ale of violenceth a retail furrier suggested een Fort Garry venture in Canadian peltries, on the eastern slich paid him well; and then Naturally nei began to cherish dreams of his d to keep recitiny as a prince of commerce. nious and discreprofits of his fur trading were when ambusested in building lots in New slaughter swerk, and so he gradually built and paid the a gigantic fortune. But Astor, were fired and ugh a keen man of business, ed or emptied. I nothing of the pettiness of se something o trader. He was a patriot and orical accountspitious; his audacious schemes ed assaults of to matured with cool calculars on the Sel1; and, like Louis Napoleon, nen men were knew how to wait, for he had women were ne than his share of disappointians, subsidised, its and reverses.

rewarded by sefore 1804 the Californian osition and ungt was separated from Manctability." Thestan and Boston by something oken up for a t a six months' voyage round rve the fur mono Horn, supposing the weather er died at Pau ze favourable. The land route r country marked "unexplored" inning of the cem never been attempted, and was e Russians in Alidered impracticable. Trapn fur trade was, and hunters had penetrated mopoly. The Nin sight of the Rockies, visible ny, in possessicmany hundred miles in that rland, had been sparent atmosphere, and had erprise far into ight back evil reports of the r to the United Stendous barrier. Imagination lly belonging, foled it, like the mythical ississippi the intains of the Moon, with hing to explore lous horrors. If the horrors assert their is fabulous, the perils were real percial treatiesigh, as Lewis and Clarke with Canada,d in 1804, when, ascending urned their atte Missouri to its mountain The Mackes, they forced the passes and urs. s formed, and iended on the Californian Gulf. I now that the way had been ort business. man emigrant, eered, and the vague terrors ad the idea of me Unknown dissipated, future illionaire, and munications became possible, e profit of his adonly a question of time. Astor ast internal trathe first to realize that, and it the unknown ced him to enlarge a daring ted as a shoppprise he was meditating. He way of businemeant to organise a fur trade ing on a sea-ne Pacific, establishing regular

connections with the lucrative markets in Canton. Captain Cook, among his many discoveries, may be said to have discovered the seaotter. It is only to be found on the shores of the Northern Pacific, and its fur is the most valuable of all, not excepting the silver fox. The Californian gold deposits were as yet unsuspected, and the wealth of the sea furs had only been precariously exploité by the Russians and by some enterprising mariners from New England. Astor founded a company, with a capital of a million dollars-said to have been mainly provided by himself-and he obtained a charter from the State of New York. He was to establish his Pacific headquarters in some safe anchorage. An annual ship was to bring supplies from New York, and transport the furs to Canton. The freight was to be collected by a flotilla of tenders, touching everywhere along the coast and landing agents to traffic with the Indians. A great company would have the advantage of its petty rivals, and he proposed to get rid of Russian competition by offering what was virtually a sleeping partnership. He undertook to supply their Alaskan posts, for the difficulty of victualling was their great drawback; they, on the other hand, were to carry his furs direct to the northern Chinese ports, where they were chiefly in demand. Thus he would be spared the cost of land-carriage from Canton, which was the sole distributing centre for other European traders. His plans promised to work out satisfactorily; he had almost come to an understanding with the Russians; he had already floated the Mackinaw Company, and was making overtures to the great corporation of the "North-West," when these, after long hesitation, were rejected. The