Hood River, Thurs, Aug. 25 ONE DAY ONLY

Hundreds of Wild Animals Exhibited in Parade Daily

THE GREATEST ANIMAL SHOW IN THE WORLD

CHAS. FULTON BALL ROOM HORSES Featuring SUNBURST, AGREEMENT, KIDDO, DARKNIGHT and DYNAMITE
Foremost Horse Act Ever Presented

And the Magnificent $20,000 Gorgeously Costumed, Oriental Spectacular Pageant DARDENELLA The ROSE of the ORIENT

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20 DOUBLE LENGTH CARS Equal to Forty Freight Cars

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10 Acres WATERPROOF TENTS

A Traveling City

THE FINEST HORSES WITH ANY CIRCUS

HERD OF ELEPHANTS Including "INDRA" The Biggest Brute That Walks

INDRA Earth's Largest PACHYDERM

25 FUNNY CLOWNS 25

2 ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS 2

TRAINED & WILD
Lions Leopards
Pumas Tigers
Polar Bears Zebras
Horses Camels

Mme. GOLDA AND HER $10,000 Dancing Horse "WHITE PEARL"
Winner of Blue Ribbon Prizes at the New York and Boston Horse Shows

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WORLD'S PREMIER ROLLER SKATING BEARS
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MLLE. SILVERS "The Lady with the Doves" Feathered Actors with Human Brain

ONLY BIG SHOW COMING — THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY
Will Positively Appear Rain or Shine Under Their Newly Constructed Waterproof Tents

TWO PERFORMANCES 2 P. M. AND 8 P. M.

Notice of Election

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County.

In the Matter of a Proposed Irrigation District to be known as Middle Fork Irrigation District.

Notice is hereby given of an election to be held on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1921, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, in the said proposed Middle Fork Irrigation District, the boundaries of which are hereinafter described, for the purpose of determining whether or not the same shall be organized under the provisions of Chapter XIV of Olson's Oregon Laws, and the amendments thereof, and electing officers of said irrigation district, to-wit: Three directors, all as required by said Act and the order of said court. Said election shall commence and the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and the said polls shall be kept open and the said election shall continue until five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when said polls will be closed.

Further notice is given, as follows:

That all lands within said proposed Middle Fork Irrigation District are within Hood River, County, Oregon, and the boundaries of said proposed irrigation district are described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Eight (8), Township one (1) South, Range Ten (10) East, Willamette Meridian; thence East to a point approximately two hundred and forty (240) feet East of the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section eight (8) Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence in a Northerly direction following the channel of a certain creek to where said creek intersects the South line of the Northeast quarter of Section Eight (8), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence East to the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of Section Eight (8), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence in a Northerly direction, along a meander line, following the crest of the bench on the West side, of the East Fork of Hood river, to a point approximately 150 feet East of the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Five (5), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Northerly direction, along a meander line, following the crest of the bench on the West side of the East Fork of Hood river, to a point approximately three hundred twenty-seven (327) feet East of the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Northerly direction, along a meander line, following the crest of the bench on the West side of the East Fork of Hood river to a point approximately 100 feet East of the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Northerly direction along a meander line following the crest of the bench on the West side of the East Fork of Hood river to a point approximately four hundred twenty-nine (429) feet East of the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-one (21), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence in a Northerly direction to the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Twenty (20), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence in a Northwesterly direction to the Northwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of section Twenty (20), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence in a Northwesterly direction to the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence West to the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence North to the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence West six hundred and sixty (660) feet; thence in a Southerly direction, along a meander line, following the Western slope of the bench on a uniform grade to a point seven hundred sixty-two (762) feet West of the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line, following the Western slope of the bench on a uniform grade to a point eleven hundred and one (1101) feet West of the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eight (18), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction, along a meander line, following the Western slope of the bench on a uniform grade to a point six hundred sixty (660) feet West of the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen (19), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line, following the Western slope of the bench on a uniform grade to a point one hundred twenty (120) feet West of the Southwest corner of the Southwest quarter of Section Nineteen (19), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line following the crest of the bench on the East side of the Middle Fork of Hood river, to a point approximately seven hundred fifty (750) feet West of the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One (1) North, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line following the crest of the bench on the East side of the Middle Fork of Hood river and Rogers creek, to a point appproximately four hundred thirty-five (435) feet West of the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section One (1), Township One (1) South, Range Nine (9) East; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line following the crest of the bench, on the East side of Rogers creek, to a point where the said bench intersects with the foot of the East side of the lava bed; thence continuing in a Southerly direction along a meander line following the foot of the East side of the lava bed to a point where the foot of the East side of the lava bed intersects with the South line of Section (13), Township One (1), South, Range Nine (9) East; thence East to a point where the South line of Section Thirteen (13), Township One (1) South, Range Nine (9) East intersects with the West line of the right of way for the ditch of the Middle Fork Irrigating Company, known as the West side lateral; thence in a Southwesterly direction, (following the said West side lateral) to a point where the said West side lateral intersects with the West line of the East half of the West half of Section Twenty-four (24), Township One (1) South, Range Nine (9) East; thence South to the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), Township One (1) South, Range Nine (9) East; thence East to a point where the South line of Section Twenty-four (24) intersects with Evans creek; thence in a Northeasterly direction along a meander line following the West bank of Evans creek to a point where Evans creek intersects with the ditch of the Middle Fork Irrigating Company, known as the East Side Lateral, at a point approximately Six Hundred Sixty (660) feet North of the South line of the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence East to the East line of the right of way for the ditch of the Middle Fork Irrigating Company, known as the East Side Lateral; thence in a Northeasterly direction along a meander line following the said East line of said right of way for said lateral to a point where the said East Side Lateral intersects with the East line of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East, which point is approximately twenty-five (25) feet South of the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence continuing in a Northeasterly direction along a meander line following the said line of said right of way for the East Side lateral to a point where the said East Side Lateral intersects with the East line of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence North to the South line of Section Eight (8), Township One (1) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence East to the place of beginning.

The name of said proposed irrigation district is Middle Fork Irrigation District.

That the whole of said proposed irrigation district is and will be one election precinct for said election, and the voting and polling place of and for said election shall be Melsaac's Hall in the town of Parkdale, Oregon, within said proposed irrigation district.

That the electors in said election shall cast ballots which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes" and "Irrigation District — No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of the persons to be voted for to fill the said elective offices in and for said district.

Said election shall be conducted as nearly as practicable in accordance with the general laws of the State of Oregon pertaining to elections, according to said act and amendments thereof.

This notice is given for and as the notice of said court and will be published once each week for at least four consecutive weeks prior to such election, in the Hood River Glacier, a newspaper published within Hood River County, Oregon, pursuant to the order of said court duly made and entered herein on August 3rd, A. D. 1921. This notice is first published on August 11, A. D. 1921.

Kent Shoemaker,
County Clerk of Hood River County, Oregon. a11s8

Citation

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Judson Sidney, Deceased.

To H. M. Sidney:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby commanded to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County at the Court House in the City of Hood River on the second day of September, 1921, at the hour of 1.30 p. m., then and there to show cause, if any exist, why the said H. M. Sidney should not be removed as executor of the above entitled estate.

Witness the signature of the Honorable H. L. Hasbrouck, Judge of the above entitled court, this 19th day of July, 1921, and the seal of said court hereto affixed. Kent Shoemaker,
Seal County Clerk.
jy21s1

UPPER VALLEY TUBERS ARE SHOWING FINE

Prospects for an excellent potato crop in the Upper Valley were never better, declared J. F. Thompson, who was here Saturday on business. He predicts that the district will ship 100 cars of tubers, 40 cars more than were rolled from there last season.

"The acreage of this year is increased," says Mr. Thompson, "and growers have given their crops the best of care. Of course it is too early to give definite data on how the crop will mature, but all indications now point to tubers of perfect quality. One of the largest tracts of the district, 35 acres, has been planted by Timothy Newell. Orrin Whitlock, who cleared new ground for the tubers, has 20 acres planted to potatoes."

Mr. Thompson also declares that the Upper Valley hay tonnage will be better than usual this year. Weather conditions have been perfect for curing the hay. He states that he has baled 25 tons from his first and second cuttings of alfalfa. He has stored six tons loose for feeding from his cow barns The third crop of alfalfa will be harvested next month.

Bull Leads to Moonshine

Over-indulgence of a bull in the contents of a mash barrel, according to stories of orchardists of the Underwood district, led to the discovery by officers of two stills near Stevenson.

The bull, attracting attention by his drunken stagger and his bellowed maunderings, evidently was pleased with the effects of the moonshine makings. Officers followed him as he pursued an erratic course through the undebrush. The goal of the bovine toper was a barrel, half full of fermenting mash. In a hidden cabin, about 100 yards away, was discovered the still. The Skamania county sheriff, it is stated, is holding the property at the county jail. He states, however, that he expects no owner to call and lay claims to the distillery and other apparatus.

Forest Fires Are Out

Forest fires that menaced orchard places in the Upper Valley and heavy green timber just opposite here on the Washington side of the Columbia were under complete control Saturday. The Washington fire, which ran for three days through underbrush and firs along the gorge, apparently burned itself out.

Upper Valley orchardists Saturday said that forestry officers who directed the fight on the fire there had withdrawn, leaving only a few men to watch burning snags. The latter fire was the most serious of this district for the season and for a time threatened orchard homes on the west side of the Upper Valley.

Paving Progressing Nicely

Crews of the A. D. Kern Construction Co., who week before last moved their paving operations on the Columbia River Highway from the Twin tunnels, between here and Mosier, to a point east of Mosier, had, up to Saturday completed laying 2,800 feet of surfacing as they work this way, according to Mark A. Mayer here that day. A new crusher is being constructed and the company, Mr. Mayer says, is expecting to rush operations.

The Hood River-Mosier stretch of 6.5 miles was completed except for a mile and a half between the tunnels and the town of Mosier.

Kodak finishing—Slocom-Donnenberg Co. One up-to-date dark room, an up-to-date expert finisher, a real 24 hour service - thats us. jy22tf

LYMAN TELLS OF NOTED LANDMARK

Writing in a recent Sunday Oregonian, H. W. Lyman, automobile editor of the metropolitan paper, who with Mrs. Lyman recently spent several days at Mount Hood Lodge and Cloud Cap Inn gathering data for an article, tells interestingly of a trip to Beacon Rock, or Castle Rock, the huge stone pillar arising on the Washington side of the Columbia west of Stevenson. Mr. Lyman's story follows:

"The rapid which we have just passed is the last of all the descents of the Columbia. As we descended we reached a creek under a bluff on the left: in the meadow to the right and at some distance from the hills stands a perpendicular sock about 800 feet high and 400 yards around the base. This we called Beacon rock. Just below is an Indian village of nine houses, situated between two small creeks."—Lewis and Clark's Journal, Saturday, November 2, 1805.

Such were the impressions of the first Americans, so far as records show, to look upon the giant monolith which stands like a sentinel on the Washington bank of the river at the center of the Columbia gorge. A century and 15 years in addition have passed since Lewis and Clark's liltle band of explorers, on the journey overland to the mouth of the Columbia, viewed many of the scenic wonders of the Columbia and named not a few of them, including Beacon rock.

Today the same rock, which a century ago was a far outpost of strange land, inhabited only by hostile bands of Indians, is one of tue most interesting scenic points which it is possible to visit in a one-day motor trip from Portlond. The rock is but little changed and is still the scenic wonder which caught the eyes of Lewis and Clark. A railroad has laid its track past the base of the rock, at the edge of the river; a highway has cut its way through the forest behind the rock, and a trail has conquered its sheer walls clear to the top. Beacon rock, which may be justly called the most interesting feature of the Washington side of the Columbia gorge, has been made easily availble to the motorist, although all the natural features of the mass of stone and its immediate surroundings have been preserved.

To reach Beacon rock the motorists may make the run through Vancouver out the North bank highway through Camas and eastward to the rock or may take the Columbia River highway to Cascade Locks, ferry across the river to Stevenson and make the short run westward to the rock. Either route is delightful at this season, dry weather having put the North Bank route in excellent shape.

In the trip with the Haines the writer and Mr. Stevens enjoyed the delights of both routes by making the trip to the rock over the North Bank road, stopping for several hours at the rock and vicinity and then returning home through Stevenson and over the Columbia River highway pavement. This is probably the most enjoyable way to make the trip. The North Bank route goes east from Vancouver to Washougal, then up the Washougal rrver for some miles, to get around the barriers of Cape Horn' then turns back to the river and follows the river bank up to Beacon rock. The road is in good shape, paved to Camas and graveled most of the way beyond. There are a few miles of dirt road, bumpy, but not offering any difficulty except after a severe rain.

The highway runs immediatly behind Beacon rock, and offers a splendid view of it for many miles both from the west and east. The excellent trail which was completed about three years ago to the top of the rock by H. J. Biddle, the owner, starts right at the edge of the highway and is found without difficulty. A road, also built by Mr. Biddle, runs northward from the main highway for 200 feet to a beautiful grove of trees and a spring of cold, clear water. This is known ar Wahclella park, and offers an excellent luncheon or camping spot for the motorist.

Beacon rock has never been acurately measured, but has been estimated by the United States Geological surrey as 850 feet in height. For perhaps half that distance the rock is nearly sheer on every side, and for the last half the south and west sides slope backward to a point which forms the summit. The east and north sides are perpendicular for nearly 600 feet, it is estimated. The road behind the rock is approxamately 250 feet above the river, thus leaving a distance of 600 feet from the road, where the trail begins, to the top of the rock.

As a result of the keen interest in the rock displayed by Mr. Biddle who has a beautiful homes a few miles north of Vancouver on the Columbia river bank and who purchased the rock in 1915, the trail to the top was begun in October, 1915, and completed in April, 1918. It is, probably without exception, the finest trail in the Columbia gorge territory. It is .85 of a mile long, four feet wide throughout and has a maximum grade of 15 per cent. The sides are well protected by concrete walls and iron railings and no one, man nor woman, old or young, so long as they possesses a fairly level head, need fear making the ascent.

In many places it was necessary to carve the trail along the side of the sheer rock wall. Bridges, some of them sverhanging are numerous, and at the point where the trail climbs the "chimney" on the south side it was necessary to make 32 switchbacks. There are in all 52 turns of the trail in its length of .85 of a mile.

While the rock and its surroundings are not public property they may be considered as open to the enjoyment of the public, through the kindness of Mr. Biddle, who is desirous that this unusual scenic feature be enjoyed by as many people as possible. The public is invited to visit the rock or the picnic camp at any time and the only restrictions are those regarding defacing the trail, picking the flowers, starting fires and otherwise injuring the natural beauty of the place, which govern in any public park. That the rock will remain forever a natural beauty spot is doubtlv assured by the attitude of Mr. Biddle and by a stipulation in the deed under which he owns the property. The purchase was made by him from the late Charles E. Ladd and associates and it was expressly stipulated in the deed that the rock be forever preserved in its natural state and be not injured or defaced in any way. Mr. Biddle stated, except as was necessary for the building of the trail.

Work on the trail was begun in October, 1915, under the supervision of Mr. Biddle, who is himself an engineer of note. It was completed in two years and a half, of which time two years were actually spent on the work. Over two carloads of sand and gravel were used for the concrete work, and progress in many places was exceedingly slow, on account of the perilous nature of the enterprise. Charles Johnson, who was foreman of the work, proved a highly efficient and careful director, according to Mr. Biddle, and throughout not a single accident occured to any of the men. In July, 1917, a donkey that was bringing up a pack load of cement from the base of the rock, over the completed portion of the trail, lost its footing and fell over a 400-foot cliff to instant death. This was the only casualty of any kind. On May 16, 1919, the trail was sufficiently completed to allow Mr. Biddle and the workmen to get to the top and an American flag was run up. In April, 1918, the work was completed and the trail opened to the use of the public. The rock had been first climbed nearly 20 years ago as a stunt in connection with the old "Regulator" line of steamboats, but the ascent was impractical for any but steeple jacks, mosquitoes and the like.

Beacon rock is a starting point for many excursions of interest on that side of the Columbia. In addition to the road to beautiful Wahclella park, Mr. Biddle built a trail for public use to the top of Hamilton mountain, north of the rock, from which an unusually beautiful view of the Columbia river gorge may be obtained. A wagon road goes towards the mountain from Wahclella park for .4 of a mile and the trail continues for 3.1 miles to the summit. This trail is also an excellent one, with not as wide as the Beacon rock.

The name Wahclella, by which both the camping park and the station on the North Bank railroad close to Beacon rock are known, is of Indian origin, it is interesting to note, and was taken by Mr. Biddle from Lewis and Clark's journal. On the return up the river in the spring of 1806 the exploring expedition stopped, according to an entree in the Journal, at a village of the Wahclella, a mile below Beacon rock, between two creeks. The present railroad station of Wahclella is located at almost the exact point, it is believed, where Lewis and Clark's exposition stopped at that time.

Although the giant rock was originally named Beacon rock by Lewis and Clark, the name was lost in obscurity and then was known as Castle rock. No doubt some still know it by that name. However about a half dozen years ago the original name was revived and the original name adopted by the United States government board of geographic names. Since that time the old Lewis and Clark name of Beacon rock has become universally recognized.

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