

HARNEY VALLEY.

Some of its Natural Advantages—Water, Soil, Climate, and Productions—Thousands of Acres Open for Settlement.

CHEAP HOMES.

Thousands of Families can Secure Valuable Homes in this Great Valley at a Nominal Cost. Real Estate will Increase Tenfold in 5 Years.

A Railroad, County-Seat, and Land-Office.

Visit the Herald Office to See Samples of Products.

The two large editions of THE HERALD containing the Harney Valley advertisement being exhausted, to meet the demand we republish in our regular edition, and hope each reader will mark the article and mail his copy to a friend in the East.

Harney Valley in Grant county, Oregon, embraces an area of 2,400 square miles, or 1,536,000 square acres of land, bounded on every side by mountain ranges, and lofty elevations, and is an almost entirely level plain, plentifully watered by the

SILVIES and BLITZEN RIVERS and their tributaries. The former has its source in the spurs of the Blue mountains, south of the John Day river, flows a general southerly course, passing down the center of Harney valley, and empties into Lakes Harney and Malheur. It is a rapidly flowing stream, about 80 miles long, and contains every kind of fish, including the salmon trout, and other varieties of game fish.

The Dunder-and-Blitzen river, or "Blitzen," as it is shortened by common usage, is about 50 miles in length, flows in a northerly direction and also empties into the lakes. These rivers and their numerous tributaries have their water sheds within the county, and the lakes having no outlet, serve to furnish subterranean irrigation to the whole valley.

LAKES HARNEY AND MALHEUR cover an area of more than 150 square miles, and are connected by a channel about 20 yards wide and 200 yards long. They receive the waters of both Silvies and Blitzen rivers, but have no outlet and never overflow. Being situated on a level plain, and having low shores, these lakes have not such picturesque scenery as Crater Lake, to recommend them to tourists, but their value to farmers is incalculable.

Right here, however, permit us to mention a natural attraction possessed by lands adjacent to these lakes that will draw hundreds of excursionists from the East in the near future: Standing in the doorway of farm houses about sunrise, distant objects, towns, farms, mountain peaks, and bands of cattle and horses grazing on the ranges, are pictured on the atmosphere and rise up from the ground like magic; and these white representations are so truly drawn that a member of a family living several miles away from home, can distinguish the persons of the family as they walk about the yard; as brother from father, or mother from sister.

THE SOIL AND CLIMATE of Harney valley are an exact counterpart of that of Umatilla county Oregon, the best wheat-growing county in the state. Very little has been done towards wheat-raising here, as yet, but those who have been successful that tried it. Wheat finds a ready home market at 5 cents a pound—43 per bushel. Oats and barley grow equally well, and bring 3 to 4 cents per pound. Alfalfa and red clover grow luxuriantly; timothy and red-top thrive finely. Pasturage is excellent; natural grass abundant, and is cut for hay that sells at \$12 and \$18 per ton in the winter. All cereal crops thrive

WITHOUT IRRIGATION. In winter the weather is cold but pleasant, the usual effects of altitude being checked by the gentle chinook, or west wind. The snow-fall is sufficient to preserve wheat and supply moisture that is not furnished by rains. In summer there is a pleasant breeze constantly blowing, which tends to keep agreeable weather, no matter how hot the sun's rays, and the nights cool enough to make covering desirable—in fact, one can sleep under cover comfortably the year round.

TIMBER.—SAW-MILLS. There is no timber in the valley except along the water course, where there is a light growth of birch and an unusually large, heavy growth of willows. But the adjacent mountains are heavily timbered with fir, pine, juniper, mountain-mahogany, etc. Saw-mills are located in the pinceries, and the lumber, which is of the best quality, sells much cheaper than in the East.

GARDEN VEGETABLES produced in the Harney country are large, finely flavored, abundant and easily raised. We will on application give the addresses of several gardeners here, who will answer in detail all inquiries on that subject; the white, or Irish potato is grown with little cultivation, and is superior to that grown in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, or Kansas, we personally know as regards size, "mealiness," and flavor.

SMALL FRUITS, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes,

etc., will, from what evidence we have been able to gather the past year, be a success, as the native plants are hardy and good bearers. FRUIT TREES and ornamental shrubs were planted freely by farmers in the spring; the settings last fall survived the severest winter (1888), that Harney valley, in fact, that East Oregon has ever known. As an

AGRICULTURAL region it will be readily seen that the Valley offers inducements rarely excelled. The farmers who have sowed grain this year will be able to dispose of it at home, as a good

MILL has been erected at considerable expense in the Valley, near Burns, by N. Brown. A new merchant and grist mill is a guarantee that the industrious farmer will be able to dispose of surplus grain. And as a STOCK-RAISING

country it cannot be surpassed, since its water, grass, and salubrious climate takes horses, cattle, sheep and hogs throughout the year (from January 1 to December 31), without grain or any other than wild grass feeding, and when the winter is milder than common, stock looks better in early spring than in Eastern localities where they are grain-fed during the winter; and the texture and flavor of the meats compare favorably with the best in the market. There is no room for large stock-raisers, as the territory is fully taken up by three or four firms that hold all available ranges, but the stock such as is commonly raised by farmers, will do well. The

INCREASE IN POPULATION during the past two years has been rapid, and is of that most desirable class in an agricultural region, viz: the small farmer whose industry produces the best of grain, stock, and living. The houses and barns are generally frame; corrals and other enclosures, are rail and wire fencing; abundant water supplies from wells of living water, which is reached at a uniform depth of six to fifteen feet.

MAIL AND RAILROAD FACILITIES. Harney valley has a tri-weekly mail-service from the four points of the compass, there being a general distributing office at Burns. Shipping is done at present at Baker City, Huntington, and Ontario. All the family supplies, necessities, and luxuries, common to Eastern towns, are abundantly furnished by the general merchandise stores at reasonable rates.

BURNS AND HARNEY are the two principal towns of Harney valley, where, as will be seen by our advertising columns, about all lines of business are near equal to the present demand—teachers, lawyers, doctors, printers, druggists, merchants, carpenters, surveyors, blacksmiths, butchers, saddlers, grocers, builders, jewelers, etc.

Each of these two towns is the center of the section of the valley contiguous, and each has its local value, that will serve in the future to render an healthy degree of competition between them. The expectations of the ambitious advocates of the natural advantages offered the people by Harney valley will be realized in less than twelve months by the establishment of a

NEW LAND OFFICE in Harney valley, where there are lands of the public domain as fine as those already taken up by the first-comers, sufficient to furnish thousands of families with homes. Also, a county-seat for HARNEY COUNTY which will bring the administration of affairs pertaining to this great valley within easy access of every citizen of this section; and the OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

now in course of construction will pass directly through Harney valley, and after that what more is desirable? Under these conditions it is not necessary to say that the first to procure homes will be the first to reap the harvest of the forerunner, for the fact is self-evident. The invitation to come among us and settle is particularly extended to the industrious of all classes of farmers and stock-raisers.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY. EXPLORED BY G. C. BUSCAN. Malheur Cave is located on a sagebrush plain about 1 mile from the head of the south fork of the Malheur river.

There is a small basin at its mouth. The cave is 20 feet wide and 6 feet high at its entrance, and has an incline downward for the first 200 feet, and then turns to the north east and runs very nearly straight to the water, a distance of 1/4 mile from its mouth. It will average 50 feet wide and 20 feet high and is very uniform in its structure, the walls running up about 6 feet on either side, and then commence to arch over, and certainly form the finest arch in the whole family of caves that were ever discovered.

It is grand almost beyond description, and rivals the great Mammoth cave in its smoothness of character and uniformity. The first 250 yards the bottom is as smooth as a floor, then are found piles of rubbish or debris that have accumulated by falling from the ceiling above, 100 yards or so apart, the last one being something over 100 yards from water.

There is no difficulty in reaching the water, it runs back on either side in a trough from the main pool the distance of 100 feet, settling

down on either side, leaving the floor crowning.

The water is remarkably clear; one can see the sand in the bottom at the depth of 4 feet, and it appears to have no outlet, as it is perfectly still and quiet; it is good drinking water.

This wonderful curiosity has to be seen to be fully appreciated. It is truly of basalt formation and is quarternary, the walls are honey-combed in many places; the wall on the south side sets on a horizontal basement of eruptive rocks.

This magnificent cave has evidently been used in time by the Indians as a fortification; the entrance has been walled up with stone, and there are, also, two walls or breastworks on the inside, running from each corner of the entrance diagonally near the center some 50 feet long; this was for a second defense in case they were driven back from the mouth.

Around and above the mouth of the cave there are considerable fine chippings where the aborigines have sharpened their stone implements, which were made out of obsidian, or volcanic glass.

I think that the water is in the end of the cave, but can not tell without further exploring. I was informed by two parties that fish have been caught in the cave that were of blue color and eyesless.

PRODUCTS EXHIBITED THIS SEASON. As no fair is held in this valley for the public exhibition of the growth and excellence of its productions, THE HERALD opened a column to all producers, farmers and stockmen, in which to give a written description of all that was worthy of mention. Monstrosities should be classed as such, and not as samples. This elicited the following response:

Mrs. IONE WHITING.—Near Burns June 20: Barley, six acres, sown on ground under cultivation the past 13 years; stalks (exclusive of roots) 42 inches in length, heads well filled, grain fine and large; planted in April. Barley planted late, in April, on new ground, 12 inches high.

Mrs. ALMEDA STENGER.—Burns, June 22: Barley, sowed last year, on cultivated ground; 36 inches high; stalk bulky, grain well filled. Alfalfa, cut above the ground; fine, strong, in blossom, 27 inches high.

A. J. BROWN.—Near Harney, June 23: Alfalfa, in blossom, average stand 38 inches high.

Dr. T. V. B. EMBREE.—Near Harney, June 23: Lettuce, Oak Leaf variety; root 4 inches around; leaves green and brown variegated; stalks white, crisp and tender; measured 20 inches straight across the face of the head from tip to tip of outside leaves (exclusive of ground leaves).

Second head, same variety, 10 inches across. THOS. HASKELL.—One mile of Burns; June 26: Alfalfa, in blossom, 42 inches high.

Mrs. THOS. HASKELL.—June 26: Gooseberries on a single branch; the large English variety; branch 8 inches long; 5 bearing twigs to the branch, containing 151 very large berries; weight of whole, one-half pound.

Flowers: A bouquet of cut flowers, from Sweet Williams grown from last year's seedlings; 4 colors, maroon, 2 shades, magenta, and pink and white variegated.

A box of growing plants; June 22: 2 sets of carnation, ready to bloom; 2 thrifty ice plants; 6 petunias, 1 in bloom; a very handsome made-up box, grown from the seed.

Aug. 11, garden beans, 7 inches in length; crisp and tender.

Mrs. T. A. MCKINNON.—Near Burns, June 27: Boquet of Carnations, raised from last year's seedlings. Very large and very fine.

T. A. MCKINNON.—Burns; June 29: Barley 52 inches high. July 30, wheat 43 inches; and timothy with heads measuring from 8 to 10 inches in length.

THOS. STEPHENS: Near Burns; July 16; Grass, red-top, 31 in. high. 150 spears to single root, or from one seed; 30 acres in.

F. W. RITTERBUSCH: Near Saddle Buttes; July 20; Barley 41 inches high; a small piece put in to test agricultural value of bottom of the slough on swamped land.

JOHN ADAMS. Near Burns; July 24; Oats, 78 in. high, Wheat, 60 in., and Barley, 40 in. in height.

SIMON LEWIS, Silver creek, July 30, wheat 40 inches, with full heads of fine large grains.

Barley 58 inches high. Mrs. SIMON LEWIS, July 30, 13 acre yellow beets, the largest one being 9 inches in length and 14 inches in circumference; the flavor excellent.

Mrs. T. J. SHIELDS, Silver creek, July 30, cucumbers of good size, crisp and tender.

MATTHEW BROS., one mile north of Burns, Aug. 2d, barley 44 inches, with fine head of grain; 18 acres in.

S. J. MOTHERHEAD.—Aug. 4, timothy 43 inches long, and apparently not nearly grown.

CHAS. ZIEGLER.—Poison creek, Aug. 8, White Sheaf Australian wheat, 53 inches high, with heads averaging 5 inches in length, full of large grains; 6 acres in; he is raising it for seed.

A. HILLS, of Poison Creek, Aug. 11th, Chili Club wheat, 48 inches long, with large full heads; 14 acres in; not irrigated. Red clover, 42 inches high; very fine.

THE EAST OREGON HERALD

Begins on Thursday, November 29, 1888.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE AND TO RENEW EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE HERALD,

On all issues where party lines are drawn is the outspoken advocate Democratic principles as expounded in the words and policy of its great leaders from Jefferson to Cleveland. In that as everything else, it

Is the Representative of the Interests of the People.

At all times advocating measures that look to the "greatest good the greatest number," in accordance with the principles of Democracy.

AS A LOCAL NEWSPAPER,

THE HERALD acknowledges no superior in Eastern Oregon. It points with pride to its well-filled columns the past year, and to its evident progressive influence upon the prosperity of the great Harney valley. As in the past so in the future it will strive to make prominent note of every enterprise calculated to benefit the people; to record every advance made in showing up the resources of the Valley; to advocate Law and Order under all circumstances; to frown upon all attempts to foment discord among the people in the interest of any individual, clique or faction; to give the news of the day impartially and as fully as industrious effort and the aid of friends may enable us to obtain it; to give all the Local and Personal gossip of our section, suitable for publication, with all else of interest in this department;

IT WILL BE AN EPITOMIZED HISTORY OF THE VALLEY.

All Rustlers

Who know that in the rapid growth and wide proclamation of the advantages of Harney Valley lies their own best road to prosperity

Should Subscribe for the Herald Themselves,

AND SEND EXTRA COPIES TO EASTERN FRIENDS.

The East Oregon Herald

Has successfully maintained itself through an ordeal of local opposition, vindictive and unscrupulous to a degree seldom equalled in country journalism; has advocated undyingly the rights of ALL the people of East Oregon generally and Harney Valley especially against the machinations of all organized petty cliques that sought by fraudulent misrepresentation to advance the private interests of a few at the expense of the many. Believing that "The sober second thought of the people is always right and always effective," and that "Truth is mighty and will prevail," THE HERALD has steadfastly followed the right, and the people have given it a moral and material support that renders its permanency beyond question. As it has worked indefatigably and unselfishly in the interest of the people, it now asks for patronage that will yield something more than a bare existence. It has become valuable to all as a general newspaper, and

Is now a fixed Institution of the Valley.

THE EAST OREGON HERALD

Has, from the initial number to the present, persistently and impressively maintained that the Harney country was one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, needing only the presence of industrious farmers to develop its wonderful resources. To prove the truth of the strong language in its columns, the proprietor gave up a part of his office room to the exhibition of the products of the Valley, and urgently asked for specimens of actual growth and for everybody to call and inspect them. Attached to each specimen was the name of the producer, often with the mode of cultivation. This was a tangible, practical presentation of the matter, which any one could verify. How successful this movement has been, hundreds can testify. All THE HERALD asks in return for its efforts to serve the people, is an increase of public patronage—a modest request when it is considered that it returns to each patron more than his money's worth. If each resident of the Harney country will subscribe or renew for himself and take one or more copies to send abroad, it will so extend THE HERALD'S sphere of usefulness as to enable all to claim that it

Is a true Advocate of the Harney Country.

AS A MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING,

THE HERALD presents unusual advantages. It is centrally located in a new and rapidly growing country, where manufactures of all kinds are needed. We will soon have direct railroad communication with Portland and the East. Live business men of both sections should use THE HERALD'S columns to secure this great and growing trade. Its rates, proportioned to its circulation, are reasonable.

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