

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, \$1.50 for three months, and 20 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

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ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.50; one month, \$30.00; two months, \$55.00; three months, \$75.00; six months, \$125.00; twelve months, \$200.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted one week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance. Notices of this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or columnar advertisements.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only gold remittances will be at the rate of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertisement is sent to the publisher at a time when the time has expired it is the proprietor's responsibility for the mailing of the paper to the advertiser.

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1891.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY.

The census for 1890 develops the fact that the growth of our cities in population is out of all proportion to the growth of population in the country at large. The per centage of increase for the whole country was 24.86. If the increase in the towns and cities were deducted from the total increase it would show that the per centage outside of the towns and cities to be considerably smaller.

In some States the rural population has barely held its own while many counties show an actual decrease, other counties which show an increase are counties in which there are towns of some importance and it is in these that the increase is found.

This occurs, too, in States where we would not expect to find it, States which have many large manufacturing cities to give "home markets" and abundant and quick to railroad transportation to reach them without delay with the products of the farm.

New York, the great Empire State, is one of these. The census shows that twenty-two of the agricultural counties of that State have actually lost population within the past decade, some of them as many as 6,000, none less than 1,000. The loss of the twenty-two footed up 45,000. The Porter census was a bungling affair, it is true, and these figures may not be correct, but even if one-half of this were true, it reveals a deplorable situation.

If this were confined to one or two States it would not be a matter of so much concern, but it is not. In the States of Vermont and New Hampshire there are hundreds of abandoned farms. In the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania a large number of counties show an actual decrease of the rural population, the increase, if any, being in the towns. The same is true of Ohio, where the assessed value of farming lands is less than it was ten years ago, the only increase being in counties where natural gas was found and where a speculative value was given to land.

The reason for this decrease is that people are getting tired of the farms, discouraged with the poor results of their labor, and are abandoning them for the cities, where life, at least in their fancy, has more comfort and pleasure and labor better reward.

This disposition to leave the farm and crowd into the cities is evidence of dissatisfaction with life on the farm which is not confined to any particular section, although it is more forcibly manifested in some sections than in others. Agriculture is depressed in the country at large, and as a money making business, while here and there a farmer may make money, it is a failure. There is not one farmer in fifty, counting the capital he has in-

vested in his farm, stock, and farming implements and allowing reasonable compensation for his labor and labor of his wife and children, who gets one-half the pay that men in other employments do. It is not surprising, then, that so many young men tire of the farm and look to a future on it with dread.

There are reasons, however, for the general depression, very good ones, and reasons also why the depression is greater in some sections than in others.

In the great agricultural section of this country known as the Great West, the staple crops are wheat, corn and oats, which with horses, mules, hogs and sheep, are the sources of income. Horse and mule raising are specialties of a few of these States, while so little attention is given to sheep culture that it can scarcely be ranked as an industry. The great dependence of the Western farmer is on his wheat, corn, oats and hogs.

Before the high protective tariff of the Republican party became the established policy of the government the Western farmer had the markets of the world open for his surplus grain, beef and pork. This high tariff which was made in the press dispatches Thursday, opens the way to the making of similar treaties with the other South and Central American countries, which will doubtless be done at no distant day. This removes for Brazil, as it will for other countries south of us, the only serious obstacle to trade with this country which now unhampered by tariff restrictions is free to compete with rivals from the other side of the water. Now let Canada be included in the reciprocity scheme and then with continental free trade if American enterprise don't sweep the deck it will be its own fault.

Senator-elect Peffer, of Kansas, is sound on the tariff question, he is sound on the silver question, and his head is level on the race question in the South, which seems to have given so many of the Republican statesmen so much trouble. If that question should again come before the Senate the Republican solution can't count on much aid and comfort from him. He struck the marrow when he expressed himself as follows in discussing the race problem:

The race issue is for the Southern people to settle among themselves. If we had it in Kansas, we would resent interference from outside. It is not a Northern or Western issue, and the people who are face to face with its difficulties should be left alone in their methods of dealing with it. I have lived in a Southern community, and I know what the problem is. Let it alone, and the two races will come to an agreement far more satisfactory, intellectually, morally and in every other way, than any that can be forced by Federal legislation or Northern lecturing."

While this tariff system prevails which forces the Western farmer to depend on his "home market" this will continue, and the next census will show the same situation, that is the cities growing at the expense of the country, a very unhealthy state of affairs.

MINOR MENTION.

In the discussion of the fortifications bill in the Senate a few days ago Senator Hawley drew a hair-raising sketch of the exposed and helpless condition of our seaport cities which, he said, were completely at the mercy of any foreign fleet which might attack them. England, he exclaimed, could in twenty-four hours mass a powerful fleet in our waters and at the word of command either destroy New York or any other seaport city, or levy such tribute on it as she saw fit, and we were powerless to resist. If such fleet should come, he asked, "What are you going to do about it?" The New York Commercial Advertiser, which holds forth in the city of Gotham, one of those terribly exposed burghs to which Mr. Hawley refers, answers his question by informing him that in such an emergency, when the first gun was fired at one of our towns by a British cruiser the United States would proceed instantly, or thereabouts, to confiscate every dollar's worth of property held by British subjects in Uncle Samuel's bailiwick, and that as the property of one kind and another, owned by Englishmen in this country now amounts to something over a billion dollars, her Britannic Majesty's Government will think several times before it issues any order for hard shot or shells to be tossed into any of our towns. This billion dollars invested by Englishmen make a pretty good fortification for our sea ports, at least as far as England is concerned, and England seems to be about the only power that Senator Hawley and the big fortification boomers seem to be afraid of.

The Senate, Thursday, passed the Pension bill for the current year. It calls for \$135,095,085 to pay pensions, examining surgeons, pension agents and clerk hire. When asked whether this would be sufficient Sen-

ator Allison replied that he thought it would, but that there might be a deficiency of five, six, eight or ten millions. This shows that Mr. Allison gives himself pretty wide range between five and ten millions, and also suggests that he has no approximate idea of what the deficiency may be. It may run up to twenty-five or thirty millions for no one has the slightest idea of the number of applications that will be filed under the last pension act. The number already filed is more than twice as great as the advocates of the bill estimated when it was under discussion. Two hundred thousand was the outside limit, but the applications filed up to January 1st number 529,000, and they are still coming in about ten times as fast as they can be heard and passed upon. The fact is the Republican Statesmen have been going it blind on this pension business. They were looking more at the soldier's vote in prospect than at the millions they were voting away.

The accomplishment of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil, announcement of which was made in the press dispatches Thursday, opens the way to the making of similar treaties with the other South and Central American countries, which will doubtless be done at no distant day. This removes for Brazil, as it will for other countries south of us, the only serious obstacle to trade with this country which now unhampered by tariff restrictions is free to compete with rivals from the other side of the water. Now let Canada be included in the reciprocity scheme and then with continental free trade if American enterprise don't sweep the deck it will be its own fault.

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THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Raleigh News and Observer.

We are indebted to Auditor Sanderlin for a copy of his report, the introductory letter to which and the tables are both interesting and instructive.

Omitting Mitchell county the returns show 150,746 white polls and 65,878 colored polls, being 216,624. The State taxes paid by the farms amount to \$262,871; by town lots \$33,934. Money on hand, \$9,949; and solvent credits \$50,476. The total State taxes were \$594,192. Among the school taxes the white polls \$225,000; colored polls \$97,847; general property, white citizens, \$278,234; colored citizens \$6,806. Licenses, \$83,711. The total school taxes were \$717,192.

The total county taxes were \$889,348. The total taxes of the State not counting town taxes amount to \$2,300,000. The land in the State is assessed at 105,000,000 and town lots at \$33,575,000. It seems rather extraordinary that our city property should be worth nearly one-third as much as the lands of the State.

There were \$3,979,000 money on hand or on deposit, and \$30,000,000 of solvent credit.

There are sixty railroads paying taxes with 3,099 miles; net tax valuation \$12,424,540, and they pay \$48,890 taxes. In the introductory letter the Auditor makes some interesting suggestions, particularly in relation to pensions.

SEAL BREEDING GROUNDS.

J. G. Swann Says He Can Prove That They May be Found all Along the Coast.

SEATTLE, WASH., Feb. 1.—James G. Swann, of Port Townsend, has obtained and publishes affidavits of numerous sealers that fur seals are born all along the coast, and that the pups can swim as soon as born. If this can be proven it is said it will change the whole Behring Sea controversy, as it is claimed now that fur seals breed only on the Pribyloff Islands, and that the species would be exterminated if the hunters were not excluded from the Behring Sea. Judge Swann offers to prove the truth of his statement to Congress of a Federal commission. Fur seals were never so abundant at Cape Flattery as now. They are found in myriads, and the Indians are killing them by hundreds.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Hearst is better, the symptoms of blood poisoning having disappeared.

—Col. Marshal, of Baltimore, conspicuous at the late banquet of the New York Club Confederate veteran camp, is said to be the last survivor of Gen. Lee's old staff.

—Lieut. Com. Berly, who had command of the expedition sent out to relieve the Arctic explorer De Long, is now stationed at Memphis in charge of the lighthouse district.

—"Buck" Kilgore, the Texas congressman who kicked a door open in the capital last fall, has had a shoe named after him that sells famously down in the Lone Star State.

—Olive Thorne Minler has within the past few months posted from her home in Brooklyn no less than 30,000 printed slips asking the women of New York not to wear birds or their plumage.

—The Princess of Wales has given orders that nothing need be submitted for her inspection or that of her daughters in which birds are used as trimmings. This will insure many a feathered songster a longer lease of life.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been president of the Boston Woman's Club for twenty years, and during that long period has never felt any desire to have the manners and customs of State House debate brought into her meetings.

—Charles Bradlaugh was forcibly expelled from the House of Commons half a dozen times, his clothing being torn and his face scratched in the conflict with the officials. Subsequently he became one of the most respected speakers in the House.

—Cardinal Manning, the great English prelate, is 82 years old—more than twice as old as Gladstone. His face is thin and bloodless, his eyes sunken, and the wrinkled skin is morose. His pleasant smile occasionally relieves the ascetic look of his countenance.

"Art is too long and time is fleeting," and it is too bad to spend half of a short life distressed with neuralgia, when 25 cents spent for one bottle of Salvation Oil will cure it quickly.

George Conklin, the lion-tamer, says he will have nothing to do with cross-eyed animals; nor use any other remedy for his eyes and colds but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He says it is the only reliable cough medicine he has tried.

Mr. Fry thinks Canada as an enemy would not amount to a row

POLITICAL POINTS.

Nothing illustrates so clearly the shrewd insight of Mr. Blaine into the tendency of contemporary events, and his power of political adaptation, than the fact that he is at the present time far more in sympathy with Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, the young Senator who has shown so much independence in reaching his own conclusions as to what the interests of his party require, than with the leaders of his own age and standing.—Richmond Times, Dem.

It has been said that the defeat of the Force bill—or rather the failure of it, would disband the Republican party in the South. If it should disband the party that has been called the Republican party in the South it might be an element of strength for reorganization of a genuine party with old-fashioned principles opposed to the Democrats upon questions of internal administration and economic questions, but without the radical poison of sectionalism as its basic idea.—Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

There is no doubt about the fact that the McKinley bill is doomed to meet with a severe ripping up the back in the next Congress, as the tidal wave that swept over the country at the November election has thrown enough votes on the side of the tariff reformers to enable the Democrats to amend the outrageous scheme of robbery, and they will spare no efforts to lift from the people the burdens that the bill imposed upon them.—New Orleans States, Dem.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Democratic party has its ups and downs—it is always in the field, it sees other parties rise and fall, but it is always here with its sound principles and honest leaders. The Democratic party will elect a President in 1892. The Republicans will go out and will go to pieces.—Goldboro Argus.

The purchase tax on merchants is neither fair, just, nor equitable, in that it virtually, every merchant pays twice on the same property and, if there is a town tax as here, twice more.—Tarboro Southern.

Under the administration of Governor Fowle the penitentiary has been made more sanitary, the depredators have been driven from the lands of the State and if he succeeds in bringing about a better educational system, he will have done all that could be desired.—Wilson Advance.

We mean no reflection upon the Legislature, of course, but from the number of new bills introduced we conclude that the average legislator is loaded to the muzzle.—Rockingham Rocket.

STOP AT THE BURNS HOUSE.

WADESBORO, N. C.,

LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS part of the Town, and convenient for Commercial Men. Table Board the best the market affords. Omnibus meets all Trains. nov 27 If MRS. J. B. BURNS.

Seven and a Half

IS ALL THE GO AMONGST THE BOYS, BUT No. 7 South Front Street has no gone anywhere. Call and get a Shave and Hair Cut and we will prove it.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR PREMPERT.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at 37½ cents per gallon, no sales.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 45 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Quiet. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 6½ cts @ lb
Good Ordinary..... 7 11 16 ..
Low Middling..... 8 7-16 ..
Middling..... 9 ..
Good Middling..... 9½ ..

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For week ended February 6th, 1891.

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COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

For week ended February 6th, 1891.

Cotton..... 464 bales
Spirits Turpentine..... 71 tasks
Rosin..... 2,574 bbis
Tar..... 360 bbis
Crude Turpentine..... 25 bbis

For week ended February 7th, 1890.

Cotton..... 470
Spirits Turpentine..... 700
Rosin..... 2,840
Tar..... 1,361
Crude..... 46

For week ended February 8, 1891.

Cotton..... 470
Spirits Turpentine..... 700
Rosin..... 2,840
Tar..... 1,361
Crude..... 46

For week ended February 7th, 1890.

Cotton..... 470
Spirits Turpentine..... 700
Rosin..... 2,840
Tar..... 1,361
Crude..... 46

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6, noon.—Cotton dull and holders pressing for sales. American middling 5d. Sales to-day of 5,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American; for speculation and export of 500 bales. Receipts 14,100 bales, of which 13,900 were American.

Futures easy—February and March delivery 4 7/8-4 9/8-4 10/8; April and May delivery 4 6/8-4 8/8-4 9/8; June and July delivery 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8; August and September delivery 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8; October and November delivery 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8.

Tenders at to-day's clearing 1,700 bales new and 200 old docket.

4 P. M.—February 4 7/8-4 9/8-4 10/8; March and April 4 7/8-4 9/8-4 10/8; May and June 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8; July and August 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8; September and October 5 1/8-5 3/8-5 4/8.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, February 6.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2@48. Commercial bills 48 1/2@48 3/4. Money easy at 2 3/4 per cent., closing offered at 2 1/2. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent U. S. bonds 100; five per cent U. S. bonds 100; State securities dull but steady to firm; North Carolina sixes 125 1/2; fours 97.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling 9 1/4; low middling 8 11-16; good ordinary 7 11-16; net receipts at this port 1,323 bales; gross 3,865 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,074 bales; to France 1,702 bales; to the Continent 1,196 bales; forwarded 447 bales; sales 241 bales, sales to spinners 155 bales; stock at all United States ports 119,294 bales.

Weekly net receipts here, 10,928 bales; gross 3,186 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,074 bales; to France 1,702 bales; to the Continent 1,196 bales; forwarded 447 bales; sales 241 bales, sales to spinners 155 bales; stock at all United States ports 119,294 bales.

Total sales to-day of 92,800 bales at the following quotations: February 8 8 3/8@8.95; March 8.97@8.98; April 9.06@9.07; May 9.15@9.16; June 9.24@9.25; July and August 9.30@9.34; September 9.34@9.35; October 9.16@9.17; November and December 9.16@9.17.

Wheat—four flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and 10 1/4 c lower; No. 3 red 1 09 3/4; at elevator and \$1 11 1/4; soft; options more freely offered on Western realizations, closing easy at 1/2@1/2 c decline; No. 2 red February and March \$1 10; May \$1 06 3/4; July \$1 01 1/4. Corn irregular and moderately active, closing firm; No. 2, 63 3/4@64 c; at elevator and 64 1/2 c; 65 c; float; options 3/4@3/4 c lower and dull; February 63 1/2 c; March 62 1/2 c; May 60 3/4 c. Oats dull and lower; options dull but steady; February 52 1/2 c; May 51 1/2 c; No. 2 white, February 52 1/2@53 c; March 54 1/2 c; May 53 1/2@54 c; spot prices; No. 3, 51 1/2 c; do white 52 1/2 c; mixed Western 50@54 c. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee—options opened firm and closed steady and @15 points, with better cables and quiet; March \$16 00@16 85; April \$16 40; May \$16 10@16 25; July \$16 00@16 70; spot Rio active;