

# THE USE OF WATER

**AZTEC CIVILIZATION WAS DUE TO IRRIGATION.**

Scientific Review of the Subject of Locating Reservoirs—Ancient Biblical King Build Greatest System in the History of the World.

Civilization can be traced to man's use of water. The earliest civilization sprang from agriculture and in its first stages all agriculture was carried on by means of irrigation says the Northwest Magazine. The world over, according to the ethnologists, primitive crops were grown under conditions of great aridity—on sandy plains and hot deserts. There grain and roots were cultivated by the early tribes, while the rich and verdant valleys were left to those who followed the chase and the hunt. It was easier to control the gushing spring on the desert's edge than it was to fell trees and subdue the rank vegetation of the humid lands. As men toiled they became inventive and co-operative, so that out of these early efforts of agriculture grew cities and nations.

**Aztec Irrigation.**

In America that region which is now the most arid and forbidding, can boast of an old and marvelous civilization. The ruins of great cities in the southwestern part of the United States are wonderful evidences of a masterful race far antedating the Aztecs and the Toltecs. Their wealth grew from successful agriculture, which was wrought upon lands that are today waste and have lain for centuries dry, barren and naked, following the disuse of the great irrigation works where the flow of rivers was stored in mountain basins, where aqueducts were cut through the living rock and canals constructed scores of miles in length.

With the disuse of the water, the wealth of a nation perished and the people disappeared. Yet the water is there as ever, and as the seasons roll around the snows of winter melt and the life fluid which was once the resource of a great community wastes its value on the desert sand or runs uselessly to the sea.

As in every other natural advantage, the United States leads the world in her irrigation resources. The waters of the West would support a world power were they well utilized. Taking the figures of the government engineers as a basis, from 74,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of arid region can be redeemed to cultivation through the use of the water supplies of the states in which the lands are situated.

How is this water to be made available?

**Use of Reservoirs.**

Largely by the use of storage reservoirs—great basins lying in the mountains and containing outlets that can be dammed, thus forming receptacles which when filled with the waters from the rains and melting snows running into them, will make large and deep lakes. From these lakes the water can be let down as required to fertilize agricultural lands lying in the valleys below.

The idea of irrigation storage reservoirs is an old and universal one. In India, aside from the great government works, there are thousands of small reservoirs—tanks, they are called—where the Hindoo has for centuries stored the rain waters for use in irrigating his patches of rice and millet—the food of the teeming millions. Ruins in Northern Algeria show that thousands of years ago extensive reservoirs made populous the land which is at present nothing but sand and desert, only excepting the marble ruins of ancient cities, testimonials to former greatness. The old king, Nebuchadnezzar is credited with having constructed near Babylon one of the most gigantic irrigation reservoirs of history. An immense lake was this, containing 200 billion cubic feet of water, sufficient to irrigate over 2,000,000 acres.

The storage of water for agricultural use is something which appeals to the majority of men. It smacks of the practice of the careful husbandman, who in the time of plenty builds a granary to store away his surplus produce against the day of scarcity. The storing of the water is the saving of a resource which comes to us annually, and, unless it is saved, runs uselessly away, often creating floods and causing great damage.

What is a Reservoir?  
What does a storage reservoir look like?

(Concluded on page 7.)



THE WAY NOWADAYS.  
Lawyer—The pedestrian has the law on his side.  
Injured Man—Yes; and the automobilist on his back.

## ALWAYS TIRED NEVER RESTED

To be tired out from hard work or bodily exercise is natural and rest is the remedy, but there is an exhaustion without physical exertion and a tired, never-rested feeling—a weariness without work that is unnatural and shows some serious disorder is threatening the health. One of the chief causes of that "Always-tired, never-rested condition" is impure blood and bad circulation. Unless the body is nourished with rich, pure blood there is lack of nervous force, the muscles become weak, the digestion impaired, and general disorder occurs throughout the system.



For over four years I suffered with general debility, causing a thorough breaking down of my system. My cousin, who had been benefited by S. S. S., told me about it. I tried it and it cured me. I heartily recommend S. S. S. to all who may feel the need of a thoroughly good blood tonic. Yours truly,  
MRS. JOSIE A. BRITAIN.  
44 W. Ninth St., Columbia, Tenn.

ailments we often have are due directly to a bad condition of the blood and circulation, and the quickest way to get rid of them is by purifying and building up the blood, and for this purpose no remedy equals S. S. S., which contains the best ingredients for cleansing the blood and toning up the system. It is a vegetable blood purifier and tonic combined, that enriches the blood, and through it the entire system is nourished and refreshing sleep comes to the tired, never-rested, body.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

**On Its Merit**

Has the large demand for

**Byers' Best Flour**

Been built up. Only the choicest wheat that grows enters into Byers Best Flour. It's perfection in Flour. Made by the

**PENDLETON ROLLER MILLS**

W. S. Byers, Proprietor.

# SOLD AT COST

## GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, GRANITEWARE

We mean business. Our glassware is now almost out but we have an immense stock of Fancy China and crockery. They must go. We make prices to sell it.

- Semi-porcelain Plates, per dozen, 81c
- Semi-porcelain Pie Plates, each 5c.
- Semi-porcelain handled Cups dozen, 99c
- Covered Vegetable Dishes, each, 48c
- White Chambers, each 50c
- Bowls and Pitchers, each 48c
- Common Lamp Chimneys, each 6c
- Horseshoe Tumblers, per dozen 30c
- 100-piece Haviland Dinner set, \$27.73
- 100-piece set, cobalt and low blue \$12.00
- White China pie plates, per dozen, 65c
- 14-Qt. Granite Dishpan, each 50c
- 8-Qt. Nickel Plated Tea Kettle, each \$1

To make it an object to visit our store we make the following prices on our regular line.

- Granulated Cane Sugar per sack, \$5.70
- Granulated Beet Sugar per sack, \$5.45
- Mocha & Java Coffee per pound, 30c
- "Mothers' Pride" Coffee per pound, 20c
- Four packages Arm and Hammer Soda, 25c
- Owl High Grade Baking Powder per pound, 30c
- Six Bars Owl Soap, 25c

Farmers will find it to their interest to buy their Harvest Dishes now—Right Now.

# OWL TEA HOUSE

# Be Deliberate, Be Thoughtful Yet Act Promptly.

Upon your prompt and early action often depends the Price at which you may secure a good investment. The second allotment of stock of the

## HIGHLAND GOLD MINES COMPANY

Is Now being offered to investors on ground floor terms. **SIX (6) CENTS PER SHARE.**

\$30.00 WILL BUY 500 SHARES;

\$60.00 WILL BUY 1,000 SHARES;

\$300 WILL BUY 5,000 SHARES.

**SITUATION**

The properties of the HIGHLAND GOLD MINES COMPANY, consisting of twelve claims, (240 acres), and known locally as the KNAPP GROUP OF MINES, are situated on the famous MOTHER LODGE system of the Sumpter district, in Baker county, state of Oregon, and on the great Elkhorn divide at the head waters of Rock Creek flowing to the east and Cracker Creek flowing to the west, through that renowned Cracker Creek district of Eastern Oregon, where are situated upon the MOTHER LODGE system the North Pole, E. & E., Columbia, and Galeonda mines, known the world over as the "Big 4" of Eastern Oregon.

**MEMORANDA OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.**  
BY COL. M. L. LOHMIRE

1899—Glasgow drift west side creek, heavy sulphides, ore from rich streak	\$330.00
From crosscut east side of creek on Eldorado, 16 feet wide, taken in 5-foot sections, north wall	5.78
Six feet in center vein, large sample	2.59
Five feet south side, large sample	5.28
The Bannock Burn tunnel, 7 feet on foot wall, large sample	8.25
Bannock Burn tunnel, 10 feet, 6 inches width large sample	7.70
Back 8 feet from face and 2 feet next to hanging wall, large sample	15.90
Same body 14 feet back from face, 4 feet of ore	22.32

From Glasgow drift west of creek, from ore on dump in boxes	398.33
From same point in Glasgow drift, 11 inches wide, 20 feet back from face, 9 inches wide, same drift	430.00
East side of creek, in crosscut next to shaft on Eldorado, 15 feet wide	4.70
Float in and around open cuts half way up the mountain from east end of Bannock Burn tunnel, general sample	27.00
At open cuts near west line, values obtained ranged from	\$28.00 to \$29.00
Small streak in open cut near west end line of Bannock Burn	360.00
Sample from surface near creek east side, 8 feet wide	2.43

**JULY—1900.**

Bannock Burn tunnel face, 6 feet in width, tunnel having been driven ahead a few feet	4.10
General sample, 6 feet of ore 8 feet back from face of Bannock Burn tunnel	10.82
General sample of 4 feet of ore, 30 feet back from face of Bannock Burn tunnel	5.70
General sample, 8 feet of ore in open cut 250 feet west, further up the mountain from Bannock Burn tunnel	5.53
General sample next to foot of wall, same place, General sample 2 feet in width, hanging wall 250 feet west of Bannock Burn tunnel	2.25
Bannock Burn claim near west end line 2 1/2 feet ore	9.64

Bannock Burn claim, general sample, from large boulders of ore half way up the mountain,	16.01
Sample from 14 inches in face of Glasgow	27.10
Sample of lot of float 1000 feet west of Bannock Burn tunnel	4.39
Sample of sulphide ores from Glasgow drift, west of creek	219.00
General sample, open cut 700 feet west of Bannock Burn tunnel	13.22
Memoranda of sampling and results for the fall of 1901 misplaced or lost, but results were good.	
Sampling this fall from the Eldorado tunnel in the face, general sample ran from \$3.76 to \$15.76 per ton.	
Sample of 18-inch gouge or selvdige	4.58

**WIDTH AND LENGTH OF VEIN**

The vein is traceable the entire length of the claims, thirty-five hundred (3500) feet, and the ore shoots are known to be of immense length, and the values in the same evenly distributed throughout.

The width of the vein varies from ten (10) to forty (40) feet, and has a northeasterly and southwesterly strike of course; the permanency of which has been demonstrated by the development of the other mines on the now famous MOTHER LODGE of the Sumpter District.

The vein on this property has been explored thoroughly on the surface by means of shafts, tunnels and open cuts, and is known to carry commercial values the entire length of the claims.

**FREE TRIP TO THE HIGHLAND MINE**

If you seriously consider an investment in the Stock of the HIGHLAND GOLD MINES CO., and wish to make a personal examination of the MINE, and personally learn the facts, you may do so without cost to yourself. We will pay your expenses from your home to the

MINE and return; and if you find the facts as represented, all we ask in return is a fair and reasonable investment, but if you find that the facts have been misrepresented, we will not ask you for an investment, and forever hold you harmless from all necessary expenses on account of your visit and examination.

Address all communications, and make your checks, drafts and money orders payable to

## NEIL J. SORENSEN & CO.,

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