

HUNGARY

Budapest Friday January 15, 1904.

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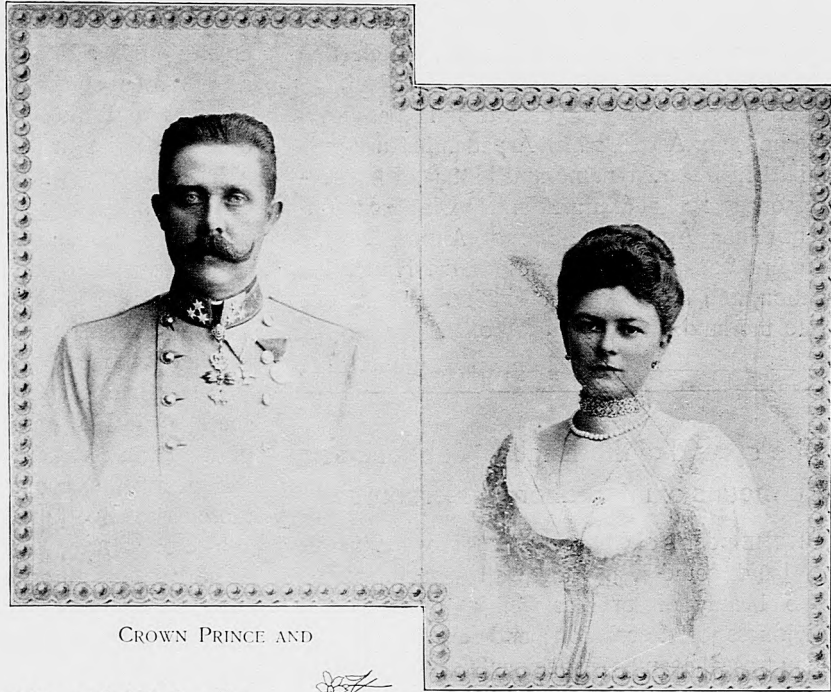
VOL. II. No 4.

History of Hungary.

I.

NOT LONG SINCE this country celebrated its thousandth anniversary. This period is a very short one indeed in the everlasting course of the Universe, but it is a gigantic epoch in the history of a nation. All these years have been running away since the noble Hungarian people quitted their ancient country and led by the great founder of the fatherland, crossed the frontier of this beautiful country. During these ten centuries nations followed nations and several of them had the sad destiny of having been swept away by the rushing storms of events.

Steady however amidst the universal storms, Hungary stood always upright bravely resisting the catastrophes that came in its way. Since the occupation by the famous leader — Árpád — of this enchanting land, exterior and national wars cruelly hurt this poor nation, overwhelmed by foreign enemies and often bitterly injured by our own compatriots. The Magyars always longed to maintain their pure nationality and their ancient traditions. The steadfastness of the faith, the self-love and that tenderness which they felt towards their fatherland made the country robust. Hence it is only natural, that this everlasting struggle very much hindered its development and the whole vital force remained through centuries so to say at a stand



CROWN PRINCE AND

PRINCESS FRANCIS FERDINAND.

still and barren in all quarters. Its industry, trade and commerce, its art and literature stopped far behind the other European nations.

But we ask is it to be wondered at? No!

We will endeavour to give our readers a short outline of the history of Hungary.

The Magyars started on their errand of conquest from their ancient homes, in Asia — as is maintained up to now — the country between the Lower Irtis and Ural rivers, where they lived in the neighbourhood of their Finn-Ugrain and Turco-Tartar kinsmen. A tardy wave of the great immigration of peoples carried them westward, and divided into seven tribes, they reached in their wanderings the country along the Pruth, Sereth and Dniester, where they halted for the first time

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This temporary home was named by them *Atelköz*, the country between the waters. There at *Atelköz*, the chiefs of the seven tribes united under one leader—their prince, giving thus for the first time a national character to the loose federation of that nomadic people.

The tribal chiefs elected Árpád, the Son of the aged Álmos, as their Prince, he being the wisest amongst them. The newly elected Prince was raised on a shield, and the seven chiefs, in the name of all the tribes, allowed their blood to be gathered into a common vessel, there and then sanctioning by this blood-covenant, customary with many Eastern nations, the election and the brotherly Union.

They swore always to elect their Princes from the house of Árpád, whilst Árpád in his turn promised in his own name and in that of his successors to rule at all times solely with their consent. Thus Árpád, the Son of Álmos, became the first constitutional Prince of the Hungarian nation, and it was he who in 896 led his people into the land of their future home.



The spread of the English Language as a means of international intercourse.

IN THE poems of Chaucer we see how his master hand could shape this still plastic tongue into beauty of form as well as strength and vividness of description; and step by step we may trace the same advancement until Shakspeare made the English of his day a classical tongue for all time.

Besides, ever since the Tudor period, British enterprise and the love of discovery have led Englishmen to most lands under the sun, and the soldiers and sailors of England to every sea and shore. In almost every case new words have been imported and incorporated with their speech.

Not only have these contributions been made by civilised nations, but from the rude and scanty dialects of savage tribes. Even between the vocabularies of Shakspeare and Milton there is a remarkable difference, arising from this worldwide intercourse and the general advancement of knowledge.

As England's annexations have secured possessions for her in every clime, so the English language has enriched itself by «annexations» from all the tongues of Babel, and even from those which had no representatives there.

The foundation of the colonial power of

England gave to her people and language a new and vast importance. What had hitherto been but a comparatively small island Kingdom, was now destined to grow into an Empire «on which the sun never sets».

The English kings baffled in their attempts to retain any of the French possessions of their Norman predecessors began to turn longing eyes towards the Indies and the new world.

The great navigators and soldiers of Elizabeth's reign made the power of England felt in distant and unknown lands. Sometimes lured by trade or gain at other times by the nobler aim of increasing their country's power and honour, these adventurous spirits penetrated the forests of America and took possession of Virginia and other territories in the name of their Queen.

In the next generation the Pilgrim Fathers crossed the wintry sea in the *Mayflower*, little dreaming that out of that small and poor beginning would come the New England of to-day. From that time till now «the expansion of England» as Professor Seeley has aptly expressed it, has never ceased.

Like Phoenicia, Greece, Rome and Carthage she has laid her grasp on one tract after another of the earth's surface, till her present dominion dwarfs all the acquisitions and conquests of those aggressive powers of antiquity.

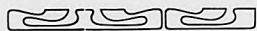
The old world, in which these States played their part lay almost entirely around the shores of the Mediterranean; that in which England has fought and laboured consists of the whole round world.

Many of her conquests and much of her policy can hardly be defended. Not a few of her present possessions were at first claimed and partly settled by other nations. She has enriched herself at the cost of Spain and Portugal, of Holland and France.

When she lost the United States in consequence of the shortsighted policy of her statesmen, she filled up the great blank by seizing colonial possessions in every war in which she was engaged.

Before the Congress of Vienna, she had occupied most of the desirable regions of the globe, which were available for European settlement, and of these she has always remained in undisputed possession. Ever since, she has been adding to the list of her foreign possessions, though these later additions, like the recent annexations of Germany and France, are mostly of inferior value. This vast extension of the British Empire, combined with the emigration of millions of Englishmen, has brought about a marvellous

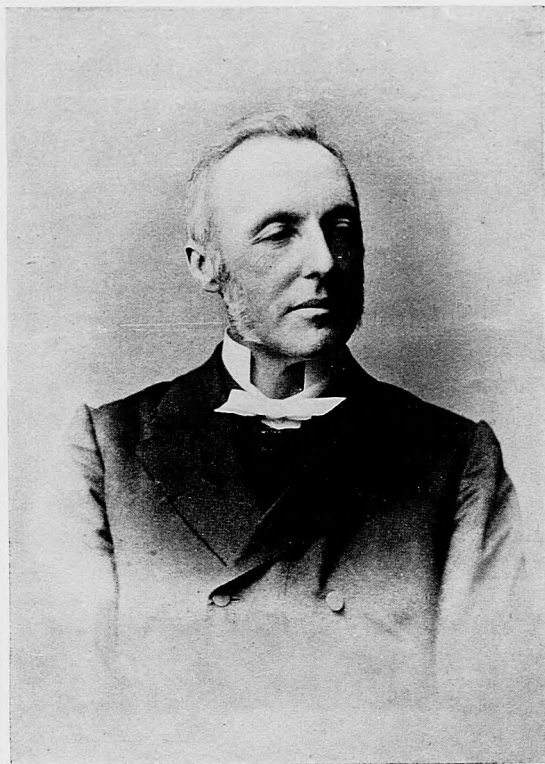
change in the position held by the English tongue among the languages of the earth. It has given such an impetus to its extension, that it may be now regarded as the leading language of the future at least for centuries to come.* (To be continued.)



The Rev. Andrew Moody D. D.

IT IS NOW forty years since a young Scotch presbyter came to Budapest, having accepted a mission of evangelisation from the Free Church of Scotland; and during these many years he has proved to be the heart and soul of the small colony of his compatriots who have drifted here across the stormy seas of life. Dr. Moody has lately celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in the Capital of Hungary. Forty years abroad, away from his native land, doing service for his church and country this in indeed is a notable career. And during that period Dr. Moody, by his characteristically gentle ways and kindly manners, has never failed to win the hearts of those privileged to meet him frequently, and to gain the esteem of all who can pretend to his acquaintance.

* In this strain a former contributor has well written (see Cont. Rev. Aug. 1889): «The world is passing into the hands of the English speaking races. Already the English tongue is becoming the lingua franca of the planet. Already the territories over which the laws are made and justice administered in the language of Shakspeare and of Bacon exceed in wealth, in extent, in the rapidity of their development all other lands ruled by all other nations of the earth. In a hundred years, unless the progress of this marvellous transformation is suddenly checked in some manner as yet inconceivable, the English speakers will outnumber the men of all other tongues in the world. Italian, Spanish and French will be but local dialects of as little importance, except for literature, as Erse and Welsh. English ideas, English laws, English civilisation are becoming as universal as the English speech. (Alone among the races the English has escaped the curse of universal military service.) Alone among the nations she has learnt to combine liberty and law and preserve an empire by the timely concession of local self-government. Whether we welcome or whether we deplore the prospect, the fact is unmistakable the future of the world is English.



REV. DR. ANDREW MOODY D. D.

He is one of the best types of Scotchmen. — Firm in patient endurance; always cheerful alike in adversity as in prosperity; full of that charity which refuses to think evil; never giving way to the weariness engendered by the physical burdens of a laborious life; he stands to day among us, all that a true pastor should be.

Not only is Dr. Moody esteemed and loved in the small circle of his compatriots in this town; but he is also well-known and highly respected in Hungarian Society. Nothing can better prove this fact, than the tones of the press in Budapest when commenting on the occasion of the completion of the fortieth year of his ministry. And we, who can claim nearer

ties of race and kindred than the rest of our brethren of the pen, heartily congratulate him, as we wish him long life and happiness, and health sufficient to serve his Master truly still to a green old age.

The Rev. Andrew Moody was born at Paisley Scotland in 1837, and educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. When he came to Budapest 40 years ago the Church was not yet at its present high level. Some sixty years since, the services were held in the Béla-utca; and when the War of Independence broke out in 1848, foreigners had to leave the country; and so for a time the services were conducted by Protestants of Budapest. Later on in 1869 a Scotch school was founded Dr. Moody having taken up his present position in 1864.

Dr. Moody can look back on an eventful and laborious career. The establishment of the School and of the Church in the Hold-utca are due to his exertions. On historical occasions, as when Queen Victoria celebrated her Jubilee in 1887, and her Diamond Jubilee in 1897, and again when Britain mourned at her graveside, Dr. Moody preached the sermons in the great church in Kálvin-tér in the presence of the Members of the Government and many of the *Élite* of the Hungarian Capital.

Nor must we conclude without alluding to the reverend gentleman's literary work; for he has published a volume of poems in connection with the various events and periods of his work, a book

which will be always read and remembered by members of the English Colony here. Dr. Moody has received the degree of doctor *honoris causa* in the University of Glasgow, and is Superintendent of the branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Hungary.



Hungarian Fayence.

Pécs. January 13, 1904.

As is the case with all nomadic nations, so it is with us in Hungary: simple clay vessels in old times were at first devoid of all special character. It was only in the XVth century that the pottery industry became a little more important, but the true beginning of the Hungarian art of pottery was not till the XVIIth century, when the first Hungarian fayence works were started.

Fortunately, the development has progressed so far, that last year, at the Turin International Exhibition the Hungarian fayence drew considerable attention notwithstanding the great amount of foreign productions.

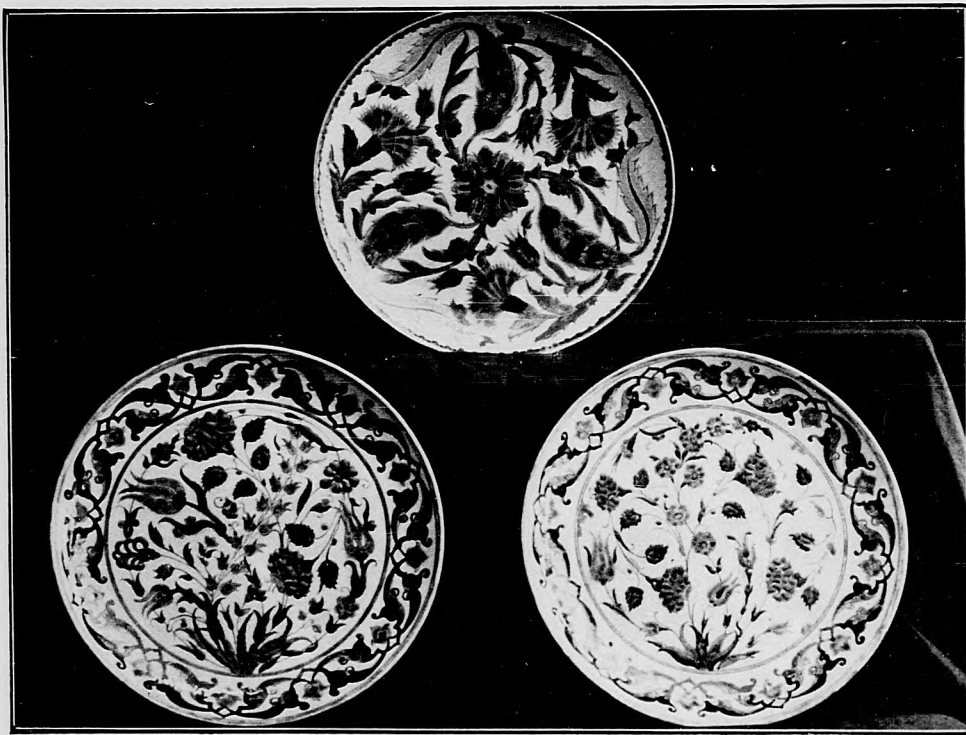
Apart from the fact, that our able manufacturers brought honour to the name of Hungary in distant lands, this exhibition was very instructing for us, because it gave us the opportunity of finding out our strength and weakness in the art of pottery.

Our manufacturers, by comparing their own productions with the foreign exhibits, were able to learn the good & bad qualities of their own and, so to speak, profited by the defects of the others, at the same time learning that quiet and yet refined simplicity which enhances the charm of the modern ceramic pottery.

There is among them a man, who by his great originality and creative power has succeeded in obtaining a result after so many years of fruitless labour, & in creating a final and characteristic form, which bears the stamp of our age and customs, which is not brutal or archaic and which is moreover, in all points, Hungarian. After so many fruitless experiments, which — it cannot be denied — produced some really charming but short-lived works, he succeeded in the end in creating something which deviates from traditions (these traditions have really only been left behind by the *non-Hungarian* people who passed through our country), which nevertheless unites in it self entirely & exclusively national motives, and also in the technical process deviates from the usual work because the melting point of the enamel is the same as that of the ground-glaze.

This man jealously avoids all foreign influence; in foreign productions he only sees the mistakes & learning from them, he perfects his own work.

The name of this man is *Miklós Zsolnay*



SPECIALITY OF HUNGARIAN FAYENCE.



SPECIALITY OF HUNGARIAN FAYENCE.

and the *porcelain-fayence* of Pécs* (this name was given to it at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 by the famous German ceramicist, Alexander Schmidt) forms a ceramic speciality. Its colours are not lead-colours which melt in the muffle-fire, but enamel colours, and the glaze melts together in the manner of a relief with the felspar surface, so that it seems to be painted only with rough glaze and, at the same time, burnt. In the design there are no sharp and hard defined lines; the decoration is not tiring to the eye; the charming flowers or arabesques cling softly to the ground and the brilliant enamels blending together produce a wonderful effect of colour. Each object that we take in our hands leaves a lasting memory to us, not only on account of its charming appearance, a beauty we enjoy for the moment, but also on account of the important part which the Zsolnay fayence is called upon to play in the history of modern culture. In the accompanying illustrations, we present to our readers, a few magnificent specimens of *porcelaine-fayence*, thoroughly Hungarian works of art, from the Zsolnay-works at Pécs.

MRS ALEXANDRE DE LÖNYAY.

* Fünfkirchen

Mr Arthur B. Yolland is preparing a series of articles on Petöfi, which will appear in "Hungary" after February.

— Ez az én szeretöm —

My Love is a brunette, a winsome little maid;
As rosy as the apple seen in Bakony's glade.
But though the goodly orchards yield a plenteous dower,
A blushing young brunette adorns not every bower.

My Darling is a blonde, a maid with flaxen hair;
And sweet as happy Bakony's dainty, tempting pear.
How many a laden bough the golden fruit reveals;
And yet not every copse a fair-haired girl conceals.

Translated by: E. D. Butler.



A Mohammedan View of the Macedonian Problem.

THE Eastern question is an old question which appears from time to time in new guises. During a large portion of the last thirteen centuries, the Moslems, equipped with light and learning, achieved great victories over the Christians, and they remained triumphant till the time of the Renaissance, when Western Europe suddenly awoke from the deep slumber of ignorance and lethargy. On the other hand, the Islamic unity having been impaired about the middle of the thirteenth century by the invasion of the Mongol hordes who deluged Asia with human blood, the Islamic countries have been



ANCIENT CASTLE AT FRAKNÓ — COUNTY OF SOPRON.

eversince continually moving downward on an inclined plane. The slow progress maintained in the process of pulling down the once lofty and now crumbling edifice of the Ottoman Empire, is due to the conflicting interests of the great Powers of Europe; the geographical position of Constantinople is such that the possession of it by a great Power with a strong navy would upset the balance of power in the Continent of Europe. If the Russian Eagle were allowed to float over the shores of the Bosphorus, the very existence of Austria-Hungary would be in danger, the Balkan principalities would cease to exist, and the Mediterranean would be transformed into a Russian lake. In that case, the position would become untenable, even for Germany and England. Hence Russia is biding her time and patiently waiting for the psychological moment; when the long expected final crash of the Dual Monarchy occurs, she will pounce upon her long coveted prey. Meanwhile, other forces are let loose, which are operating effectively, and keeping Turkey and the principalities of the Balkan Peninsula in a state of turmoil, so that they may not become powerful and may drag along a precarious existence. In order that the English speaking public, which is clamouring for the adoption of swift measures for wiping out Turkish dominion from the map of the globe, should understand the real situation, it seems necessary that a short description should be given of certain forces which are hard at work in that southeastern corner of the Continent which are responsible for these periodical explosions. Religion and diplomacy, on the one hand, and economic and political forces, on the other, are contributing their share to the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. (To be continued.)

Petőfi's Poem.*

Translated by : Sir John Bowring L. L. B., F. R. S.

One only Thought.

(Egy gondolat bánt engemet.)

One thought torments me sorely — 'tis that I,
Pillowed on a soft bed of down, may die —
Fade slowly, like a flower, and pass away
Under the gentle pressure of decay.
Paling as pales a fading, flickering light
In the dark, lonesome solitude of night.
O God! let not my Magyar name
Be linked with such a death of shame;
No! rather let it be
A lightning-struck, uprooted tree —
A rock, which torn from mountain-brow,
Comes rattling, thundering down below.
Where every fettered race tired with their chains,
Muster their ranks and seek the battle plains:
And with red flushes the red flag unfold,
The sacred signal there inscribed in gold —
«For the world's liberty!»
And, far and wide, the summons to be free
Fills east and west, — and to the glorious fight
Heroes press forward, battling for the right.
There will I die!
There, drowned in mine own heart's-blood, lie, —
Poured out so willingly; th' expiring voice,
Even in its own extinction shall rejoice,
While the sword's clashing, and the trumpet's sound,
And rifles and artillery thunder round;
Then may the trampling horse
Gallop upon my corse,
When o'er the battle-field the warriors fly.
There let me rest till glorious victory
Shall crown the right — my bones upgathered be
At the sublime interment of the free!
When million voices shout their elegy
Under the unfurled banners waving high;
On the gigantic grave which covers all
The heroes, who for freedom fall,
And welcome death because they die for thee —
All holy! world-delivering liberty!

* From a rare book which is out of print.

Pest in the Early Sixties.

By TH. HIRST

THE MAGNIFICENT embankments running along the Danube have metamorphosed the city, and have contributed largely to raising it to what it now justly claims to be a beautiful, prosperous and important Metropolis, worthy a country abounding in vast natural resources, in the shape of a most fertile and productive soil, mines, and hygienic thermal springs, furnishing a great variety of mineral waters which are exported in large quantities to the United States of America and other countries. Perhaps there is not another town in the world can boast a more imposing picturesque view, as seen from the Danube, than Budapest. The Gellért-hegy, a rocky mountain overlooking the river, is quite unique; and in the near future, will no, doubt be covered with a bevy of beautiful villas, affording the fortunate inhabitants the advantages of town-life combined with the salubrious air of the surrounding heights.

The imperial palace, on the summit of the neighbouring hill, is a magnificent structure of architectural skill, and refined taste, and thus enhances the beauty of imposing scenery in no small degree.

There are now six bridges across the river; two of them railway bridges. Two are handsome suspension bridges, for general traffic, and the other two are built of iron and stone, and are very ornamental, massive

and strong with electric tram lines laid along either side. The bridge opened on the 10th October last, called Erzsébet-híd is a most handsome structure, with a span of 119 metres (or 1000 feet). It also is furnished with electric tram lines.

Boulevards, well paved, planted with trees, carefully tended, and provided with broad cemented causeways, form a circle round the town.

The Andrásy-út, a magnificent boulevard, nearly two miles long, paved with wood (on the American principle) leads from the centre of the city to the town-park. From the Octagon (or circus) situated about half way, there are two carriage drives in addition to the one in the middle, besides two avenues, one for pedestrians, and one for equestrians. Also broad cemented causeways. On either side there are a succession of quaint, handsome villas, with very neat gardens attached to them.

The town-park consists of grounds beautifully laid out, adorned with a profusion of the choicest flowers displaying the most exquisite taste, and the climax of horticultural skill. Tea-gardens, capable of accommodating almost any number of guests, with military bands playing every afternoon during the summer months till after dark, first-rate restaurants, render these grounds most attractive, and they are frequented by an immense concourse of people of every grade, from the highest to the most humble. The carriage drive (answering to our

Rotten Row but of course on a much smaller scale) presents a very gay and diverting sight. — In addition to



RÁKÓCZY'S ANCIENT COURT CHAPEL AT ZBÓR.

this, there is a large portion of the park allotted to the general public, pleasure grounds, provided with all sorts of cheap entertainments for their diversion. There is also a vast number of magnificent public edifices situated in appropriate places. The Park-club, a very handsome building, occupies a prominent place in the Park.

Very great care has been bestowed, by way of embellishment, on a large pond in this park, to render it attractive which, during the skating season, is appropriated by the Budapest skating club for the benefit of the members.

Here they have a handsome building, provided with every convenience, warming-rooms, a good buffet, as well as other compartments contributing to the needs of skaters.

An efficient staff of assistants to assist members is kept. Each has his number on his cap, and a form with a number corresponding.

The pleasure of this invigorating, and glorious sport is greatly enhanced by a military band playing daily for the benefit and enjoyment of skaters.

Under the Andrassy-út an electric tramway is laid, leading from the centre of the town to within a few yards of the pond. The carriages are very elegant and the journey is performed in about ten minutes.

Worthy of mention are the public squares, within the city limits, on account of the great care that has been taken in embellishing them. Laid out with an admirably arranged display of exquisite flowers, and other plants, they constitute a wonderful relief to the eye amid bricks and mortar.

Pre-eminent among these Squares, is the Erzsébet-tér; truly a model of artistic horticultural skill, displaying an ingenuity on the part of the horticulturist, which has here reached its climax, meriting the highest praise. A large fashionable Kiosk, where a military band performs three afternoons in the week for the benefit of the public, completes the attractions of the said square.

A little beyond the new houses of Parliament, there is an extensive island (Margit-sziget, as it is called), belonging to the Archduke József. No expense or labour has been spared in embellishing it. It is now one of the most attractive,



WOULDN'T I ENJOY A DRAUGHT?

and fashionable of public resorts in the Metropolis. It boasts a luxuriant bathing establishment on a very large scale, the water being supplied by thermal springs — two first-rate hôtels, with restaurants capable of accommodating all the guests who visit the island for the benefit of their health or for their recreation. An admis-

sion fee is charged in order to keep it more select. The archduke takes a great delight in the culture of roses, and his rosarium on this island is replete with exquisite specimens of every variety, and in superabundance. It is a sight well worth seeing

The environs of Budapest are mountainous and exceedingly picturesque, affording a variety of excursions, amid beautiful scenery, easy of access by means of electric trams. The Hôtel accommodation of this town is all that can be desired. The two most prominent hôtels are the «Grand Hungaria» and the «Bristol» facing the Danube.

They are furnished with every convenience and comfort and provided with the latest and most approved appliances, such as, electric lighting incandescent gas-lamps, telephones, lifts, baths etc., etc. The charges are comparatively moderate. There are seven theatres with a magnificent Opera-house which will compare favourably with those of any other capital. The Opera-house is a very handsome building, and the orchestra of the very highest order.

The electric tram system is so admirable that not to mention it would be a grave omission. The carriages are very elegant, and commodious. The ramifications of the lines are so ingeniously arranged as to be in touch with almost all the streets. The city municipal authorities on aesthetic principles which they tenaciously, and justly hold on to, insisted on the underground system being applied within the city limits, and the overhead they permitted in the outskirts. Aestheticism is evidently a national trait of the Magyars, it manifests itself in the display of their taste in public works, laying out of grounds and etc. The postal service is almost as perfect, with regard to regulations and expedition, as is within the province of human ingenuity to achieve. The postmen are provided with motor tricycles and may be seen rushing along post-haste in all directions. The telephone communication, effected by

On the Buda side of the Danube there are four extensive bathing establishments. Two opposite the Elizabeth bridge, of Turkish origin, and too on a still grander scale, the Lukács- and Császár-fürdő, opposite the Margithid. They too are supplied with water from mineral, thermal springs and are visited by invalids.

means of under-ground wires (American system) is equally efficient as ramifications extend all over the town. Almost every coffee-house is provided with a telephonic apparatus, at the disposal of any one who has a mind to use it at a merely nominal charge. Nearly every house belonging to the better classes, is furnished with one.

Church of England in Budapest.

Ecclesiastical Notes

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) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Ferencz Esterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8 15. a. m., and 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 and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Choir Practice after Service the third Sunday each month.

M. R. SHARP.

Reformed Church.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is held in the *Reformed Church*, Hold-utca 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-utca 17, and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 8, January 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



The conversion of horse-trams into electric.

By: CHARLES PETER DUBEZ C. E. to the Cy.

Motto: «Heu quantum fati parva tabella tulit».

Preface.

I DO NOT call it in the least interesting or important to speak even a single word about those tramways nowadays, which are or were worked by the most primitive means, viz: by horse-traction. No, indeed? This would be nothing more than a failure of the Spirit of our Age, moreover an absolute declension of our mental qualities. However taking into consideration, that the whole network of our splendid lines worked now by electricity, the whole of which, so far as I know, is quite unparalleled by any other network of Electric Railways up to date on the whole of the European Continent — is a gradually developed offspring of those lines, which were originally with more or less success operated by means of horsetraction, I should take it to be very one-sided, weak minded and

ungrateful of us indeed, if we allowed those days to be ignored without bearing those in mind and having for them the least recollection, who in their own time were engaged in doing all that was possible for the interest of their Town, just as we were, are and shall be always prepared to endeavour to do our best.

It is our well-known love of justice, that urges us to give at least a very brief description of the horse-tramways of bygone days in this city which must be looked upon of course as the germ of our present grand work now operated by electricity.

The history of the Budapest Tramways.

The history of the Tramways in Budapest dates back to a very early period, as early as the 20th of August 1827, when the line between Pest and Kőbánya was opened in the presence of all the notabilities of our country. The opening day of this little Tramway was purposely fixed for the 20th of August, as this day is Saint Stephen's Day, the greatest national holiday in Hungary. This Tramway was originally supposed to be constructed for freight-traffic, especially for conveying the bricks, that were turned out from the Kőbánya brick fields into the town Pest itself. However the cost of conveying them was so high, that the Company could hardly compete with other Companies having the same freight conveyed by ordinary street-wagons. The Tramway-Company persevered for about 30 more years but as the expected success did not ensue then were led to the conviction, that this business was not maintainable for the future therefore they gave it up entirely. Thus this very first Tramway failed altogether.

What an eventful day the opening day of this little Tramway was, is best proved by the fact, that it was found to be noteworthy enough to record in several books of the day as one having historic importance for Pest.

Therefore it will not be out of the scope of this paper to mention the names of some of the writers of those books who have recorded this day.

One book is:

Pesti Frigyes': «A világtörténelem napjai a legrégebb időtől kezdve a jelen korig». Published by Pfeifer Ferdinánd. 1870. Budapest.

Another is:

Dr. Acsády Ignác's «Az Athenaeum kézi lexicon, a tudományok encyclopediája, tekintettel Magyarországra». Published by the Athenaeum részvénytársulat. 1868. Budapest.

A third is: "

Edvi Illés Aladár's: «Budapest műszaki útmutatója». Published by the Pátria irodalmi és nyomdai részvénytársaság. 1896. Budapest. etc. etc.

Some years after the complete failure of this little horse-tramway-company it was our Company, and which, not merely not frightened away by the sad fate of its predecessors, but on the contrary keeping in view the eternal truth of the English proverb:

«If at first you dont succeed, try, try, try again!»

(To be continued.)

breeding are to be found in such abundance. Wherever I travel in the country, I always examine the horses of the peasantry; and by their horses one may accurately judge the people's material condition. Where the people's horses are good, the country is rich; and the poorer the horses, the poorer the people. This is a fact not only as far as Hungary is concerned but all over Europe; England has the best horses, and England is the richest country.

Mr Julius Ruisz divides the history of Hungarian horse-breeding into the following periods: the first period — the period of the original Hungarian horse — lasted till 1526; under the Turkish regime



THE ROYAL . . .
. . . . ACADEMY
OF SCIENCE . . .

AND COUNT . . .
. . . SZÉCHENYI'S
MONUMENT . . .

Of Hungarian horses.

Sport and . . .
. . . Pastime.

WE ARE commencing an interesting description of Hungarian horse-breeding and its history by an excellent expert: Baron Moritz Hoeller-Bertram.

Intensive agriculture as is well known is a great enemy to horse-breeding, and thus in the north of Hungary, where the soil is of an inferior quality, and where every inch thereof requires cultivation, it is not developed to such an extent as in the trans-Danubian district, which includes Győr, Komárom, Fehér, Veszprém, Zala, Somogy, Tolna and Baranya counties. In Transylvania, too, excellent horses are bred, for its pastures produce finely-perfumed hay, while Transylvanian oats are peculiarly nourishing. In the tracts lying between the Danube and the Tisza, especially the so-called Bácska and Bánát, where the soil is so extremely fertile, there are every where enormous pastures and meadows; and, as the winter is very mild, the horses can live in the open summer and winter, a fact which encourages their hardiness and development. It is a pity that no attempt has yet been made to breed thorough-breds in this district, where the chief requisites of horse-

followed the period of the Oriental horse, which was succeeded in 1711, under Charles III. by that of the Spanish horse, that large, but heavy and soft animal, which did so much harm to our horse-breeding; in 1814 began the period of the English thorough-bred, which has thoroughly regenerated the various breeds of our horses.

~~~~~  
*Our next edition will contain the Portrait of the Archduchess Augusta.*  
~~~~~

To the Editor of "Hungary".

Budapest, Jany 12-004.

Dear Sir,

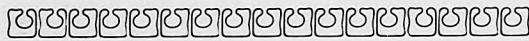
Through the kindness of a Colleague I am instructed, that the sense of some of the clauses of my Article «The Erection and recent opening of our Elizabeth Bridge» published in your last issue is somewhat misleading. Therefore in order to throw more light upon the matter I beg you kindly to publish the following:

I am Dear Sir yours very faithfully

CHARLES PETER DUBEZ.

Correspondence . . .

The piers are 65 metres high from the mean level they were made of steel and rest upon granite foundation. The principal constituent parts of the Bridge are the four chains, which carry by means of suspension-rods the crossgirders of the structure, whilst the lattice-type main girders *serve merely* for stiffening purposes. The statement, that the Elizabeth Bridge has been erected according to Mr John Feketeházy's design, is erroneous, as this actually refers only to the «Francis Joseph!» Bridge. The Elizabeth Bridge has been made quite independently according to the designs of the Engineers in the Offices of the Bridge-building Department of the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Commerce under the charge of Ministerial Councillor Aurel Czekelius, whilst the architectural works of both the Elizabeth and the Francis Joseph Bridges were designed by Technical Councillor Virgil Nagy.



His wife was horrified.

From all parts of the world. One day a gentleman and his wife were strolling over the grounds of a certain college. They were admiring the buildings, some of which had been erected by wealthy alumni. Presently they came to a noble hall, built of stone and occupying a commanding site. Over the main entrance was a marble tablet which announced that the hall had been erected by «John C. Blank, as a Memorial to his beloved wife». The gentleman stood for a moment and looked at the imposing pile. «Ah», said he, with a sigh, «that is what I should like to do for my college.» And for the life of him he cannot understand why his wife should have looked so horrified!

An aged parson.

A certain clergyman, a man of about 66, looks older than he really is, a fact of which he hates to be reminded. At a small rural station an aged and bent farmer, panting violently, boarded the train. «I have had to run», he said, «nearly half a mile to catch this train.» Then, addressing himself to the clergyman, he went on, «It's a bad job, sir, when old folks like you and me has to run.» The clergyman, frowning, asked the farmer how old he was. «I'm eightysix», was the reply. «Oh», said the clergyman, «there is twenty years difference between you and me.» «Goodness, sir», exclaimed the old man, «you don't mean to tell me you're a hundred and six!»

A point of honour.

There is fun even in a police-court sometimes. Recently a case in which a gentleman named Higgins wanted another aristocrat called Hawkins bound over to keep the peace was being heard. «You say the defendant has threatened your life», said the defending barrister, «and that you go in fear of him?» «That's right, guv'nor», said Mr. Higgins. «Very well, then», observed counsel, «by that state-

ment you own that my client can thrash you?» The difference in Mr. Higgins' demeanour was wonderful 'o see. «Wot!» he cried, «Bill 'Awkins give me a tiding? Why, I could kill 'im and a dozen like 'im!» «That will do», smiled the magistrate, who could see how the land lay. «The summons is dismissed.»

Expert advice.

He was a very amateur golfer, and he had been persistently getting the ball into bunkers all the afternoon. Almost at every shot he had to seek the advice of his caddie as to the club of which he ought to make use, and by the time they had struggled to the ninth hole, and were turning back for home, caddie was pretty tired of it all. The golfer had once more got himself hopelessly bunkered, and turned to his caddie with a look of despair. «What do you think I should take next, caddie?» he asked. The caddie surveyed the waning winter sun, gave a passing thought to the raisins at home which he had been promised the privilege of stoning, and then replied, «Well, sir», he said, «I think ye'd better take the 4.15 train home.»

Asked for it.

A youth while strolling through an American town saw a notice in a shop window: — «If you don't see what you want, ask for it.» Wishing to show how smart he was he stepped inside and said to the storekeeper, «I don't see what I want.» «Then ask for it», said the proprietor loudly, and the twinkle in his eye showed that he knew what the other was up to. «Well», said the youth, «I've asked all over the town for it, and I cannot find one.» «I've got everything a man can want», said the storekeeper encouragingly. «Well, I have found so many smart men in the town that I want to find a first-class idiot!» «John», said the smiling storekeeper, turning to an assistant, «bring a large piece of wrapper and wrap this gentleman up.» «All right, sir», replied John, as he fetched the paper and made a rush for the youth. But he was gone!

Money and longevity.

Millionaires appear to be a longlived race. In 1902 five subjects of the King died at ages which gave an average of 68 years, leaving five millions sterling. In 1901 eight died with an average age of 72, leaving 10½ millions. In 1900 nine died, leaving 38¾ millions, the average age being 74.

No business there.

An Irishman charged with killing another at a fair by hitting him over the head with a shillelagh, was on trial for murder. The doctor, having stated that deceased undoubtedly met his death in this fashion, added: «But a very slight blow would have killed him, for he had the thinnest skull I have ever seen». At which the prisoner broke out indignantly, «An, phwat business had he in a fair, anyway!»

For his son.

A canvasser who was selling tickets for a raffle, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a charitable object, was asked by an intending purchaser, a rough, old Yorkshire butcher, what the prize would be. The canvasser replied that the lucky winner would receive the whole of eight guineas in the shape of an encyclopaedia. «Oh», said the old man, «I must have one of those tickets for my son. He's a great cyclist!»

Remained uncured.

A few months ago a concert was given by a Continental string quartette, and to it an enthusiastic amateur dragged an incurably unmusical friend to hear the party interpret Beethoven. At the end of the concert the enthusiast, feeling that such superfine fiddlingrequ ired explanation, exclaimed proudly. «Those four men have been playing together for ten years uninterruptedly.» «Ten years!» said the victim, in a reproachful tone, «Why, surely we've been here longer than that!»



Important notice.

Information Office

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., STÁHLY-U. 5. I. EM., BUDAPEST.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26.10 to 3. — U. S. CONSULATE. Mária Valéria-utca 15/a. 9:30—12:30 3—6. P.M.— Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria, Service Sundays 10—30. a. m. — *Scotch Church*. Hold-utca, Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m.

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 (10d). 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-



EVENING PRAYER.

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-ter) in the central building of the University. 9—12 a. m.

National education. 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.

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

The Mansion of the Custom House Vámház-ter.

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

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

The new Houses of Parliament Országház-ter. 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-ter, also in other districts viz : Rákóczi-ter, Hunyadi-ter, István-ter etc.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Royal Operahouse Andrassy-út. Nemzeti Színház (National Theatre Royal) Kerepesi-út. Várszínház (Fortress Theatre) in Buda Vigaszínház (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.

Monuments and Statues.

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

Eötvös, Eötvös-ter. Statue of **Alexander Petöfi**, Petöfi-ter. Mnt. of **John Arany** National Museum Garden. Mnt. of **Palatin Joseph**, József-ter. **St. Gellért**, mnt. 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 O-Buda Ship yard is not far off, it may be reached either by Electric Tramway or by boat.

Promenades and parks.

Margitsziget (Margaret Island) we may call it a garden of Paradise it is so beautiful; with Hotel, private residences, Restaurants, Cafés, Military and Gipsy Bands playing afternoon and evening, baths for wonderful and beneficial cures rarely obtainde elsewhere; large parks and a charming garden of rare flowers. Sporting Clubs etc. Easily reached by Electric Cars or by steam boats constantly running to the place.

Városliget (Town Park). Carriages to be seen every afternoon especially during the Races. Fine Restaurants, Cafés and Music every where. Circus, Ósbudavára place of Variety enter tainments. Zoological Gardens with different kis kinds of entertainments. A beautiful pond with bridges over it. The Historical Museum. Fine art Museum (just under construction) and the Picture Gallery.

Erzsébet-ter (Elizabeth Square) laid out with flowers in a most artist ic manner, a Café-kiosk & military Band playing every second afternoon till 8 p. m.

The Corso, on each side of the bank of the blue Danube, Ferencz József-rakpart and opposite in Buda; at the other place a military band is playing every Friday afternoon till 8 p. m.

Muzeumkert (Museum garden), Várkert (Castle garden), Gellérthegy (St. Gellért mountain) with kiosk and Restaurants and a splendid view over the whole Town.

Orczy-kert (Orczy gardens) where the Hungarian **Military Academy** is to be seen.

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.

HUNGARY

Budapest, Friday January 15, 1904.

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

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

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Lille 1902. aranyérem. — Zürich 1902. aranyérem.

Berlitz School NYELVISKOLA felnőttek részére

Budapest, VII. kerület, Erzsébet-körút 15. szám.

Egyedüli alkalom idegen nyelveknek valóban nemzetbeli tanárok által való elsajátítására. Rendszeres oktatás urak és hölgyek (esetleg nagyobb gyermekek) részére **francia, angol, magyar, német, olasz, orosz, román, szerb és spanyol nyelven**, csakis az illető nemzetiségű tanítók által. A Berlitz School-t a parisi világkiállításon, a nyelvtanítás terén fölmutatott sikerért **két arany- és két ezüstéremmel tüntették ki.** Prospektusok ingyen és bérmentve. Fordításokat elvállalunk.

Mátrai, Feik és Társa

Budapest, VI. kerület, ○ ○ ○ ○
○ ○ ○ ○ Cseréz-körút 33. szám.

Uj javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

Ezen szivattyú kiváló szolid szerkezete, nagy működő-képessége s olcsó áránál fogva gazdasági célokra, kiváltképen vízszivattyú gyanánt udvarok, kertek, épületekhez stb. kitűnően alkalmas.

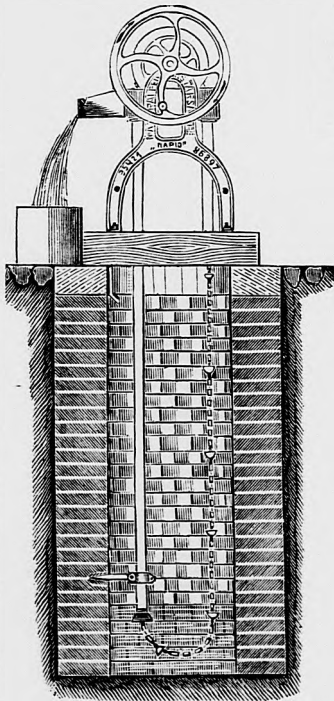
A víz a végtelen ónozott lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés be lesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is tovább vezetik.

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E rovatban minden szó egyszeri beiktatása 6 fillér, vastagabb betűkből 8 fillér. Felvilágosítást ad a kiadóhivatal, ha a hirdetés alatt álló kis szám közöltetik. Levélbeli tudakozódákra is válaszolunk, ha a válaszbélyeg mellékelve van. Vidékről egyszerű levélben is beküldhető a kihirdetés, ha a hirdetési díj bélyegben a levélhez csatoltatik.

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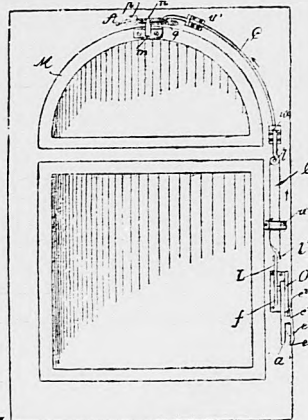
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A legnagyobb

kincs a jó egészség, melynek főkelléke a tiszta levegő!

Hogy szobánkban állandóan tiszta, üde levegő legyen, rendeljük meg :



Beck Károly

szabad. ablakzellőztető-készülékét.

E találmány kitűnően bevált. Egyszerű szerkezetű és minden ablakra alkalmazható. A legzélsebb és leghigiénikusabb zellőztető-készülék. Levélbeni megkeresésre bővebb fölvilágosítással szívesen szolgál :

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Budapest, VIII., József-utca 14. szám.

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