THE PERILS OF A VOYAGE DOWN THE GRAND CANYON

The Thrilling Experiences of Charles Russell and E. R. Monett

The Journey Had Its Beginning at Green River, Utah, and Will End, if it End Happily, at the Needles.

Bright Angel, Grand Canyon, Ariz., Jan. 10.—Special Correspondence of The Republican—Nose, where in the bottom of the Grand Canyon and below the foot of Bright Angel trail two men in one sixteen-foot rowboat are being hurled through the rapids of the Colorado river with their destination, the Needles, California, more than 200 miles distant and their starting point, Green river, Utah, more than 400 miles at their backs. In this one flimsy craft these two men are attempting to perform a feat which has been accomplished successfully only twice in history—and then by large, well-equipped parties with much heavier and bigger boats.

Behind them up the river, five miles above here, lie the remains of one of their boats, wedged fast between two boulders at the foot of the famous Stockholmer rapids—where the river plunges down in a continuous series of cutaracts for ten miles with a total drop of 200 feet. Two hundred fifty miles further north, just where neither man knows, is the third boat with which the little expedition started. Its occupant, the organizer of the trip, has disappeared. Whether a victim of the river which has claimed for its own almost every man who ever dared to conquer its fearful rapids or a desertee, traveling over land to the nearest habitation in southern Utah—the fate of this third man is as yet unknown to his quandam companions.

The Expedition.

The two men who started down the river from here are Charles S. Russell of Prescott, Arizona, and E. R. Monett of Goldfield, Nevada. The third man was Albert Loper, a native of Louisiana, and aged 21 years old and Monett only 23. Loper, whose enthusiasm over the expedition seemed to suffer a serious set-back after the first rough water of the trip, was the eldest of the trio 35 years old.

When Monett's boat was smashed into fragments in the rapids only five miles above here, the men at first thought they must abandon their attempt to make the entire 752 miles of their planned trip. Finding, however, that by sitting on the steel covered deck of the little boat still remaining, Monett could ride with his companion through all but the roughest water, the couple decided to continue their fight against the river.

Except for Major J. W. Powell's trip in 1869 in which he used four boats and ten men, and for Robert B. Stanton's expedition twenty years later, in which 16 men and six boats were engaged, every attempt to make the passage down the Colorado river has ended in disaster to the participants. Both Powell and Stanton found it impossible to duplicate their records when each, two years after his first trial, tried to cover the same distance a second time.

Earlier Attempts.

In both these earlier attempts a definite object was in the minds of the explorers and both expeditions were backed by capitalists who saw in it that their保护s were thoroughly outfitted to withstand and overcome the perils of the journey. In the case of these latest adventures they are both miners with no ideas of geology beyond that of the ordinary prospector— whose only purpose in attempting the passage of the 752 miles of the wildest water known to man is to discover the possibilities of placer mining along the river bottom. It has taken nine years for these miners to make their preparations and perfect their plans to a point where they felt safe to start. The money with which they bought their outfit and provisions
represent the combined savings of the men over a period of many months. They sold at their scheme to no one. To no individual did they turn for help.

The plan originated in 1899 in the mind of Russell's fellow worker in a Nevada mine, A. P. Loper. L. Loper had been attracted to the San Juan River, a tributary of the Colorado in Utah, by the excitement created by the discovery of placer mining there. He had never forgotten his experiences and confided to Russell in 1899 of his belief that the larger Colorado offered proportionately greater chances of much richer placer deposits than the smaller San Juan. Russell and Loper had gone over the ground—statement true of very few localities in all this western country.

The two men decided they would make their start in the spring of 1900. But the diggers and almost insurmountable difficulties of the task they had so lightly undertaken slowly appeared to them—and they decided to wait until they were properly equipped as far as point of money and information. At the outset they found they must, at least one more companion if they were to be other than men and four mules—a four-man team were preferable to three. According to Russell their eight years' search disclosed no men with the necessary qualifications who was willing to make the trip.

The Third Man Found.

It was consequently not until April of last year that their long laid plans began to materialize. Loper met Mortensen, a boy of 20, seemingly strong and unusually quiet as he did his day's work in the Moab, Utah, the day he appeared in Goldfield. But that Mortensen was not young in courage, and not as weak as a casual glance revealed was presently evidenced when the young man expressed not only a willingness to share the dangers of the trip with the other two but offered proof of his strength with his work in the mines—a daily physical test calling for no little endurance.

Loper notified Russell of the young man's appearance near Prescott, that the lead man was at last a reality and a meeting was arranged for Green River early in June. To this point the three sheet steel rowboats Russell and Loper had determined to pin their faith to and three months' grub and provisions were shipped. As an indication of their own mental attitude as to the remarkable aspect of their undertaking the fact that they gave the boat company no intimation of the test to which they were to put them is illuminating.

The start was made down the Green River September 20. Four days later the trio had reached the junction of the Green and Grand rivers, the beginning of the Colorado, having covered the 120 miles in less than five days. At this point the small town near the Arizona line, the first big water was encountered in the 11 miles to Hite. The 24-foot boat met with disaster by dashing on a rock the other two had escaped and puncturing a long rent in its side. The men had to abandon the boat, however, towing the damaged boat, and there made the necessary repairs. A boat was filled with water. Examination showed the plates were ruined and the planking badly rusted. It was therefore decided that Loper should remain behind at Hite and await the arrival of a new boat for which he had written. It was agreed that he must not come on until the boat was dropped for the next two weeks and that Loper should be able to rejoin his companions at Lee's Ferry, 140 miles below Hite, with his savings.

Accordingly Russell and Mortensen pushed ahead and put in many days prospecting along the shores of the river through Glen Canyon. After 42 days of waiting at Lee's Ferry, a Mormon settlement of three families, Russell and Mortensen took their own safety. If they were to complete the trip before their newly decreasing supply of provisions was exhausted, forced them to start on without Loper for whom they had waited more twice than as long as the time agreed on.

An Unlucky Day.

Friday, December 15, had no terror for the route ahead and they started down the river on the morning of that day with the 66 miles of Marble Canyon in front of them acting as an introduction to the first 177 miles of the Grand Canyon below.

In dwelling on this phase of the journey Russell, having lost sight of the remarkable navajo, both men showed in starting down through what is admittedly the wildest part of the river without the third companion who at the outset had seemed absolutely indispensable to the successful accomplishment of the trip. Indeed he emphasized rather his belief that Loper had shown not to face more danger and had voluntarily stayed behind at Hite—and that therefore he and his companion were not to be held up to blame for deserting their comrades. That they might be held so accountable seemed to concern him much more than that their daring might be condemned.

In seven days they had passed the length of the running stream in its descent through the scalloped marble reaching up an average of 3000 feet, and had come through safely the worst rapids to that point. At the first stage on that trip—stage three—gradual falls of 16 to 20 feet in a distance of 13 miles, according to Mortensen's records in which an accurate count of all the rapids throughout the length of the Colorado are given. They entered the Grand Canyon December 26. For the first fifteen miles below the entrance of the little Colorado and the beginning of the big canyon they found the water comparatively quiet. This point was decided on the beginning of the first great gorge, their way was threatened with the worst falls. After the worst falls, they had the good luck to have attended them from the start, however, still prevailed and they managed to force their way through each stage from Loper's boat down over the almost continuous cataracts for five long days. Russell found them only 15 miles above Bright Angel camp at the very mouth of Cottonwood Canyon, the largest of the Big Springs that was astounded to see the boy carefully work his way nearer the boat and begin to tie its contents securely to the only means of holding the boat. Against the roar of the rapids it was useless for Russell to yell to his companion to wait. They had no strength to resist the movements of the water. From beginning to end of their journey the adventurers have been obliged to depend for fuel entirely on such drift wood as they could find lodged in eddies and on the rocky shores. More than one night they have spent in clothes soaked through with the icy water of the Colorado while hanging over the precipice to warm themselves. Their Christmas camp, however, was on a narrow strip of sand along the river bank covered with a layer of drift wood at hand than they had found at any point along the river.

The Disaster.

With less than a quarter of a mile still to be covered below the last vicious water below was reached and just a few yards Russell was swept over the last great curve beyond which he could see the placid water—heard the sound of the waves on the rocks. He was cut off from the campsite beyond. Before he could turn to see the cause of the cry he was driven round the curve. Russell's boat to be the Bank at the foot of the rapids as quickly as possible Russell half climbed, half sailed, the shore of the river and made his way back to the side of the rapids.

Mortensen, his boat wedged tightly between two jagged rocks, a foot below the surface of the sweeping water, was hanging desperately to the gunwale of the little craft his body straightened out by the pressure of the water about him. The boat was completely wrecked. But when Russell reached the boat Mortensen was astounded to see the boy carefully work his way nearer the boat and begin to tie its contents securely to the only means of holding the boat. Against the roar of the rapids it was useless for Russell to yell to his companion to wait.
daily at the Needles, their supply of provisions being sufficient for only six weeks at the outside and their plan being to press on to the completion of their enterprise with all possible speed.

HAYDEN TALBOT.

APPOINTMENT OF ROAD OVERSEER.—A contest for the position of road overseer in road district No. 22, in the Backhoe country, was settled yesterday by the board of supervisors by the appointment of C. M. Zander. Mr. Zander had been filling the position.

ITCHING HUMOR ON LITTLE BOY

His Hands were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over His Body
—in Four Days the Child was Entirely Cured—Mother Strongly Recommends Cuticura Soap and Ointment

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn’t think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores, etc., that I thought I would get them. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I went to the drug store and purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I stripped my little boy and took the Cuticura Soap and lathered him and washed him well. Then I rinsed him with a soft bath towel, and took the Cuticura Ointment, and rubbed him thoroughly with it. I did this every morning before I put him to bed and in three or four nights he was entirely cured. You have my permission to publish this because anybody who suffered with this disease should know of the Cuticura Remedies. I will surely and gladly recommend the Cuticura Remedies, for they are a godsend to all suffering with skin diseases. Mrs. Frank Donahoe, 269 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

PIMPLES
And Blackheads Prevented and Cured by Cuticura.

Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue to bathe the face freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times the hot water and Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

Cuticura External and Internal Antiseptic
Every Householder’s Secret
Cuticura is the most powerful and effective skin cleanser and cure of eruptions. Recommended by Doctors everywhere. Used and sold throughout the world.

Cincinnati, Ohio: You can’t beat the Cuticura Names for Skin Diseases.
Women's Outer Apparel

Women's Black Merc. Petticoat
- In零售
- $10.99

Women's Long Flannelette
- In零售
- $11.99

Silks

Our Complete Line of 16 Inch Pear Plush Coats - Satin and taffeta, the genuine stuff, never composed from inferior materials, and everything at 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 a pair.

Extra Special From 10 to 12 O'clock TODAY
25c Mercerized Gingham, Checks and Plaids
at 12½c yard

Dress Goods

A Big Table Full of 60 and 75 Cent Merchandise
- In retail
- $1.25

The entire stock of "Dress Goods," "Children's Shoes," "Children's Clothing," "Men's Clothing," "Men's Footwear," and "Child's Footwear," all at 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, and 7.00 at the regular prices. During this time, they will be 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, and 5.00 at the regular prices. During this time, they will be

Footwear

Our Entire Stock of Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes, Excluding "Queen Quality" and "Regails," Slated to Go Today As Follows:
- All our 50c shoes... 35c
- All our 50c boots... 35c
- All our $1 shoes... 75c
- All our $1.50 shoes... 90c
- All our $2.00 shoes... 1.50
- All our $2.50 shoes... 2.00
- All our $3.00 shoes... 2.50

Extra Special From 2 to 4 O'clock this AFTERNOON
25c and 35c Velvet Ribbon Belts in Brown or Black, Metal Buckles
at 9c each

Domestics

Annie's Aprox. Gingham
- In retail
- $1.50

White "Tourist" Ruching, 12 yards to the Box
at 15c box

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The Journey Had Its Beginning at Green River, Utah, and Will End, if It End Happily, at the Needles.

The New York Store's Half-Yearly Clearance and Money-Raising Sale is holding the attention of every Man, Woman and Child in Maricopa County. And why shouldn't it, when Bargains such as these are within your reach?

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ITCHING HUMOR ON LITTLE BOY

He had his hands and face soiled during all of it.

Sick Hair

If your hair is weak, then do not use this treatment, but if it is strong, then you will feel well. Cure sick hair.

Genuine Hair Treatment
- In retail
- $0.50

Women's Black Merc. Petticoats
- In retail
- $0.99

FOR WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, Gently hanging material which is suitable for all sorts of wear.$6.26

FOR WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS, that makes them more suitable for all sorts of wear.$13.44

FOR SILK PETTICOATS when worn under all sorts of wear.$6.99

FOR SILK LONG COATS, that are made to wear under all sorts of wear.$9.99

Sold by all the dealers in the country. The price of the yarn and cloth used in making them is 50c.

Footwear

OUR ENTIRE Stock of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and
CHILDREN'S SHOES, EXCLUDI-
ING "QUEEN QUALI-
TY" and "REGAILS," SLATED TO GO TODAY AS FOLLOWS:
- Our 50c shoes... 35c
- Our 50c boots... 35c
- Our $1 shoes... 75c
- Our $1.50 shoes... 90c

Extra Special From 4 to 6 O'clock this AFTERNOON
White "Tourist" Ruching, 12 yards to the Box
at 15c box

The New York Store's Half-Yearly Clearance and Money-Raising Sale

A Big Table Full of 60 and 75 Cent Merchandise
- In retail
- $1.25

The Entire Stock of "Dress Goods," "Children's Shoes," "Children's Clothing," "Men's Clothing," "Men's Footwear," and "Child's Footwear," all at 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, and 7.00 at the regular prices. During this time, they will be 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, and 5.00 at the regular prices. During this time, they will be

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