

ST. AUGUSTINE LIVING ON ITS PAST

But Lacks a Lot of Living in It—Exists for the Opulent Tourist Alone—History of an Outpost of Old Spain—Oldest Town in America.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 7.—Forty-two years before Captain John Smith and his party landed at Jamestown, 55 years before the Mayflower brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth, this ancient town of St. Augustine was a city of considerable importance. It is the oldest town in the United States and although it has no history of tradition which links it to any event of importance in American annals, it is interesting because of its antiquity.

Don Juan Ponce de Leon, that debonair sailor and adventurer, came to St. Augustine in 1513 in search of the fabled fountain of youth. Here, in the ancient Indian village of Seloy, he first placed foot upon the North American continent. It was a land of flowers, so he gave the land the beautiful name of Pascua Florida. His search for the mystic fountain of youth was fruitless, but there is no doubt that if he had found here then the magnificent hotel which is here now and which bears his name, he would have believed that he had found El Dorado and fairytale at the same time.

Opened with a Massacre.
The French came and founded a Huguenot colony, but it did not continue and it was not until 1565 that Pedro Menendez brought a colony of Spanish to take actual possession of the territory which had been claimed by Ponce de Leon, which had been explored by De Soto and which had been overrun by more than one band of gold-seeking Spanish murderers. The colony landed on the morning of August 8, 1565, and following the religious custom of the time, the new town received the name of that saint.

Not Much Left of Old Spain.
The town itself shows very little of the old Spanish character. There is the inevitable plaza, with its old cathedral square, and the old postoffice. These, with a few tumble down houses, the old city gates and the old fort, are about the only survivals of the ancient Spanish days.

At one end of the plaza is an old stone pavilion which is used for band concerts these days. The negro carriage drivers, the professional guides and the souvenir postcards gravely inform the credulous tourist that it is the old "slave market," built by the Spanish and used until the time of the civil war. As a matter of fact, the place was built long after the end of Spanish rule and the market for slaves and vegetable market. St. Augustine was too small and too poor to afford a slave market, but the story is good one for tourists and some St.

Augustine people are said to have told it so often that they believe it themselves.
Old Fort Marion.
Fort Marion is the most interesting thing to see in St. Augustine. Completed in 1764 it is the only example of medieval fortification extant in North America. It is in an almost perfect state of preservation and, indeed, has been repaired and improved by the United States since the American occupation. It was garrisoned until the Spanish war, but for the last 10 years no soldiers have been kept here and the place is in charge of an old sergeant who has seen 50 years' service in the army. It is his delight to tell visitors the story of the old fort, which he has been stationed for a generation.

General Jackson's Raid.
Within a decade, however, it became English property. In 1762 the English captured Havana and occupied Cuba. In the following year England gave Florida to Spain in exchange for the Florida and the Bahama Islands. St. Augustine became the English capital and the English made earnest efforts to introduce English colonies. The English retained control for 20 years, but in the meantime they had lost the 13 colonies to the north by the war of independence, and were only too willing to get rid of East Florida in some great international land swap. The Spanish came back to the great joy of the inhabitants, and once more the old Spanish flag floated over the old fort. The power of the new republic to the north was constantly increasing, and following upon the second war between England and the United States, General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida. There was a great hue and cry, resulting finally in a treaty negotiated in 1819, by which the United States purchased Florida from Spain. The transfer of sovereignty was not made until two years later. Then the American flag was raised over San Marco and the fort was rechristened Fort Marion in honor of Francis Marion, a hero of the Revolution.

Fort Useless in These Days.
Fort Marion is absolutely useless as a fortification in these days of improved artillery. It is now nothing but a reminder of the days when Florida was an outpost of the great Spanish empire. American soldiers, which not one vestige remains. Far to the north was the English colony of Jamestown. Nothing left of it now but the ruined tower of a church. It never had a great fort. Massachusetts has never had such a fort as this. Not one of the English speaking colonies in America built such a structure. While mistakes were made and while the history of the English colonies is not without its blot, the fact remains that they were built upon the principles of human liberty and were protected by the sacrificing heroism of volunteers. The Spanish colonies were built upon a foundation of blood and greed, and they were sought to protect them by building cannon proof forts to be garrisoned by mercenary soldiers. That is the lesson of Fort Marion.

St. Augustine's Dreams.
But St. Augustine is a winter resort. The Hotel Ponce de Leon is perhaps the finest tourist hotel on the continent, certainly there is none more beautiful. It and the Cordova and the Alcazar and other modern buildings give the city of St. Augustine its Spanish flavor by their adherence to Spanish architecture with a Moorish tincture. Nothing gives St. Augustine its life, for during the long summer months the old town sleeps and dreams, not of its historic past, but of the season that is to come and which is protected by the tourists with fat pocketbooks which it will bring.

Christmas holidays bring the first few stragglers; then comes the New Year and the season is on. The trains discharge their cargo of gold-lined pockets, the hotels are ablaze with lights and color, and the whole city is alive with souvenir sellers and moustache guides.
There is the beautiful bay, the azure sky, the spring like warmth, the charm of antiquity and the spell of Florida—the tourist is folded up in delight. And the happy citizen of St. Augustine is busy selling his sacred history and his incomparable climate at so much per day.

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EASY MONEY THAT GOES REGGING

Yankees Break Their Necks to Sell in Crowded Europe While South America Is Screaming for the Wares—Vast Resources.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Thomas C. Dawson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, who has just returned to Washington from his South American post to discuss some state matters with Secretary Root, says any enterprising American may find a number of money making opportunities down there. Mr. Dawson, who is a native of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is an unusually close and careful observer.
"The natural resources of the country are enormous," said Mr. Dawson, "but their development has been retarded by the lack of capital and means of transportation. If Americans get to Colombia first they will reap a rich harvest, but they must be ready to go. Foreign promoters are apt to get into the country before them, in which event our countrymen will have missed a golden opportunity."
"It will give you some idea of the country to know that over 30,000 square miles of land near Bogota, all of which is as rich as the best Iowa soil, is going utterly to waste. In addition to this there are 100,000 square miles of range that is practically unused."

Yankees' Ideas All Wrong.
Minister Dawson emphasizes the views of other members of the diplomatic corps who are stationed in South American cities relative to the business opportunities that are to be found down there. These men constantly observe the fact that an American ship is seldom seen in South American waters, whereas the flags of other nations are always flying from masted heads in the various harbors.
Not only do American merchants appear to be indifferent to the commercial opportunities of South America, but the average American citizen has little or no conception of what that continent really is. In the popular imagination Central and South America constitute vast torrid regions, sparsely populated by inferior and belittled peoples, whose chief occupation is fighting among themselves. North Americans generally can not realize that their cousins to the south are of intellectual and commercial importance, or that their universities and professional schools are turning out scholars and scientists who are as far advanced as those of the United States and Europe.

What Argentina Is Doing.
Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina, is a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants. Its foreign trade has risen in 10 years from \$125,000,000 to \$528,000,000. As a hint of what may be expected in other directions, Argentina corn is already largely displaced that of the United States in the German market. Three hundred million tons of oats are shipped annually from Argentina to other countries. Among the leading industries are included factories for the manufacture of textiles, shirts, ties, clothing, shoes, hats, umbrellas, furniture, paper, matches, grain blenders. Two hundred tanneries make good use of the hides that are obtained from the immense cattle business.

Not One American Ship.
As an evidence of what American merchants are not doing in South America it may be stated that out of 2194 ships which anchored in the harbor of Buenos Ayres last year, not one, outside of our battleships, was registered from the United States. This is a country with all the harbors of the republic, as not one ship of more than 8000 that entered the four principal harbors carried the stars and stripes. Here is a country doing an annual export business of \$528,000,000 a year, receiving over 10,000 ships at her five principal harbors, and not one of them in the year quoted, so far as the records show, was from the United States.

Where Merchants Are Foolish.
"Today the merchants of the United States are sending scores of commercial travelers to the markets of Europe, and the English and French, and the American traveler, and where, if they are successful in placing their goods, they do not begin to consider the prices that prevail in the Latin-American republics. In Colombia there is a large and increasing demand for foreign commodities and luxuries, but it is very seldom that one can find these things in the public market places. If any one seeks toilet articles, or canned goods, for instance, he will be unable to find any except those of German or English manufacture. Mr. Dawson says that if an American came to Colombia representing almost any of our American manufacturers he would find a ready sale for his wares. Moreover, if the job is once broken American merchants will have the advantage over their European competitors. It is a glorious opportunity to increase American trade, but it will require personal and direct representation to get it."

Character of the Bogotanos.
General Rafael X. Reyes, president of the Colombian republic, is described as a wide-awake, enterprising ruler. He speaks perfect English, and has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of world affairs. The population of Bogota is about 300,000, ranging in type from the descendants of pure blooded Spaniards to the full blooded Indian. Bogota is beautifully located, 8000 feet above the sea level, inhabited by a refined, polite and educated people. Several languages are spoken fluently by many of the citizens, and the arts and sciences are liberally patronized. The city boasts of three beautifully appointed clubs—the Polo, Hockey and Gun clubs.
Thirty miles from Bogota by rail are the Zipakura salt mines, which are celebrated the world over. About seven miles from the railroad station the traveler notes a cone shaped hill, resembling a solid mass of salt rock. The product of the mine contains 20 per cent pure salt. The mine produces 22,000 tons of salt annually, and brings the government a revenue of \$85,000.

SAYS MAN SHE SLEW WAS HER TEMPTER
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Amore woman charged with the murder of Michael Martello, was called for trial in the criminal court today. The alleged murder occurred early in August last and attracted much attention at the time. Martello, a boss painter and married, was shot down in the Amore home in Drift street, death ensuing in a few minutes. At first Mrs. Amore's husband, who has since disappeared, was suspected by the police of the murder, but the criminal was questioned by the police the wife appeared and confessed that it was she who had committed the deed. According to the woman's confession she has long been annoyed by the attentions Martello forced upon her. Finally, goaded to desperation and fearful of her own life, she decided to wreak swift vengeance on the man, who, she alleges, had tried to force her to forsake honor and family to flee with him.

UNCLE JOE CARES NOT FOR BIG TREES
(United Press Special Wire.)
Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Englishlight of California is considering the advisability of calling to his aid Senator Flint in an endeavor to persuade Speaker Cannon to call up the Calaveras big tree measure, which has passed the senate and awaits action by the house.
Cannon was interviewed by Englishlight, but maintained his usual attitude toward forest legislation, and the Californian received little encouragement. There is apparently no reason why the bill should not pass, except Uncle Joe.

St. Peterburg, Jan. 8.—By the car's orders the entire Grand Duke Alexis, who died intestate, is to be divided between his surviving brothers, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Paul. The value of the private estate is over \$20,000,000.
Headaches and Neuralgia From Colic. LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide laxative and grip remedy removed cause. Call for full name book for literature E. W. Groves, Metzger Bros. your eyes for \$1.
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Arrangements have been completed whereby investors of Portland and the northwest will be offered a most favorable opportunity to share in the profits of a mining enterprise of exceptional merit, the first definite announcement of which will appear in this newspaper on next Saturday.

This is the NANCY DONALDSON property at Goldfield, Nevada, comprising about 75 acres of exceedingly promising mineral ground. The property has produced from the surface some of the richest ore ever mined in Goldfield and at the present time is practically undeveloped. A limited amount of the treasury stock will be offered for public subscription, the proceeds to be used for sinking a deep shaft to thoroughly explore and develop the property.

Regarding the NANCY DONALDSON, the Goldfield Review says:
"Had some prospector stumbled upon the Nancy Donaldson group before Goldfield was discovered, the history of this neck of the woods might have been written in another order, for it is certain that no richer ore was ever taken out of a southern Nevada mine than that which was taken out of the Nancy Donaldson before the first fifty feet was passed."

NANCY DONALDSON stock is recommended to those who are careful in selecting their investments and the offer which will appear in next Saturday's issue of the Oregon Journal will appeal to those of large means as well as to those of more limited capital.

Callers at the office will be given advance information regarding the value of the property and the terms governing the investment.

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IRRIGATION FOR 74,000 ACRES

Crook County Land Will Be Reclaimed by the Deschutes Company.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salmon, O., Jan. 8.—Seventy-four thousand acres of arid land in Crook county will be reclaimed, according to a contract which the state land board yesterday signed up with the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company.
It is to have a lien upon the land for the estimated cost of reclamation fixed at \$60 per acre for irrigable land and \$25.50 per acre for non-irrigable land.
The company already has contracts for the reclamation of two tracts, one consisting of 84,000 acres, the Pilot Butte segregation, and the other consisting of 55,000 acres, the Oregon Irrigation company segregation.
This land is in the vicinity of Bend, Crook county. The tract covered by the contract signed yesterday lies south and east of the tracts covered by the earlier contracts and reaches from the Deschutes river nearly to Prineville.
Water for the irrigation will be taken from Deschutes river. The plans call for the construction of a storage reservoir, the details of which are yet to be definitely decided upon.
The cost of irrigable and non-irrigable land is not definitely known, but it is estimated that the total lien of the company will be in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000. The company is to receive 50 cents per acre per year from settlers as a maintenance charge until 1917, when the system is to be turned over to the settlers' organization committee, unincumbered and in good condition. The contract requires that the most important portions of the flume shall be made of concrete and steel.
The contract gives the irrigation company the right to use the water powers available in the canal system for a period of 25 years, in consideration of which the company is to maintain the canal during that period. The land will be sold to settlers by the state, the purchasers paying off the company's lien, this being the consideration.

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