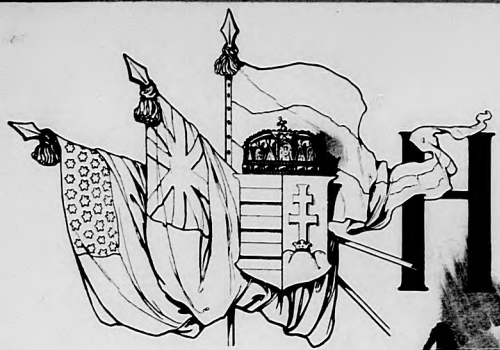


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HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday December 1, 1903.
An Illustrated fortnightly Newspaper for Society.

IRÁNYMUTATÓ KÖNYVTÁRA
Hírlap-Könyvtár
Művelődési
1904. é. 45. SZ.



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HUNGARY.

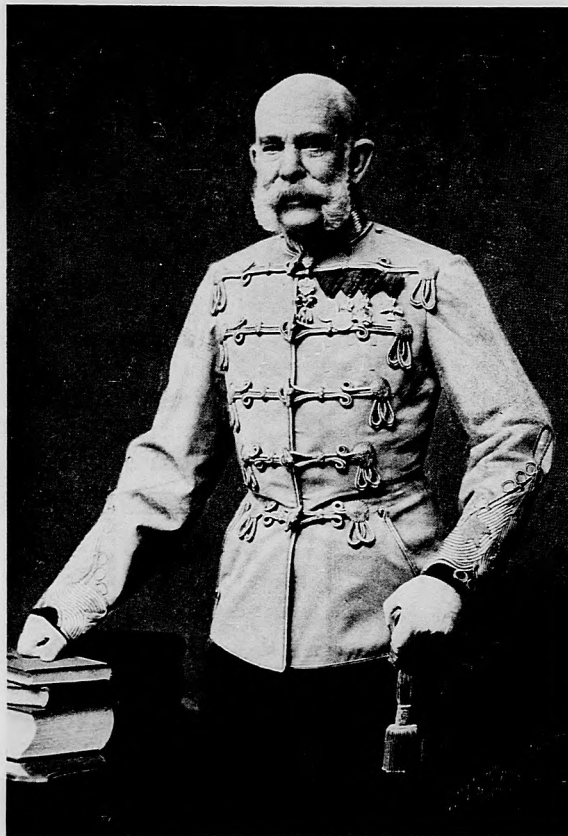
Motto : Every man must do his duty to his country . . .

THE object and mission we have in view is to thoroughly place Hungary before the British and American public by giving them a clear and true picture of all matters concerning this country.

The name Hungary is but seldom heard of abroad, only Austria-Hungary, not even Austria and Hungary is mentioned. — This leads people who do not know this country to believe that Hungary is purely and simply a province of Austria; yet in reality, Hungary is not only a distinct Kingdom, but it has in every sense a distinct and separate existence.

In fully describing Hungary we should have to enter into long historical details. But at present we shall only state the main facts at issue.

It is upwards of a thousand years since the Hungarians first occupied this country under the famous chief and leader Árpád. From that time to this, many never to be forgotten episodes have happened which we will describe later on. But one historical fact is worthy of mention, which closely concerns us all and that is, that: during the Roman period Hungary gained fame in the presence of the whole world, for her sword has not rested for hundreds of years past in defence of her country; and on account



HIS MAJESTY FRANCIS JOSEPH KING OF HUNGARY.

of her everlasting courage and bravery in keeping constant guard against Turkish invasion into Europe she justly deserves to be called the Champions of Christianity. After the great Hungarian Revolution in 1848—49 and the compromise between Austria and Hungary in 1867, which established the full rights of Hungary, through that great Hungarian patriot Francis Deák, to whose skill and efforts the reconciliation between sovereign and people and the two sister countries is mainly due, he said in one of his speeches in the Diet of Pozsony-as described in the book «Hungary and its People»: «There is in the heart of every man a pure and ardent feeling which binds him closely to his Fatherland, and I hold him to be no brave man, no true Magyar, to whom this poor suffering country is not dearer than the most brilliant empire in Europe». The great patriot and Statesman now dreams his eternal dream and the homage paid to his remains by the King and his subjects, and the great reverence in which his memory is kept by all classes of people in the vast dominions of our noble King Francis Joseph, show that not only the Hungarians, but also the Austrians know how to appreciate the true sense of this speech.

In that same

cc'd.

Publisher E. GOLONYA,

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year 1867 the constitutional rights of this country were established, the Emperor of Austria having been crowned as King of Hungary.

Hungary with its dependent States, has an area of about 154,342 square miles, which is much larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of nearly 20 millions. The country is divided into 78 counties with 482 districts. Hungarian (Magyar) is the official language, there are besides 12 other Nationalities, each partly speaking their own language; but this is rapidly diminishing in consequence of the State Board Schools, and the younger generation thus all speak the Hungarian language.

Budapest (not Buda-Pesth) the Capital has nearly one million inhabitants and in addition there are 42 Cities each counting more than 20,000 inhabitants. Fiume the only Hungarian sea-port Town has 30,640 inhabitants and Croatia and Slavonia 2½ millions. Croatia and Slavonia are annexed to the Crown of Hungary, but both countries have an Autonomy for home affairs, law and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the Banus Count

Theodore Pejacsevich, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister; all other matters are in common. Hungary has an independent Parliament of its own, consisting of 452 members, elected for 5 years; Croatia and Slavonia send 42 members, but they are not entitled to vote on matters connected with Hungarian laws, education, and home affairs. The Upper house has 320 members consisting of wealthy Magnates, Gentlemen who contribute more than £ 300 to the land tax.

The Hungarian Government consists of the following ministers:

Minister of Home affairs and Premier Count Stephen Tisza.

Finance Minister, László Lukács.

Defence Minister, Alexander Nyiry.

Justice Minister, Alexander Plósz.

Instruction and Religion Minister, Albert Berzeviczy.

Agriculture Minister, Béla Tallián.

Commerce Minister, Charles Hieronymi.

Croatian Minister, Ervin Cheh.



☆☆☆☆ TWIN SOULS ☆☆☆☆ ☆☆☆☆

By Mrs ALEXANDRE de LÓNYAY.

IT WAS already growing dark; the tea hummed gaily in the *samovar*, and a great fire sparkled in the open hearth. A group of ladies and gentlemen was gathered around Madame Ada Okolicsányi the mistress of the house discussing the subject of reincarnation.

Madame Ada Okolicsányi, the handsomest of them all, lay nonchalantly back in her easy-chair. She was dressed in a beautiful soft white material, and had large dreamy nut-brown eyes. In her dark hair some freshly gathered lilies-of-the-valley nestled timidly.

— Well, who will tell us a story to convince us all? asked Countess Rolla, holding her tiny *nez-retroussé* still higher in the air, than was its wont.

— I don't believe in reincarnation, — said a poet with a Christ-like face.

— It is impossible that one should never — not even once during a lifetime — remember one's pre-existence — that far-away past.

— Why not? — ventured a fashionable critic. If one knew to what end one was born again, life would cease to be a trial. There would be absolutely no sense in the second life, and it would be nearly impossible to fail.

— There you are wrong! interrupted the low, weak voice of Adam Doroszlay. Till now he had remained silent in his corner, and only listened to the various opinions of the company. — You are wrong he repeated. — Just the fact that one *remembers*, that in one's heart of hearts there always exists a longing for all that was sweet and delicious in one's former existence — just that makes men miserable.

— What a curious idea! said one of the ladies. Ada Okolicsányi laughed hysterically.

— Are you one of those who remember? asked she sarcastically.

He looked at her; he gazed into the fathomless depths of her dreamy eyes, and let his glance rest for a moment on the beauty of her rich chestnut hair.

— Yes, — he answered, after a pause. — I had an experience which I shall never forget.

— *Il a de l'aplomb!* cried the little countess, shrugging her shoulders. — He sits in his corner all the afternoon like an old grumbling bear, and now he ridicules us. But mind sir — she added, turning to him with a bright smile, — if you wish to be forgiven for your reprehensible conduct, it shall only be on one condition; you must tell us that interesting experience.

*The Story is told at Budapest in the Present Day.

Adam Doroszlay moved back into the shadow somewhat frightened.

— This is pure cruelty, said he, hesitating. — We have heard so many thrilling tales on this subject to-day that more would surely prove a failure.

— Ah, you only want to get out of it! But that won't do. We have suffered enough before now because of your heartless cynicism; now it is our turn to make *you* suffer. Ada, dear —

the *kris* from Malay, and the Scotch claymores that had been brought home by Ada's husband from his various travels abroad.

A thousand years ago — began Adam Doroszlay — everything was different from what it is now-a-days. The roads had not been superseded by the railways, and the air was not dirty from the breathing of flying giants. Thus it happened that I, a knight, found myself one day sit-

The construction began in 1840



It is now perfectly completed

ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA.

THIS REPRESENTS THE MONUMENTAL CATHEDRAL, WHICH AS REGARDS ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CHURCH HUNGARY POSSESSES.

continued she, turning to the lady of the house, — do make him tell us that story!

— Please begin it! said Ada, but her voice sounded cold and hard.

— *Must* it be? he asked playfully. — Well be it so, then. *Infandum regina, jubes renovare dolorem*. Only I warn you, Countess Rolla, that my story will be anything but interesting.

He left the place where he had been sitting, and leaned with his back against the mantelpiece.

The flames threw small, flickering lights upon the foreign weapons hanging about upon the walls: the *netzkes* of ivory, the *samurai* swords,

ting upon the back of a dark chestnut mare, at the entrance of a white marble castle, the many towers of which reached above the top of the gigantic cryptomerias.

The great portcullis was fastened; the draw-bridge, which had to be let down from the inside, was drawn up, and the two marble lions near the gate seemed to have been petrified just in the act of springing.

People of those days very seldom went to pay each other a visit, and I could give no other sign of my arrival, so I tuned my harp and began to play and sing. The notes of my song went

flying to the pointed towers like so many white doves; and as if by some magic the iron gate rose and the draw bridge at the entrance, studded with silver nails, fell down before me.

I passed through three or four courtyards: in each of them a fountain was throwing its silvery stream into the air; then I turned to the left and came in view of a large staircase. I released the bridle of my horse and raised the visor of my helmet. And this was what I saw:

On the floor in the centre of the large open hall, a beautiful queen was sitting amidst her ladies-in-waiting. She had a dress of a soft, pure, clinging material that looked dazzlingly white in the sunshine, and in her dark, silky hair a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley was nestling.

Upon each side of the staircase young cavaliers and knights thronged. Their dresses were bright with sparkling stones and mine was dusty from the long journey.

Two servants brought a velvet cushion, and placed it at the feet of the queen. I knelt down upon it, and gave her the message with which I had been sent to her.

She was very kind to me. She took my hand in her tiny ones, and bade me rise from my kneeling position. She had a sweet bewitching voice, which went through me like music. But I kept my eyes bent on the ground, for I feared that her great beauty, which had already taken away all my courage, would take all my sense away too.

The heralds at that moment blew their trumpets, and the queen motioned me to her side. She desired me to take part in and to be her companion at the great dinner.

We went into another large hall that was quite open on one side overlooking the mighty sea. In the middle of it there stood a table which was nearly breaking down under the weight of rich silver: vases, bowls, goblets and dishes, all of the most beautiful and gorgeous designs. Upon one of the latter — as was the fashion in those days — was placed the head of an ox wreathed with laurel. Near each dish stood chalices of artistic design for the golden juice of grapes.

The queen broke off a piece of white, delicate bread, gave it to me, and handed some afterwards to the others. Her hand trembled as she held the gigantic goblet, which was filled with a sparkling ruby-coloured wine, to her lips. She only drank one draught of it, then gave it to me. A sweet surprise came upon me. I sought the spot which her mouth had touched. I pressed my hungry lips to it, and drank its whole contents at one draught; and I became quite intoxicated.

(To be continued.)

Facilities granted by the Government for industrial undertakings.

HUNGARY EXCELS in its Agriculture; all the great plains produce vast quantities of grain. In many parts wheat grows upon land that is seldom or never manured. We often hear from American visitors that there is no country furnishing such a parallel to Hungary as America in the present day. The points in which it resembles America, are those which are common to all countries in a certain stage of industrial development, where immense quantities of agricultural produce are raised for exportation, where, in proportion to the low price of that produce, agricultural labour is highly remunerated, where population is scanty and land cheap. The acreage of actual virgin soil in Hungary diminishes rapidly every year, although what is cultivated is still capable of higher cultivation, yet the country affords a profitable field for the importation both of capital and labour.

Hungary does not resemble America as a whole, but rather some small parts of it, intermediate between the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania and the newly planted settlements on the skirts of the Western wilderness. Besides which however predominant agricultural industry may be in the United States, trade and the trading spirit are fully and practically developed there.

America has no peasants, consequently the resemblance to Hungary can be but a distant one. But for all that Hungary has made great progress during the last 30 years more than in the 100 years previous. Happily a great deal has been done in the direction of sound development by the Government, especially of late years. Continual emigration from this country has been going on to an alarming degree for years past, and the Government, seeing that it was useless to check the people and stop them by force, very wisely came to the right and practical conclusion that there was but one remedy, and this was: to give the people work.

The result of this is that the Government has already passed laws granting all manner of favours and facilities for erecting factories, and for mining and all other kinds of undertakings.

The Government is now prepared to grant facilities to any one desiring to embark in any kind of industry.

Such factories or industrial establishments fitted with modern technical requirements and machinery must be within the territory of Hungary. The factories mostly required are those

Hungarian
Agriculture

wherein are produced articles of brass, zinc, galvanised sheets, lead pipes, wire, wire nails, metal articles, enamelled iron goods, pins and needles, iron tools, implements and iron for buildings, small arms, articles of gold and silver wire, scientific instruments, machines for the manufacture of tools, motors, boilers etc.

Factories to produce porcelain, china, pottery goods, earthenware pipes, fire bricks, glass etc.; to produce caoutchouc, tannin, soda, sulphuric acid, asphalt etc.; to prepare cured, dried smoked meat etc.; paper hanging, packing paper; toy and piano factories, ricedressing mills, silk thread, spinning and weaving wool, linen, hemp and jute; bleaching and dressing hosiery, fringe, cord, felt and cloth. Also such mining undertakings as extract the metals by washing, amalgamation or by means of electricity; and finally agricultural distilleries.

To the above described factories the following favours will be granted by the Government: Exemption from house tax, from the tax imposed on undertakings which are compelled to publish their accounts; also exemption from all local rates, and Chamber of commerce fees which are usually levied on the above mentioned taxes. Finally, exemption from the general addition to the income tax. Exemption from fees and local rates levied in connection with the purchase and the transfer of factory plots or buildings, and in case of limited liability companies, exemption from stamp duties and fees which would have to be paid on the contract and agreements and other documents relating to the founding of a limited company or an increase of the capital of an existing company.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to supply the above mentioned factories with such quantity of unrefined salt as they may require for manufacturing purposes—i. e. rock salt at the rate of 70 filler about 7 d. per 100 kilograms.

The commence-

ment and the duration of the facilities and favours are arranged by the Ministers of Commerce and Finance, with the limitation, that the favours will not extend for allonger period than 15 years from their commencement.

The favours extended to an industrial undertaking may, in accordance with a special law passed, be renewed from time to time, in the interest of its existence and development, the total period however, during which favours are granted is also limited to 15 years.

In addition to the above mentioned favours, the Minister of Commerce is fully empowered to grant abatements of rates not exceeding actual cost, on all the Royal Hungarian State Railways and such Railways as are subventioned by the State, for the carriage of the building materials, machines and implements required for the erection, enlargement equipment and organisation of the factories above mentioned.

There is another important point which we venture to mention to those who are willing to invest their money in our inland industries—viz: Should a limited liability banking company be formed, having its head office at Budapest and a fully paid up share capital of at least ten million crowns (10 d. = a crown) for the development of the inland trade and industry, with the principal object of founding and creating new branches of industry in the Hungarian dominions and of developing and aiding industry already existing, and also giving credit at a fair rate of interest to owners of factories and work-

shops, then the Minister of Finance in conjunction with the Minister of Commerce is fully empowered to grant to such company the following facilities:

The company will be exempted from all stamp duties and legal fees, the company may, for the term of 15 years beginning from the day of its establishment, be exempted from the tax imposed on industrial undertakings and Societies which are compel-



FRANCIS DEAK'S MONUMENT

ONE OF THE GREATEST PATRIOTS AND STATESMEN. THE BUILDING AT THE BACK IS THE LIBERAL CLUB.

led by law to publish their accounts, from the general addition to the income tax, and also from all municipal and local rates which might otherwise be levied on the aforesaid taxes.



Ecclesiastical Notes

THE ENGLISH Chaplain having been invited to make use of this paper to communicate with members of the Church of England in Hungary, is pleased to accept the offer, hoping thus to reach all his friends at regular intervals.

It was in my mind to print at intervals, quarterly or monthly, a small paper something of the nature of a Parish Magazine in England; & in this way to state regularly all facts connected with the Church & its services, giving at once a record of the past, & a forecast of the future. Then I heard that this new paper was to be circulated in English, not only in Budapest but further afield. After reflection I decided to accept the proposal so generously made to employ this means of communication rather than incur a separate expense on my own account. The only disadvantage apparent is that of necessity these communications being no longer confined to a small public & of a quasi-private nature cannot be of so intimate a character as would have been natural otherwise. First-let me thank subscribers to the S. P. G. Fund. by name: Miss Bertram, Mrs Coxe, Misses Croggan, Davis, Davison, B. Davison, Godfery, Mrs Graepel, Misses McKinlay, McNair, Parry, Sharland, Stewart, Stirling, Mrs Stranjavski, Mrs Szanto, Misses Thornton, Townsend, Wilson, Mrs Ward & Mrs Williams. The total contributed in this way up to June was 260 florins. I venture to say that many will be astonished not so much at the smallness of the total (covering about 8 months) as at the scarcity of contributors; & hereby I must appeal to those who have not had the matter properly brought before them to consider whether they are not neglecting a manifest duty. There are other reasons why a large number of contributors is necessary. It ought to be possible to apply offertories regularly to other objects. During the same period they amounted to 212.21 florins averaging 6.24 florins per week. The Chaplain must be always asking himself if he can afford to lose an offertory & you know what the answer must be. When he does lose one, it means that he is making a contribution equal to the average offertory out of his own pocket. We ought to have at least two Offertories a year for our hospital Fund which is to be placed under the charge of the Consul; & concerning this I hope to write again at an early opportunity. We ought to have if least one offertory every quarter for the Church Fund. This amounts I believe to about sixty pounds English, the Interest on which is the only contribution directly to Church expenses. This ought to be made much stronger so that it may provide for all possible outgoings outside the Chaplain's Stipend. Everyone knows the amount

of discomfort the congregation has to suffer; everyone is convinced that there should be power to adopt, if not methods of retaliation, at least some policy of reciprocal negotiation. It may be news to many that the Chaplain has much more to suffer than can be made public & that his lot like the policeman's is «not a happy one».

Bis dat qui cito dat. This Latin proverb applies to subscriptions; those paid regularly & punctually are worth more than those paid irregularly & late. You can also cut your coat more easily according to your cloth when you know how much cloth there is. This means that it is well to say whether an individual subscription is intended to be quarterly or annual; only a few have done so. One may be permitted to remark that there are really 4 quarters in a year though some are content with only three.

Second: I would like to emphasise the virtues of punctuality & regularity. I know & sympathise with the difficulties of young ladies living in families, who, from native English courtesy, are unwilling to put others to any inconvenience whatever. Still courtesy is due to one as much as to another; & unpunctuality is an extreme form of discourtesy. Regularity is quite as important if not more so. The absence of it creates a difficulty in communications.

Habit is made by regularity; continually doing the same thing. Cultivate good habits. Such words have even more point when applied to official persons e. g. the choir.

Much more I should like to say but must not trespass too much on voluntary benevolence. As long as this paper continues to afford me space I hope to make it a regular means of information to English people on our church matters.

M. R. SHARP. ENGLISH CHAPLAIN,
Hotel Hungaria Budapest.

P. S. I shall be glad to receive the names & addresses of any English people in this country.

* * *

Church of England in Budapest.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager) & in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of Count Franz Esterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third & fifth Sundays of the month at 8 15. a. m., & on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10. 30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4. p. m. every Sunday. On the great Festivals & on Ash Wednesday & Good Friday special services are arranged.

Choir Practice after Service the third Sunday each month.

* * *

Reformed Church.

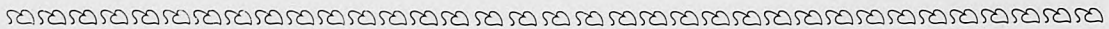
DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is held in the Reformed Church, Hold-utcza on Sundays at half past eleven o'clock.

This Service is conducted by the missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland, and all who understand the language are welcomed.

Bible Lectures of an evangelistic character in the Hungarian and German languages are delivered on Tuesdays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Hold-utcza 17, and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Quai 8, November, 1903.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



NATIONAL HYMN

By: MIHÁLY VÖRÖSMARTY.

Hungarian . . . Poet's Corner

Unswervingly be faithful still, Oh Magyar, to thy home! Erstwhile thy cradle, then thy nurse, At last to be thy tomb.

Here, Freedom! here, was borne on high Thy blood-stained banner bright, And many of thy best did fall Midst fierce and wasting fight.

It cannot be, that might and mind And longings pure and great, In vain, should slowly waste away, Beneath a curse's weight.

On this wide earth, no other spot Awaits thee 'neath the sky; Or blessings crown, or fate pursue, Here must thou live, here die.

Midst evil chance and many a blow Dealt by fate's cruel hand, Spent, but not bent, a nation proud Lives on within this land.

Still there must come, there cometh yet A better age, and then: — One fervent prayer bursts from the lips Of myriads of men.

This is the land, where times untold, Thy fathers' blood was shed; And where, a thousand years proclaim The saintship of her dead.

All nations' home, the universe, To thee doth boldly call; One thousand years of suffering claim Existence, or a pall.

Or cometh there, if come it must That Death sublime and grand, Whose solemn obsequies shall see In blood a country stand.

Here for a home did bravely strive, Arpad's heroic band; Here Hunyad's arms broke down the yoke, That pressed upon the land.

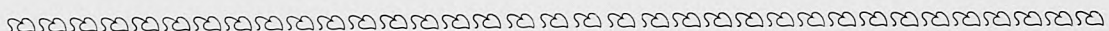
It cannot be, such hearts in vain Should for their country bleed; So many trusty spirits bow'd In sorrow at her need.

And o'er that grave, a nation's tomb Earth's peoples watch shall keep; And mourning millions standing round, The tear of sorrow weep.

Still to thy home, unswervingly, Oh Magyar, faithful be! She is thy staff, and if thou fall, Her sod shall cover thee.

On this wide earth, no other spot Awaits thee 'neath the sky: Or blessings crown, or fate pursue, Here shalt thou live, here die.

Translated by SPENCER TUCKER.



Sport in Hungary.

By: A. B. YOLLAND.

Sport and . . . Pastime.

NATURALLY enough, in an article dealing with sport in general, no attempt can be made to treat of any branch thereof in detail: in fact, I shall not make any effort to give more than a mere outline sketch of the various branches of sport in which Hungarians indulge.

As horse-breeders, Hungarians have long been to the fore: this is a fact of which every Englishman is probably aware; and as a natural result horse-racing has for many years been very popular in Hungary. This subject is, however, to be treated in our next issue and so I shall pass on to speak of another branch of sport in which horses play no unimportant part — Polo. All Hungarians with very few exceptions are born horsemen, and so we cannot be surprised at the rapid progress made by the Hungarian Polo Club, — a Club almost exclusively composed of members of the aristocracy, — in this branch of sport, where good horsemanship is one of the chief essentials.

The Hungarian polo-players, among whom Count Géza Andrassy holds a prominent position, not merely as a promoter of the scheme, but as a player, have reached a very high standard already, and it is to be presumed that, with more practice and opportunity for playing against powerful combinations, they will be able to enter the lists against any of the best English Clubs. Coming to sports where men are entirely dependent upon their own physical resources, I consider Athletics as that branch of sport in which the highest standard has been already attained by Hungarians. This is especially the case with sprinting and trials of strength, notably the 100 yards, quarter-mile, throwing the discus, throwing the spear and putting the weight, and also long and pole jumps, and hop step and jump, where Mezó, Wetzell, Niemsee, Helmich, Schubert, Kauser, Kozla, Csorna, Bauer, Fóthy, Coray — the first named of whom is really a «first class allround» athlete — could compete for the palm with all the best English and American athletes. Among the Clubs engaged in the practice of athletics, the Hungarian Athletic Club (Magyar Athletikai Club),

Budapest University Athletic Club (Budapest Egyetemi Athletikai Club), Hungarian Swimming Club (Magyar Úszó-Egyesület), and the Budapest Gymnastic Club (Budapesti Torna-Club) are deserving of especial mention. The first named which is the doyen and the «crack» Athletic Club in Hungary, was founded more than 50 years ago, and is at present able to boast of being presided over by no less distinguished a sportsman than Count Géza Andrassy, whom I mentioned in connection with Polo. It possesses a beautiful club-house and magnificent grounds on the Margaret Island, that Paradise of all Budapest people; and can boast of a splendid record in athletics.

The University Athletic Club is presided over by Mr Nicolas de Szemere a gentleman who is well-known in sporting circles — his generous hospitality, as well as that of Count Géza Andrassy, will still live in the memories of those Oxonians who were in Budapest in 1902 — and supports his club with a lavish and most unselfish generosity. I hope the day may come when the University A. C., as well as its sister club the Polytechnic School Football Club will be supported by that same esprit de corps which makes University Athletics in England what they are!

And I cannot help giving expression to the wish that England and America were not so far, as the great distance renders mutual competition almost impossible. The class of men who indulge in athletics in Hungary are not able to command sufficient time to allow of their competing in either England or America: and I am afraid the same fatal distance discourages English and American athletes from making the journey to Hungary. A meeting of these three first-class athletic nations would be a treat to witness.

I hope to discuss Hungarian athletics more in detail on some future occasion.

Swimming is a branch of sport in which Hungarians have attained a very high level indeed. They seem to have a natural aptitude for sports of all kinds. And the performances of Halmai in London last July (in the King's Cup Competition) prove that, for short distances, he is a very dangerous rival: under unfavourable conditions, an unusual method of turning etc., and considering the unfamiliar climate which must have had its due effect, Halmai's position in that competition is one of which all Hungarians, and especially his own club (the Hungarian Swimming Club) may well be proud. Hungary possesses at least two first-class long-distance swimmers Kiss (of the above club) and Charles Balatoni (of the Magyar Athletikai Club). Here also I am quite sure that, under favourable conditions, Hungarians could hold their own with all-comers.

(To be continued.)

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Something about the erection and recent opening of our «ELIZABETH» Bridge.

By CHARLES PETER DUBEZ Engineer.

Budapest Nov. 29—1903.

THE NECESSITY of erecting & opening our «Elizabeth» Bridge was like the necessity of erecting & opening the famous «Suspension Bridge», «Margaret Bridge», «Railway-connecting Bridge», «New-Pest Bridge» & «Francis Joseph Bridge» in very close connection with the most rapid development



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

IT WAS A LONG CHAIRISHED DESIRE OF THE NATION, TO POSSESS AN EDIFICE FOR THE MEETING OF HER PARLIAMENT, WORTHY OF THE IMPORTANT WORK CARRIED ON IN IT, TOUCHING THE WELFARE AND EXISTENCE OF THE REALM.

of our Capital Budapest. Therefore it will not be uninteresting to give also but a brief description of the rapid development of our chief City. But in order not to turn too far away from our principal object let us throw back but a glance at our old Budapest in the days gone by, when she had no permanent bridge over her waterway whatever. Before the erection of our first permanent bridge, the «Lánchíd» (Suspension Bridge), Budapest was not yet called by the present name «Budapest»; there was a separate town called Buda» on the right-side of the Danube and a separate town «Pest» on the left. The traffic between the two mentioned towns soon required a way leading from the one town to the other. Thus a «Pontoon Bridge» was made. However

the Trade & Commerce between the two towns soon led the Board of Trade to the conviction, that so primitive a bridge was quite unfit for carrying & conveying the constantly-increasing Traffic properly. The Board of Trade therefore urged the Government to have a permanent bridge built of more suitable dimensions and construction.

Thus it was decided to erect the very first permanent bridge over the waterway and for this purpose Mr William Clark's designs were accepted and he was at the same time also entrusted with carrying out the work. The bridge itself that was going to

les Frommhold, who was the very first physician as also the only English-speaking gentleman at that time in Pest who was also appointed doctor of the whole English bridge-building colony could not relate enough of the superior quality of the English working class.

So our «Lánchíd» was erected between 1847 & 1849 which is also now-a-days quite unequalled; it is unique of its kind decorating our delightful City. The length of its main span is 202.50 metres whilst the two landapproaches have a length of 86.75 metres each, thus giving the entire Suspension Bridge a total length of fully 376.00 metres between the two abutments.

This bridge is also called upon on the one hand always to manifest the English art of bridge-building, on the other hand permanently to remain an ideal bridge for closely connecting the friendly feelings of the two great Nations towards each other.

The rapid growth of population, however, soon led the Government to the fact that this «Lánchíd» would not prove sufficient in regard to the traffic in the very next decades. The Government was not mistaken in this supposition, as it about 25 years later proved to be urgently necessary to erect a second permanent bridge over the river Danube between Buda & Pest.

It was the «Margit hid» (Margaret Bridge) that was made, which has a total length of 572 metres including the two landapproaches 20 metres long each. This bridge was opened on the 30-th of April 1876.

However the further rapid growth & development of Budapest was proved & recorded by the fact that in the so-to-say short subsequent 27 years not less than four other bridges were erected over the river Danube at Budapest. They were in turn: the «Összekötő vasuti hid» (Railway-connecting Bridge), the «Ujpesti hid» (New-Pest Bridge), the «Ferencz József hid» (Francis Joseph Bridge) & the «Erzsébet hid» (Elizabeth Bridge).

Judging from the present development of our City it is safe to say that in the course of about 10 to 20 years two more bridges are likely to be erected over the waterstream; the one is going to be the «Ó-budai hid» (Old Buda Bridge) the other one the «Boráros-téri hid» (Boráros Square Bridge).

Let us now turn to our proper object to give some particulars about the recently-opened Elizabeth Bridge.

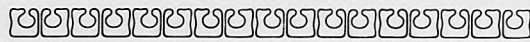
It was on the 10-th of October 1903 at 11. a. m. when the Elizabeth Bridge was, like the others in their respective times, sanctioned & then opened. Although it is now the sixth permanent bridge over the river Danube in the territory of Budapest still it comes first not merely at Budapest but also in Hungary as to its huge structure in respect of the length of its main span. A short description of its principal dimensions will be given in the following lines. It is unquestionably a grand work



THE NEW QUEEN ELIZABETH BRIDGE WITH PART OF THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DANUBE.

of modern Engineering witnessing the uninterrupted increase of traffic & population. The inauguration of the bridge was performed in the presence of Archduke Joseph who represented Francis Joseph the King of Hungary. By consent of his Majesty, the bridge is called «Elizabeth Bridge» in commemoration of the late our most fervently beloved Queen Elizabeth whom every Hungarian considered to be the Sainted Patroness of our dearest Fatherland, our sweetest Home.

(To be continued.)



Budapest ..
day by day

TO SPEAK of Budapest and of fair women is almost one and the same thing. I often hear these and similar expressions from British and American visitors who run down from Vienna for a day's trip with only a handbag. I say with a handbag only; for the smart business Hotel keeper often tells his visitors: «If you really insist on going over to Budapest you will have enough in one day, so you need only a handbag as you are sure to be back in Vienna in the evening». But in nearly every case instead of seeing his visitor back as he, the Hotel keeper expected — a wire comes with instruction to immediately forward the luggage left behind to one or other Hotel. Such visitors generally stay here considerably longer than they do in Vienna.

With whomever I spoke on the subject of their visit here for a week or two, they all spoke in the highest terms of this City and how they were charmed and delighted with their stay here.

Oh! how well I remember what Budapest was only 16—20 years ago... an ordinary city of an ordinary size with but a few attractions common in any Metropolis.

But now there is no City in Europe that is so beautiful and has grown so rapidly as Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Considering — the area 21.478 hectares — covered by the City, it may be said to be comparatively thinly populated. There is no City on the continent with an equally extensive municipal territory. The city owns considerable property within its precincts, its real estate alone is worth from 130 to 140 millions of Crowns.

The situation and surroundings of Budapest are unrivalled for beauty by any other in the world.

Stretching on both banks of the blue Danube, which in this Town is from 100 to 400 meters wide; it is hemmed in on the west as if set in semicircular frame, by the extensive mountains of Buda, whilst to the east it is encircled by the Lowland-Plain, valley, hill, quicksand, wooded and rocky mountains, island cultivated and wild, streams, brooks, ponds etc. in short everything that is lovely and beautiful in nature is to be found here.

The City proper lies 96 to 100 meters above the level of the Adriatic Sea.

The main characteristics of Budapest are the natural outcome of its eminently favourable geographical site. It is situated upon the confines of the Orient and Occident: is the connecting link between the civilisations of Europe and of the East, and combines and assimilates both in itself. In its relation to Hungary Budapest is not merely its capital, but, what London is to England, its representative. Almost all the important institutions are located here, the power of the State is concentrated here, here are the headquarters of Hungarian culture, and the city is the nucleus of all the important arteries of com-

munication. It is in every way the chief centre of the country.

This is its moral position, whilst its external appearance is characterized by a display of delightful freshness and novelty which is most striking to the eye.

From every nook and corner are peeping forth new edifices; fancy a city which is only now building its churches.

Budapest has to make up for lost time at a jump, but this very necessity places the charming city in a favourable position to thoroughly establish itself in the most modern style and in the most practical manner.

This accounts for the fact that it has been the first to introduce some of the marvels of modern technical construction of all kinds, to inspect which before constructing the same thing in their own countries experts come over here from several parts of the world.

TOWN-TROTTER.



A visit to the Múcsarnok.

Budapest Nov. 28th 1903.

Hungarian
Art.....

TO KNOW anything of a Nation it is necessary to make a thoroughly complete study of all the manifestations of its genius. To learn its History; to observe its Manners and Customs; to join in its Sport; even to criticise its political and legal position: these things are good and important.

But in all these you may be learned as the latest pundit from Hindustan, and as capable of trite philosophy and ratiocination as a leader-writer in the Times, and yet still want something to the understanding of the people amongst whom you live. You must be imbued with the same artistic spirit. You have not merely to look at a few pictures, hear half a dozen musical pieces, pass with a guide-book through and a round a score of modern buildings, and acquire a bowing acquaintance with such literature as you can most easily procure: here no doubt you may discover symptoms, indications of the

national art; but you must live the life and be inspired with the spirit which is thus expressed in its appropriate artistic realization.

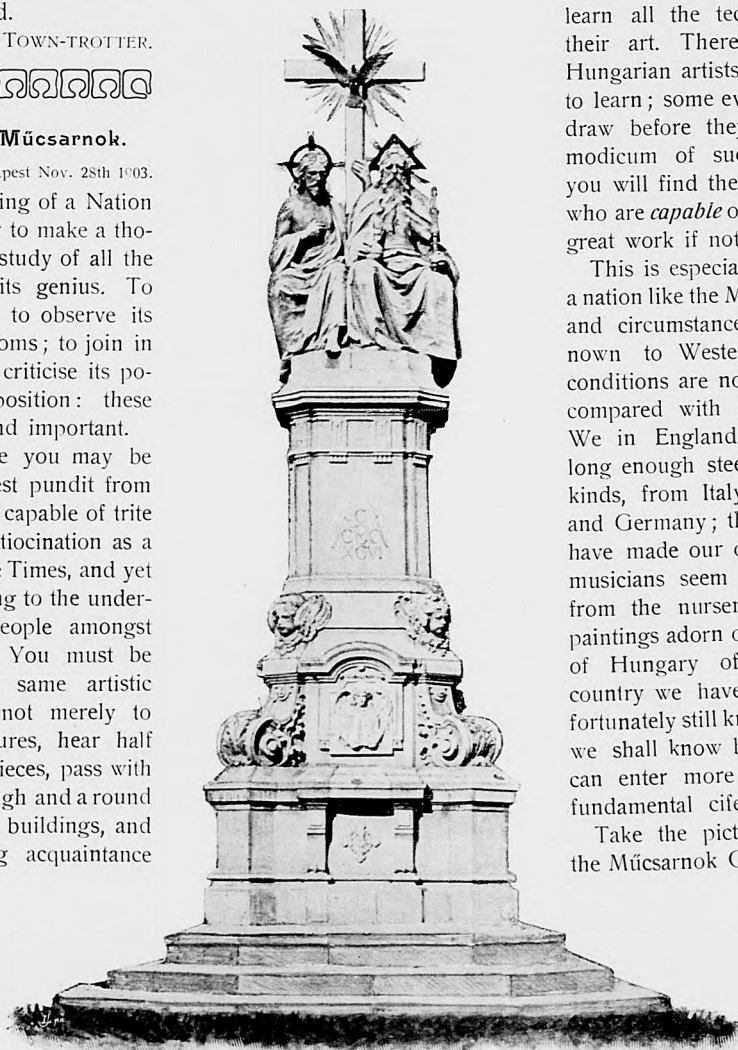
Then gradually you may find that in this art there are lessons and teachings. You examine some of the landscapes; you can perhaps criticise you can find fault with the *technique*, or what not; but you must be impressed in some cases with a beauty which may remind you of a «Leader» even though it be different; and some of the broad monotones of unrelieved grey dun will wear persistently into your heart, till you feel that life itself too often may display the same depressing level of leaden tints.

This is not always the case. We do not mean that there are no faults to find. There are one or two pictures which were better left unpainted. There are one or two which are not art but only imitation. There is perhaps a general failure in flesh tints; and very often a want of finish as if impatience too often prevailed. Artists are born

not made, and those that are born must work and study and learn all the technical points of their art. There are of course Hungarian artists who have much to learn; some even must learn to draw before they can claim any modicum of success. And still you will find there are *plenty left* who are *capable* of producing very great work if not the greatest.

This is especially the case with a nation like the Magyar. By nature and circumstances so long unknown to Western Europe, the conditions are not the same when compared with other countries. We in England have been for long enough steeped in art of all kinds, from Italy, France, Spain and Germany; their literature we have made our own; their chief musicians seem to belong to us from the nursery; their noblest paintings adorn our Galleries. But of Hungary of this beautiful country we have known and unfortunately still know nothing. And we shall know but little until we can enter more heartily into the fundamental life of this people.

Take the pictures on view in the Múcsarnok One's first impression on paying a visit to them is that there is something rather strange and curious, some-



TRINITY STATUE AT SZEGED.

BY: NIKOLAS KÖLLÖS.



THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUDAPEST (MAIN ENTRANCE.)

thing that we have not seen before. We go to see this Exhibition in order to say that we have been there, not expecting to learn anything, or to see anything worth remembering. But look again — and yet again — you must try to rid yourself of predilections; cast off the critical spirit; turn off the tap of your insular anglicanism; try to breathe in the fervour of a Hungarian soul.

For ourselves we hope to see many more art Exhibitions, such as the present; to be able to chronicle continual improvement; to see the younger generation encouraged to work with a fresh heart to greater purposes and higher ends.

We hope to see, more particularly, great pictures illustrating something of the great and stirring episodes of the past of the crown of St. Stephen. And we may be allowed to hope too that when next an art Gallery opens its doors in Budapest that the assembled treasures will be so arranged that they may be seen to the very best advantage. And perhaps we might even launch forth in the last place an extremely venturous, but not forlorn hope, that some day the ablest of *Hungary's Artistic sons may display their highest capabilities* in the Galleries of the West.

DARLINGTON.

New Books to Hand.

NOWADAYS one is really tempted to treasure a current novelette and give it a place on our bookshelves.

The «Tüz» Fire, is written by «Comtesse Dianna». In reality this book is the work of Mrs Emma Buday, which is dedicated to her Mother and is graphic convincing and entertaining, just like the fascinating Poems published last year by the same authoress.



Important Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, The «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: THE INFORMATION OFFICE «HUNGARY» VIII., MÁRIA-U. 19., BUDAPEST.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — U. S. CONSULATE. Akadémia-u. 1. 10 to 5. — Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria, Service Sundays 10—30. a. m. — *Scotch Church*. Hold-utca, Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m. — *Thos. Cook & Son*, Vigadó-tér 1. — Tickets for all places.

Places of Interest.

Hungarian National Museum. Archaeological Division: Tuesdays and Fridays from 9—1 o'clock. Natural history department Mondays and Thursdays from 9—1. Picture Gallery: Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9—12 a. m. Other collections may be seen on Sundays and holidays. These collections can be viewed on days not officially open, by an entrance fee of 1 crown (10^d). Full details will be given in the Tourist season of this Interesting Museum the Library of which Contains over 400.000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16.000 manuscripts, 230.000 documents and 14.000 newspapers.

Industrial Arts' Museum. Üllői-út Admission free Sundays and Thursdays from 9—12 a. m. Interesting building. Hungarian style of building shown in the ancient Hungarian ornament and decoration. In its shape and form the magnificent building inclines to the Oriental style. The facade is laid out with artistic coloured tiles throughout.

National Picture Gallery (Akadémia, Ferencz József-tér)

Admission Wednesdays and Fridays from 9—1. On other days and afternoons a fee of 1 crown is charged.

Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum. József-körút 1. May be viewed with the exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12 a. m. and from 2—5 p. m.

Agricultural Museum. Üllői-út Open Mondays all day. Ad. free. Museum of Relics from the War of Independence in 1848—9 Károly-körút 3. Open from 9—1. o'clock.

Aquincum Museum. Szent-Endrey-út near the ruins. Splendid collection of Roman monuments found in the excavations, in a building specially erected for the purpose.

Hungarian Museum of Commerce. Oriental depôt of variety of Samples, temporary office in the Városliget 57 (Town Park) 9—2 a. m. Office of information and a fine library in the Kerepesi-út 20. Open on Wednesdays 9—12 a. m. and from 3 till 6 p. m. on holidays from 9—12 a. m.

Greek-Philological Museum. University place (Egyetem-tér) in the central building of the University. 9—12 a. m.

National educational Museum. Györi-utca 9. Preparatory State College. Open with exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m. Admission free.

Public Libraries. The academy library containing 200,000 volumes. It is open daily 11—1 o'clock excepting Sundays and holidays.

The University library. IV., Ferencziek-tere. 5—300,000 volumes in all languages. Newspapers with most prominent foreign periodicals. Open from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m.

Polytechnical library. Muzeum-körút 8. Open 9—12 o'clock a. m.

Theatres and Music Halls: Royal Operahouse Andrassy-út. Nemzeti Színház (National Theatre Royal) Kerepesi-

út. Várszínház (Fortress Theatre) in Buda. Vigszínház (Gaiety Theatre) Lipót-körút. Népszínház (People's Theatre) corner of Kerepesi-út and József-körút. Magyar Színház (Hungarian Theatre) Szövetség-utca. Király Színház (King's Theatre) Király-utca. Orpheum, a variety entertainment, Nagymező-utca. Follies Caprice, Révay-utca.

Electric Underground Railway from Gizella-tér to Városliget. A construction seldom seen anywhere.

The Mansion of the Custom House Vámház-tér.

Elevator (docks), Soroksári-út és Boráros-tér.

Public Slaughterhouse, Soroksári-út (a very remarkable and interesting sight to view).

The new Houses of Parliament Országház-tér. The new law courts, opposite the House of Parliament a magnificent Renaissance building.

The Palace of Justice, Alkotmány-utca.

Ambulance Society, Markó-utca.

Red cross Hospital, Krisztinaváros in Buda. Györi-utca.

St. Stephen's Hospital, End of Üllői-út.

St. John's Hospital, szent János-kórház, in Buda.

Rókus Hospital, in Kerepesi-út.

The Clinic, Üllői-út 26.

National Casino, Kossuth Lajos-utca.

Gentry Casino, Ujvilág-utca 1.

Park Club, Stefánia-út.

Central market Halls Vámház-tér, also in other districts viz.: Rákóczi-tér, Hunyadi-tér, István-tér etc.

Monuments and Statues.

Honvéd Monument in the Fortress, Disz-tér. Monument of *Count Stephen Széchenyi*, Ferencz József-tér. *Francis Deák* mnt. also in the same square. Mnt. of *Baron Joseph Eötvös*, Eötvös-tér. Statue of *Alexander Petöfi*, Petöfi-tér.



THE THÖKÖLY CASTLE.
ANCIENT HISTORICAL CASTLE FROM THE 15TH CENTURY AT SAVNIK-HUNGARY.

Mnt. of *John Arany* National Museum Garden. Mnt. of *Palatin Joseph*, József-tér. *St. Gellért*, mont. on the Gellért mountain. *Bethlen*, *Bocskay* and *Zrinyi* Statues are on the Oktogon Andrassy-út and still others.

Bridges.

Suspension bridge. Margaret bridge. Elizabeth bridge. Francis Joseph bridge. Railway connecting bridge. New-Pest and Ó-Buda bridge.

Baths in Buda.

Rudasfürdő. A most beautiful Turkish bath. *Ráczfürdő* elegant Roman steam and tub baths. *Lukácsfürdő* fronted by a splendid park and excellent bathhouses in modern style, both Turkish, steam and tub baths; *Császárfürdő* famous old Turkish baths and swimming baths.

The Ó-Buda Ship yard is not far off, it may be reached either by Electric Tramway or by boat.

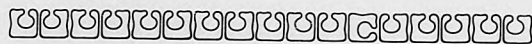
Népliget (People's Park) at the End of *Üllői-út*. Restaurant, kiosk with café and music. All places of interest may easily be reached by electric communication.

Further particulars and details of Budapest lions will be permanently given in «Hungary».

The return journey from London to Budapest, Harwich, The Hook, Dresden, Vienna £ 13, 11, 9 first class. Second class £ 9, 5, 6. Dover, Ostend, Cologne f. £ 15, 9, 3, sec. £ 10, 13, 3 45 days. Cook and Son Tourist office Ludgate Circus London E. C.

Hungarian Currency.

The first question always when we go to a foreign country is to know the currency. The monetary unit, since the regulation of the Gold Value, is the Crown, Hungarian: Korona, German: Krone, divided into 100 farthings (Hung.: Fillér, German: Heller) and still called, at times, half a florin; as yet the old florin is used as currency. Legal currency is at present, banknotes of the value of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 Crowns, silver coins of one florin and one crown, small change of nickel and bronze, nickel 10 and 20 farthings (fillérs), and copper one and two farthings. To put it more clearly to strangers, this currency is: 1 florin = 2 crowns; Strangers should be careful to refuse accepting one florin paper notes, silver coins of 1/4 florin 10 and 20 kreutzers as they are out of date; but now are so scarce that there is hardly any danger of making a mistake.



The HUNGARY

Budapest, Tuesday December 1, 1903.

The «Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply is enclosed.

All advertisements should be addressed to the *Manager* of this paper.

On referring to or answering advertisements the number should always be stated.

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WE ARE permitted through the cordial good will of the Management of this paper, to make use of these columns for the purpose of announcing matters of interest to the members of the English community in Hungary — in Hungary we say, because we hope that enterprise will carry these words not only within this great capital city Budapest & outside to Totis, but throughout the whole country to every man & woman of English race, as well as to English speaking Hungarians.

It is well known that the majority of men & women of English race in this country are mainly occupied in the noble profession of teaching: they aim at supplying not only mere instruction in the rudiments of English speech, but also at informing youthful minds with the principles of life & conduct which alone are consonant with English liberty & can alone consistently with truth be named foundations of liberal education. For them it is desired to open the columns of this journal — i. e. to bring together those who are able to teach and those who are willing to learn is among the desirable objects which the Editor proposes to himself.

It cannot be denied that in this way much advantage is offered to those who instruct in the Elements of English speech, while at the same time the cause of Journalism will not suffer. The Publisher no doubt will state terms upon which he will be able to accept short advertisements for this purpose.

Those English people who are alive to the advantages of printed & published inter-communications will doubtless consider how they can

assist in the circulation of this journal, & the promotion of its special purpose — to make Hungary better known in other lands & more particularly in that great city which we are proud to think of as the metropolis of the world. They will perhaps themselves write short articles on subjects of local or general interest, & will ask their friends in the old country to become annual subscribers to «Hungary».

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
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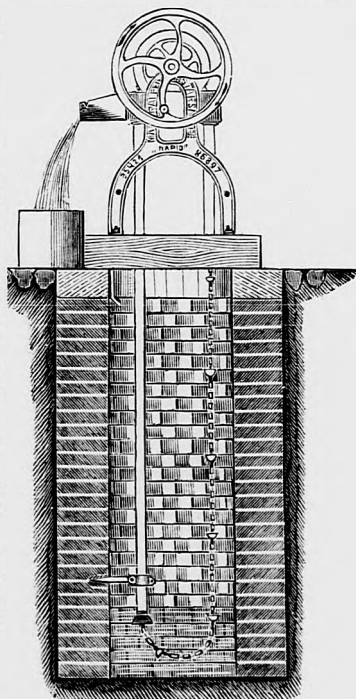
A víz a végtelen ónozott lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés be lesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is tovább vezetik.

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