. N. & M. 1st	107	10 St. L. K. C. & N. 1st	102
1 M. Pots. & St. L. 1st	110½	82 Tex. Pac. L. G.	81½
6 M. A. St. L. 1st,		158 Tex. Pac. L. G.	81½
Ia. ext.	113	4 Tex. Cent. 1st	67
26 M. K. & T. 1st	78½	10 Tol. & Ill. 1st	113½
C. & P. Wd.	92	10 Tol. Del. & T.	114
10 Met. El. 1st	90½	20 West Sh. A. & Int.	79½

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Railroads.	Div.	Asked.		Div.	Asked.
100 A. T. & S. F.		78½	600 N. Y. Chic. A		
200 Atl. & L. R.	08½	8½	125 N. Y. Lack. &		
100 Am. D. Tel.	50	60	West.	87	
300 Can. Pacific	59½	60	900 Ontario	48½	49
100 C. C. C. & I.	65	70	300 Ohio Cent.	10½	12½
125 C. C. & I. C.	10	12	500 Ore. & Trans.	25	26
100 Can. South.	60½	61	200 Ore. & N.	25	28
200 Cent. Iowa	20	25	200 Ore. Imp.	97½	98
1074 Cent. Pac.	41½	42	100 Ore. & Trans.	94	95
20 Ch. & Alt.		172	500 Oregon Imp.	97½	98
1130 Ch. R. I. & P.	115½	115¾	500 Pac. Mail	41½	42½
210 Ch. & East. Ill.		90	100 Pullman	2	2½
200 Del. L. & W.	97½	97¾	200 Quicksilver	05	06
1600 C. & N. W.	123½	123¾	100 Quick. pf.	04	06
1400 C. R. I. & P.	115½	115¾	100 Rich. & Dan.	19½	20
300 Erie com.	35½	35¾	600 Rome, Wat. &		
100 E. Tenn.	34	35	Ogd.	84	85
920 Ind. Bl. & W.	39½	39¾	100 St. L. & S. F.	65	68
200 Ind. & W. pf.	30½	35	100 St. L. & S. F.		
200 Lake Erie	10	12	1st pref.	80	
300 Lake S. &	106½	106¾	18700 St. Paul	101½	101¾
200 Long Isl.	24½	25	1050 St. P. M. &		
6935 Mo. Pac.	101½	101¾	M.	144	145
300 Manh. Ele.	90	95	146 St. P. & Dul.	17	19
3510 Mich. Cent.	94½	95	500 Tex. & Pac.	24½	25
50 Mor. & Es.	135	140	200 Wab. & Pac.	20½	20¾
10 Mass. & Ch.	150		400 Wab. A. & P. pf.	47	48
100 Mex. Nat.	7	7½	1225 Wab. D. & C.	2½	2¾
200 N. Y. & N. E.	17		Coal Companies.		
			100 Colorado		32
			Expresses.		
			20 Adams		132
			5 Wells Fargo		124½
			Mining.		
			250 Homestake		15½
			Total sales 37,465.		

* Assessment paid.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s		104½	Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	141
U. S. 5s, at 3½	103½		Mo. K. & Tex.	36½	36¾
U. S. 4½s, c.	112½	112¾	Mobile & Ohio	15	16½
U. S. 4s, c.	110½	111	N. Y. Cent.	120	120¼
U. S. 4s, r.	112½	112¾	Nash. & Chat.	90	95
U. S. 4s, c.	110½	111	N. J. Cent.	71½	71¾
Colorado Coal	31½	34½	N. Y. & Red.	12½	13½
Canada South.	60½	61	N. Y. Elevated	126	128
A. T. & S. F.	78½	78¾	Norf. & W. pf.	40½	45
C. C. C. & I.	72½	73	Nor. Pacific	40½	40¾
Chic. R. I. & P.	115½	115¾	Nor. Pacific pf.	65½	66
Del. L. & W.	97½	97¾	Northwest	132	132½
Chic. & Alt.	135	135½	Northwest pf.	140½	147
Chic. & N. West.	123½	123¾	Ont. & Western	25	25½
Del. & Hudson	119½	119¾	Ohio Central	11½	11¾
Den. & Rio G.	44½	44¾	Oregon Trans.	94½	94¾
Erie	36½	36¾	Pacific Mail	40½	41
Erie Alton	90	95	Pullman Palace	172	174
Han. & St. Jo.	41	43	Rich. & Dany	51½	53
Kan. & T. pf.	82	83	Rich. & Pitts.	19	19½
Lake S. & C.	77	77½	Reading	54	54½
Long I. Nas.	72	74	Rome, W. & Ogd.	84½	85
Lake E. & W.	27	27½	St. P. & Om. pf.	107½	108
Lake Shore	106½	106¾	San Francisco	26	30
Louisville & N.	47½	47¾	St. L. & S. F.	65½	66½
Marcp. Ex.	90	92	Texas Pacific	36½	36¾
Memp. & Char.	42½	44	Union Pacific	94	94½
Missouri Pac.	101½	101	Wabash & Pac.	20½	21
Mich. Cent.	94½	95	Western Union	97½	97¾
Mil. & St. Paul	101½	101¾	West. Un. Tel.	82½	82¾

SATURDAY, March 3.

The stock market was generally dull and weak during the morning hours, but there were large movements in Northern Pacific common and preferred and Oregon and Transcontinental, with an advance, followed by a decline. Northern Pacific preferred rose from 85¼ to 87½, and receded to 86. Between noon and 2 P. M. the market was generally dull, but transactions in Delaware and Lackawanna were large. In the last hour values were tending upward, but business was quiet. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced: Northern Pacific preferred, 1½; Ohio Central, ¾; Wabash and Pacific common, ¼.

Government bonds were quiet, and State bonds very dull. Railroad bonds were fairly active, but prices without much change. The second class investments were in some demand.

Sterling exchange dull; sight drafts, $4.84@$4.85; 60-day bills, $4.81½@$4.82½.

Money on call, 4@5½ ⅌ cent, closing at 4½.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 151; American Exchange, 125; Broadway, 252; Central, 124; Chase, 185; Chatham, 136; Citizens', 120; Commerce, 150; East River, 110; Fourth, 125½; Gallatin, 164; German American, 102; Hanover, 157½; Importers and Traders, 260; Irving, 124; Marine, 145; Market, 109; Mechanics', 145; Mechanics' and Traders', 98; Merchants, 125; Metropolitan, 192; Nassau, 130; New York, 145; Ninth, 120; North River, 125; Oriental, 135; Pacific, 150; Park, 160; People's, 130; Phenix, 100; Republic, 130; Seventh Ward, 105; St. Nicholas, 130; Union, 155.

Gas stocks are quoted: Manhattan, ex. 5 per cent. dividend 235 to 242; New York, 124 to 125; Municipal, 185 to 190; Harlem, 99¾ to 100; Metropolitan, 190 to 191½; Mutual, 115¾ to 117.

The banks continue to suffer from the westward drain of money. Their statement shows:

	Feb. 24.	Mar. 3.	Differences.
Loans	$325,300,600	$327,472,300	Inc., $2,081,900
Deposits	300,275,200	300,233,900	Dec., 3,021,300
Circulation	16,498,700	16,545,200	Inc., 46,500
Specie	58,501,900	55,322,900	Dec., 3,171,400
Legal tenders	20,023,500	18,916,400	Dec., 1,107,100
Total reserve	$78,527,900	$74,238,300	Dec., $4,270,100
Reserve req'd	77,318,800	76,603,475	
Excess	1,209,000	2,314,775	Dec., 3,523,775
Deficiency			

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $444,451; customs, $575,837; bank notes for redemption, $297,000, making $1,633,000 for the week.

The national bank circulation outstanding $360,934,864, against which the Treasury holds $357,938,800 in bonds, and $39,634,749 in lawful money besides the 5 ⅌ cent. fund.

The total value of all exports from the United States in January was $23,397,430 greater than the total imports. This makes the total of the trade balance in our favor since Oct. 1 $92,949,136.

A special meeting of stockholders of the New York and New England Railroad, held this morning, approved the outstanding mortgage bonds and notes of the company previously approved by the appointees of the Board of Directors, recent legal opinions having decided that such an appointment must come from the stockholders to represent the corporation. Henry L. Higginson, Frederick J. Kingsbury, and Eustace C. Fitz were appointed to approve and certify to any future issues.

The Hon. Charles F. Adams, Jr., it is rumored in Boston, will be one of the new directors of the Union Pacific.

The following is an official statement of the business of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882:

Gross earnings from railroad transports tion	$25,082,757 12
Net earnings, steamer division	20,488 29
Interest on company's sinking funds	281,660 00
	$25,904,505 41
Deduct Operating expenses and rentals	$16,067,183 67
Interest	3,418,413 72
General expenses, taxes, &c	1,054,183 2 20,545,180 24
Surplus	$5,419,322 17
Land bonds redeemed from land sales	711,000 00
	$6,130,322 17
From which were paid two dividends (6 ⅌ cent.)	3,550,530 00
Balance to credit of profit and loss	$2,579,792 17

The company's sinking funds have been increased $1,028,000, and now amount in the aggregate to $5,844,113.17. There have also been repayments to the United States, on account of subsidy bonds, approximately $1,170,000 out of the surplus.

The report of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the year 1882 shows the following items, viz.:

The income of the road from all sources has been	$2,424,347 31
Operating expenses including taxes and car service	$1,490,921 29
Coupon interest	653,620 00
Dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock	330,325 00 2,084,866 29
Surplus	$339,811 02

The total funded debt is $8,623,000, on which the annual interest is $633,620. There is no floating debt.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company declared to-day a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable April 20.

The stockholders of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad to-day voted to consolidate with the Old Colony road. The common stock of the former road is to be exchanged for certificates of stock in the united corporation in the proportion of one share for 2½ shares of common stock. The Old Colony stockholders are to vote on the matter on Monday.

Paris advices quote 3 per cents at 82.30. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 640,000 marks.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, March 3.—Flour quiet, but steady. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged.

Corn—Spots dull, easier on bakes; middling uplands, 10 c. c. i. f. the Gulf. Futures were fairly active, but generally lower, closing at 10.7c for March, 10.97c for April, 10.9c for May, 10.8c for June, 10.8c for July, 10.7c for August, 10.6c for September, 10.6c for October, and 10.6c for November; sales 48,000 bushels; receipts at the points, 19,000 bushels.

Provisions—Pork was quiet on the spot to-day; mess quoted at $19.50@$19.75; prime mess, $18@$18.50; prime, $16@$16.50. Bacon firmer; only long clear, 10¾c, do. and short clear together, 10¾c. Beef and beef hams are quiet and unchanged. Cut meats were steady and quiet. Lard was fairly active and firmer in price, a selling movement has been inaugurated, the Western markets are not satisfied; sales on the spot, prime city, 11.05@11.10c; prime Western, 11.30c; and close at 11.02½@11.05c, "off" grade, 11c; refined to the continent 11.50c; South America, 11.80@12c; for future delivery, 10.90@11.05c, including April, 11.05@11.08c; May, 11.08@11.10c; June, 11.10@11.12c; July, 11.15@11.17c; August, 11.20@11.22c; September, 11.30c. Dressed hogs firm at 8¼@8½c, latter for pigs. Butter and cheese are steady, while eggs are weak and tending downward.

Grain—Wheat was irregular, opening 1@2c higher for options but soon lost the entire advance, and options; spot sales 110,000 bush at $1.26@$1.27 for red, including No. 2 at $1.26½@$1.26¾, delivered, No. 3 at 10½c, and red Canada on track at $1.23@$1.27 for white, including No. 2 at $1.26½@$1.27, and at $1.26@$1.27 afloat; $1.02@$1.05 for ungraded spring, including Duluth No. 2 red at $1.22½@$1.23 for March, $1.24@$1.25½ for April, $1.25@$1.26½ for May, $1.26@$1.27½ for June, and $1.27@$1.28½ for July; quiet and unchanged. Oats neither sales for spot bush, at 50@56c for mixed and 56@60c for white, of which No. 2 mixed at 55½c for March, and 54½@55c for April, 55½@55¾c for May, 55¾@56c for June, and 56@56½c for July; receipts, 12,000 bush; sales, 30,000 bush. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and unchanged.

Cotton—Futures were fairly active, but generally lower, closing at 10½@10¾c, including sales for March, 10.65@10.70c, for April, 10.70@10.72c, for May, 10.72@10.74c, for June, 10.74@10.76c, for July, 10.76@10.78c, for August, 10.78@10.80c, for September, 10.80@10.82c for October, and 10.80c for November; sales 46,000 bales; receipts at the points, 19,661 bales