The Charlotte Observer.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY
BY
CHAS. R. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

A VENOMOUS SPEECH.

We publish elsewhere the speech of defeated candidate Blaine, made at his home in Augusta, Maine, Tuesday evening on the occasion of a serenade by his neighbors and personal friends. It is simply the mad ravings of a man soured and embittered by defeat, a speech as shameful and disgusting as it was uncalled for, false and slanderous. Blaine caused it to be heralded through the country, through his son Walker, as his mouthpiece, when the result in New York was definitely settled that he acquiesced cheerfully in the verdict of the people, but these unmanly, vindictive and sectional utterances give the lie to this. He is a disappointed, embittered and humiliated man, and wreaks his vengeance by wildly fluttering the bloody shirt and villainously slandering the section whose vote was the cause of that disappointment and humiliation. Like the wounded snake, he struggles and writhes, and spits the poison that would kill if he had the power to strike. The man who talks thus is a villainously bad man at heart, and fit if he was not too cowardly, to be a very dangerous man. But Blaine is cowardly and sneaking in his cowardice. He courted the South, tried to delude and win her with fair promises before the election in West Virginia, and when she went against him with all the spiteful rage that disappointment bred, and with all the rancor that language is capable of expressing, he emptied the vials of his wrath upon her head, and showed how miserably he lied when he pretended friendship for her The South is accustomed to this abuse and cares nothing for it. She smiles serenely at Blaine's impotent rage, and pities if she does not despise the poor fuming, fretting creature who thus shows his innate meanness and littleness in the hour of defeat. Of all the surviving slanderers of the South, of any pretentions, he dwindles down into the most infamous and contemptible, and closes a corrupt career with a dastardly attempt to fire the temple he could not rule.

What a happy deliverance to the American people that he was not elected President.

"Painting the town red," down in Georgia, according to the Augusta Constitutionalist, is to "paint the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters and kindred liquids under the earth, and flowing about the earth, a lurid Cleveland carmine."

Governor Jarvis has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday the 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by the good people of North Carolina. Certainly the people of this State have much to be thankful for, and, will doubtless observe with becoming spirit the day designated.

It is said that Jay Gould had about $450,000 wagered on Blaine, but he still has something left.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the Governor of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Our holy religion teaches us to look to our Heavenly Father as the author and giver of all good. Our faith in this religion has led to the sacred custom of setting apart days of thanksgiving and prayer. In conformity to this custom, sanctioned by law, I, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH INST.,

As a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I do invoke all to observe the day as becomes a God-fearing, christian people. Let it be truly a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Let all places of secular business and labor be closed, and the places of public worship opened. Let all who can, attend these places of worship and join in songs of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the manifold mercies and blessings vouchsafed to us. From every fireside and family altar, from grateful hearts everywhere, let our prayers go up to the Throne of Grace for a continuance of these mercies and blessings.

The same religion which teaches us to give thanks for what we receive, commands us to feed the poor, comfort the widow, and protect the orphan. On this appointed day of thanksgiving, let us remember with suitable gifts the wants of the poor and needy, the widow and the orphan. And I do make a special appeal to the generosity of our people in behalf of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. This noble charity, as best it can, fills the place of mother and father to the orphan children of the State. Let our donations to this charity be equal to the needs of the children, and heaven will bless them and us.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and in the year of American Independence the one hundred and ninth.

THOMAS J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM C. BLACKMER,
Private Secretary.

THE INCENDIARY'S TORCH.

The Town of Toisnot Nearly Swept Away.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19.—Toisnot, a village on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000. The stores and goods of P. J. Turnbull, W. B. & Jas. Sellers, the drug store of J. A. Barnes, Killebrew's eating saloon, the stores of Wm. & J. T. Wells, J. B. Williams & Co., and some smaller buildings were consumed. The fire swept away every business house east of the railroad, and is ascribed to an incendiary. There was no insurance whatever.

A Rejected Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The House of Commons today, by a vote of 40 to 32, rejected the Irish compensation for improvements bill which sought to extend the provisions of the land act to the country towns and villages.

BLAINE'S RAGE.

IS THIS THE MAN THAT TAKES HIS DEFEAT CHEERFULLY?

Slanders the South to Fire the Northern Heart, and Empties Himself of a Good Deal of Bile on General Principles.

A number of Mr. Blaine's personal friends and neighbors serenaded him Tuesday evening at his residence in Augusta, Maine, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Herbert M. Heath, the gentleman chosen to express the sentiments of those who called upon him, he took occasion to deliver the following unmanly and venomous speech:

HIS THANKS TO HIS SUPPORTERS.

Friends and neighbors: The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulation, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to an old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine—indeed along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes—a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth—an affection which I inherit from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children: but I do not limit my thanks to my State or birthplace. I owe much to true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocation, made my cause their cause, and to the loyalty, to principle, added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

But the achievement of the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot hills of the Alleghany to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so lofty that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feeling if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us a victory in the nation. Indeed, the change of a little more than 5,000 would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude, that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary.

DRAWING THE SECTIONAL LINE.

The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000—almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the Solid South, and were the decisive elements which gave to that section control of the national government. Speaking now, not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune in producing an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of the minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right—equality of privilege—equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen: "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said today in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to the others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population. More than 1,000,000 legal votes have been unable to elect a single elector in these States. Where they have a majority of more than 100,000 they are deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the rebel confederacy had, by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 white people and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

MAKING A COMPARISON.

To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of a fair election, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have, in the aggregate, 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people, and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and California have likewise, in the aggregate, forty eight electoral votes, and these have a white population of 5,000,000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in these Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extortionate, unjust and detrimental to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny, if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that the Southern white man in the Southern States is entitled to double the political power of the Northern white man. It is to affirm that the Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the Nation that the Union soldier can, and that the popular and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever the Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl.

A DEMAGOGUE COMPARISON.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the Nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may desire—wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to thirty five cents per day, as an average over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have already seen, from the earliest days of reconstruction, that wages in the South must be raised to the just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. Reverse influences will now be set in motion, and the condition of affairs will be produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North, will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. The mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and they will be compelled to yield to it. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived, by the Democratic party, of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to National power as the signal of their downfall, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone.

A FRANTIC WAVE OF THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the Democratic Senators who come from the States of the late Confederacy—all—and I mean all without a single exception, personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more siguificant fact that in these States no man who was loyal to the United States, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be today, has the slightest chance of political prominence. One great avenue to honor in that section is a record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the union. All this took place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war and elevated into practical command of the American government, the identical men who organized for its destruction, and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of the modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply.

THE SOUTH IN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among citizens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling the majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth rock, and from the liberty loving patriots who came to Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of the white men under the national government, and will give to the Northern man who fought to preserve the union as large a voice in the government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the union.

SOMETHING PERSONAL.

The contest just closed utterly forbids my discussing the fate of the candidates whether successful or unsuccessful. I have discussed the issues and the consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth.

Letting Down Easy.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle Telegraph, from Washington, Pa., says a party of coal miners, including President Costello, of the miners union, charged with conspiracy for interfering with non-union workmen, during the last past strike, today entered a plea of *non volunt contendere*, and were each fined one cent and costs.

If a man cant be both good and rich, he ought at least to be wise; let every man prepare for the day of adversity by laying in a stock of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for coughs and colds

Daughters, Wives and Mothers

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacement or bearing down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Prices $1.00 and $1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. A. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free. For sale by L. R. Wriston, druggist. june1 eod1y

BLAINE'S LAST KICK.

Angered by Defeat He Takes an Opportunity to Relieve Himself of Accumulated Bile.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—All the New York newspapers this morning publish Blaine's speech at Augusta last night. The Tribune and Sun make no mention of it in their editorial columns. The same is the fact with regard to the National Republican, of Washington.

The New York Herald says: We believe that no patriotic citizen, be he Republican, Democrat, Peoples party man or Probibitionist, will read the speech of Blaine made at Augusta last night without thanking God most fervently for the deliverance of the people of the United States from the danger and disgrace of having such a demagogue and incendiary for their President. It is the first instance in which a Presidential candidate, maddened by defeat, has tried to inoculate his country with sectional passion in revenge for its choice of another. Unless we underestimate the patriotism of the people of the North and South, they will greet it with scornful indignation everywhere, that it will be the last instance, as well as the first, and no future disappointed miscreant will dare defy the warning.

The Times says: Blaine took the occasion of a serenade at Augusta last evening, intended as a personal compliment by his townsmen, to deliver the most bitter and sectional speech that has been heard in the North for many a day. The anguish of defeat seems to have extinguished all the generous sentiment which he professed to have when he penned his letter of acceptance, or rather it shows that that sentiment was paraded in the hope of winning Southern votes, and having failed in that he shows his real temper. He belittles the Northern influence that contributed to his defeat, and treats the result as a transfer of the control of the government to the South, which he professes to believe is fraught with misfortune to the country. He shows no conception of the principle that the government belongs to the people of the whole country, and not to a party or section, and endeavors to revive old antagonisms and hatred, and to inflame the fears of the Southern negroes. A more mischievous and bitterly sectional and narrow spirit than Blaine exhibits in defeat is inconceiveable, and adds another to the many causes of congratulation that the country has been saved from an administration dominated by such a spirit.

The New York State Board Meets and Adjourns.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The board of State canvassers met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All the members were present. Returns from all the counties except New York, Kings and St. Lawrence were filed. Returns from Richmond county shows a very serious error in the footing on the electoral ticket, and the board directed that a telegram be sent to the county clerk asking him to explain the error. The board adjourned until Thursday at 4 p. m.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling arrived here this morning as counsel for the Democratic State committees. Francis Lyden Stetson, and W. C. Whitney, of New York, are also here.

The returns for electors by districts from Richmond county shows a total of 33,567, while the footing of the tabulated statement shows 34,517. The names of only 34 Butler electors appear on the returns. A messenger from the Richmond county clerk is expected to arrive here tomorrow to explain the discrepancies.

Our farmers will rejoice to learn that it has at last been decided that bees do not injure grapes' that neglected colds do unspeakable injury, and that no better remedy can be secured than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

Produce

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour quiet; Howard Street and Western Superfine $2.25@$2.65; Extra $2.75@$3.37; Family $3.50@$4.50; City Mills Super $2.25@$2.75; Extra $3.00@$3.75; Rio brands $4.62@$4.75; Patapsco Family $5.25; Superlative Patent $5.75. Wheat—Southern quiet; Western quiet. Southern red 82@84. do. amber 88@92; No 1 Maryland 87 bid; No 2 Western winter red spot 77½@77¾. Corn—Southern quiet; Western dull. Southern white 47@48; yellow 47@48.

CHICAGO.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet, closed ¼c. lower than yesterday; November 71¼@71½; No. 2 Chicago Spring 72@72½. Corn weaker, closing about same as yesterday; cash 41½@41½; November 41@41½. Oats—dull; cash 25¾; November 25¾@25⅞. Pork—steady; cash $11.00@$11.25; for the year $11.07½. Lard—in fair demand; cash $6.95@$6.97½; November $6.87½. Bulk meats—in fair demand; shoulders $5.00@$5.25; short ribs $5.75@$6.00; short clear $6.35@$6.40.

Naval Stores

WILMINGTON—Turpentine quiet at 29. Rosin firm; strained 90; good strained 95. Tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.60.

CHARLESTON—Turpentine firm at 28¾. Rosin steady; strained and good strained $1.07½.

SAVANNAH—Turpentine firm at 29. Rosin firm at $1.05@$1.07½.

Financial

NEW YORK.

Exchange 4 88¾. Money 1. Sub-treasury balances gold $125,146; currency $2,894. Governments strong; four per cents, 1.21⅝; threes *1.01¼. State bonds quiet.

Alabama—Class A. 2 to 5	80 *
" Class B, fives	99
Georgia 6's	*1.00
Georgia 7's mortgage	1 03
North Carolina's	*29
North Carolina's New	*18
North Carolina's Funding	*10
South Carolina Brown Consols	1.06
Tennessee 6's	38½
Virginia 6's	*37
Virginia Consols	*38
Chesapeake and Ohio	4⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	88⅝
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	1.24½
Denver and Rio Grande	9
Erie	13½
East Tennessee	4⅝
Lake Shore	67¾
Louisville and Nashville	28⅝
Memphis and Charleston	27
Mobile and Ohio	6¼
Nashville and Chattanooga	37½
New Orleans Pacific, 1st	53
New York Central	88⅝
Norfolk and Western-preferred	‡22
Northern Pacific common	18
Northern Pacific preferred	42⅝
Pacific Mail	51⅝
Reading	22⅞
Richmond and Alleghany	2
Richmond and Danville	*99
Richmond and West Point Terminal	15
Rock Island	1.11½
St. Paul	76¼
St. Paul preferred	*1.05
Texas Pacific	12¼
Union Pacific	56⅝
Wabash Pacific	‡3
Wabash Pacific, preferred	11½
Western Union	60½

*Bid. †Last bid. §Offered. ‡Asked. ‖Ex. Div.

Cotton.

GALVESTON—Steady; middling 10; net receipts 3,428; gross 3,428; sales 493; stock 54,041; exports coastwise 50; to Great Britain ——

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 10 3-16; net receipts 6,620; gross 6,620; stock 61,510; sales 2,793; exports coastwise 1,218.

WILMINGTON—Steady; middling 10; net receipts 902; gross 902, sales ——; stock 23,448; exp'ts coastwise ——

SAVANNAH—Firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 5,594; gross 5,594; sales 3,900; stock 114,738; exports coastwise 1,611; continent 4960.

NEW ORLEANS—Firm; middling 10 1-16; net rec'ts 7,848; gross 8,486; sales 6000; stock 245,436; exports coastwise 5976; to Great Britain 3682; France ——, continent ——

MOBILE—Firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 914; gross 935; sales 1000; stock 15,447; exp'ts coastwise 1576.

MEMPHIS—Firm; middling 10; receipts 4,599; shipments 2,446; sales 3100; stock 68,565.

AUGUSTA—Steady; middling 9¾; receipts 126; shipments ——; sales 1476; stock ——

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 10; net receipts 5759; gross 5759; sales 1965, stock 88,696; exports coastwise 2600; continent 1580.

NEW YORK—Dull; sales 169; middling uplands 10 7-16; orleans 10 11-16; consolidated net receipts 34,759; exports to Great Britain 16,272, to France 2649; continent 7,465.

Futures.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 415; gross 6,862 Futures closed weak; sales 109,700 bales.

September	
October	
November	10.42@.44
December	10.56@.58
January	10.44@.45
February	10.58@.59
March	10.78@.00
April	10.86@.88
May	11.00@.01
June	11.13@.14
July	11.24@.26
August	11.34@.36

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Firm with good demand; uplands 5¾d; orleans 5 15-16d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2000; receipts 16,000; American 13,400. Futures firm.

Uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 46-64d.

November and December 5 47-64d.
December and January 5 46-64d@5 48-64d.
January and February 5 50-64d@5 52-64d.
February and March 5 53-64d@5 55-64d.
March and April 5 57-64d@5 59-64d.
April and May 5 61-64d@5 62-64d.
May and June 6d@6 2-64d.

2 P. M.—Sales American 8,200 bales. Uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 48-64d, (buyers.)

November and December 5 48-64d, (buyers)
December and January 5 50-64d, (sellers).
January and February 5 53 64d, (sellers).
February and March 5 56-64d, (sellers.)
March and April 5 60-64d, (sellers.)
April and May 5,63-64d, (buyers.)
May and June 6 2 64d, (buyers.)
June and July 6 6-64d, (sellers.)
Futures firm.

5 P. M.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 49 64d; (sellers).

November and December 5 49 64d. (sellers).
December and January 5 49-64d, (sellers)
January and February 5 52 64d. (buyers)
February and March 5 56-64d. (sellers.)
March and April 5 60-64d (sellers.)
April and May 5 63-64d, (sellers.)
May and June 6 2-64d (sellers).
June and July 6 6-64d (sellers).
Futures closed steady.

City Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 20, 1884.

The city cotton market yesterday closed sleady at the following quotations:

Good middling	9⅝@9 65
Middling	9½@9.55
Receipts yesterday	—

CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported by T. R. MAGILL.]

NOVEMBER 14, 1884.

Corn—per bushel	75@86
Meal—per bushel	75@80
Wheat—per bushel	75@80
Peanuts—per bushel	1.75@2.25
Flour—Family	2.00@2.10
Extra	1.75@2.00
Super	1.65@1.85
Oats—shelled	50@55
Dried Fruit—Apples, per lb	3@4
Peaches, peeled	7@10
" unpeeled	3@4
Blackberries	4@5
Potatoes—Sweet	40@50
Irish	60@65
Cabbage, per pound	1@1½
Onions, per bushel	65@70
Beeswax, per pound	25@28
Tallow, per pound	7@7½
Butter, per pound	20@25
Eggs, per dozen	20@21
Chickens	15@20
Ducks	25@30
Turkeys, per pound	9@10
Geese	35@40
Beef, per pound, net	7@8
Mutton, per pound, net	8@8½
Pork, per pound, net	6⅞
Wool, washed	32
" unwashed	18
Feathers, new	50@55
Rags, per pound	1½

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

N. C. DIVISION.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Oct. 12th, 1884.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte,	5.30 a m	6.30 p m
" Salisbury,	7.22 a m	7.57 p m
" High Point,	8.38 a m	8.59 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	9.10 a m	9.28 p m
Leave Greensboro,	9.35 a m	
Arrive Hillsboro,	11.32 a m	
" Durham,	12.17 p m	
" Raleigh,	1.30 p m	
Leave Raleigh,	1.40 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	4.20 p m	

No. 15—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 3.30 p m
Arrive at Raleigh 11.30 p m
Arrive at Goldsboro 11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R & D R R for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. C. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Oct. 12th, 1884.	No 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro,	12.00 a m	
Arrive Raleigh,	2.20 p m	
Leave Raleigh,	4.45 p m	
Arrive Durham,	6.02 p m	
" Hillsboro,	6.43 p m	
" Greensboro,	9.00 p m	
Leave Greensboro,	9.55 p m	9.35 a m
Arrive High Point,	10.35 p m	10.05 a m
" Salisbury,	11.53 p m	11.10 a m
" Charlotte,	1.35 a m	12.35 p m

No. 16—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro 6.00 p m
Arrive Raleigh 9.50 p m
Leave Raleigh 1.00 a m
Arrive Greensboro 9.00 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W N C R R, and at Charlotte with A & C Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C, C & R R for all points South and Southeast, and with A & C Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 60. Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 62. Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	10 15 p m	9.45 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	11.19 p m	10.50 a m
Arrive Salem,	12.57 a m	11.25 a m
GOING NORTH.	**No. 61. Daily, ex. Sun.**	**No. 63. Daily.**
Leave Salem,	7.00 p m	7.20 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	7.35 p m	7.50 a m
Arrive Greensboro,	8.40 p m	8.50 a m

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sun.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill,	10.25 a m	5.00 p m
Arrive University,	11.25 a m	6.00 p m
GOING SOUTH.	**No. 4. Daily ex. Sun.**	**No. 2. Daily ex. Sun.**
Leave University,	6.30 p m	11.54 a m
Arrive Chapel Hill,	7.31 p m	12.54 p m

BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

On trains 50 and 51, between New York and Atlanta, and between Goldsboro and Warm Springs.

Through Pullman Sleepers on trains 52 and 53, between Washington and Augusta, and Danville and Richmond, and Washington and New Orleans.

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M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
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I offer for sale Eight Lots 50x200 feet, lying in the northwestern corner of the city (outside the city limits) and north of the cemetery, cheap.

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Ladies' and Gents' Machine and Hand-Sewed Boots and Shoes

CALL AND SEE HOW CHEAP WE CAN SELL YOU.

TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GRAY & BRO.

CALL AND SEE

The Grand Display

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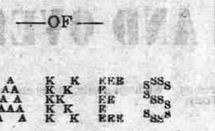

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IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

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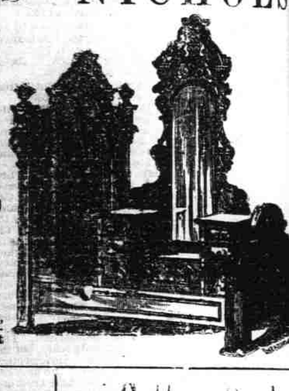

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Buckwheat,

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Just received new crop New Orleans Molasses.

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Glass and Silver

New Stock Received.

We offer during Fair Week

Special Bargains!!

Including

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The Largest and Best Stock, Wholesale and Retail. We guarantee our goods and prices against any market. Silver-Plated Ware especially low.

Respectfully,

LUDLOW & HARTSFIELD,
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We will pay 18 cents per bushel of 30 pounds good sound cotton seed, delivered at our wagon. Will pay 18 cents per bushel for seed delivered at any station on railroads running into Charlotte, for car loads of ten tons and over, paying freight on same. Parties shipping less than ten tons will be called on to pay half freight, as the railroads charge as much for some cases more for part that for full car load.

Or we will give one ton of meal in exchange for two tons of seed. This exchange being of more value to the farmer should be taken advantage of. one ton of meal being worth much more feeding or fertilizing than two tons of seed.

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