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knew practically all of the Fremont ground west of the Rockies.

He first set out from Great Salt Lake, via Utah Lake, Sevier valley, to the Virgin, then down that to the Colorado, which he recrossed, and cut through the Mojave country to the coast. In June, 1827, he was back in Salt Lake valley for the rendezvous, his crossing of the Sierras having been near Sonora pass, and south of Walker lake. July 13 he started on his second trip through the southwest. On Aug. 10 he struck trouble, and it was trouble that continued incessantly all along the southern border, until the Mexican war came pell mell out of the hatred engendered. Mexican officials, fearful of American aggression, and possessed of the data concerning Smith's first route into the country, had instructed the Mojave Indians to kill all Americans who attempted to follow in Smith's footsteps. Where he had been received kindly the year before, this time he was set upon in an attempted massacre, while his men were on a raft crossing the river. Two Indian guides were killed, and two of his men, while the rest escaped, bereft and destitute, some of them wounded.

Smith, once back in California, was thrown into prison in San Jose, and taken under guard to Monterey. Then finally he was ordered out of the country, via the River Buenaventura. In December he started, but found the river so high that he camped until April, 1828, when he set out northward up the coast, only to suffer another massacre on the Umquah river, and finally reach Fort Vancouver, destitute and almost without companions. His \$20,000 worth of furs had been lifted in the massacre, and the British officials were good enough to send out an armed force to recover them, charging only expenses. This was the act of kindness for which Smith, in return, refused to trap west of the Rocky Mountains in the next season, thus recognizing the claims Great Britain was trying anxiously to make to the Utah country, and especially to the Columbia and Snake river country.

That year he worked up the Columbia with British friends to assist him, trapped the Wind river country next year, and on Aug. 4, 1830, sold out to the firm which brought James Bridger prominently into the fur business.

The date of sale was August 4, and the buyers were James Bridger, Jean Baptiste Gervais, Henry Fraeb, Milton G. Sublette, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, who was the senior member of the new firm.

The sale closed out the fur gathering game in Utah, except as it was carried on by Jim Bridger until the immigration era overtook him.

The document with which the firm then selling out commenced its history, throws a unique view point into the true inwardness of the trapper game, and the trading system. It contains a long invoice of the material which General Ashley bought out presumably to equip Fort Ashley on Utah lake, and the prices at which each article is to be transferred is set forth.

Here are some of the items, as gathered from a digest of the document made by Chittenden: Flints, 50 cents per dozen; steel bracelets, \$1.50 a pair; looking glasses, 50 cents each; tobacco, \$1.50 a pound; brass wire, \$2 a pound; 4th proof rum, \$13.50 per gallon; ribbon, \$3 a bolt; blankets, \$9 each; green blankets, \$11 each; scarlet cloth, \$6 per yard; butcher knives, 75 cents; northwest fuzils (a trade gun much in demand among the Indians), \$24; scarlet cloth, \$6 a yard; calicos, \$1 a yard; vermilion, \$3 per pound; assorted beads, \$2.50 per pound.

The question now is, with Bridger's fort being selected as the first movement to take care of the westward emigration, and the thing which first signalled the new era represented in the settlement of Oregon, California, and Utah, and Ashley being honored in the name of a new national forest, where his explorations were made,

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