OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

All Kinds of Cattle Considerably Lower Than They Were a Week Ago.

HOG MARKET HELD UP IN GOOD SHAPE

Receipts of Sheep and Lambs Have Been Light All the Week and Demand Being in Good Shape Prices Remained Steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, May 3.

Receipts were:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Monday	2,469	3,976	5,195
Official Tuesday	3,982	12,888	3,189
Official Wednesday	3,311	12,202	516
Official Thursday	1,507	7,383	1,974
Official Friday	563	7,531	2,101
Official Saturday	88	7,107	2
Total this week	11,920	51,087	12,977
Week ending April 26	14,406	41,136	13,618
Week ending April 19	13,429	39,663	25,970
Week ending April 12	16,371	41,941	16,366
Week ending April 5	16,817	44,233	22,547
Same week last year	14,906	56,284	17,821

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR TO DATE.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at South Omaha for the year to date and comparisons with last year:

	1902.	1901.	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	268,868	228,296	40,572	......
Hogs	889,779	796,060	93,719	......
Sheep	317,628	386,029	......	68,401

The following table shows the average price of hogs sold on the South Omaha market the past several days, with comparisons with former years:

Date.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
April 15..	6 95½	6 01	*	3 72	3 67	3 80	3 38
April 16..	6 91	5 94	5 45	*	3 64	3 87	3 29
April 17..	6 89¾	5 92	5 55	3 72	*	3 91	3 40
April 18..	6 99	5 85	5 49	3 68	3 60	*	3 43
April 19..	6 96½	5 89	5 46	3 71	3 61	3 91	*
April 20..	*	5 85	5 45	3 70	3 68	3 94	3 35
April 21..	6 88¾	*	5 42	3 77	3 73	3 83	3 30
April 22..	6 86¾	5 81	*	3 72	3 84	3 84	3 30
April 23..	6 80½	5 80	5 36	*	3 74	3 82	3 28
April 24..	6 96¾	5 76	5 32	3 67	*	3 83	3 36
April 25..	7 03¾	5 77	5 36	3 65	3 71	*	3 31
April 26..	6 98¾	5 77	5 38	3 60	3 84	3 81	*
April 27..	*	5 72	5 34	3 67	3 79	3 71	3 23
April 28..	7 07½	*	5 37	3 69	3 79	3 75	3 26
April 29..	7 08¼	5 65	*	3 69	3 79	3 74	3 21
April 30..	6 95¾	5 64	5 32	*	3 83	3 80	3 15
May 1....	6 90½	5 64	5 26	3 61	*	3 79	3 12
May 2....	7 01¼	5 71	5 18	3 60	3 90	*	3 13
May 3....	7 01¾	5 72	5 17	3 65	3 87	3 71	*

YESTERDAY'S SHIPMENTS.

The following list shows the number of cars of feeders shipped to the country yesterday and their destination:

	Cars.
M. Cotton, Spearfish, S. D.—B. & M.	4
George Hayes, Wray, Colo.—B. & M.	3
U. H. Smith, Marquette, Neb.—B. & M.	1
R. S. Stone, Comstock, Neb.—B. & M.	2
R. D. Robinson, Creighton, Neb.—F. E.	1
Harry Wiedman, Mead, Neb.—U. P.	1
George Pugsley, Woodbine, Ia.—I. C.	2
H. Moritz, Walnut, Ia.—R. I.	1
J. F. Liker, Gray, Ia.—N. W.	2

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

The following table shows the purchases made today by local packers:

	Hogs.
Swift and Company	1,828
Armour & Co.	2,600
Omaha Packing Company	272
Cudahy Packing Company	1,474
Hammond Packing Company	807

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	H'r's.
C., M. & St. P.	..	7	..
O. & St. L.	..	2	..
Union Pacific System	..	11	1
C. & N. W.	2	8	..
F., E. & M. V.	1	28	..
C., St. P., M. & O.	..	7	..
B. & M.	..	12	..
C., B. & Q.	..	8	..
C., R. I. & P., east	..	10	1
C., R. I. & P., west	..	1	..
Illinois Central	..	6	..
Total receipts	3	100	2

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Omaha Packing Co.	..	273
G. H. Hammond Co.	..	807
Swift and Company	..	1,828
Cudahy Packing Co.	1	1,474
Armour & Co.	..	2,621
Other buyers	1	..
Total	2	7,003

CATTLE—There were practically no cattle on sale today so that a test of the market was not made. For the week receipts have been light. As will be seen from the table above there is a decrease both as compared with the last several weeks and also with the same week of last year. Receipts at other points were also light, but in spite of that fact the tendency of prices was downward all around.

Beef steers made up the bulk of the receipts all the week, and the quality was fully as good as usual. Packers, however, pounded the market practically all the week with the exception of Friday, and as a result prices are considerably lower than they were a week ago. As compared with the high point, beef steers of all kinds range 25@40c lower. The greatest decline has been on the general run of medium cattle, while the choice heavy and handy-weight cattle have suffered the least. There are more cases, of course, where cattle have sold 40c lower than where they were only 25c or 30c lower. The cause of the improvement on Friday was the extremely light receipts.

The cow market has also broke in bad shape during the past week, and figured from the high point of the market prices are safely 50@75c lower. In some cases the grades that sold for from $3.50 to $4.50 have declined even more than that. It now takes a choice cow or heifer to reach $5.50, though a few head of fancy cattle sold up to $6.00 during the week. Anything on the commonish order was very hard to dispose of at any price, and particularly was that true on Wednesday and Thursday.

The veal calf market broke in bad shape and may be quoted $1.00 per hundred lower than a week ago. The best grades are now selling right around $6.00. The best grades of fat bulls held up in good shape and are only about 25c lower for the week, but the commoner grades declined more than that.

Stockers and feeders declined about 15@25c during the week, and trade was very quiet all the week. The lack of rain caused farmers to ship some of their stock and prevented others from buying. The very choice cattle, of course, found an outlet without any serious break, but aside from those the market was fully 15@25c lower.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs were moderate today, there being a slight decrease as compared with yesterday, but a small increase over Saturday of last week. The market opened fairly active at prices generally about steady with yesterday, though a few loads sold a shade higher, but the bulk of the trading was done on about yesterday's basis. The heavyweight hogs were ready sellers at fully steady prices and went mostly from $7.05@7.25, and mediumweights went largely from $6.95@7.05, while light hogs, as usual, were slow and sold from $6.95 down. The bulk of the offerings was out of first hands in good season, but on the close of the market there were a few light loads left which were hard to dispose of and sold a shade lower.

As will be seen from the table of receipts above, there has been a good increase in receipts this week as compared with the last several weeks, but there is a decrease as compared with the same week of last year. The week opened with an advance which carried the market to the high point of the year. The next three days the tendency of prices was downward, but on Friday and Saturday there was some reaction, so that the week closed a few cents higher than last week, but not as high as the opening. Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
83	177	160	6 70	71	221	160	7 00
72	175	80	6 80	67	252	...	7 02½
102	176	280	6 80	72	225	120	7 02½
32	173	...	6 80	73	237	40	7 02½
76	196	40	6 85	63	244	80	7 05
82	200	160	6 90	76	258	120	7 05
86	192	160	6 90	67	240	80	7 05
46	190	160	6 90	64	229	160	7 05
89	203	240	6 92½	31	286	120	7 05
79	199	160	6 92½	72	238	[illegible]	7 05
14	197	...	6 95	67	[illegible]	160	7 05
73	203	40	6 95	66	240	160	7 05
74	196	80	6 95	67	240	80	7 05
63	210	...	6 95	58	248	80	7 05
71	201	80	6 95	72	236	120	7 05
74	228	80	6 95	62	230	40	7 05
69	210	120	6 95	67	244	80	7 05
87	194	...	6 95	60	229	40	7 05
69	217	...	6 95	67	237	200	7 05
81	202	40	6 95	69	235	200	7 05
71	207	40	6 95	68	249	120	7 05
77	210	80	6 95	67	243	120	7 05
75	207	80	6 97½	63	243	160	7 05
81	212	80	6 97½	72	225	240	7 05
65	214	200	6 97½	80	223	240	7 05
[illegible]	216	40	7 00	67	242	160	7 05
[illegible]	234	120	7 00	73	237	...	7 05
85	210	...	7 00	61	256	160	7 07½
74	227	120	7 00	66	252	160	7 07½
70	230	...	7 00	66	249	160	7 07½
61	266	...	7 00	68	277	...	7 10
62	232	280	7 00	60	252	320	7 10
83	202	...	7 00	75	237	240	7 10
76	209	80	7 00	76	267	80	7 10
73	224	160	7 00	40	240	40	7 10
80	213	120	7 00	79	265	160	7 10
71	233	160	7 00	70	248	...	7 10
65	231	120	7 00	50	[illegible]	80	7 10
69	240	120	7 00	67	235	40	7 10
81	222	80	7 00	53	254	160	7 10
92	191	...	7 00	51	257	...	7 10
68	239	240	7 00	57	292	...	7 15
61	220	80	7 00	66	264	80	7 15
65	204	80	7 00	55	268	240	7 15
83	207	100	7 00	48	296	...	7 15
84	215	40	7 00	64	300	...	7 15
70	220	80	7 00	61	297	...	7 25

SHEEP—There were no sheep or lambs on sale today, which leaves the total receipts for the week lighter than for the last several weeks, and a decrease is also noted as compared with the same week of last year.

The market has been in good shape all the week and packers took hold of the more desirable offerings freely and very satisfactory prices were paid. Some of the commoner grades were neglected to some extent, but the situation is best described by calling the market for the week just about steady. The feeling on some days has been a little stronger than on others, but for the week there is practically no quotable change.

Quotations for clipped stock: Good to choice lightweight yearlings, $6.00@6.25; fair to good, $5.75@6.00; good to choice wethers, $5.80@6.00; fair to good, $5.50@5.75; good to choice ewes, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.65@5.00; good to choice lambs, $6.25@6.40; fair to good, $5.75@6.15. Wooled stock sells about 25@50c above clipped stock. Choice Colorado wooled lambs, $6.90@7.00; fair to good, $6.65@6.85.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Nominal and Hogs and Sheep Are Steady.

CHICAGO, May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; market nominal; good to prime steers, $6.75@7.30; poor to medium, $4.50@6.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows, $1.40@5.75; heifers, $2.00@6.00; canners, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $2.25@5.25; calves, $3.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $5.25@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; estimated Monday, 27,000 head; market steady; mixed and butchers, $6.75@7.12½; good to choice heavy, $7.10@7.27½; rough heavy, $6.85@7.05; light, $6.65@6.95; bulk of sales, $6.85@7.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5.50@6.20; fair to choice mixed, $4.75@5.50; western sheep, $5.25@6.20; native lambs, $4.75@6.60; western lambs, $5.25@6.50.

Official yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	1,023	3,832
Hogs	17,633	2,714
Sheep	2,248	....

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head, including 525 Texans; market shows a decline for the week of from 25c to 75c for both natives and Texans; native shipping and export steers, $5.75@6.75; dressed beef and butcher steers, $5.00@6.35; steers under 1,000 lbs., $4.50@6.15; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75; cows and heifers, $3.25@6.00; canners, $1.50@2.90; bulls, $3.40@5.25; calves, $3.00@6.10; Texas and Indian steers, grassers, $3.35@4.25; fed, $4.30@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; market closed steady for the week; pigs and lights, $6.50@6.80; packers, $6.80@7.00; butchers, $6.90@7.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 300 head; market active and steady; native muttons, $4.50@6.35; lambs, $5.50@8.50; culls and bucks, $2.50@5.00; stockers, $2.00@3.50; western mixed sheep, $6.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 275 head; receipts for the week, 26,700 head; market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, $6.75@7.25; fair to good, $5.00@6.70; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.50; western fed steers, $4.85@6.10; Texas and Indian steers, $3.45@6.95; Texas cows, $2.50@4.90; native cows, $2.85@5.50; native heifers, $3.00@6.50; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.25@5.40; calves, $3.00@5.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; receipts for the week, 44,400 head; market steady; top, $7.30; bulk of sales, $6.95@7.25; heavy, $7.20@7.30; mixed packers, $7.05@7.27½; light, $6.60@7.10; yorkers, $7.00@7.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—No receipts today; receipts for the week, 12,900 head; market steady; native lambs, $5.50@7.20; western lambs, $5.75@7.15; native wethers, $5.50@6.10; western wethers, $4.75@6.30; fed ewes, $5.05@5.70; Texas clipped yearlings, $6.00@6.20; Texas sheep, $4.70@5.50; feeders, $3.70@5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 621 head; dressed beef unchanged at 9½@11c per lb. Cables steady. Exports today, 1,552 head of cattle and 8,832 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 4 head; market steady; veals, $4.00@5.60; city dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 782 head; sheep a shade lower, lambs unchanged; clipped lambs, $5.25@6.75; unshorn sheep, $5.00@6.00; dressed muttons, 9@11c per lb.; dressed lambs, 11@13c; common lambs, 7½@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,993 head; feeling steady.

St. Joseph Live Stock Market

ST. JOSEPH, May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 375 head; market nominal; natives, $7.15@6.85; cows and heifers, $1.25@6.00; veals, $3.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400 head; steady; light and light mixed, $6.75@7.50; medium and heavy, $7.15@7.30; pigs, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; western lambs, $6.15@6.90; western sheep, $4.85@6.15.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 3.—(Special Telegram.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; strong; beeves, $5.00@6.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; yearlings and calves, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; steady; selling at $6.75@7.10; bulk, $6.85@6.95.

Stock in Sight.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal markets for May 3:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	88	7,107	....
Chicago	200	8,000	500
Kansas City	275	200	....
St. Louis	700	1,500	300
St. Joseph	375	3,400	600
Total	1,638	20,207	1,402

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Including new No. 2 cases, 15c; cases returned, 14½c.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens, 9c; old roosters, according to age, 4@6c; turkeys, 8@11c; ducks and geese, 7c; broilers, per lb., 25c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 16c; choice dairy, in tubs, 18@19c; separator, 22c.

FRESH CAUGHT FISH—Trout, 9c; crappies, 10c; herring, 6c; pickerel, 9c; pike, 11c; perch, 6c, buffalo, dressed, 7c; sunfish, 5c; bluefins, 8c; whitefish, 11c; catfish, 13c; black bass, 18c; halibut, 13c; salmon, 16c; haddock, 11c; codfish 12c; red snapper, 10c; roe shad, each, 60c; shad roe, per pair, 30c; split shad, per lb., 10c; lobsters, boiled, per lb., 27c; loosters, green, per lb., 25c.

PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 75c.

VEAL—Choice, 6@8c.

CORN—60c.

OATS—48c.

BRAN—Per ton, $17.

HAY—Prices quoted by Omaha Wholesale Hay Dealers' association: Choice hay, No. 1 upland, $9; No. 1 medium, $8.50; No. 1 coarse, $8. Rye straw, $5.50. These prices are for hay of good color and quality. Demand fair. Receipts light.

VEGETABLES.

SEED POTATOES—Per bu., Ohios, $1.50; Rose, $1.25; Triumphs, $1.15.

POTATOES—Northern, $1.20@1.25; Colorado, $1.35.

GREEN ONIONS—Per doz., according to size of bunches, 15@25c.

TURNIPS—Per bu., 50c.

PARSNIPS—Per bu., 60c.

ASPARAGUS—Home grown, per doz., 40@50c.

CUCUMBERS—Hothouse, per doz., $1.50.

SPINACH—Home grown, per bu., 75c.

LETTUCE—Hothouse, per doz., 40@45c.

PARSLEY—Per doz., 30@35c.

RADISHES—Per doz., 20@25c; per box, $1.50.

WAX BEANS—Florida, per basket, $3.

GREEN PEAS—Per bu. box, $1.75@2.00.

RHUBARB—Home grown, per lb., 3@4c.

CABBAGE—California, new, 3½c.

ONIONS—Spanish, per crate, $2; Ohios, per bbl., $4.50.

TOMATOES—Florida, per 6-basket crate, $3.00@3.50.

NAVY BEANS—Per bu., $2.

FRUITS.

FIGS—California, new cartons, $1; imported, per lb., 12@14c.

STRAWBERRIES—Texas, per 24-qt. case, $3.50@4.00; Louisiana, per 24-qt. case, $2.25.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

BANANAS—Per bunch, according to size, $2.25@2.75.

ORANGES—California navels, fancy, $4; choice, $3.75; budded, $3; Mediterranean sweets, $3.25@3.50.

LEMONS—Fancy, $3.50; choice, $3.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUTS—New crop walnuts, No. 1 soft shell, per lb., 12c; hard shell, per lb., 11½c; No. 2 soft shell, 10c; No. 2 hard shell, 9c; Brazils, per lb., 14c; filberts, per lb., 12c; almonds, soft shell, 16c; hard shell, 15c; pecans, large, per lb., 12c; small, 10c; cocoanuts, per sack, $3.50.

HONEY—Per 24-section case, $2.75@3.00.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 6½c; No. 2 green, 5½c; No. 1 salted, 7½c; No. 2 salted, 6½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12½ lbs., 8c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 6c; dry hides, 8@12c; sheep pelts, 75c; horse hides, $1.....

CIDER—Nehawka, per bbl., $3.25; New York, $3.50.

POPCORN—Per lb., 5c; shelled, 6c

A NEW INDUSTRY THAT WILL CREATE ENORMOUS WEALTH

NATIONAL FIBER AND CELLULOSE CO.

OWN THE SHERWOOD PROCESS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF THE CORN STALK

As the Once Neglected, Insignificant Cotton Seed Now Annually Produces Millions of Dollars, So Will the Now Wasted Corn Stalks Produce Tens of Millions of Dollars.

This is an age of machinery, not only for the saving of labor, but for the utilization of heretofore wasted materials, so that from crude substances a very high maximum of finished products ready for the market are being secured. The United States produces the corn used by the civilized world, there being raised over 2,000,000,000 bushels on 80,000,000 acres each year. This enormous crop, under present methods of utilization, is raised entirely for the kernels. After the ear has been husked the balance of the plant, except a small per cent of the fodder saved for feed of stock, is wasted.

When it is considered that the greatest crop in the temperate zone is only one-half used and the other half wasted, while it can be turned into food, paper and other products of great value, some conception can be formed of the enormous business opportunity there is in the field of utilizing wasted corn stalks—ten times greater opportunities than utilization of formerly wasted cotton seed, for whose annual crush 450 mills are used, employing a capital of nearly one hundred million dollars and giving employment to 50,000 men.

Such machines to save the corn stalks from waste in a practical way, by thrift, intelligence and sound business methods, together with the processes used in the development, have been invented, perfected and patented by GEORGE R. SHERWOOD of Chicago, for the complete utilization of the component parts of the Indian corn plants, so that each part may be utilized. These patents covering the machinery, together with those patented and pending on the processes for utilizing the shell and pith of the corn stalk in making paper and paper box boards and other finished products, have been secured by the

National Fiber and Cellulose Co.,

incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of $10,000,000, divided into shares of $10 each, full paid and non-assessable. To accomplish this, it will organize local companies throughout the corn belt to operate plants under its patents and with its machinery; it will build mills for manufacturing pulp, paper, paper box boards and cellulose compounds; it will establish and operate such factories and agencies as will best convert the raw parts into most profitable finished products.

Great Waste in the Corn Belt.

In the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas there are over fifty million tons of the corn pant wasted annually. The other corn growing states produce and waste in like proportion. It certainly cannot but appeal to the best judgment of any thinking man that machinery and processes with which this enormous waste can be profitably utilized in so practical a manner are a part of the great inventions of the age and will add vastly to the wealth of the country.

Profit to Both Farmer and Manufacturer.

For the successful operation of these methods for utilizing all parts of the corn plant two points are essential: First, the farmer should receive a profit on all the crop, not only in the ars, as hertofore, but on the leaves, husks, shell and pith. Second, the manufacturer who makes useful the waste part of the corn crop must likewise receive a profit on his labor and investment. The farmer, in order to make this additional profit, need make no changes in planting, cultivating or harvesting his corn crop, but may sell the entire product of his field instead of the ears only.

De-Pithing Plants.

The average de-pithing plant will consist of ten or more machines, with automatic conveyors for transferring the materials from the farmer's wagon to the de-pithing machines or the stacking yards, and sufficient engine and boiler capacity to operate the machinery, all of which will be housed in substantial buildings.

The de-pithing machine will, when stalks are fed to it, snap off the ears and drop them on the husking rolls, the stalks passing on into the machine. The husking rolls husk the ears, delivering them to a conveyor, and the husks which cling to the ear when it is snapped from the stalks will be drawn off by another conveyor. The husked ears of corn the farmer may remove to his crib or deliver to his merchant, or this company will be prepared to purchase it from him at the market price, or store it for him, whichever he may desire. As the stalk passes on through the machine such of the husks as adhere to the stalk, together with the leaves on the stalk, are next stripped off and likewise drawn from the machine by a conveyor. Thus stripped of the ears, husks, leaves and dirt, the clean stalk next passes into the de-pithing section of the machine, where the shell and the pith are separated and deposited on separate conveyors, ready for the paper mill and other mills, where they will each be worked into finished products.

Thus the component parts of the corn plant are separated each from the other, so that all parts can be used, as nature designed that they should be.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT ALL OF THIS PROCESS IS THE OPERATION OF ONE MACHINE, OPERATED BY ONE MAN OR BOY.

Feeding Yards.

It is one of the purposes of this company to establish feeding yards at each of the de-pithing plants, so as to utilize to the best advantage the constantly accumulating feed products in a manner similar to that adopted by the distilleries of the country.

Necessity for Separating Pith from Shell.

To make corn staks commercially valuable it is necessary to separate the shell and the pith.

When the two are separated and each is treated in a specific manner all the valuable characteristics of each are saved and their full value obtained.

The machine which we have described herein separates these parts automatically, quickly and cheaply and is the first and only machine that does this work.

Necessity for More Fiber.

Today the forests of our country furnish most of the fiber out of which the ordinary grades of paper are made. It requires from fifty to one hundred years for a tree to mature; a corn plant requires about one hundred days each year. When a tree has been cut down no new paper stock product takes its place, but when a corn field is utilized for feed, paper stock and other by products, a new crop can be raised on the same field the following year.

In the fast growing business of this country new demands are crowding in upon one another for the use of paper and paper box boards, and there is a great concern among those interested as to where the future fiber is to come from, as the wood pulp forests of this country are fast disappearing and the present supply of wood is coming almost wholly from Canada and the far north. This company, by establishing plants and mills for the saving of this enormous crop of the corn plant from year to year, will supply this increasing demand for paper stock and also produce the finished paper and paper box boards.

Wood Fiber Mills.

There are in the United States today about 109 ground wood plants, 27 soda fiber mills, 74 sulphite mills and 16 wood pulp board mills. Canada has 82 pulp mills, 5 soda fiber mills, 12 sulphite mills and 10 wood pulp mills. Here are approximately 285 mills grinding wood night and day, and while the exact amount used by them daily is not known, it is a well known fact that the pulp wood of this country has to a large extent been consumed by these grinders, and just as the wood is about exhausted, corn stalks are made available, furnishing the fiber for the world in a better manner than wood has done, because the fiber is superior, and the time will never come when the supply will be exhausted.

Paper Box Board Mills.

There are about 85 mills in the United States in addition to those above mentioned, making other grades of paper box boards, whose raw material is either straw or the waste paper stock gathered from streets and buildings, the capacity of which mills is about sixteen hundred tons per day, and not sufficient to supply the present market demands. The shell of the corn plant, when treated in the same manner as straw in the manufacture of strawboard, produces a board superior to strawboard and therefore worth more money, while the cost of production will not be higher. The grades of board manufactured from waste paper are of a higher market value than strawboard, but the board produced from the fiber of the corn plant, when treated under this process, will make a box board superior to these at a less cost.

Imperviousness.

For years men have worked in the hope of securing a board and paper that will be proof against moisture and grease, for packing cereals and products of cracker factories, soap, washing powder and many other absorbants of water and grease, that are put upon the market in paper packages. The best and about the only method known to make the ordinary board paper grease and moisture proof is to paraffine them. This paraffine treatment makes the paper or board very expensive. We can produce from the pith of the corn stalk a brand of paper that is both grease and moisture proof. Samples of this very thin paper have been covered with grease and hung in the sun for three months, but the grease did not penetrate the paper. The composition of the paper so tested was entirely of the pith of the corn stalk prepared by this process. Many of the most experienced paper and paper box board makers in America have examined the sample of paper and paper box board made wholly from the shell of the corn stalk, and that made wholly from the pith, also that made from a mixture of the pitch and shell, all by this process, and pronounced them superior in quality for the purposes intended. All who have examined the bleached pulp made from the shell of the stalk say it is far superior to any soda pulp produced and of sufficient strength and firmness to make all kinds of fine papers, such as books, writing, ledger and bond. The cost of producing these grades of pulp, paper and boards is far less than the cost of producing them by present materials and processes.

Other Bi-Products.

In addition to its value in manufacturing paper and paper box boards, the pith of the stalk is in great demand and very valuable in preparing cellulose, gun cotton, smokeless powder, varnish and sundry other products. The manufacture of the foregoing articles from the corn stalk is not a theory, but a demonstrated practicability.

By mixing with the pith treated by this process the waste clippings of leather, of which Chicago alone produces about ten tons daily, we can make a floor covering of a superior grade, and at less cost; also wall decorations and paneling capable of being embossed and finished in a highly artistic manner, and at moderate cost.

By this one can judge of the enormous field of usefulness of the Sherwood process and the fabulous wealth it must create. It will build up industries popular with the farmer, whom they will enrich; it means business for all concerned, for the manufacturers of machinery, for the builders of paper mills, for the railways in carrying the products, and for the laborer, for whom new avenues of employment will be opened.

In each locality where a de-pithing plant will be located a new enterprise will be built up, a new field for labor in that particular locality will be opened and new assets will be secured for the community.

Organization and Development Plan.

This company proposes to organize separate local companies to build, equip and operate de-pithing plants.

Each local company will have the necessary working capital, and of this capital local parties where a plant is to be located are expected to subscribe for 45 per cent of the amount, the balance of the capital stock to be held by the National Fiber and Cellulose Company, and represented in the enterprise by machinery, patents and processes.

These local companies shall pay to the parent company a royalty of $1.00 per gross ton put through each machine.

Earning Power of Each Local Plant.

The minimum amount of corn stalks which one of these machines will handle in a day of ten hours is six tons. Ten machines (an average size plant) will handle sixty tons per day, and operated 300 days per year will handle 18,000 tons.

The minimum value of this tonnage will be about as follows:

Receipts.

Husks and leaves, 15 per cent of total, or 2,700 tons, at $8 per ton	$ 21,600.00
Pith and shell, 85 per cent of total, or 13,300 tons, pith 23 per cent of 85 per cent, or 3,519 tons, at $15 per ton	53,785.00
Shell, 77 per cent of 85 per cent, or 11,781 tons, at $6 per ton	70,686.00
Total value of year's tonnage	$145,071.00

Disbursements.

Superintendent	$ 1,200.00	
Engineer and firemen	1,500.00	
25 men	12,500.00	
Power	4,000.00	
Depreciation	1,000.00	
Repairs	1,000.00	
Material	54,000.00	
Royalty	18,000.00	
		$93,200.00
Profits		$51,871.00

It will be seen that the annual profits made by the local plant will be, in round numbers, $51,900.00.

Earning Power of National Fiber and Cellulose Company.

From the profits of the local plant the parent company, holding 55 per cent of the stock, would receive $28,050.00 as its share. Add to this $18,000.00 of tonnage royalty from the local company and the total is $46,050.00, which the parent company will realize from each of the local companies. With fifty of these local plants established, which will be easily accomplished in a short time, the total resources from them to the parent company will be $2,302,500.00 per annum or over 23 per cent on the capital stock of $10,000,000.00, or 230 per cent on present selling price of stock.

It is our purpose to establish new plants just as fast as locations can be selected and the machinery and buildings erected.

In the above outline we have considered only the profits accruing to the parent company from the local plants by selling the raw material from these plants in the open market. It is not the intention of the National Fiber and Cellulose Company that this material shall be so disposed of by the different local plants into finished products, such as paper, paper box boards, raw and prepared cellulose for cellulose compounds, as the trade demands.

The National Fiber and Cellulose Company will not only secure a very large income from the manufacturing departments, but will insure to the local stripping and de-pithing plants a regular and fixed demand, at the best market prices, for their output.

Machine for Husking, Stripping and De-Pithing the Indian Corn Plant.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT

CHICAGO ENGLISH HIGH AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Manual Training Department.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1902.

Mr. George B. Sherwood, Chicago—

My Dear Sir: I would report on machines constructed under my supervision for husking, stripping and de-pithing the Indian corn plant for paper stock and feed, as follows:

The husking attachment is novel in design, simple in construction, has large capacity and does its work completely without shelling the corn, separating also the fine inner husks from the coarser.

The strippers remove the leaves and coarse husks, leaving the stalk clean and free from all dirt as well as leaves.

The clean stalk then passes on to the de-pothing section of the machine, which separates the shell from the pith, accomplishing this operation thoroughly without injury to shell or pith.

As to strength: All parts are heavier than ordinary usage would require. Weight, about 4,000 pounds.

The output is limited rather by the operator's feeding ability than by the capacity of the machine. A conservative estimate places the minimum capacity at six tons per day of ten hours.

The power consumption is from five to seven-horse power.

The details of the machine, which tend to long life, namely: Rigidity, ample bearing surface, perfect lubrication and an absence of complicated parts, have been constantly in mind during its design. The machine can be operated by any man, and, in case of breakage, repairs may be made in ordinary shops by any mechanic.

The machine accomplishes in a direct mechanical way the purpose for which it was designed and opens up a field which, to my opinion, is full of possibilities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. MILLER, Mechanical Engineer.

Every intelligent investor can see that stock of this company does not present a speculation, but a

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT

Superior to that which any other industrial is offering.

I am authorized to offer for a short time only a limited amount of this stock at the

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CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Volume of Business for April Shows Good Increase Over Last Year.

MARKETS GENERALLY WELL SUSTAINED

Outlook for Future Business Very Encouraging and More Fall Orders Now on Hand Than Ever Before at This Time.

Omaha jobbers and manufacturers report trade in this territory as being very satisfactory. Orders have been coming in very freely and now that the reports for the month of April are in it is found that the jobbing trade of this city is making a good, substantial gain over last year. Furniture, implements, groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods and in fact all lines have been moving out more freely this spring than last and as a result jobbers in all branches are well pleased with the success they are having. There is of course some uneasiness noticeable on the part of retailers because of the lack of rain, but still no one seems to be very badly worried. In most sections they have had enough local showers to keep growing crops in good shape, so that the prospects are favorable, provided there is a normal amount of rain from this time on. The general opinion is that with anything like average crops the jobbing and manufacturing enterprises of Omaha will take a big stride forward.

Fall business so far has also been of very satisfactory proportions. Every jobbing house in the city has more orders on hand for fall delivery than ever before at this time of the year and traveling salesmen say that the outlook for future business is better than they have ever seen it. That being the case, jobbers are naturally making more extensive preparations than usual for handling their fall business and they propose to have the best stocks on hand that have ever been shown in this city.

There have been comparatively few market changes in any line during the last several days. There have of course been a few fluctuations up and down, but none of them are of any great importance. It may safely be said that all lines are in a good, healthy condition and the general tone of the market could not well be better.

Sugar a Little Stronger.

The sugar market did not show much change the first of the week, but toward the close it firmed up a little. Raws are also in a better position and now that consumption is increasing the market can be quoted strong.

There has been little change in the cereal market during the last week, but, based on the market values of corn, wheat and oats, the manufactured products are considered a safe purchase at present prices. The same may also be said of syrups and sorghum.

The cheese market continues very strong, owing to the lack of rains, which makes pasturage scarce.

The dried fruit market is very firm, but there have been practically no quotable changes during the week. Peaches and apricots in particular are being held at good, firm prices, owing to the fact that each week stocks are becoming more scarce and supplies in California are reported as being practically cleaned up.

Trade with local grocery jobbers has been brisk all this spring and a good substantial increase over last year's business is reported. The demand is general for all classes of goods, and as collections are also in very satisfactory condition, wholesalers have nothing to complain of.

Good Demand for Dry Goods.

So far as house trade is concerned local dry goods jobbers report trade as being a little quiet, but the order business continues very satisfactory on goods for both current and fall delivery. In fact the large jobbing houses of this city claim a good substantial increase over April of last year, which is considered very extraordinary when comparisons are made with other western houses. It is stated, however, by those who are posted on business conditions existing throughout the west, that the territory tributary to Omaha is the healthiest part of the west.

Trade on fall goods for delivery after July 1 continues very satisfactory and extends to all lines, including cloaks, blankets, factory goods and dress goods. Wholesalers are freely predicting that before their fall trade comes to a close they will have broken last year's big record by a wide margin.

The cotton goods market still retains its strength and although no quotable changes have taken place for leading brands, still a great number of advances have been brought about by shortening discounts. Well informed buyers are confidently looking for a 5¼c price on leading standard prints this fall. As a result, staple fancy prints are now being bought freely by people who are looking for higher prices in the future.

Hardware Moving Freely.

The demand for all staple lines of hardware continues very active and local jobbers say that their sales are running considerably ahead of last season. There does not seem to be any particular feature to the trade, as the demand is general for all classes of seasonable goods.

There is the same scarcity in many lines of goods that has been spoken of so many times in the past, but as a rule Omaha jobbers are filling their orders with promptness owing to the large stocks now being carried in this city.

There is practically no market news to report, as all lines of hardware are in just about the same position they were a week ago, and the whole situation is summed up by calling the general market firm and active. There have, of course, been a few fluctuations of minor importance, but no changes either up or down have taken place that are of enough significance to be worthy of mention.

More Buyers Arriving.

Leather goods men report trade as being on the increase. The warm days of last week seemed to set things to moving in the country and as a result a good many merchants arrived in the city and placed quite liberal orders for summer lines. Oxfords were the most popular, which only goes to show that there is to be a strictly oxford season. It is undoubtedly true that more low shoes in both men's and women's lines have been sold this year than ever before and it is confidently believed that as the season advances they will increase in popularity.

The rubber business is of course at a standstill, as there have been no spring rains of any importance to bring rubber goods into demand. Jobbers are now hoping that there will be enough rain yet to enable dealers to close out what stock they have on hand, even though they do not buy any more.

There has been a good demand the last few days for fresh fruits and vegetables. The supply of that class of goods was much better last week than at any previous time this year and the quality was also better. Prices of course broke on nearly all lines, owing to the increased receipts, but still the demand was sufficient to keep quotations from going very low. Green peas, wax beans, radishes, lettuce, spinach and all such lines are selling lower than they were a week ago and the quotations will be found in another column. The potato market, however, has been going steadily upward. Northern potatoes are now worth $1.20@1.25 and Colorados are quoted at $1.35.

The quality, as well as the quantity, of the strawberries on the market is increasing at a rapid rate and the prices are going down. Texas berries good enough for shipment are now selling around $3.50@4.00 per 24-quart case.

The butter market took a drop last week, owing to the increased receipts and the prospects for still further increases in the future, but prices are still very high for this time of the year.

Poultry has fluctuated to some extent during the last week, but prices are about the same as they were a week ago and much higher than they were a year ago.

Eggs are also high for this time of year and the ruling prices practically all the week has been 14½@15c.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 3.—WOOL—Sales here since January 1, 1902, have been 81,712,638 lbs., against 48,910,556 for the same period in 1901. The Boston shipments to date are 89,179,822 lbs., against shipments of 82,730,916 lbs. for the same period in 1901. The stock on hand in Boston January 1, 1902, was 77,340,463 lbs., and the total stock today is 69,873,279 lbs. The stock on hand May 4, 1901, was 41,281,666 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—WOOL—Unchanged; medium grades, 14½@17c; light fine, 12@14c; heavy fine, 9@11c; tub-washed, 14@24c.

LONDON, May 3.—WOOL—The closing of the second series of wool auction sales here has shown a fair inquiry and there has been a moderate business at full to slightly dearer rates. The firmness of holders has restricted trade somewhat, but a general advance is expected when the third series opens next Tuesday. The arrivals for the fourth series amount to 29,286 bales, including 13,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 4,395 bales; Queensland, 8,026 bales; Victoria, 11,729 bales; New Zealand, 10,586 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 6,924 bales; China, 1,557 bales; Punta Arenas, 5,747 bales; elsewhere, 335 bales.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—WHEAT—May, 72⅝c; July, 73c; cash, No. 2 hard, 73@74c; No. 3, 72½@73c; No. 2 red, 79@80c.

CORN—May, 63c; September, 58@58½c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 65@65½c; No. 2 white, 67@67½c; No. 3, 66¾c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 46¾@47c.

RYE—No. 2, 60c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15.50@14.00; choice prairie, $13.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, 21c; dairy, fancy, 18c.

EGGS—Steady; at mark, new No. 2 whitewood cases included, 14c doz.; cases returned, 14c.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bu.	22,400	1,600
Corn, bu.	51,200	36,800
Oats, bu.	9,000	3,000

Minneapolis Wheat, Flour and Bran.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—WHEAT—May, 75¼@75⅜c; July, 75¼@75⅜c; September, 73⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76⅜c; No. 1 northern, 76¼@76⅜c; No. 2 northern, 74⅜c.

FLOUR—First patents, $3.95@4.00; second patents, $3.75@3.85; first clears, $2.85; second clears, $2.10.

BRAN—In bulk, $14.00.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—DRY GOODS—The market today was quiet and the amount of business small in the aggregate, owing to the early closing rule which has been generally adopted by the trade. Prices remain firm and unchanged at previous quotations.

Peoria Market.

PEORIA, May 3.—CORN—Lower; No. 3, 61c.

OATS—Easy; No. 2 white, 43½c, billed through.

WHISKY—$1.30 for finished goods.

Duluth Grain Market.

DULUTH, May 3.—WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 2 northern, 74½c; No. 1 northern and May, 76⅝c; July, 76⅝c; September, 74⅛c.

OATS—Cash, 43¼c; September, 30⅝c.

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Three months ago we advised Black Tiger Copper Stock at 7c per share. It advanced to 10c per share. An advance in this Stock in that company cannot be bought at any price.

We now advise you to buy EUREKA STOCK out of the first allotment at the first price of 5c pershare. An advance in this stock of not less than 20 per cent will be made on the next allotment. Think what this means!

THE EUREKA COMPANY owns 103 acres of mineral land situated only three miles from the smelter at Grand Encampment, Wyoming. They have ore, assays of which run as high as 42 per cent in copper. With the development of this valuable property stock will be worth $1.00 per share in the near future. Money received from the sale of Treasury Stock will be used for the development of mine. No paid officers in the Company.

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