

Mr. Coaker Describes His Trip to Canada and United States

Brings His Interesting Notes to a Close with a Graphic Description of New York as it is To-day.---Tells of His Visit to Many Old Historic Places in Boston, and Predicts for That City a Bright Future.---Expresses the Hope That His Notes of His Tour will Prove Interesting to the Readers of "The Mail and Advocate."

(Continued from yesterday)

CHANGES INTRODUCED WITH ENGLISH RULE

For many years afterwards, nevertheless, Dutch manners and customs lingered, albeit many radical changes were introduced with the permanent establishment of English rule. In appearance, too, New York soon became greatly altered, especially after the tearing down of the Wall Street palisades, in 1699, and the opening of new streets east of Broadway, as high as Maiden Lane—so named because in the first days a brook ran through it, in which the girls of New Amsterdam washed clothes. From Broadway to the North River, in the Fulton to Warren Street section with which this sketch is chiefly concerned, conditions remained much as before until the eighteenth century was fairly well advanced, although in the meantime an event had occurred that was to have important consequences, both to the Fulton-Warren Street section and to the city in general.

HISTORY OF TRINITY CHURCH

This was the transfer of ownership of the old Company's Farm to the corporation of Trinity Church, which came into being in 1696 as the result of a law that the governor of the province interpreted to mean the establishment of the Church of England as the dominant church in New York. Up to then the Farm had retained its original status as a State reservation, although it had changed its name three times, being known as the Duke's Farm after the Conquest of 1664, as the King's Farm upon the accession of the Duke of York to the English throne, and as the Queen's Farm when Anne became Queen of England. Also, in 1671, it had been more than doubled by the purchase of a large farm adjoining it on the north. All this property was conferred on Trinity, first by a seven years' lease, and afterwards, in 1705, by a grant of outright ownership. Thus was laid the foundation for the immense wealth of the Trinity Church of to-day, which is computed at \$150,000,000.

Long years were to pass, though, before the Church Farm, as it was now known, brought in any considerable revenue. About 1720 the southern part of it was laid out in lots, a line of handsome trees was set on Broadway, and in the more northerly portion farming operations were continued by various tenants who paid but a few pounds' annual rental. After 1732, on the other hand, some impetus was given to its development for business and residential purposes by the establishment of a rope-walk, and still more by the transformation of the Fields from a pasturing ground to the principal resort of the people of New York for public meetings and celebrations.

OLD RECREATION GROUNDS

In 1732, three enterprising citizens leased the ground, enclosed it for a park and bowling-green, and thus obliged the general populace to look elsewhere for a place for their more rough-and-ready ways of recreation.

Their choice fell, as was said, on the Fields, lying triangular-shaped

between Broadway, Chambers Street, and the old Boston Post-Road, which branched off from Broadway, at the juncture of the present Park Row. Here, henceforth, the King's Birthday, Guy Fawkes' Day, May Day and other holidays were observed with robust festivity; the merry-makers finding further opportunity for amusement in the taverns and "gardens" that as a matter of course were soon afterwards established in the neighborhood.

FEW THEN THOUGHT OF NEW YORK OF TO-DAY

Not least among these latter recreation-places was one opened on the Church Farm. It was kept by a certain Adam Vandenberg, who seems to have been one of the most energetic and successful amusement-promoters of his day.

Not in his boldest imagings could he have dreamed of the New York of to-day, the perpetual roar of traffic, the Titan citadels of business, the myriads of men and women who daily hurry past the spot where Richard Brickell postured and the slack-rope dancer danced.

SONS OF LIBERTY SETS UP HISTORIC POLE

And, in fact, not a few of the most momentous happenings in the life of Revolutionary New York took place across the road from Adam Vandenberg's inn and garden. It was there, on the Fields—or Commons, as they now were known—where the people had so long been accustomed to gather in holiday assembly, that they met in angry conclave to voice their wrath at the passing of the Stamp Act. It was there, a few months later, that they once more met to rejoice over its repeal. There, again, on June 4, 1766, the Sons of Liberty set up their historic pole with the inscription, "The King, Pitt, and Liberty!"—the first of the liberty-poles that served so well as symbols of the rising spirit of ardent and determined resistance to oppression.

Many were the armed conflicts that took place on the Commons over these same liberty-poles. Cut down by British troops, they were soon replaced by the "rebellious" citizens. More than once attempts at their destruction were frustrated by watchful guards. Not until ten years had passed, and, in September, 1776, the British troops had taken full possession of New York, did the last of the liberty-poles crash to the ground.

CITY FIRE SWEEPED IN 1776

Temporarily, it goes without saying, the sad, grim war that followed put a check to the growth of New York. The city had, for that matter, already received a severe blow in the great fire of 1776, when nearly five hundred buildings, from Whitehall to Barclay Street, were destroyed. These included Trinity Church and most of the houses on the lower part of the Church Farm, although St. Paul's (built in 1765) and King's College (on Park Place) were saved. So, if it were still standing at that time, was Adam Vandenberg's house, for the old records expressly state that from St. Paul's the fire "inclined towards the North River (the wind having changed to southeast) until it ran out at the water edge a little be-

hind 792 feet from the street. It contains 80,000 electric lights. Its basement extends 37 feet below the street line. Its foundation start 115 feet below the street level and rests on bed rock. The building cost \$50,000,000.

This will enable our readers who have not seen New York to realize what sort of a place, New York City is.

Then there is old Boston with its reminders of days gone by.

WALKS AISLE OF HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE

I visited the old South Meeting House building; that I often read of in boyhood days. I often lingered over the words of Whittier, contained in that blood stirring poem, where he says:—
"So long as Boston shall Boston be,
And her bay—tides rise and fall,
Shall freedom stand in old South Church
And plead for the rights of all."
How delightful I was to walk the aisle of that historic old Meeting House—the old South Church. As I stood where Adams, Otis Warren and other Britishers stood 145 years ago asserting the rights of Colonials under the British Constitution, I thought of the conduct of British statesmen who by their silly ideas of taxation compelled those splendid men to revolt against the Mother Country. Their sons still call England the Old Country—the Old Home Country. In 1775 it was used as a riding

1812 SEE SOME CHANGES IN CITY

Nine years this new City Hall was in the building, and when completed, in 1812, the citizens, in the words of a guidebook of the period, proudly regarded it as "the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps, of its size, in the world." Built mostly of native white marble, it remains the civic capital of to-day, justly admired for its stately symmetry, and venerated for its historic associations. All around it, too, there soon arose buildings of a better type than the neighborhood had previously known. Substantial hotels began to replace the rude inns and taverns, while the low, straggling farmhouses of earlier epochs gave way to splendid residences.

But now, fast on the heels of time came business; first to serve fashion, then to drive it out. New York, in a word, had really begun to grow—leaping in the fifty years after the Revolution from a population of but 20,000 to more than 200,000 inhabitants. The city now contains over 5,000,000 persons and the annual increase of New York exceed 250,000.

AS SEEN TO-DAY FROM WOOLWORTH TOWER

The view from the top of the Woolworth Tower is without question the most remarkable, if not the most wonderful, in the world. The scenic and color effects with the sun shining on the multi-colored buildings surrounding it and on the water and land for thirty-five or forty miles in all directions make a picture impossible of adequate description.

Looking down from the top of the Woolworth building, as Mr. Coaker in company with Mr. Hickman did a few days ago, on the thousands of great structures, the wonderful bridges that span the East River, the beautiful parks, the great steamers berthed at the piers along the rivers, one realizes the grandeur and vastness of the metropolis. The serried peaks made by the giant buildings, towers, church steeples, all seem to contend with each other for the distinction of "highest and greatest." But above them all rises the Woolworth Building, calm and unassailable; covering 40 acres, 60 stories high, the top

school by the King's troops. In 1876 this old church was sold at auction for \$1,350, to be removed in 60 days. Citizens who loved the historic spot and building made a public appeal for funds to purchase site and building. The site was then valued at \$400,000. The money was raised and the property was transferred to a Trust Board, and the old South Building House was saved. It contains many valuable relics of old time days.

Another historic spot is the old Town Hall, which was used as the City Hall in the days when Boston was a portion of the British Crown.

Another historic spot is the Faneuil Hall, which is now equal to a museum. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes hang side by side in this grand reminder of olden days.

ANOTHER HISTORIC SPOT IN BOSTON

How British, Boston still is. How they love the Old Home Land. Some of the descendants of the grand old Puritan families are yet lovers of Old England. Those descendants of the old families are splendid men and have become very wealthy, but they live modestly and give liberally of their great wealth to beautify Boston, found hospitals, improve parks, and erect public buildings.

BOSTON A CITY OF MONUMENTS
Boston is a city of monuments. They meet ones eye everywhere.

The old part of the city is indeed an indication of the struggling days of 150 years ago. Boston within a few years will embody several of the adjoining smaller cities. It is now difficult to draw the line as to where Boston ends. Within ten years it would not surprise me to find Greater Boston a city of 4,000,000 inhabitants; but I must end those notes somewhere, and the sooner the better, for if I keep on recording my impressions and observations of this visit to Canada and America I will keep The Mail and Advocate busy for weeks.

I trust my notes will prove of some interest to the readers of The Mail and Advocate and members of the F.P.U., who always expect me to publish notes of my visits—whether local or foreign. This rule I hope always to observe, and is my only apology for writing so freely of this visit.

(THE END)

Plan to Follow Bryan Should He Fight Defence

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—William Jennings Bryan's contemplated tour of the country against the national defense movement will be bitterly opposed by the Conference Committee on national preparedness. A group of speakers was named at a meeting today who will be ready at a moment's notice to follow in the wake of Bryan.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

J.J. St. John

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL, Likely to go high.

We can save you —To arrive—

FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD

Very Croiced Ribbed PORK.

Small HOCKS. Choicest SPARE RIBS.

Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.

Everybody is talking of our ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb as good as most 60c.

Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.

J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

THE BRIDGEPORT

Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR
Full Particulars and Specifications
FROM THE
Sole Agents,
JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.