CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

General Improvement Seems to Be the Order of the Day.

LITTLE MONEY GOING INTO THE COUNTRY

Retailers, as Well as Jobbers, Report a Material Increase in the Volume of Business—Worrying About the Cattle Supply.

The uncertainties regarding the political future of the country, which have cast a cloud over the business world for the past few months, have been dispelled and the immediate result is seen in a marked increase of activities in the general line. For one, that time in meeting, wanting influences have had an opportunity to exert themselves, and the outcome is an expanded business in all directions. The improvement has not been confined to any one department of the retail or jobbing trade, but the movements has been general all along the line. The jobbers had their customers who have put off buying until the last moment, now that the political atmosphere has been cleared, are in urgent need of goods to supply the consuming demand.

Without exception representative jobbing houses of this city report a business of most satisfactory proportions for the past week. As a matter of fact, some of the orders that have been going out were already on file, and were only held continuent in the results of the election. Now orders, however, have been coming in at quite a lively rate, as travelling men are out on the road and have been noting for their houses endeavors. A portion of the business received is naturally credited to the demand for seasonable goods, which is always active at the present time, but the real increase for increased activity is merchandising, and have put into circulation, and that is the restoration of confidence.

Orders, as a matter of course, are still small, and every jobber realizes that they must remain so for some little time to come. With prices on corn and hogs so low the farmers are not in a position to buy freely. In fact, they may be considered as doing well if able to pay cash for current necessities. The very good prices now obtainable for poultry, eggs, game and some other lines of produce are a material assistance in filling the company's supplies of ready cash. Another reason for a moderate retail trade in the country and consequent light orders to city jobbers is to be found in the fact that every farmer in the state is at work early and late in every pleasant day getting for the emergency of winter. The boom seems to come in the detriment of the country merchant.

INCREASE IN THE SALES.

While the retail trade in the country owing to the causes enumerated has not been overly active, it is a pleasure to report a marked increase in the volume of the sales of the jewel trade houses. While very little the same can be said of the country election, it is a matter of fact that in addition to the hoards of money collected and placed in deposit vaults by capitalists, hundreds of people of moderate means in the city of Omaha put aside at the minute that they could spare, and long even without thought for the morrow, enough to buy some trifle of gold. Many of these gold purchases were ladies, who purchased the gold by calling the popular green stamps where they were accumulated and exchanging paper for the yellow metal.

The hoarding of money, together with the natural tendency toward economy incident to the uncertainty of the future, kept the volume of business in a small way down to the very lowest point. The situation has given the bankers of Omaha no slow exercising their sensibilities and handling sweet business, with the result that the retail houses of the city have been thronged with buyers all the week. There is some indication, in fact, that the improvement is to come in a cooler weather, and that, in part, that have benefited by it with the change, but the fact remains that business is actually better than it was two weeks ago. One may learn this in whatever direction he may go. One merchant remarked that he had sold more art goods during the past six days than for the entire preceding year. Works of art are not necessities but in their purchase incident to the coming cold weather. A produce dealer held it an account of sales, showing the purchase by local parties of shipments from outside the amount of the annual bills of the last summer, the increase in the number of eastern traveling men on the road calling for larger supplies. Representatives of the packing houses at South Omaha report a heavy increase in the demand for meats since November 3, so that the sales of the beef cattle received at South Omaha are required to furnish the product, but also several thousand additional shipped in from other markets. There can be no mistake, business is better, and growing, but steadily improving.

It is an exceedingly rare occurrence when confidence has matured so quickly and dispelled all doubts, fears and anxiety as in the future course of business. As a rule, business recovers depressed, very gradually while recovery is more than correspondingly slow.

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacturers of the state are appreciating their share of the general improvement.

The home industry movement is not to be lost sight of, but on the contrary everything will be done by the manufacturers to keep themselves before the public. During the past week Mr. Holmes, secretary of the Manufacturers association, made a trip to Fremont, Fremont, Hastings, which he called on the merchants, bankers and business men in general. He reports favorably among them as very favorable to home patronage. Interest in the culture of sugar beets and chicory is strong in the localities where these crops have been tried. Mr. Cheek, a banker of North Bend, estimated that the farmers in that vicinity will realize fully $150 for their beet and chicory crops. The beets turned out twelve to eighteen tons per acre, at $2 per ton, and chicory due to ten tons per acre, at $10.20 per ton. The most of the farmers have their crops either marketed or in silo, and a few who have room still in the ground are doing some worrying as to the outcome of freezing weather.

At Schuyler there appears to be a difference of opinion among members and demonstrate regarding the bounty on beets and chicory. Some claim that the farmer is the man who gets the bounty, and they are in favor of retaining it for a limited time to encourage the industry. Others are radically opposed to any and all bounties under all circumstances.

Columbus is the possessor of an industry that is decidedly unique in its way. It is nothing more than a factory for the manufacture of wooden shoes, and the only factory of the kind in the country. The seasoned cottonwood lumber obtained in the south, is first sawed into blocks of the required size and then carved into shoe shape by hand. They are then supplied with a felt inside and a top of oil-grained calf skin, lined with felt or duckling. In addition to being extensively sold in Nebraska, these shoes are shipped in large quantities to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and various other states having a large foreign population.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Fresh gathered, 20c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 6@7c; choice to fancy, country, 10@12c; separator creamery, 18@19c; gathered cream, 12@15c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, per doz., $3.50; quail, $1.50; teal ducks, $1.25, red heads and mallards, $2.00.

CHEESE—Domestic brick, 10c; Edam, per doz., $5.00; club house, 1-lb. jars, per doz., $2.15; Limburger, fancy, per lb., 9c; Roquefort, 1-lb. jars, per doz., $3.00; Young Americans, 10c; swiss, fancy, 10@c.

VEAL—Dressed, 6@8 lbs., are quoted at 7@8c; none and calves, 6@8c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, 10@11c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 10c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 5@6c; cocks, 3c; spring chickens, 5@6c; spring ducks, 8c; turkeys, 9@10c.

PIGEONS—Live, 75@90c; dead pigeons not wanted.

HAY—Upland, $8; midland, $6.50; lowland, $4; rye straw, $4; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best; only top grades bring top prices.

BROOM CORN—Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 3½@4c; choice green, running to burr, 3@3½c; common, 1@2c.

VEGETABLES.

SWEET POTATOES—On orders, per bbl., $2.25@2.50.

ONIONS—Good stock, per bu., 35@40c.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 4c.

BEANS—Hand picked navy, per bu., $1.60.

CABBAGE—Home grown, per hundred, 75@90c.

CELERY—Per doz., 35c; fancy, large, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Good stock, per bu., 25c; Wyoming stock, sacked, $1 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS.

The American apple crop this year throughout the apple-producing regions of the continent is the greatest on record. There are districts, some of considerable area, in which the crop has not been great; there are some districts in which the crop has been small, but relatively these districts bear but a very small proportion of the total area. Substantially the crop is general. Often the weather conditions are such that there are large crops in some parts and generally none in others. This year the season has been favorable to the maturing of fruit, and nature has been propitious almost everywhere, and the result here is a crop beyond comparison. In Europe the crop is light. Estimates of the crop vary greatly. A wholesale fruit merchant who is a very large receiver and shipper of apples estimates the total apple crop of the continent this year, including the United States and Canada, at 12,000,000 barrels. Another commission merchant, a very extensive receiver and shipper of apples, estimates the total American crop this year, including the United States and Canada, at 30,000,000 barrels, of which about seven-eighths would be produced in the United States. Another commission merchant, also a very large receiver and shipper of apples, said the total American crop might be as low as 20,000,000 barrels, of which 18,000,000 barrels would be produced in the United States. A large shipper of Canadian apples estimated this year's crop of apples in Canada at eleven barrels. Quotations:

GRAPES—New York, 20c.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Bartlett, $1.75.

CALIFORNIA PLUMS—Per box, 75@90c.

PEACHES—Per box, 75@90c.

APPLES—Jonas, per bbl., $3.75; Jonas, $3.50; Gray New York, $3.50@3.75.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Per box, 75@90c; New York, per bbl., $3@3.50.

QUINCES—Per bbl., $3.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mediterranean, $4.

LEMONS—Messina, $3.50; California lemons, $4.50.

BANANAS—Choice, large stock, per bunch, $1.75; medium-sized bunches, $1.50@1.75.

CANDIES AND NUTS.

CANDY—Mixed candies, 5@6c; fancy, 7@8c; assorted stick candy, 8c; gum drops, 4c; peppermints, 5c; lozenges, 6c; fancy, 8@10c; chocolate drops, 10@12c; cocoanut drops, 8c; fancy, 10@12c; chocolate creams, 10@12c; fancy, 12@14c; English walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 8c; filberts, 12c; pecans, 10@12c; peanuts, 5@6c; roasted peanuts, 6@7c; popcorn balls, 4c; assorted chocolates, 12c.

FOREIGN—Prunes, 5@7c; French plums, 20@25c; pitted plums, 10@12c; Smyrna figs, 10@12c; dates, 5c; Persian dates, 4c; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5 per keg; Almeria grapes, $3.50@4 per half keg; Malaga lemons, 30@40c; California lemons, 30@40c; Messina lemons, 30@40c; California navel oranges, $2.50@3; California seedling oranges, $2.50@3; California Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3; Florida oranges, $2.50@3; Florida tangerines, $3@3.50; Malaga sweet oranges, $4@4.50; Jamaica oranges, $3.50@4; Persian melons, $3@3.50; Honey dew melons, $3@3.50; Malaga melons, $3@3.50; California melons, 5@8c; Rocky Ford melons, 5@8c; Colorado cantaloupes, $2.50 per crate; Colorado cantaloupes, $1.50@2 per crate; Mexican limes, 12c per doz.; California pears, $1.50@2 per box; California Bartlett pears, $1.75@2 per box; California plums, 75@90c per box; California peaches, 75@90c per box; California grapes, 75@90c per box; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5 per keg; Almeria grapes, $3.50@4 per half keg; Tokay grapes, $1.50@1.75 per box; cocoanuts, $4.50 per sack; Brazil nuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; walnuts, 12@13c; pecans, 10@12c; peanuts, 5@6c; roasted peanuts, 6@7c; popcorn balls, 4c; assorted chocolates, 12c.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Wheat Was Heavy Yesterday, Largely the Result of Scalping Operations.

CORN WAS BARELY AFFECTED ALL DAY

Rumors Concerning Farmers' Deliveries in the Northwest Quite a Feature of the Session's Transactions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Wheat was heavy today, largely the result of scalping operations, backed up by the effort to secure better margins to carry wheat from December to May than can be obtained for a straight change in the current difference in the pit. December wheat closed to go for and May for per bushel lower than yesterday. Corn was barely affected to the extent of ½c per bushel. Provisions had a slight decline. The news which helped the operations of the bears in wheat originated rain in India, and increasing farmers' deliveries in the northwest. A prominent cash house in New York had a cablegram from its Bombay correspondent, stating that rain had fallen and done much good to crops. There were numerous messages received from Minneapolis and elsewhere in the northwest to the effect that farmers' deliveries had increased considerably, and Kansas City reported receipts of wheat by farmers larger than for several days. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 364 cars, against 75 cars Saturday last, and 1,079 cars a year ago. Chicago received 37 cars of wheat today, against 29 carloads last year. The week's shipments of wheat and flour from seven coasts were 4,000,000 bu., being the smallest for any week in several years. The day's clearances in wheat and flour from Atlantic ports were moderate at about 270,000 bu. The Liverpool market was not lower, neither was it a trifle lower, and Paris strong and higher. New York reported 236,000 bu. of wheat taken at Duluth for shipment to Australia, and 20,000 bu. direct from New York to South Africa. December opened unchanged at the opening at 68c, and from that down to 68½c, being at the lowest from 68c to 68½c yesterday. There were the usual wide discrepancies between estimates about what the visible would show. Monday's figures changed from 3,000,000 bu. increase to 1,000,000 bu. decrease. The most generally accepted was from 600,000 bu. to 800,000 bu. decrease.

Corn was fairly active and much in consort with wheat, or lagged behind. May opened a trifle lower against yesterday's close, the latter for December. Receipts were only 37 cars, and only 29 cars looked for Monday. Liverpool quotations were higher per bushel. Argentine shipments were off last week. The day's markets were weak on the foreign news, and lower on the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. The cash business was fair, and the demand for corn was good. The bears had the upper hand in the pit, and December sold down to 32½c, and May to 32c, the lowest yesterday. There was the usual wide discrepancies between estimates about what the visible would show. Monday's figures changed from 500,000 bu. increase to 500,000 bu. decrease. The most generally accepted was from 200,000 bu. to 300,000 bu. decrease.

Oats were fairly active and much in consort with wheat, or followed it. May opened a trifle lower against yesterday's close, the latter for December. Receipts were only 37 cars, and only 29 cars looked for Monday. Liverpool quotations were higher per bushel. Argentine shipments were off last week. The day's markets were weak on the foreign news, and lower on the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. The cash business was fair, and the demand for corn was good. The bears had the upper hand in the pit, and December sold down to 32½c, and May to 32c, the lowest yesterday. There were