NOT ON LADD TRACT

Possible Site for the Fair Is Withdrawn.

OWNERS DO NOT WANT A LEASE

W. M. Ladd, However, Thinks Hawthorne Park Large Enough—New Subscriptions Raise the Fund to $351,012.

William M. Ladd, acting for the W. S. Ladd estate, yesterday told the subcommittee that called on him with reference to the matter, that he would prefer not to have the Lewis and Clark Exposition upon what is known as the Ladd tract, in East Portland, adjoining that part of the Hawthorne estate that had been offered for the fair. This preference was not born out of a spirit in any wise unfavorable to the Lewis and Clark cefebration, for the Ladds have subscribed directly $20,000 to aid that enterprise, but had its origin in other reasons. In the first place, Mr. Ladd said, the executors of the Ladd estate thought the 30 acres offered by the Hawthorne estate a big enough fair site; and in the second place they do not care to tie up this property by a lease. This conclusion is regarded as taking the Ladd tract entirely out of consideration as a possible site for the fair.

The subcommittee, Messrs. Wessinger, Mills and Dresser, also called on B. I. Cohen, who had made tender of the City View Park for the fair. Mr. Cohen said he could not get his proposal in legal shape without a meeting of the directors of the City View Land Company, which would require several days. This he will proceed to do. He intimated to the subcommittee that some compensation would be expected for the use of the tract, but did not say how much. It was deduced from the general conversation that the sum expected would be about equal to the taxes on the property.

The offer of the University Park Land Company of 200 acres or more, besides being free of any charge, also included a promise to subscribe $5000 to the capital stock of the Lewis and Clark corporation.

Found Subscriptions for $3205.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Lewis and Clark corporation were swelled $3205 yesterday through the discovery of one of the canvassing lists that had not been turned in at headquarters. This list included the names of a number of doctors of medicine and of dental science, among the subscriptions being that of Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie for $1000, and Dr. A. C. Smith for $500. None of the others on the list were down for more than $100 each.

Discovery of this list came about through the activity of Secretary H. E. Reed, who had rather broadly hinted to Drs. Mackenzie and Smith that their names would look well on the Lewis and Clark subscription papers. At length, when they came to perceive that there was a bit of serious purpose in these allusions, the doctors made it known that they had already subscribed their share. Then Mr. Reed set about discovering the lists they had signed. These names could not be found on any of the lists, nor were they indexed in the subscriptions transcribed for the use of the stockholders' meeting. The chairman of the canvassers having charge of the soliciting among the doctors and dentists last November was hunted up, and through him the subcanvasser was found who had charge of the list, in the Dekum building. Sure enough, he had the list, thrown carelessly in a drawer, where it had been waiting five months for the chairman of the committee to call for it. None of the names on the list appeared among the subscribers already on the books. Therefore this added so much to the stock subscriptions, which are thus brought to a total of $351,012 for Portland.

STREET BIDS OPENED.

Board of Public Works Does Not, However, Name Lowest Bidders.

The time of the Board of Public Works at its meeting yesterday was largely taken up in opening bids for street improvements. Bids were received on about a dozen streets, and as there were some eight or ten bids on each, no attempt was made to ascertain who the lowest bidders were, and the whole pile was referred to the Clerk, to compare and tabulate, and the crowd of contractors who had waited in the hall for an hour or so to find out who were the lucky bidders, were obliged to depart without any information on the subject.

The City Engineer reported that he had built or repaired sidewalks in front of several pieces of property, as the owners of the same had paid no attention to the notices served on them in the matter. It was ordered that the property in question be advertised, and the other necessary steps taken to secure the city a lien on them for amounts as follows: Lot 2, block 154, city, $19 90; lots 3 and 4, block 71, Carter's Addition, $32 90; lot 4, block 9, Garrison's Addition, $43 65.

The City Engineer submitted his estimate of the amount needed for street repair work during May, amounting to $5050. As the street repair fund has not been unreasonably depleted, the estimate was approved.

An ordinance granting the Northern Pacific Terminal Company permission to extend their switch on Ninth street 100 feet temporarily, for the accommodation of Henry Wemme, was approved and referred to the Council.

Engineer Chase was directed to have a telephone pole set up alongside one of the shade trees in front of the residence of School Clerk Allen removed, and the sidewalk placed in good order.

Superintendent Ferguson, of the Street-Cleaning and Sprinkling Department, stated that it was his intention to put 16 street sprinklers in service in a week or two, and in order to do this it would be necessary to have eight teams. The matter was referred to Messrs. Maxwell and Williams, with power to act.

Messrs. J. B. Brown, A. M. Shannon, George F. Bodman, William Braden and R. Reuter, presented bills for $580 30 each for back wages from July, 1896, to August, 1898.

City Engineer Chase stated that when he assumed office in 1896 he had cut down the wages of the five deputies mentioned $5 per month each, in order to get money to pay another deputy. This reduction remained in force for 26 months, and the men now ask to be paid enough to make up for the $100 per month, to which they say they were entitled under the charter. There is a somewhat similar case to that of the firemen, who tried to recover pay held back some time ago. The Board declined to take any action in the matter, with which they never had anything to do, and referred it to the Council.

Machinery for Alaska Canneries.

Four carloads of cannery machinery for Alaska were shipped from this city today. Three of the cars are for the Alaska Fishing and Lumbering Company, and the fourth for the Klesan Mining Company, of Kissan Bay. Quite a number of new canneries are being started in Alaska and on Puget Sound this season and the machinery for nearly every one of them has been or is being manufactured in Astoria.

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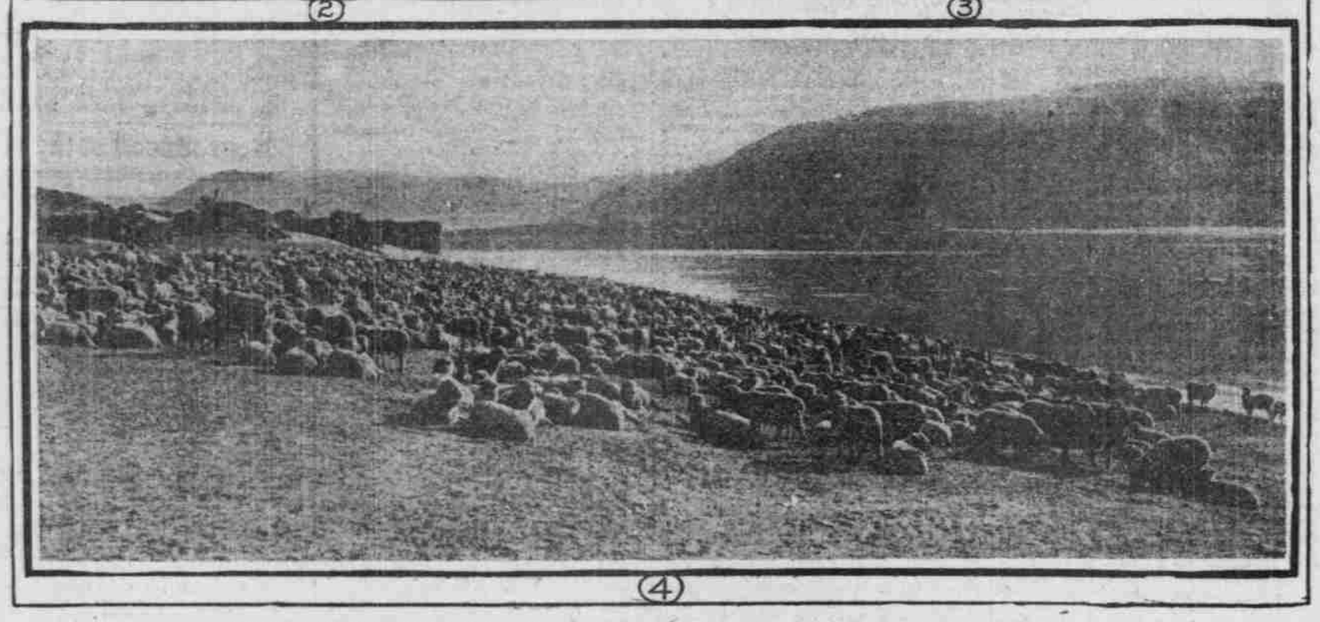

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VIEWS FROM THE SHEEP RANGES AND PENS OF EASTERN OREGON

(1) SHEEP ON THE RANGE, MORROW COUNTY. Photo by Gifford, The Dalles.
(2) SOME PRIZE-WINNING MERINO BUCKS.
(3) GROUP OF 140-POUND YEARLINGS, UMATILLA COUNTY.
(4) WASCO COUNTY HERD ON THE COLUMBIA, NEAR GRANT'S.

GREAT WEALTH IN WOOL

(Continued from First Page.)

with almost every conceivable kind of merchandise, while outside are huge piles of farm machinery of all kinds, wagons, buggies, and even a number of huge vats for a brewery in far-off Prineville. This freight was all sold by Portland merchants to men doing business in Canyon City, Howard, Hay Creek, Silver, Lake, Sisters, Dayville, Mitchell, Haystack, John Day, Mount Vernon, Spray, Shoo Fly, Fossil, Izee, Ashwood, Cross Keys, Burns and a number of other points remote but rich in trade possibilities.

This warehouse handled over 10,000,000 pounds of this freight last year, and practically all of it went forward to its destination by the teams which brought wool from those remote districts. Burns, 250 miles away, does the greater part of its business through Huntington, but Silver Lake and a number of other prominent points from 150 to 200 miles distant get in and out through Shaniko alone.

The wool wagons from Silver Lake are nearly a month in making the trip out with wool and back with merchandise, and the last of the clip that is now being removed from the sheeps' backs out in that country will not reach Shaniko until late in December. Wool is about the only product that can be marketed at a profit from that land of magnificent distances. An outfit with 10 to 12 horses and two or three wakons can bring in from $2,000 to $3,500 worth of wool at a trip. The same outfit could not haul to exceed $250 worth of wheat, an amount insufficient to pay the expenses of the trip. It is accordingly quite plain that pending the arrival of better transportation facilities, a vast area of country in this State would revert to the primeval State were it not for the sheep industry.

Similarity of Industries.

From the fishtraps of the Lower Columbia to the sheep pens of Eastern Oregon is not a long jump when airline mileage is considered, but environment, a higher altitude, or some other factor puts a distinguishing "crimp" in the Eastern Oregon man which sometimes causes the stranger to wonder if he is of the same country or commonwealth as the man on the extreme western end of the state. On the Lower Columbia salmon takes precedence over everything else as a wealth producer, and means of livelihood for the dwellers along that stream. Up here the sheep, the stupidest brute in the animal world, is king, and as a class of raw material easily converted to wealth, is a close running mate to the royal chinook salmon. Incidentally, an apology may be due the salmon for this classification, for with proper recognition of the value of the sheep, if the salmon had no better brain equipment than reposes in the cranium of one of these Eastern Oregon wool-bearers, the species would become extinct in short order.

Overlooking this difference in the mental powers of the sheep and the salmon, there are other features of similarity in the two industries they represent, besides the value of the product, which in each case is from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per year. On the Lower Columbia the big cannerymen and cold storage men are buying up traps, trap locations and seining grounds, thus perfecting their equipment for securing all the fish that they can handle, and at the same time insure permanency of supply that will be unaffected by strikes or other causes. On somewhat similar lines, the big sheepmen are providing for the future by buying up range land wherever it can be secured at a bargain, thus preparing for the inevitable, for the encroachment of the settlers and the accordingly lessening area of grazing ground is becoming decidedly alarming to some of the smaller sheepmen, who for years have kept their herds on Government land. By holding deeds to plenty of good grazing ground, the sheepmen can regard the future of the industry with the same degree of complacency as the lower river canneryman who is in possession of the traps and seining grounds which supply the raw material. Another feature of similarity in the industries is noted in the attitude of the sheepmen toward others who seek to use the public domain for private gain.

The trapmen and the gillnetmen of the Lower Columbia differ radically in their views as to the methods to be employed in removing fish from the waters that are under the jurisdiction of the Government. The sheepmen and the cattlemen or stockmen, as the latter are termed, provincialism failing to recognize sheep as stock, have a similar difference of opinion regarding the proper method of removing forage from lands still under the jurisdiction of the Government. The difference is apparently irreconcilable and quite a few sensational murders have had no more effect in settling the vexed question than the occasional "potting" of a trapman or gillnetter has had in determining the rights or wrongs of the two classes of fishermen. In spite of this antipathy of the sheepmen for the cattlemen, and vice versa, it is not unusual for some of the big companies now operating in Morrow and Grand Counties to have herds of both.

The Dalles as a Wool Center.

In according Shaniko first place among the big wool points of Eastern Oregon, no disparagement is intended, for the other big points which were handling a heavy traffic in wool long before Shaniko was on the map. Over 20 years ago, when the magnificent Wide West, S. G. Reed, R. R. Thompson and Mountain Queen formed the connecting link between Portland and the upper country, The Dalles was in full control of most of the Eastern Oregon wool business. While the prestige of being one of the greatest primary wool markets in the world has passed on from The Dalles to Shaniko, the former city is still the financial headquarters of a larger scope of wool and stock country than any other city in the Northwest. Long wagon trains laden with wool no longer pour into The Dalles from the remote district in far-off Grant, Lake, Crook and Malheur Counties, but the bulk of the clip from those counties is still handled by The Dalles people and the finances for moving the big clips are supplied through The Dalles banks.

The Dalles has a record of handling over 6,000,000 pounds of wool in a single season, but most of the warehousemen in that city will be satisfied with from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds passing through there this year. Of this amount, something less than 500,000 pounds will come across the Columbia River from Klickitat County, Washington. In former years the clip coming over from Washington to The Dalles sometimes amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds, but Arlington to the west has been doing on a smaller scale what Shaniko to the east has for The Dalles, and now the wool business of Klickitat County is divided between the two places. Many years of control in the business and the geographical location gave The Dalles operators a percentage in their favor when the time came for them to move on and they followed the tracklayers of the Columbia Southern to the terminus of the new line at Shaniko. The Wasco Warehouse Company, of The Dalles, put in the first large warehouse at Shaniko, and now the Moodys, who are also among the pioneers in the Eastern Oregon wool business, are building a big warehouse at the same point. The wool is received at these warehouses just as it comes from the shearing pens, in large sacks weighing from 250 to 350 pounds each. Later in the season it is sorted and compressed into small, heavy bales for shipment.

Umatilla County's Big Interests.

Pendleton and Umatilla County have so many sources of vast wealth that the sheep business does not stand out with the prominence that it has attained at other points. As the banner wheat county of the state, and with a rising reputation for fine horses and cattle, this county relies less on the sheep industry than on her other resources. A particular branch of the wool business, however, has given Pendleton a prominence enjoyed by no other wool center in Eastern Oregon. The Umatilla County metropolis was the first town in the state to engage on an extensive scale in the business of scouring wool, and the plant now in operation has a capacity of over 5,000,000 pounds per year, in fact handled 4,750,000 pounds last season. The wool handled by these mills is drawn from points well outside Umatilla County, the mills already this season having purchased nearly 1,000,000 pounds, a considerable portion of it coming from the vicinity of Heppner, Arlington and Echo.

The advantages in a saving in freight by having the wool scoured can be understood when it is stated that the wool now being scoured is showing a shrinkage of 75 per cent; in other words, the scouring mills are removing 75 pounds of dirt and grease from every 100 pounds of wool handled. When the millions of pounds of wool that are annually sent out of the state are considered, it is plain that the saving in freight alone by shipping nothing but the pure wool would add many thousand dollars to the revenue now secured from the industry. Aside from the mill at Pendleton, a smaller plant recently established at The Dalles a few years ago is the only mill that is taking care of this business, and as The Dalles plant is of much smaller capacity than the Pendleton mill, the two combined are unable to handle anywhere near all of the wool clip tributary to the two places.

All of the other important resources of Umatilla County, however, cannot dwarf the importance of the sheep business to any appreciable extent, for there are more than 250,000 head owned in the county, and there are probably more big sheepmen in the vicinity of Pendleton than in any other county in the state. A single firm owns 35,000 head, and controls the range on which they graze, and there are 10 sheepmen who have herds in excess of 10,000 head. The industry in this county is perhaps on a more satisfactory basis than in a number of other counties, for the reason that a larger proportion of the range is owned by the sheepmen themselves, and they can lay out their plans undisturbed by the possibility of being driven from Government range by the settlers.

Sheep Made Heppner Rich.

Heppner is one of the substantial cities of Eastern Oregon, which secured the foundation for its prosperity through the sheep industry. Conveniently located for a vast Summer range in the mountains, the business grew to such magnitude that it was by long odds the greatest factor in causing the construction of the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. Co. With the coming of the road there was a natural expansion in wheatgrowing and other agricultural pursuits, some of which have outstripped the sheep business in Morrow County. In Heppner proper, however, sheep continue to supply the sinews of trade to a greater extent than anything else. The town will this year handle between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of wool, and will turn off enough sheep to bring the total receipts from the industry well up toward $500,000.

Nearly 300,000 head of sheep Winter in the country, and there are more "small" sheepgrowers proportionately than in some of the other districts. The term "small" in connection with a band of sheep means anywhere from 1000 head to 5000 head, and nearly all of these small bands are pastured on Government land in the Summer time. Under such circumstances there is naturally some uneasiness over the increasing number of settlers. The largest band of sheep in Morrow County, however, is owned by a firm which controls a sufficient amount of deeded land to enable them to handle a herd of nearly 25,000 sheep and about 400 head of cattle. Such a firm is, of course, independent of any action on the part of the Government tending to restrict grazing business, and so long as there is a demand for wool and mutton they are practically sure of liberal annual returns on their investment.

The Penland Land & Livestock Company is the name of Morrow County's big sheep firm, and their experience shows that it is a very difficult matter to get together a tract of grazing land of sufficient area to support a big band of sheep. The founder of the company began picking up land for this purpose over 20 years ago, and the tract of 25,000 acres now owned by the firm was not completed until a year or two ago. The smaller sheepmen contend that the land used by them is fit only for sheep, and that it will be useless to the settlers who are now getting hold of it. This theory is substantiated by the practice of the Penland company in not putting any of the land to the plow, but the rights given the settler by the Government permit him to do as he pleases with the land, and the sheepmen who failed to follow the example of the Penland company can blame their impending trouble to a lack of foresight only.

Money Drifts to Portland.

Everything in connection with the sheep business is run on a big scale. There are more than $10,000 checks in circulation around some of these sheep towns than there are $100 and $1000 certificates of similar value in many cities and towns of three and four times the size. A man in Heppner sold 8000 head of sheep at $2 per head a few days ago. He owed a note of $9000 at the bank, and had overdrawn his account $1500. A Montana man bought the sheep, and the check for $16,000 took up the note, paid the overdraft and left the sheepman with a comfortable sum to his credit as a starter for another season. In Western Oregon the farmer or stockman negotiates loans for hundreds. Up here thousands are the rule, and hundreds the exception.

All of this business means much for Portland, for it is on the metropolis that the merchants in the sheep belt depend for supplies of all kinds. Money is pouring into the interior banks, and wool-buyers and sheep-buyers from all parts of the country are here in good numbers with unlimited letters of credit. This gives the cities and towns directly interested in the industry an air of great activity, and prosperity is everywhere in evidence.

"Yes, the business helps us out wonderfully; in fact, the sheep industry is the lifeblood of the town," said a prominent business man of Heppner, "but by far the greater portion of the funds received for the wool and sheep is on deposit with us for a short time only. We start in about July 1 with full coffers, the banks overflowing with money. Then the tide sets the other way, and from that date there is a steady decrease for nearly a year until another wool clip is ready. In the course of that year about 90 per cent of the money received for wool and sheep is sent to Portland to pay for goods bought from Portland merchants.

High-Grade Sheep Plentiful.

In the old days, when there was an unlimited range for sheep, it did not make very much difference what kind of an animal used up the forage, and but little attention was paid to the quality of the sheep. There has been a change since it became necessary for the sheepmen to own their range, and, realizing that a poorly bred, inferior grade of sheep will spoil just as much range as a good one, they have been gradually improving the breed of the animals until the ranges of Eastern Oregon contain some of the finest-bred sheep to be found anywhere in the world. C. B. Durbin, a Portland man who has been running a sheep farm near Antelope, has some 18-months-old Merinos which weighed 172 pounds, and has raised some Rambouillet and Delaine Merinos which have sheared from 18 to 30 pounds of wool. There is not only a profit in producing this class of stock for mutton and wool purposes, but many of the large breeders of Eastern Oregon annually ship hundreds of high-grade bucks to Idaho, Montana and other states, two carloads containing nearly 500 head of high-grade Merino bucks leaving Shaniko today for Idaho, with hundreds of others engaged to go later.

The Sheep-Shearers.

A week ago I was admiring the marvelous dexterity of the butchers at Ilwaco and Astoria as they removed heads, tails, fins and internal arrangements from the chinook salmon. Today I am free to admit that some of the Eastern Oregon sheep-shearers can give the Oriental salmon butchers heavy odds and still beat them out when it comes to dexterity, even though it be displayed on different lines. I held the watch on some of them Monday, and from the time they hauled a sheep in by the hind legs until they turned him loose, shorn of his fleece, but four to five minutes elapsed, and one man required but 3½ minutes to complete the task. The shearers are paid 7 cents per head for the work, and they shear from 60 to 120 head per day, accordoing to the condition of the animal and the dexterity of the shearer.

The work is very hard, and it requires several days' practice even for an old hand before he can do his best work, the strain on the muscles of the wrist and fingers being terrific. Sheep-shearing machines have been tried by a number of large woolgrowers, but are not making much headway in replacing the old method. This is mainly due to the cost of operation, which is much greater than by the old method, the only advantage being that the machine is said to remove the wool much more evenly than it can be taken off by the old method. The Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, which is said to be the largest concern of its kind in the world, has 20 shearing machines at their pens, and run them by a gasoline engine. As a man is required to guide each machine, and the number sheared in a day is very little greater than by the old method, the rest of the sheepmen are slow to adopt them. E. W. W.

STATE POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Myrtle Point (Coos County) Enterprise.

George E. Chamberlain, the Democrat'c nominee for Governor, has opened his campaign, and says he will stay in the field until the close of the campaign, making from two to ten speeches daily. Mr. Chamberlain should profit by the experience of Billy Bryan. The hot air he is putting in circulation will help to elect Mr. Furnish Governor by a large majority.

Eugene Register.

Chamberlain declared in his Eugene speech that he did not know what to do with the Philippines. That's about the position of the Democratic party all over the country. When it comes to assuming great responsibilities in matters of legislation the Democratic leaders are always ready to get out from under and leave the settlement of knotty problems to the Republicans who have ever proven themselves capable of settling them right.

Condon Times.

People are prone to forget favors conferred and often allow party pride to prevent them rewarding a competent public servant for his good service, but when reminded of an actual favor many are willing to lay down their prejudices and vote for their own interests. We wish to respectfully call attention to the fact that Hon. J. N. Williamson, candidate for Congress, while a member of the Legislature, was one of the few leading spirits of that body, and at all times used his best efforts in the interests of this part of the state. He never allowed personal interest to interfere with his duty to his constituency and always supported measures beneficial to us, regardless of whether his action suited other parts of the state. By his prestige and ability he was able to advance our interests more than half a dozen ordinary members. A man of such standing, ability and fearless devotion to duty can and will do more to push along legislation in the National Congress to give us an open river and other needed legislation than any other candidate in the field. Vote for Williamson and an open river, and you will at the same time vote against the leasing of the public ranges and Chinese immigration.

Joseph (Wallowa) Herald.

During every campaign speeches are made, columns of editorial matter are written, a vast amount of money is spent and men employ every possible means and argument in the endeavor to make Republicans out of Democrats and vice versa. Yet a few Republicans—and there are only a few—who say they will not vote for Mr. Furnish because six years ago he left the Democratic party. If these same men were up for office, we wonder if they would ask Mr. Furnish not to vote for them because he was once a Democrat? It surely is honorable when one is convinced that he is wrong. During the National campaign of 1896, when more money was spent, more speaking and writing than there had been for years to convince Democrats that there was danger in the vagaries of Bryanism, W. J. Furnish was convinced. He did the honorable thing, and openly declared against Bryanism. He left the Democratic party on the supreme issues of that campaign and was one of those who helped to make possible a Republican victory. He has openly approved of the Republican policy in all issues vitally affecting the weal or woe of the country since that time. Mr. Furnish is a successful business man, self made, and is as good as the oldest Republican. We believe Wallowa County is going to give her vote to Mr. Furnish and that Oregon's usual large Republican majority will not be diminished as a result of his candidacy.

Eugene Register.

Mr. Chamberlain insists that the Governor's salary should be $1500 a year, no more and no less; that he should receive no additional salary as member of commissions. Then, why should Mr. Chamberlain want to give up his salary of $4000 a year as District Attorney of Multnomah County to accept $1500 a year as Governor? Is the honor worth the difference of $2500 a year, and can Mr. Chamberlain, who persistently insists that he is a poor man, afford to throw away $2500 a year? Mr. Chamberlain figures that the Governor now receives a total of $6000 a year under present arrangements, and it is highly probable that if he did not expect the same remuneration he would not be a candidate for Governor. In fact, he has not resigned as District Attorney of Multnomah, and perhaps he figures that if elected Governor he can hold both offices. At any rate Chamberlain is looking out for George, the thing he condemns in men like Furnish.

Roseburg Plaindealer.

Mr. Chamberlain, Democratic candidate for Governor, in his Roseburg speech said that the acquisition of the Philippines had become an established fact, but expressed the opinion, which corresponds with the "scuttle" plank in the Democratic platform, that the archipelago should be **temporarily** retained, but its relinquishment should be soon. Thus, after all the hardships, expense and sacrifice of life attendant upon the acquisition and pacification of these valuable possessions, we are to abandon them to their unhappy fate, to become only in a little while the proud possession of some grasping foreign power. Will any intelligent voter sanction such a recreant opinion and policy at the polls in June? This the Oregon voter must decide before giving his support to a candidate for Congress, Governor, State Senator or Representative. We should not send to the lower branch of Congress or send to Washington a Senator believing in letting the Philippines go. That would be a backward step—an act that would cause Filipinos and Spaniards, who shot down the brave American boys, yea, members of the gallant Second Oregon, to snicker at our cowardice, forgetfulness, ignorance and lack of sagacity. If nothing else would make a man a Republican this question should, and if anything should make a man a fighting Republican it is the thought of the Stars and Stripes waving over the Philippines, and the fear that Old Glory might be pulled down and "Failure" stamped upon the American brow. Remember the utterance of McKinley, "There must be no scuttle policy," when you prepare your ticket on June 2, and bear in mind also that the present era of unprecedented prosperity is due to Republican legislation and administration.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It strengthens the weak, revives the tired, calms the nervous, and increases capacity for endurance. Of all tonics, none equal to this.

FAT NERVES.

A whirl of excitement was recently caused in the scientific world by the news that the mystery of nerve action has been solved.

It is announced that healthy nerves are fat nerves—and that it is the fat in the core of the nerve which is sensitive and by hardening and softening creates nerve action.

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