

Postoffice Growth Indicates Prosperity.

The Bend postoffice was opened on April 8, 1904, with A. H. Grant as postmaster. Dr. Charles W. Merrill was the second official, and F. O. Minor has been postmaster since June 1, 1909. J. B. Heyburn is assistant. The office was fourth class when established, but is now in the third. The salary is \$1600 a year.

Statistics for 1911 and 1912, furnished The Bulletin through the courtesy of Mr. Minor, show that a big business is done by this branch of the United States postal service.

For the first quarter the office was opened the gross receipts were \$143.87, as compared with \$1443.88 for the quarter ending April 1, 1912.

Many Money Orders.

The money order business is a large item in the receipts of the office, showing that a large sum goes out from here to other places every year. From July 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912—eleven months—the number of orders was 7600 and the total amount \$51,125.30, or a monthly average of \$4556. The figures by quarters are as follows:

1911.	No.	Amount
July-Aug-Sep	1068	\$11620.30
Oct-Nov-Dec	1590	15509.26
1912.		
Jan-Feb-Mch	1461	12244.96
April-May	3631	11450.78

During 1911 the number of registered articles was 2085, and the number for 1912 to June 1 was 2184.

The gross receipts of the office were as follows:

1911.	Amount
Jan-Feb-Mch	\$1178.87
Apr-May-June	1248.59
July-Aug-Sep	1408.70
Oct-Nov-Dec	1592.03
1912.	
Jan-Feb-Mch	\$1443.88
April-May	1179.03

The gross receipts for the first quarter the office was open were \$143.87 and for the second \$605.16. This was during the timber boom and the fees sent the land office at The Dalles on timber filings was a big item.

The stamp cancellation for the first quarter was \$144.45 and for the second \$263.53. The postmaster's pay was then the amount of the cancellation, but the office being on a salary basis now the cancellation figures are not a part of the necessary postal statistics.

Back in those days there was a considerable registered mail business. The first two quarters—April to September, 1904, inclusive—had a record of 583 articles forwarded and 290 received.

Mail in those days left here by stage at 1 p. m., arriving at Prineville at 7 p. m. There it lay until 1 p. m. the next day before starting to Shaniko where it was dispatched by train. Mail now leaves here daily at 6:30 a. m. by train, reaching Portland at 5:30 p. m. the same day.

Rural Delivery Route.

There is one rural free delivery route from Bend, this having been established February 1, 1912. R. M. Sanders is the carrier. It serves a large number of families east of town. A change was made in the route July 1 whereby more than 29 additional families are being served.

There is a star route daily from here to Silver Lake and way points and another to Laidlaw. For Silver Lake the stage leaves immediately after the arrival of the train, and for Laidlaw every week day at 10 a. m.

The increase in the business of the local office has been so great during the past year that the present quarters—occupied less than two years ago—have been outgrown. The demand for lock boxes is far greater than can be supplied, there being no room for the installation of more. Before the end of the year it is likely that new quarters will be secured, several petitions asking for removal of the office having been circulated this spring.

Although little attention has been paid to getting wool concentrated here, the matter being taken up very late in the season, nevertheless about

half a million pounds will come to Bend. The significance of the figure is not its size, but that such an amount should come here despite adverse conditions—in fact, it shows that the wool cannot keep away from Bend. There is every reason to believe that next year, when the local wool sale is an established fact, facilities for handling wool are improved, and the advantages of bringing their product to Bend is brought to the attention of all the growers to the south and southeast, Bend will have several million pounds at its sale.

Another factor that illustrates the town's central and pivotal location, not only for the shipment and distribution of products but also for the handling of live stock, is shown by the recent arrival of thousands of sheep here, en route to summer range in the Cascade Mountain forest reserve.

On June 15, 35 carloads of sheep came in from railroad points between Madras and the Deschutes Canyon, and many more carloads have arrived and will come. These sheep came from the spring range in the Antelope and Shaniko countries.

Sheep Go to Reserves.

According to statistics furnished through the courtesy of Supervisor Harvey of the Forest Service, 24,000 sheep will be brought here by rail, and perhaps several thousand more.

In addition to these sheep which will come to Bend another 12,475 are scheduled to pass through town for the reserves, making a minimum total of 36,475 sheep that will trail this way. These figures apply to grown sheep, for whose grazing in the forest reserves application has been made, and do not include lambs under six months. Each owner pays six cents a head for his sheep, for the forest grazing permit until October 15. Usually in September the sheep return from the reserves. This year specified driveways have been laid out by the forestry people, each about a half mile wide, and staked out. The bands are driven to the reserves along these, and each has a corral where the sheep are counted by a forest ranger, before being admitted to the reserve.

Woolen Mill Site.

While all this adds its share to Bend's prosperity, the greatest importance of the town's position as regards wool and sheep is from a manufacturing standpoint. Woolen mills have been talked of for Bend before, and projects for the erection of one have progressed far. For in every case where investigation was made by experts, the conclusion reached was that the town offers a remarkable location for such a mill. Its combination of central location in a sheep country, with cheap and abundant power with excellent transportation and the fact that various interests here stand ready to make generous concessions for legitimate manufacturing enterprises, make Bend a location which cannot long be overlooked by manufacturers.

Electric System is Finest in Northwest.

No town in the Northwest of many times the size of Bend, and few towns of 5,000 population in the United States, have as good an electric equipment as has Bend. Unlike many statements which are sometimes set down as more or less inaccurate "booster" talk, this assertion is readily proved.

The reason Bend is so well equipped is triple; first, a wonderful power supply, the Deschutes, is beside the town; second, men with money and enthusiastic faith in Bend's future have developed that power; and third because the citizens of Bend have proved their up-to-dateness by creating a demand for "juice" which shows a higher ratio proportionately to the population than can be found in any city on the Pacific Coast.

Statistics Tell Story.

The following statistics regarding the local equipment tell exactly what Bend has in the way of a power system.

Of course the key to the system is the dam, built across the Deschutes beside town, and which develops 1,500 horsepower. At present the power station has in operation one 266 horsepower vertical turbine water wheel, controlled by a Woodward "Type C" governor, one 150 kilowatt generator with direct connected exciter, and one 100 K. W. auxiliary generator.

The lighting equipment supplied by this station includes one 25 light service luminous arc rectifier system, controlling the city street lighting, at present of sixteen 1,600 candle power arc lights, the only municipal arc lighting system in Central Oregon, and said to be the most powerful street lighting in use on the Pacific Coast.

There is in use 15 miles of copper wire, and the estimated number of lamps is in excess of 1,700, most of which are on meters.

Will Enlarge Present Plant.

However, complete as the electric system appears, it is practically to be replaced by one far larger and more costly. The enlarged system will cost \$40,000, and its partial installation will commence as soon as materials can be received and construction started.

The first step, which will be undertaken at once, is the installation of two of the five units which will comprise the completed plant. Each unit, roughly speaking, is a separate water wheel, each with a direct connected generator of 250 kilowatts capacity. The present plant, which has a capacity of about 200 K. W., will be kept simply as a reserve sta-

tion, and finally will be abandoned altogether when the entire five unit system is installed, as the latter includes within itself a reserve unit. An idea of the importance of the step is gained when it is said that the present plant which is practically to be abandoned cost about \$20,000.

The building that will be occupied by the complete five unit system will be 100 by 65 feet in dimensions. The portion to be erected now will be 100 by 45 feet. It will be of brick and concrete, says Mr. Keyes, and will stand between the present temporary station and the dam, approximately 12 feet south of the station. The cost of the system as it now is, including the dam, is in the neighborhood of \$80,000, and even as it now stands is reckoned the finest electrical plant in any Northwest town of less than 5000 inhabitants. The total cost of the new five unit plant will be approximately \$85,000, making a total final outlay for the town's electrical power station and system of about \$165,000. The capacity of the dam is about 1500 horsepower.

That Bend is an exceptional electrical town is shown by the statement of John T. Whistler, one of Oregon's leading engineers. According to him, the average electrical consumption is between 50 and 100 kilowatts to each 1000 inhabitants. In Bend the consumption is well over 150 K. W. to 1000 people.

Few towns the size of Bend boast so many electric signs as are seen here, for already the town is putting on metropolitan airs in this direction. Notable among these signs is that of the Bend Company, across Wall Street at the intersection of Ohio. The sign, which, it is understood, is the largest in the state outside of Portland, is 49 feet and ten inches, with letters three feet high, and uses 500 incandescent lamps.

HISTORY OF CITY AND PRESENT OFFICERS

The official history of the city of Bend is briefly told.

The city was incorporated on January 14, 1905, with A. L. Goodwillie as the first mayor and the following the first councilmen: G. H. Erickson, D. M. Millan, C. W. Merrill, C. M. Redfield, F. A. Shonquest (succeeded by Hugh O'Kane), and J. I. West. J. M. Lawrence was recorder, F. O. Minor treasurer and E. R. Lester marshal.

The mayors after Goodwillie were as follows: H. P. J. McDonald, C. D. Rowe, J. D. Davidson, C. W. Merrill, S. C. Caldwell, U. C. Coe.

On March 23, 1911, the original boundaries of the city were enlarged. On November 22, 1911, a charter was adopted.

The present city officials are as follows: Mayor, G. P. Putnam; councilmen, A. L. French, H. E. Allen, M. S. Latlin, S. J. Spencer, John Steidl and J. H. Wenandy; treasurer, H. J. Overturn; city engineer, George S. Young; chief of police, B. E. Roberts; recorder, H. C. Ellis.

Deschutes River Riches Inexhaustible

No more authoritative or interesting brief analysis of the wonderful possibilities of the Deschutes river has been made than that contained in an interview given out by State Engineer Lewis at Salem on June 15. The data upon which the statements are based have been gathered by the state and others.

Mr. Lewis' statements, in part, were as follows: "The Deschutes river at Benham Falls has a mean annual discharge of 1,220,000 acre feet of water, as shown by eight years' records. The minimum year furnished 1,070,000 acre feet, so that it is safe to say that there is available at this point for irrigation purposes 1,000,000 feet of water. This will irrigate 333,000 acres of land, or a strip one mile wide and 520 miles long.

"The regular flow will ultimately irrigate about 120,000 acres between Bend and the Crooked river. Every drop of the remaining water can and should be stored for irrigation purposes through the construction of a 60-foot dam at Benham Falls. This could be released in the summer and diverted above Bend, irrigating 50,000 acres in the Benham Falls segregation to the east of Bend.

"Between Benham Falls (12 miles south of Bend) and Cline Falls (16 miles north of Bend) there is 1300

feet fall. About 60 per cent of the 1,000,000 acre feet of water will be discharged through the dam for irrigation purposes, during July and August, and will be available for the development of power which can be transmitted economically 200 to 400 miles for the pumping of water to irrigate other lands along the Columbia river. This water at a 100 foot drop immediately below the dam will furnish 56,000 horsepower which at 50 per cent efficiency will lift 2500 second feet, 100 feet above the Columbia river, for the irrigation of 200,000 acres of land. There is another fall of 100 feet a short distance below and above the first diversion for irrigation, and the amount of summer power which can be developed in the 1300 feet fall to the last diversion at Cline Falls is almost inconceivable."

Bend is Proud of Its Band

In Bend there is a large number of men who play band instruments, and a creditable organization has been formed, with some 20 members. Concerts are given frequently on the streets, usually on Friday evening, when the weather is suitable for open-air playing. The organization is supported by the citizens of the town who have subscribed and pay a monthly amount. At frequent intervals dances are given by the band, and in this way funds are secured also. O. M. Guptil is director, and has furnished The Bulletin with the following list of players in the band:

J. A. Brinkley, Thomas Cowan, George Young, R. A. Wooley, Ralph Poindexter, Robert Innes, Hanna, Pearl Lynes, John Sather, John Linster, A. L. French, C. H. Hunter, Fred Lucas, P. A. Wooley, Dickinson, Fred Hunnell, Chet Springer, Claude Innes, Peter Lehrman, and Klein.

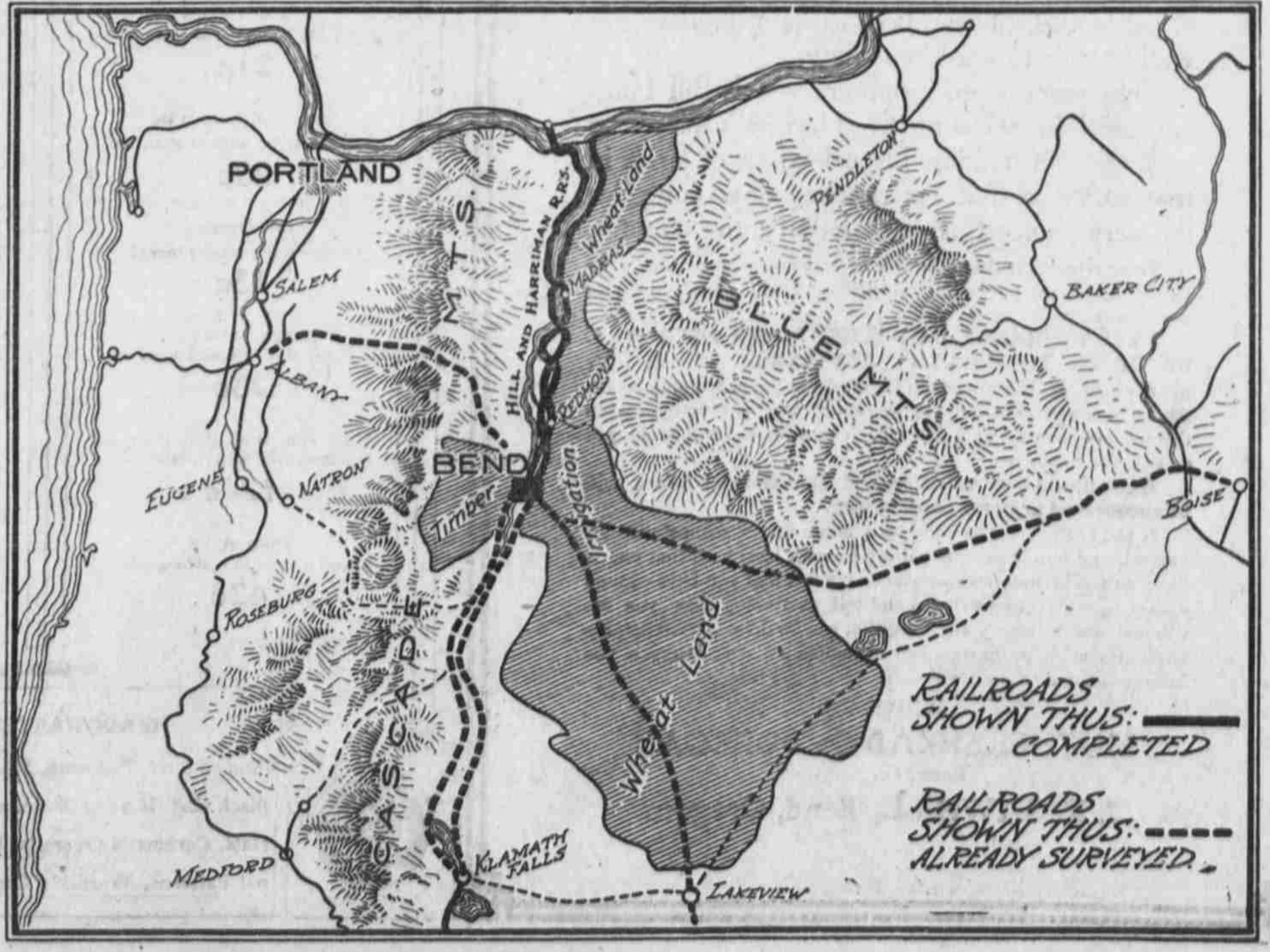
AS ATTRACTIVE AS PORTLAND.



Corkett's "Goodies" Store.

POSITION OF BEND IN OREGON.

MAP GIVING GENERAL IDEA OF CENTRAL OREGON RESOURCES IN RELATION TO TOWN.



SHEEP AND WOOL ARE IMPORTANT

Next Monday, July 8th, is the date set for Bend's first wool sale. This means that buyers from all over the United States will be here to look over the wool and make their purchases. Already a number of carloads have been shipped to the East, chiefly to Boston, the greatest wool buying center in the United States.

Although little attention has been paid to getting wool concentrated here, the matter being taken up very late in the season, nevertheless about