

**THE FIRST USE OF COFFEE IN EUROPE.**

The first authentic mention made of coffee or its use by a European is probably that of Rauwolf, a German physician and traveller, upon his return from an extended tour through Syria, in 1573, the first scientific account of the plant being that given by Alpinus, an Italian naturalist, in his "Medicina Egyptiorum," published in Venice, in 1591. Its use as a beverage is first referred to by two English travellers—Bidulph and Finch—the former, in writing of it in 1603, stating "that the Turks have for their most common drink coffee—a blackish drink made from a kind of pulse-like pease and called by them 'Coava.'" In 1607, Finch relates that "the people of the island Socotra have for their best entertainment a China dish called 'Cobo,' a black, bitterish drink made of a berry very like a bay-berry, brought from Moka, and supped off hot." Pietro Valla, a Venetian, in a letter written from Constantinople, in 1605, states that upon his return to Venice "he would bring back with him some coffee, which, he believed, was a thing heretofore unknown in his country," and which he subsequently did. It is also referred to, in 1621, by Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," as follows:—"The Turks have a drink called coffee, so named from a berry, black as soot and as bitter, which they sip up hot, because they find by experience that that kind of drink, so used, helpeth digestion and promoteth alacrity." Coffee in a liquid state is said to have been sold in Rome as early as 1625. Some of the prepared beans of coffee were first carried from Turkey to France by De la Haye as early as 1644:—"Not only coffee, but also the proper apparatus for preparing it." In 1657 a small quantity was brought to Paris by Thevenot, its use, however, being confined solely to his own immediate family and a few friends. Up to this period, and for many years after, it had never been seen and scarcely ever heard of by the public at large in that country. In 1660 "several bales of coffee" were shipped from Alexandria to Marseillaise, and in 1671 the first coffee-house was opened in the latter city near the exchange, "where the merchants met to smoke, talk business, and divert themselves with play." It was not until the year 1668 that coffee-drinking became popular in France, though infrequent travellers had brought with them from the East a few pounds of the then curious berry. In that year Solihman Aga was sent as ambassador from Mahomet IV., where he soon became a "lion," through the splendid and unique entertainments at which he figured as a host. On bended knees the blackslaves of the ambassador, arrayed in the most gorgeous Oriental costumes, presented the choicest Moka, in stony cups of egg-shell porcelain, hoc, strong, and fragrant, poured out on saucers of gold and silver, placed on embroidered silk napkins fringed with gold bullion, to the grand dames who fluttered their fans with many grimaces, and bent their piquant faces—berouged, bepowdered and bepatched—over the new and steaming beverage. Such was the half-barbaric occasion by which coffee first became generally known to that nation, which is now so largely dependent upon the "brown berry of Arabia." The Parisians immediately became quite enthusiastic over it, the aristocracy adopting it as the fashionable beverage, it being recorded that the daughters of Louis XIV. had coffee imported expressly for the use of the Royal household, at a cost of £5000 yearly.—(The "Grocers' Monthly.")

**A BLOW TO TECTOTALLERS.**

Port Sunlight, on the Mersey, one of the "Garden cities" which served as a model in the speeches delivered off anti-liquor platforms, has surprised the tectotallers by voting for the establishment of a trust public-house in the village. At the meeting of the National Association of Official Temperance Advocates, which was held at Port Sunlight since the vote in question was taken, one of their number, Mr W. E. Moss, of Blackburn, made a special point of investigating the facts connected with this change, and he reports them as follows:—"There is already a refreshment house in the village, called the Bridge Inn, at present without a license to sell intoxicating drink. It is this inn which it is now proposed to convert into a trust public-house. From the Rev. Gamble Walker, who conducts the religious mission there, Mr Moss learned that the present tenancy of the Bridge Inn ceased in September. The Public-house Trust Company which had been formed in Liverpool, waited upon Mr W. H. Lever, whose firm has created the village, with a view to taking over the house for the sale of strong drink. Mr Lever's attitude was this:—"If the people wanted a licensed house, they must have it, but he would not give his consent unless a majority of three-fourths of the householders were in favour of it. A meeting was called, and a deputation from the Trust Company explained the scheme. A poll followed a few days later, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—Number of householders, 627; actual voters, 599; for the license, 472; against the license, 120; spoiled papers, 7; majority for license, 352. Mr Moss sum up his observations in these words:—"The people in Port Sunlight have

gardens, open spaces, breathing room, educational advantages, good employers; but they ask for strong drink. The moral is plain. Band of Hope work must become more educational."—"Scotsman.")

**HOTEL BURNED DOWN.**

The fine new building, known as the Hotel Commonwealth, the obtaining a license for which occasioned much litigation, was completely destroyed by fire about one o'clock last Thursday morning. So far as can be ascertained the fire started in a linen closet, and was first discovered by one of the boarders. Mrs O'Driscoll, the wife of the licensee, after escaping, returned to recover some clothing, and her escape for the second time was nearly cut off, and her husband sustained burns while searching for his wife. The cash register, containing £70, was saved, but very little else. The building was insured in the Sun Office for £2000, but there were no insurances on the furniture, which was all new, or the stock. Mr O'Driscoll will be a heavy loser. There is no clue to the origin of the fire.

**ANOTHER HOTEL BURGLARY.**

Many writers have from time to time endeavoured to show that criminals of the burglar and thieving fraternity have, bad as they are, some redeeming traits in their characters, notably one which prevents them from thieving from persons who can ill afford loss of any kind. Another, that the cracksman, or burglar is too dignified in his own particular profession to descend to any act which might be designated as a mean, petty theft. If there is anything in such contentions, that we must conclude that the thief, or thieves, who entered the Arch Hill Hotel one night last week and stole from Mrs Dempsey some £16 in cash, some Jubilee sovereigns, and a gold watch must belong to a specially mean class. As is well known to the Trade, Mrs Dempsey was not so very long ago left a widow with young children, and can ill afford the loss occasioned by such a mean, despicable theft, and I am sure that when I say that she has the sympathy of all who know her, I am only voicing their feelings.

**CABBAGE FOR BEER.**

The London "L.V. Gazette" recently reports a rather novel case in connection with the opening of licensed premises during prohibited hours is reported from Maidstone. It appears that on Saturday, August 30, the landlady informed an old customer, who had an allotment garden near by, that her greengrocer had not called that day, whereupon he offered to bring her some vegetables on the following Sunday morning. He did so, but as he tapped at the door of the tavern he was "spotted" by an officer in blue, who followed him in and found him drinking a glass of beer. A summons followed, and the defence was that the beer was a gift, that no money passed, and that there was nothing in the nature of a transaction. The man who brought the onions, beans, and cabbage, however, spoilt this defence by admitting that the landlady had promised him a pint of beer. "Then you gave her a cabbage and she gave you the beer, is that it?" asked the Magistrate. "Yes, sir," was the reply. A fine of 20s and 13s costs was imposed, the license not to be endorsed.

**THEIVING TOURISTS.**

Referring to a new dodge that Hotel thieves have adopted, the London "L.V. Gazette" says that it is quite clear that hotel-keepers will have to keep an eye on the young bicyclists who are in the habit of putting up at wayside places from Saturday until Monday. Many hotel robberies have recently been reported, and it has been difficult to find out the delinquents, but, thanks to the barmaid of the Lord Hill Hotel, Bexley Heath, one, at least, of the number seems likely to have been discovered. The young man in question was brought up before the Dartford Magistrates last week charged with stealing jewellery belonging to the landlord of the value of £45. The accused, it appears, arrived at the hotel on Sunday as a cycling tourist, and sojourned till the Monday evening, when one of the barmaids was surprised at seeing him come out of the landlord's bedroom. Not being satisfied with his story that he had gone there at the landlord's request to obtain a postage stamp, she went downstairs with the intention of acquainting the landlord. Meanwhile the accused made his way out of one of the upper windows, and dropping from the ledge into the hotel yard, secured his bicycle and rode away at a quick pace. The alarm was at once raised, and Mr Bird, the landlord, gave chase on his cycle. The cyclist attempted to elude pursuit by concealing himself in a nursery, but he was eventually caught. On being brought before the magistrates recently, Detective Inspector Hailstone asked for a further remand, an informant had been received that prisoner was wanted for hotel robberies at Folkstone, Hastings, Middlesborough, Westcliffe-on-Sea, and London.

A certain section of our community are credited, perhaps wrongly, with adding to their daily prayers the wish that God will bless the mugs. For similar reasons to which this pious wish is attributed, we may conclude that the burglars who are now in our midst call down a blessing on the man who invented fire-escapes.

"The luck of a Chinaman" will soon be an out-of-date saying, if we can judge it by the loss of the Ventnor, and the report that the premises of Sing Kee Jang, Queen-street, were burgled one night last week and over £100 in cash taken.



**DISTRICT ORDERS.**

BY COLONEL E. H. DAVIES C.B.,  
COMMANDING AUCKLAND DISTRICT.  
Brigade Office, Auckland.  
1st November, 1902.

The Volunteer Corps of the Auckland District will Parade as specified below:—

- AUCKLAND NAVAL ARTILLERY — WEDNESDAY, 12th, at 7.30 p.m.
- PONSONBY NAVAL ARTILLERY — MONDAY, 10th, at 7.30 p.m.
- DEVONPORT SUBMARINE MINERS — THURSDAY, 20th, at 7.30 p.m.
- DEVONPORT COASTGUARD ARTILLERY — TUESDAY, 18th, at 7.30 p.m.
- "A" BATTERY ARTILLERY — THURSDAY, 20th, at 7.30 p.m.
- AUCKLAND ENGINEERS — MONDAY, 17th, at 7.30 p.m.
- No. 1 WAIKATO MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 15th, at 2.30 p.m.
- No. 2 WAIKATO MOUNTED RIFLES — THURSDAY, 13th, at 2.30 p.m.
- No. 3 WAIKATO MOUNTED RIFLES — WEDNESDAY, 5th, at 2.30 p.m.
- PIAKO MOUNTED RIFLES — THURSDAY, at 2.30 p.m.
- AUCKLAND MOUNTED RIFLES — CAMP, at 2.30 p.m.
- MARSDEN MOUNTED RIFLES — CAMP, SATURDAY, 29th, at 2.30 p.m.
- FRANKLIN MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.
- PUKEKOHE MOUNTED RIFLES — CAMP.
- WAIKUKU MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 22th, at 10 a.m.
- OTAMATEA MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 29th, at 2.30 p.m.
- MANGONUI MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 29th, at 2.30 p.m.
- OPOTIKI MOUNTED RIFLES — THURSDAY, 27th, at 2.30 p.m.
- TAURANGA MOUNTED RIFLES — THURSDAY, 27th, at 2.30 p.m.
- BAGLAN MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 29th, at 2.30 p.m.
- HOKIANGA MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.
- NORTHERN WAIROA MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 15th, at 2.30 p.m.
- WHAKATANE MOUNTED RIFLES — FRIDAY, 28th, at 2.30 p.m.
- FIRST BATTALION AUCKLAND INFANTRY — TUESDAY, 25th, at 7.30 p.m.
- AUCKLAND BEARER CORPS — MONDAY, 10th, at 7.30 p.m.
- No. 1 OHINEMURI RIFLES — FRIDAY, 14th, at 7.30 p.m.
- No. 1 THAMES RIFLES — TUESDAY, 4th, at 7.30 p.m.
- HAURAKI RIFLES — WEDNESDAY, 5th, at 7.30 p.m.
- No. 2 BATTALION A.H. INFANTRY BAND — TUESDAY, 4th, at 7.30 p.m.
- ONEHUNGA RIFLES — TUESDAY, 18th, at 7.30 p.m.
- No. 3 OHINEMURI RIFLES — MONDAY, 24th, at 7.30 p.m.
- WAIHI RIFLES — MONDAY, 24th, at 7.30 p.m.
- OOROMANDEL RIFLES — TUESDAY, 25th, at 7.30 p.m.
- HUNTLY RIFLES — THURSDAY, 13th, at 7.30 p.m.
- ROTORUA RIFLES — CAMP.
- KAWAKAWA RIFLES — CAMP, at 7.30 p.m.
- WHANGAREI RIFLES — CAMP.
- AUCKLAND CYCLE CORPS — TUESDAY, 25th, at 7.30 p.m.
- AUCKLAND GARRISON BAND — WEDNESDAY, 12th, at 7.30 p.m.
- HIKURANGI RIFLES — WEDNESDAY, 12th, at 7.30 p.m.
- RODNEY MOUNTED RIFLES — SATURDAY, 29th, at 2.30 p.m.

By order. JAMES REID, District Adjutant.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF AUCKLAND CITY.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

The receipt by me of the requisition from so large a number of Electors—over three thousand—to whom I beg to return my very sincere thanks—has given me confidence to launch out into the political arena. I therefore place myself in your hands, and beg to put before you a few of the views I would advocate.

I am a supporter of the Liberal Government and will assist to develop the measures they have placed on the statute-book; but, if elected, I claim the right of Freedom of Action, and believe that you have known me long enough to trust that I will use that in your interest.

I will strongly advocate that every facility be given to the Settler taking up land under Lease the right to acquire the Freehold.

I am of opinion that the large estates under control of Government should now be put up, and offered to the people, as no better time ever existed than the present to encourage the settlement of the country.

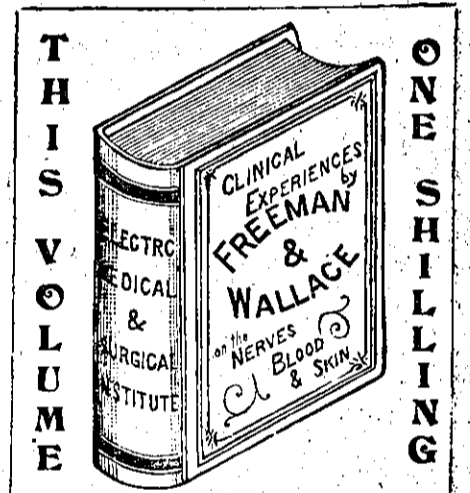
The pushing-on of the Main Trunk Line is of the utmost importance to this City, and I would do all in my power to see that the money voted will be spent. This also refers to the Northern Lines that are now in progress, all of which will receive my warmest support.

There are a number of other matters that I will touch upon when addressing you on the public platform, dates of which will be duly announced.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED KIDD.

**A STARTLING OPPORTUNITY.**



The Specialists of the FREEMAN AND WALLACE Electro-Medical and Surgical Institute, Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets, Sydney, who are well known to the people of Australasia, offer this magnificent volume. It contains 550 pages of Medical Literature, 150 full and half page Medical plates, showing sections of the human body.

The Work contains over 30 Chapters upon Diseases of the Vital Functions: Insomnia, Plague, Sunstroke, Apoplexy, Sciatica, Snakebite and Cure, Restoring Apparently Drowned, Invalids and Treatment, Abscess, Consumption, Burns, Tumors, Gunshot Wounds, Fractures, Fevers, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Hysteria. The Work treats upon all Diseases. It is invaluable to country people where Medical men are few. A Chapter on Electricity explains the value of the Electro-Medical treatment practised by the Specialists, and by which they are creating many wonderful cures.

NOTE.—A useful medical work in a house is often a housewife's best friend. The doctor is not always handy, and it is then a medical volume shows its usefulness. This work will instruct you how to treat invalids and people apparently drowned, while it also contains a list of 50 valuable prescriptions and a vocabulary of 1000 medical terms.

**SEND ONE SHILLING IN STAMPS**

to the Specialists, and you will receive by return mail this magnificent Medical Volume. There is no further charge. No home should be without a copy.

Anyone desirous of consulting the Specialists may do so free of charge. All letters are punctually and privately attended to, and patients are treated effectively in their own homes. Medicines are forwarded and packed carefully from observation.

Nine Diplomas and Certificates of Registration and Qualification by the Medical Boards of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, England, and America, of the Physician-in-Chief of the Institute, Dr. WALLACE, open for public inspection. Late Homoeopathic Hospital, Melbourne, and British Imperial Army Medical Staff.

Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., Physician to the late Queen, says of the Physician-in-Chief:—"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. Wallace in regard to his professional qualifications."

**EXPENDITURE OF INSTITUTE.**

Since the inception of the Freeman and Wallace Institute over £100,000 has been spent in making it the most Scientific and Complete Medical Institute in the Australasian Medical World. It is the only Institute of its kind which stands behind a guarantee bond of £1000 to fulfil all medical contracts undertaken. Its annual publications, extending back ten years, total the enormous number of over 1,500,000 medical volumes. These have been absorbed principally in Australasia and adjoining States.

All orders for this grand work to be addressed to **The FREEMAN & WALLACE**, ELECTRO-MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Cor. Elizabeth & Bathurst Streets—SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. [Please mention this paper when writing.]

