

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday May 1, 1904.

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VOL. II. NO 11.

Noteworthy sights of Hungary.

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

II.

THE FAMOUS Castle of *Vajda-Hunyad* was built in Gothic style by *John Hunyady*, but his Son *Mathias (Corvinus)*, the last national King, lived during the era of the *Renaissance*. This immortal Prince, who with his scholarly intimates attempted to create a Hungarian *Cinquecento*, left behind him as representatives of the *Renaissance* style the palaces of *Vise-grád* and *Buda*.

Unfortunately, however, these and many other creations perished on his death. After that there is a perceptible gap in the artistic memorials of Hungary. The interval between the period of the earliest *Renaissance* and that of the *Baroque* and *Rococo* style of the XVIIIth century was characterised less by love of art than by lust of war or rather by the necessity of it. The Turkish oppression, with its heavy burdens, completely paralysed *Architecture*, which gives an external lustre to a nation; it was a sad time for the country, mosques took the place of palaces in the *Renaissance* style, and architecture was only employed in the construction of bastions and dams. A period of time which not only put a stop to all further development but hastened the ruin of a good deal that was precious. Our ruined ancient



COUNT STEPHEN TISZA, PRIME MINISTER.

Castles along the *Danube*, and in the valley of the *Maros* and of the *Vág*, which surprise the traveller by their rich picturesqueness, date for the most part from the time of the destructive Turkish rule.

The National Commission on Memorials of Art is making praiseworthy efforts to rescue these interesting relics of the past from utter ruin. Everything remarkable in the way of painting and sculpture will be found in the art collections at *Budapest*. Architectural memorials and other ancient relics are erected in

various parts of the country well worth inspection.

Nature has endowed Hungary with varied and most charming landscapes. Typical of the Hungarian country is the plain with its *pusztas*, that of *Hortobágy* being the largest. The *pusztas* on the so-called Great Plain of Hungary are for the most part pasture land and those on the little Plain of Hungary mostly arable land. Peculiar features of this region are the *Délibáb* (mirage), the solitary *csárdas* (inns of the *puszta*), the endless herds of cattle and horses with their herdsmen the so-called *gulyás* for the cattle and *csikós* for the horses.

Besides the extensive plains, Hungary can boast of its magni-

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ificent mountain regions, the most conspicuous of these being that of the *High Tatra*, with its towering peaks of 2600 meters and its glorious pineforests almost unrivalled in all Europe for their rare natural beauty. If we add to these the *havas* (snow mountains) of old Transylvania, the wildly romantic mountain range of the *southeastern Carpathians* winding along quite close to the Lower Danube, the *Beskids* in the North and the graceful *Vértes* mountain region in the west, and there is before you a real tourists' world rarely to be found elsewhere. The Hungarian highlands afford splendid opportunities for any number of most interesting excursions, rendered more so by some spots of rare attraction scattered through these huge mountains, such as Lake *Csorba*, and the Ice cave of *Dobsina*, in the Tatra, and the remarkable stalactite cave of *Aggtelek*, and other spots of interest and beauty with which this country is blessed by nature.



Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By: DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

HERE WE find the echo of Petőfi's love of unbounded freedom, that freedom for which, he said, he would sacrifice love bought at the price of his own life,¹ and his sense of the ingratitude of the world of which we find a most striking illustration in his «*Óriült*» (Madman),² where in verse remarkably like that in parts of «*Maud*», varying according to the degree of excitement in which the madman is depicted, we hear the raving of a maniac whose friends were responsible for his death —

«My water was poisoned by those
Who drank my wine».

The poem is full of expressive thoughts, saturated with the philosophy of one who had drunk of the bitter cup of life, who, like a second Byron, was full of ennui, of hearty contempt for that world which had offered him so many

¹ In the motto prefixed to his poems.

² Appeared first in the columns of «*Életképek*» (Pictures from life), Dec. 19. 1846: said to be founded on a dream of the poet, according to Charles Berecz (*Visszaemlékezések. Magyarország és a Nagyvilág*, 1874. No. 33.), although Anton Várady (*Magyar Politika*, 1875. No. 194—5) denies this theory. At any rate the poem was composed in 1845, a year before its publication, as the Kovács M. S. proves.

galling disappointments, and taught him to look for nothing else, to mistrust even his best friend.

«Why do I laugh», he says,
«Sure I should weep,
Weep for the wickedness of the world.
Even God with his cloud-eyes
Oft weeps, that he created it.
But what avail the tears of heaven?
They fall to earth, the filthy earth,
Where men upon them stamp;
What becomes of them?
Of heaven's tears?... why, mud».

What a world of disappointed hopes, what a bitterness born of unrequited passion in such lines as

«Women entice men to them
As the sea draws the rivers:
Why?... To swallow them.
A fair creature is woman,
Fair and dangerous,
Poison lurking in golden chalice.
O love! I drank of thee!
One tiny drop¹ of thee is sweeter
Than a whole ocean turned to honey;
One tiny drop of thee more murderous
Than a whole ocean turned to poison».

We feel the poet's power, feel his truth, feel it, admire and love it: we see here clearly how a poet, a true poet, no mere poetaster, may be a power of evil or a power of good. His language is indeed saturated in the divine nectar of beauty of phrase, which makes it so easily digestible, and so dangerously fascinating. I often wonder, in reading Petőfi, whether Matthew Arnold, that stern critic of poetic worth, would not, had he known the Hungarian poet as he really is, have placed him side by side with Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Homer and Burns.²

Instructed in the rudiments of knowledge by his god-father, Martinyi, who was a clergyman from Kis-Kőrös, Petőfi went to school first at Kecskemét (1830), — his parents having meanwhile moved to Szabadszállás, — then, in 1831 at Szent-Lőrincz, in 1832 at Gyöng, from 1832 till 1835 at Pest. In 1835 he went to Aszód, where he began to show his likings for the theatre, which called down upon him the indignant wrath of his father, and to feel that tyrannical persecution which confirmed his love of freedom and his hatred of all kinds of oppression.

¹ Literally «one dewdrop's quantity of thee».

² Vide his «*Essays in Criticism*» (London, 1888) especially the Second Series No. I. (The Study of Poetry), which appeared first in 1880 as the general introduction to Ward's «*English Poets*».

His passion for the theatre, in which he resembled Shakespeare — though the latter possessed the ability and consequently secured the success that were denied to Petőfi — developed side by side with his inclination for writing verses. Childish love-making, stolen visits to the theatre, mysterious ambitions, all tended to strengthen his craving after an actor's life.¹ In vain did his father use the persuasion of the rod²: in vain did his teacher lock him up, trying thereby³ to drive such dangerous thoughts out of the young boy's head. As we have already remarked, this oppression merely strengthened the child's resolve to be free; yet we can hardly imagine that he had made up his mind so early in life to be the apostle of freedom; that was probably the growth of after years of experience, transplanted by the vivid imagination of the poet to the days of his early imprisonment.

(To be continued.)

¹ V. «Uti jegyzetek» (Journey Notes) Havas vol 5.: 324. Petőfi here relates what the name Aszód implies to him.

² «My teacher» says P. (ibid), «thought good to write about the plan I had in hand to a man who had by no means praiseworthy characteristics: he hated acting wondrously. This man of rare qualities was, as it happened, my father, who — as befits a good father — did not hesitate a moment in rushing to the assistance of a son who stood on the brink of a fiendish whirlpool. My father's counsels actually did dissuade me from my ungodly intention, being visible as they were for weeks after — on my back and other parts of the «dust-tent of my soul» (i. e. of course, my body).

³ To this he refers in his poem «Első esküm» (My first oath), which first appeared in the columns of «Hazánk» (1847 Sept. 30.). His desire to become actor is said to have been due, in the first place, to his falling in love with an actress named Borcsa: cf. Kemény, «Adalékok Petőfi Sándor életrajzához» which appeared in the «Koszorú» (1881 V. 143.). cf. also Havas III. 594. «I longed, says the poet, even then, in my fifteenth year, for holy freedom... and would have gone (into the wide world), but that my teacher found out my rebellious intention, arrested me and locked my door on me... Here I swore my first oath, made my first sacred vow in this my prison, that the chief aim of my life should be to struggle against tyranny».

Dora d'Istria.

By COUNT GÉZA KUUN. Translated from the German
By: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

PEOPLE giving their reminiscences a literary form may be compared with more or less veracity to the botanist, collecting herbs, plants and common wayside flowers in his youthful rambles, not merely to give their familiar and technical description, but in order to perpetuate the recollection of happy moments, to preserve their fresh and lively interest. The perfume evaporates, the magnificent colours fade, but the flower, a sweet and dainty remembrance of «auld lang syne» grows gradually dearer to us, losing naught of its value, though the botanist has fixed its species and genus.

A new historical era is characterised not merely by novel institutions, but transfuses, as it were, the whole social life with a new and more energetic power of vitality. Those who, ill-satisfied with the political relations of preceding times, attack the actual administration of government and emigrate from their fatherland, or if they stay retire into solitude, enter once more upon their career, so long suspended.

Such a change not only attracts new forces, but is generally welcomed with an enthusiasm proportionate to the disgust produced by the preceding historical epoch.

This was exactly the case with reference to the city surnamed most deservedly the «Pearl of the Adriatic» towards the end of the eventful year 1866. Numerous descendants of illustrious patrician families returned at this juncture from emigration; thus the Counts Giustiniani, dei Cavalli, Porcia etc., entered Venice with a proud and excited feeling, after a prolonged absence in other countries. The poet Francesco del Ongaro, could see at last his dear Venice once more, realizing thus the long cherished dreams of his painful and protracted exile. The Prince Giovanelli, the Count Papadopolus and the



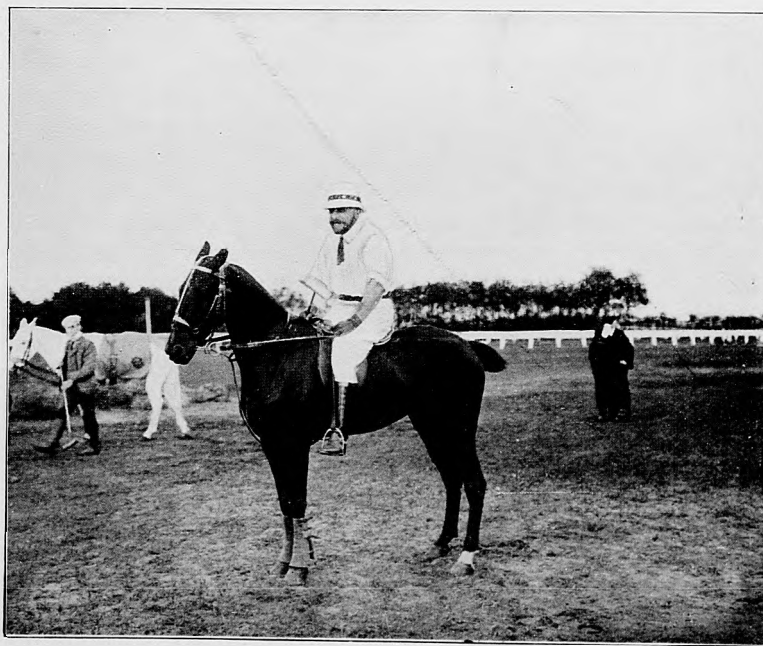
BISHOP BUBICS OF KASSA.

Count Valnerana opened their palaces again to Society; and the beautiful theatre Fenice, closed for a considerable period became accessible once more to play-goers. Garibaldi, the boldest champion of United Italy, passing some days at Venice in the course of the same year, was welcomed with an inexpressible enthusiasm. He addressed the people immediately after his arrival from one of the windows of the «Procurazie nuove», entreating and stirring the Venetians to besiege the Eternal City. «We shall conquer Rome, without a sword-blow; the inhabitants await our arrival impatiently; we will invade their walls, in safety and without resistance.» Mme Ratazzi, whose life and adventures, furnish uncomparably more interest, than her literary productions, and the celebrated improvisatrice Giannina Milli visited Venice in the course of the same winter; the first to take part in the various social entertainments, the second to charm her numerous audience with her interesting lectures. Giannina Milli had a strong regard for her art, considering it as a mission, ethic and patriotic at the same time. Indeed her muse burning with a glowing patriotism partook of true idealism. Emily Girar and Louise de Collet both came from France, attracted by the gradually increasing reputation of the Carnival, but considerably more yet by the charms displayed by the Doges' ancient capital in its glorious metamorphosis, and took active part in the social entertainments of the time.

All who passed at a certain hour before the Hotel Pisani, were struck the by appearance of

an exquisitely elegant lady, issuing from the adjacent palazzo near the Foscoli and taking her daily walk with hurried steps. The unspeakable and admirable brilliancy of her figure, enhanced by the perfect elegance of her *toilettes* aroused universal attention, not only in the solitary Calle dei Pisani, but in every place whither she directed her steps. In the brilliant balls, fêtes and assemblies, given in the Venetian palaces, the appearance of this lady was greeted with an immense enthusiasm. Everyone was struck with the noble symmetry and classic contour of her features, her beaming glance from which all the life of genius glowed forth. It was a striking countenance indeed, to which her broad forehead gave a remarkably classic expression. Those, who were so fortunate as to converse with her, for any length of time, were charmed to find her yet more brilliant in mind and accomplishments, than in outward appearance. She possessed that magic, which springs from intuitive genius, polished to the utmost by high breeding. Similar to Peitho, goddess of eloquence, who was constantly surrounded by the Graces, this peerless woman united the most extraordinary gifts of beauty with wisdom, wit and genius. She was indeed most brilliant, her conversation soaring into unknown heights and regions; everything received inspiration from her animated and sparkling eloquence.

During the Festival of Dante, she charmed her devoted hearers with the inimitable grace of her improvisations. Her voice was remarkably melodious. The Venetian palaces saw her once only, as she nowhere accepted a second invitation. She merely frequented society in order to study human nature, not for the sake of amusements, as is the case with most persons. She studied people in their social relations, the aristocratic world its traditions, morals, feelings, principles, habits, the specialities and originalities of Italian life and many things besides, made only evident and clear by a frequent and constant intercourse with people. She published her penetrating and fine observations in the Journal Rosé, edited at Nice. (To be continued.)



COUNT ANDRÁSSY BEFORE A POLO-MATCH.

Leading Hungarian Sportsmen.

TO-DAY WE PRESENT the portrait of a gentleman who is well-known and a favourite with all Hungarian sportsmen. Count Géza Andrassy has, for a long time past occupied one of the most prominent positions in the sporting world of Hungary, has always shown himself to be a true lover of all kinds of sport and by untiring energy and the most noble self-sacrifice, has endeared himself to all those who enjoy the honour of being brought into contact with him. Himself an energetic and first class player, he founded the Hungarian Polo Club, and is the life of the team that has more than once carried the Hungarian colours to victory. The Count's name gives the Club, at the head of which he stands, its lustre and prestige; his many services to that Club it would be impossible to enumerate in the short space at our command.

It is a great comfort to Hungarian sportsmen to think that the late Minister for Public Education, Mr. Jules de Wlassics whose services to the cause of sport (especially its development in our Middle Schools and at the Universities) can never be forgotten, has been succeeded by a gentleman, whose whole spare time has been devoted to the furtherance of physical exercise as one branch of national education.¹ Mr. Albert de Berzeviczy, who for many years acted as President of the Gymnastic Association and, especially on the occasion of the last National Gymnastic Festival, rendered invaluable assistance to those acting under his leadership, has proclaimed his concurrence with the project of representing Hungarian sport at the St. Louis' Olympian Games, and determined, despite all opposition, to support all efforts made to bring Hungarian athletes into prominence abroad. In political and diplomatic circles there may be hazy ideas about the true relations of the two independent parts of the Dual Monarchy: but in the field of athletics Hungary can well hold her own, not only with Austria, but also with other nations of the world, and can have the infinite satisfaction of knowing that she is struggling alone for her own undivided glory.

Mr. Nicolas de Szemere is another prominent Hungarian gentleman, whose name is in-

¹ We must not forget that to His Excellency is due the first distinction conferred on a sportsman by His Majesty King Francis Joseph. This distinction will, we hope put an end to the prejudices against sport which exist in certain circles of society.



By Charles Kernstock.

«HOMEWARDS» AFTER WORK.

timately connected with sport: it was he, who, in the House of Parliament, urged the necessity of training the young generation to shoot well and straight, and paved the way to the carrying out of his project (which received well-deserved praise from the highest quarters) by establishing, at an enormous sacrifice, a practice ground at Szent-Lőrincz where all young people (especially students of the University, Mr. Szemere being President of the University Athletic Club) could obtain efficiency in the art of shooting. Mr. Szemere has always displayed a keen interest in all kinds of sport, and a liberal readiness to assist in the furtherance of the same.

In speaking of the Budapest University Athletic Club, we feel it our duty to point out that the Club owes its origin in no small degree to Baron Lorand Eötvös, the President of the Hungarian Academy of Science, who, until stress of work compelled him to resign did all in his power to stimulate and encourage the students to devote themselves to sport, thus taking them away from the dangerous atmosphere of coffee-houses and billiard (and other) tables. It was His Excellency's untiring energy and unselfish devotion that made the project feasible, and, now that we can see the beneficial results, we cannot but thank him for having taken the initiative in this work of emancipation.

Count Emerich Széchenyi is another of those prominent members of Hungarian societies, who with unflagging devotion and by invaluable

example, have led those circles to which they belong to take up the cause of sport as a necessary part of national training. «Mens sana in corpore sano» is rather a hackneyed proverb; but we think we may be forgiven for quoting it as the creed of which the Count has always been such a noble and painstaking apostle. The Magyar Athletikai Club will always look upon his lordship as one of its greatest benefactors.

No project which has for its aim the benefit of his fellowmen ever fails to find a supporter in Count Eugene Karátsonyi, who, on the occasion of the recent fencing competition arranged by our contemporary the «Nemzeti Sport», displayed an untiring energy and the most liberal-minded devotion, to which the success of the undertaking was in no small measure due. All Hungarian sportsmen look to him for support in all their projects, and may be sure of meeting with a hearty welcome.

Count Michael Eszterházy and Count Elemér Batthyány are two more of those Hungarian aristocrats, whose names are inseparably connected with sport: the latter, as the President of the Jockey Club, displays wonderful agility; and both are among the most prominent apostles of Hungarian sport.

It is to such gentlemen that all Hungarian sport circles turn when in need of kindly advice, moral or material support: and none of them ever lends a deaf ear to such requests. Happy indeed is the country which can reckon on the enthusiastic and unselfish support of their leaders of society to further the cause of that part of national education which is a necessary counterpart to the training of the mind! With such names to back them, Hungarian sportsmen need never doubt for one instant that success will crown their efforts.



The Royal Law Courts in Budapest.

THE LAW COURTS in Budapest are undoubtedly without an equal on the Continent. The greatest master of the *Budapest Architect's Association*, *Alajos Hauszman*, has, in the erection of this monumental building, created a tout ensemble, which is not only one of the grandest edifices in Budapest but is also a work of art not surpassed on the Continent.

Its existence owes much to the late *Desider Szilágyi* Minister of Justice and at his death Speaker of the House of Parliament, who not only understood Hauszman's intention but knew

how to appreciate it, and placed the necessary material assistance at his disposal.

The designer had a hard problem to solve in designing the Court of Justice as he had to carefully avoid smothering the new building by contrast with the enormous dimensions of the Parliament building opposite.

The purpose of the Court of Justice induced Prof. Hauszman to divide the same into two symmetrical parts, one for the offices of the King's Bench and the other for the offices of the Courts of Justice.

The exterior of the building, not excepting its proportion and the smallest details, is strictly of an antique, romance barocco style. On the centre of the *façade* rises a vestibule with 8 enormous Corinthian pillars and very high walls. This centre part is flanked by two high towers whose upper part is interrupted by windows, the whole giving the front of the building a monumental aspect.

The most imposing and most beautiful part of the inside is indisputably the Central Hall, shown here in one of our illustrations, a veritable *salle de pas perdu*, which, besides the grand architectural solutions offers an almost overpowering perspective. In the four corners of every storey, to each of which lead imposing white marble staircases, are vestibules which again are connected by the pillared halls.

Walls, landings, pillars as well as the floors are of different coloured marble, which with their richness of colour blind the eye.

Extremely beautiful are the various halls and apartments, among which the Assembly Hall of the Chief Judges particularly stands out. The solemn effect of the same is increased by the polished marble, which covers the walls, by the richly gilt ceiling and by the splendid pictures of the King and Queen.

Among the artistic creations which decorate the palace, the large and beautiful fresco painting on the ceiling of the Central Hall, the master-piece of the old master *Lotz*, takes the first place.

There also stands «Justice» a grand piece of sculpture in white marble by *Alajos Strobl*, which dominates the whole length of the hall. Surmounting the centre part of the *façade* is *Triga* crowned by Genius riding in a chariot which was chiselled by the wellknown sculptor *Károly Sennyei*.

The two statues on either side of the last are by the late *Fadrusz* whereas the Space of the gable is filled out by the masterful groups of *György Zala*. Besides these are the

work of *Joseph Róna*, *Gyula Donáth* and some younger artists.

The interior decoration were supplied by the factory of *Endre Thék* whose artistic knowledge is very well attested.

The whole building, together with the site and furnishing, cost the Government only five million Crowns. Every stone of this monumental edifice is a lasting witness to the great artistic knowledge, the ability and genius of its designer and builder, Prof. Alajos Hauszman.

of the inhabitants are of opinion that «discretion is the better part of valour».

To protect life and property, and to distribute justice, being the essential duty of governments, it follows that a government, submitting to the usurpation of its power, is lax in its administration. The British people, recognizing this flagrant violation of the law, condemned the practice, and entirely suppressed it. Although most penal codes make duelling an offence punishable by pains and penalties of more or less severity, no country has as yet gone so far in this direction as England, where the slayer in a



PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL IN THE CAUCASUS (RUSSIA).

By F. Eisenhut.

On Duelling.

HAVING resided a great number of years in this country, where duelling is the order of the day, and having read, or witnessed the direful consequences, the idea of animadverting on this subject has suggested itself to my mind, and I now embrace the opportunity afforded me of doing so, through the medium of this paper, with a view of pointing out, to the best of my ability the illegality of this evil practice, together with the abuses, and distressing consequences to which it gives rise.

Duelling from a legal Standpoint.

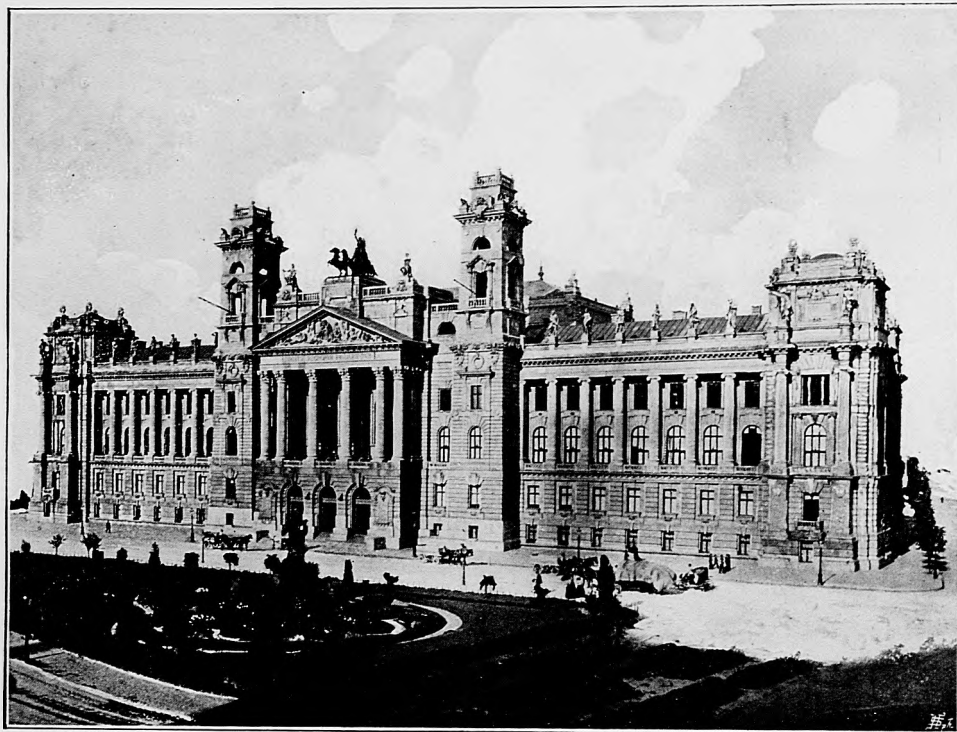
A duel in the eye of the law, differs nothing from an ordinary murder. The duellist takes the law into his own hands. If every man were to do so, anarchy, the most intolerable form of tyranny, would be the inevitable consequence. But fortunately, for the economic interests of the state, even here, in Hungary, where duelling is rampant, a very fair proportion

of the trial by battle flourishes, as would be expected, in countries in which militarism reigns supreme, and where, as corollary, the civil tribunals are supposed to furnish, but inadequate guarantees for personal liberty in cases where the delicate sense of honour of the military caste is concerned. The spirit of mediaevalism, which still in tradition is strong enough to support an anomaly which sober public opinion has been unable to abolish, is further fostered by the prerogative of pardon, which, except in very flagrant cases, is almost always exercised by the ruling powers in favour of the offenders. The so-called American duel, where the two parties draw lots, and the loser is under a moral obligation to kill himself within a specified time, is not recognized as a duel (not being a battle) by any foreign code except that of Austria, which makes it a penal offence, where predetermined

chance shall determine which of the two persons shall kill himself.

Even in the army duelling is now rare, since the

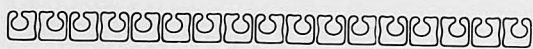
95 of his historical paintings, genrework, drawings, sketches and caricatures. His historical compositions are not faultless but we must consider that the strain



THE ROYAL LAW COURTS.

offence is now, according to the articles of Wars promulgated in 1844, one for which any person concerned in it may be tried by court-martial, and cashiered or punished in any other way the court may think fit.

Since 1829, partly owing to the fact that public opinion had set itself strongly against duelling, and partly to the fact that this change of public opinion has led to a more rigorous enforcement of the law, against duelling, the practice may be said to have become almost extinct in England. TH. HIRST.



National Salon.

Nemzeti Szalon.

Art. THE ACTIVE and energetic director of the *Nemzeti Szalon*, Mr. *Lajos Ernszt*, has brought together a very nice collection this spring.

Among the pictures exhibited are several very good ones which we have already seen at other exhibitions, such as the paintings of *Imre Knopp* and *Sándor Bihari*. There are also some, which had better not have been exhibited at all.

Among the noteworthy is the exhibits collection of the late *Mihály Szemler*, consisting of some

and strife for daily existence often kills all artistic ambition and enthusiasm.

Gergely Pörge an old acquaintance for visitors to salons, who has for some time disappeared from the active stage of the artist world, steps forward with a pleasing surprise for all. His paintings are refreshing, gay, full of life and vigour. Among all his pictures here the best is his «*Ház előtt*», («*Before the cottage*»), a small painting full of lively colour and pleasant harmony. 'Tis a pity we so rarely see Pörge's pictures.

There is one exhibit on this occasion of which it would be interesting to know what it is. We don't. The catalogue calls it a painting and gives it the title «*Autumn Twilight*». It really is some spots of light and dark no houses, no trees, no atmosphere, no — nothing. Why such a monstrosity was exhibited we can't comprehend; it only damages the reputation of some eagerly striving would-be artist.

The pictures most deserving attention are those of *Aladár Edvi Illés*, *Vera Balázs*, two miniatures by *László Bodó*, a portrait by *Sándor Bihari*, two children's portraits and several caricatures of *Ignác Lányi*, *Celestine Pállya's* excellent picture of a market scene, some clever landscapes by *Antal Neogrády*, and paintings by *László Kézdi-Kovács*, *Márk Rubovits*, and *Ernö Markó*. DARLINGTON.

Ā hidegvérű angol!

HOW MISTAKEN people are in taking the English character to be one of an unfeeling nature! The fact is they don't quite understand how to take «John Bull» who is plump and straightforward to everyone, especially to strangers, with whom of course he avoids being too sociable. His character is to be distinguished from that of the over-worked polite Frenchman, whose actions are more confined to the courteous line, whereas the English goes in more for humane actions. On the continent «John» is more tacit, prudent, stiff and reserved; but at home he is jolly, sociable, goes on in his own natural, homely way; in a word he becomes his jolly self again at home. John has his own peculiar stamp of character wherever he goes; he may mix up and rub himself against foreigners, still he retains the character which is his brand-mark among other nations. He is like an ancient medal, keeping apart and preserving the first sharpness which the fine hand of nature has given him; such dispositions may not always be agreeable to gay foreign society; but in return on beholding his countenance, the first look at him tells one whose image and super-scription he bears! Am I right, readers, or not? One often finds different nations, who have been mixing

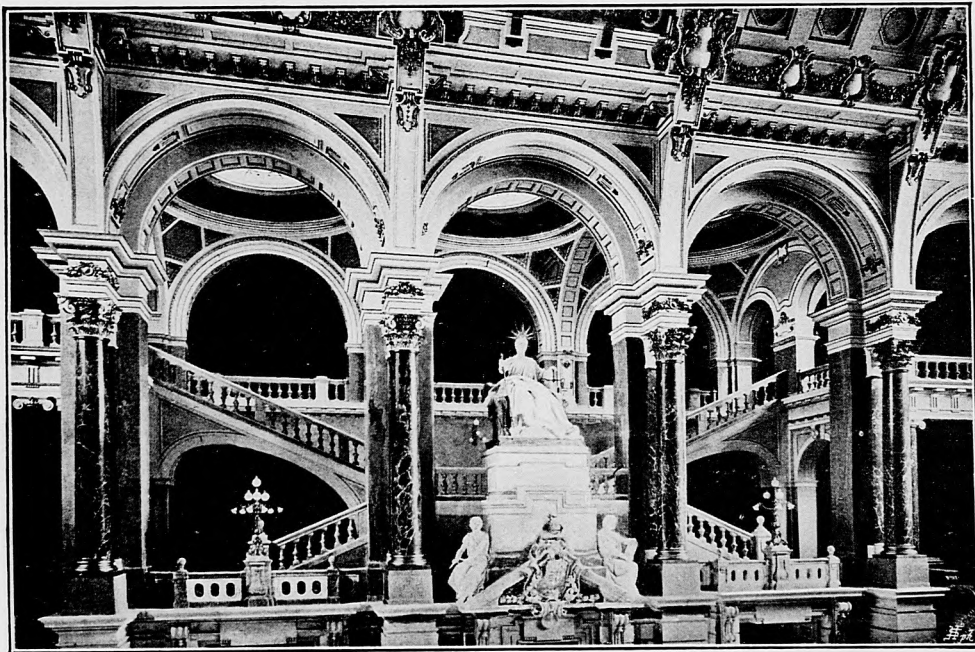
scarcely distinguish one sixpence from another. Not so with «Johnny» he retains his first print, of which he is proud. Another good point in him is, that he more readily corrects the «lapsus linguae» in a foreigner than anyone else, and does it without jeering.

Miss M. J. L. S.



A Famous Potato.

NO POTATO has ever gained so much notoriety as Eldorado, raised by the famous Scottish raiser, Mr A. Findlay, of Markinch. The very name of the variety was a stroke of genius, says the «Gardener's Magazine», for it is hardly possible that the raiser, or those who had the good fortune to secure some of the first tubers distributed, could have imagined that in so short a time it would change hands at such enormously high prices. Mr George Massey, of Spalding, was one of the very first to obtain stock, and from him Mr Zech. Gray, a wellknown grower at Everton, Sandy, purchased a stone weight for £20. This set the ball rolling, and as Mr Findlay resolved not to further distribute Eldorado until in the autumn of 1904 the demand for the small stocks available was doubled and trebled, and so the prices



CENTRAL HALL

Statue of Justice Law Courts.

up together for years and years, accustom themselves to the peculiar habits, manners, and characters etc. — — — — as by jingling and rubbing one medal against the other for 30 or 40 years together in one's pocket, they become so much alike you can

rose. Messrs. Dennis, the Covent Garden salesmen, and Messrs. I. Poad and Sons, of York, possessed supplies, and the latter firm found a purchaser of four pounds at £150 per pound. This determined him to obtain further stock, and so at the

Smithfield Club Show a member of this firm found that Mr Massey had a limited stock for disposal, and made him an offer of £1000 for a stone; Mr Massey refused, as he wanted £1500, but eventually the bargain was struck at £1400, to the satisfaction of both parties. Subsequently Mr Massey sold a relatively small quantity for £2000, so that his original transaction brought him a very handsome return. The «Gardener's Magazine» gives an interesting illustration of the stone of potatoes which Mr Massey sold for £1400.



☆☆☆☆ LOVE SONGS. ☆☆☆☆

II.

To Gizella.

O, soft dove is it well
I waste my heart for thee?
Ah! it is well
Wayward thou art and free
Fairer thou canst not be
Yet is it well,
Bright is the burden of my reverent love
Couldst thou not bear it upward, radiant dove?

O, pure dove dare I dream?
I ask so great a thing
Yet let me dream
Thou'rt ever on the wing
What tidings dost thou bring
To light my dream?
Hope is the dream; but soon the mists are gone
I would the night were longer, Glorious one!

O, white dove must I go
The love-light in thine eye
Bids me to go.
Tis not for me, the sky
Harbours thy mate and I
Alas! must go
Bear thou thine olive back across the sea
It tells of peace, but peace is not for me.

O, dear dove let me die
Beneath this still despair
Ah let me die!
I loved thee well, lay bare
My soul and read it there
Then let me die
Thou hast my heart my all, bear it above
My suis alone I keep, o stainless dove.

O sad dove mourn me not
I do but go before
Then mourn me not
I cannot choose but go —
And I have loved thee so!
So let it be O Sweet but when I call to thee
A clarion note through Heaven, thou'lt surely answer me
O! Sad dove, mourn me not.

C. Townley-Fullam.

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) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis 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.

*

Thursday May 12th is Ascension day, and therefore there will be Services at 8.15. (H. C.) and 10.30. In the evening a meeting of the Congregation will be held at 8. p. m. in the Hotel Hungaria, the arrangements of which are in the hands of Mr. A. B. Yolland.

*

Mr. and Mrs. J. Yolland take this opportunity to heartily thank all those who have so kindly contributed to their wedding-present, as it is impossible to thank every one individually.

Budapest, April 25th 1904.

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 Quai 8, May 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



Lecture on Hungary.

Lecture by Mrs. C. Arthur Ginever (Ilona de Gyóry).

THE CLOSING MEETING of the first winter session of the Eltham Women's Liberal and Progressive Association was held in the Public Hall on Thursday, the 14th inst., when Mrs. C. Arthur Ginever delivered a lecture entitled, «Women of Hungary; or Heroes of Peace and War». A pleasing feature was the hearty co-operation of all to do honour to the guest of the evening, and, through

her, to the Hungarian nation. The hall was very prettily decorated with an abundance of choice flowers, the platform being draped in the Hungarian national colours (red, white and green). The Hungarian arms were placed in a conspicuous position with the English and Hungarian flags waving in unison over the platform. A large number of palms and ferns added greatly to the decorative effect. These, together with a piano, were very kindly lent by Mrs. James Spicer, of North Park (vice-president).

A Social preceded the public meeting, and the active and helpful interest taken by Mrs. Spicer in the work of the association was further demonstrated by her being present to receive the members and introduce each one to Mrs. Ginever. About 120 members, associates and friends, attended the social, among those present being: Mr. Endre György (Special Commissioner in London for the Hungarian Government, who was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Tham), Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., F. R. M. S. (the wellknown Hungarian traveller and lecturer) and Mrs. Shrubsole, Dr. Ames, F. S. A. (secretary of the Royal Society of Literature) and many others from all parts of London, who are interested in the Hungarian people.

Mrs. Ginever entered the hall shortly after six o'clock, her entry being the signal for the playing of the Hungarian National March. This was most effectively rendered by Miss Scrogga and Master Cyril Irwin (one of her pupils). The playing of this march always acts as an inspiration to the Hungarians, and the effect upon Mrs. Ginever was most marked. At its conclusion the manner in which she approached the performers and tendered her thanks was most delightful.

At 7.30 the public meeting commenced, the hall by that time being crowded. Dr. Ames presided, and was supported by Mrs. James Spicer (vice president), Miss Boullin (chairman of committee), Mrs. Stone (hon. treasurer), Mrs. Pearson (hon. secretary), and the Rev. E. J. Penford.

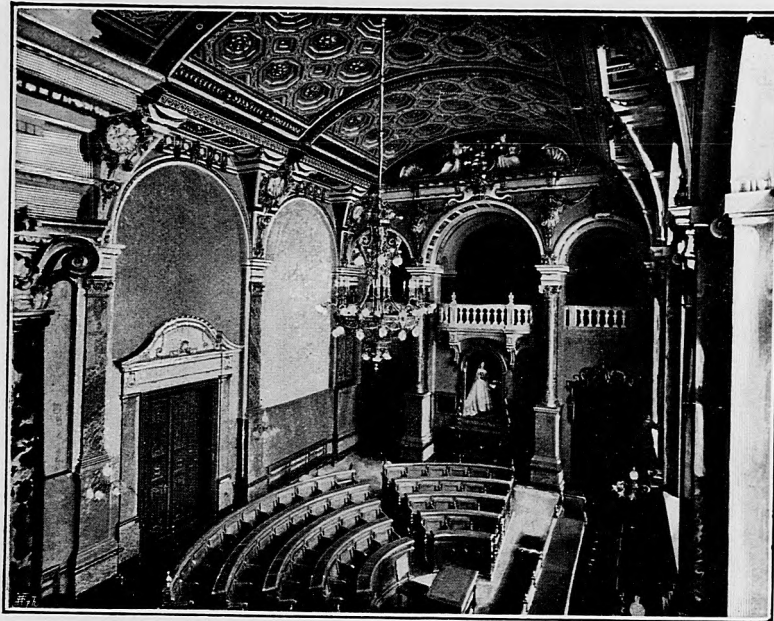
The Chairman remarked that the first item on the agenda was «Opening remarks by the chairman», but

he was relieved to see that these remarks were left to his discretion, and he would confine them to the pleasing duty of at once introducing Mrs. Ginever.

In opening, Mrs. Ginever conveyed a friendly greeting from the Hungarians to the audience, and gained the immediate attention of the latter by utilising the well-known fable of the stricken war horse and the lion, to show that Hungary had been in the position of the former and the British lion came to her rescue. «The love and goodwill expressed by the Hungarian people towards the people of this mighty England», continued the lecturer, «was no mere form of words, but it was in consequence of the Hungarians experiencing that the very name of England stood for liberty equality and fraternity». The lecturer then proceeded to show what the women of Hungary had done for their native land, and gave many instances of the various ways in which they had served their country, relieving the tragical side of her oration



ENTRANCE HALL—LAW COURTS.



JUDGES' CHAMBER—LAW COURTS.

by some homely and amusing passages. Throughout the lecture Mrs. Ginever held her audience spell-bound, and at the close they realised the truth of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's remark that «the lecturer is most eloquent as well as interesting».

Upon Mrs. Ginever resuming her seat, the applause was so great that the Chairman had to allow a minute or two to elapse before announcing the fact that the collection was the next item on the agenda. In doing this he paid a graceful compliment to the ladies connected with the association, for the admirable work they had done in the comparatively short time that it had been in existence, remarking that the interest shewn by the people in gathering that evening proved that the work had not been in vain.

During the collection, Miss Scroggs and Master Cyril Irwin again played the Hungarian National March, after which the Hungarian National Anthem was, to use Mrs. Ginever's expression, divinely sung by Miss Huggins, Messrs. J. R. S. Murphy, W. Grasham, S. C. Shearing, S. T. Stafford, and Reginald Baxandall. The words used comprised three verses, the first verse being an English translation of the sentiment and spirit of the original, by the Rev. Ceredig Jones, of Bradford, and the remaining two verses were specially composed for this occasion by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole. The words are:

Father! With Thy mercies crown
Magyar's fair and fertile land.
When her foes around her frown,
Shield her with Thy mighty hand.
Dark the past, but brighter time
God hath for the brave in store,
Years of plenty, faith sublime,
And freedom evermore.

Prosper all her arts of peace,
Bid unholy strife to cease.
Blend the Magyar; Slav and Pole
Into one harmonious whole;
Let affection's sway inspire
Every soul with pure desire;
So that Hungary may be
More happy, strong and free.

East and west together meet,
As we now each other greet.
Magyar country and our own
Linked in loving bonds, are
[shewn.

May this union, true and pure,
Through the ages long endure;
And may Hungary ever be
With England, strong and free.

During the singing of this anthem, the audience remained standing.

In moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Ginever, Mrs. James Spicer (vice-president) emphasized the feeling of love, friendship

and sympathy towards the Hungarian people which pervaded the meeting, and made special reference to the character and ability of the Hungarians. Mrs. Spicer is well qualified to speak on this subject, through knowledge gained from her visits to that interesting land. This was seconded by Miss Boullin (chairman of committee), and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Ginever, having expressed her thanks in a charming and graceful little speech, called attention to the two flags waving over the platform, and said «These are both the flags of my own dear country», a pretty compliment which called forth loud applause.

The Rev. E. J. Penford then proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Ames for presiding, and to the ladies and gentlemen for so pleasantly adding to the enjoyment with music and song.

Mr. Stone, in seconding, said in addition how much the lecture had been enjoyed. Ever since Mr. Shrubsole, at his lantern lecture, had presented on the sheet the portrait of Mrs. Ginever, many present had been longing to see and hear her, and their anticipation had been rewarded by the fullest realisation.

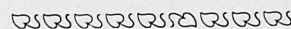
The resolution having been unanimously carried, Dr. Ames, in responding, said that he considered that a privilege had been conferred upon him by the association in inviting him to preside, and that in listening to Mrs. Ginever he had indeed received a rich reward for coming to Eltham.

After the first verse of our National Anthem had been sung, a large number of people pressed forward to be introduced to Mrs. Ginever. After she had cordially shaken hands with over 100 people, and promised to visit Eltham again, Mrs. Ginever left in the company of Mrs. Spicer, at whose residence she was remaining for the night.

The Houses in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, as we all know is not a very large town, but one of the most flourishing in the 20th century. It is the Capital of Hungary containing about 800.000 inhabitants, a number which increases yearly. It is on the whole a clean town, its streets, in some places broad and spacious, a treat to walk in, save for the expectorations which are, as lately mentioned in our paper, a draw-back to public health. The buildings are fine and worthy of observation, being built of fine white stone and brick, some elaborately decorated with sculptures of different kinds in the front. In some parts of the town where the streets are narrow, the apartments in the lower parts of the houses are very dark and uncomfortable, especially those rooms which are on the court-yard; they are, in my opinion unhealthy, for they never see the sun or enjoy a breath of fresh air, and in many cases are obliged to keep lights burning for the whole day. Strange too to think that the apartments of the greatest ladies and sometimes even of Ministers of State are divided but by a partition from that of a tailor or shoemaker! Those who have houses of their own let out the rest of them to anyone who will take them; and thus the great stair-cases (which are all of stone) are as common, and sometimes as dirty as the streets. In a few houses one comes across a carpet or matting reaching from the entry to the house owner's apartments. In Vienna some of the streets are still narrower and the houses higher, which gives one an idea that the town may be too small perhaps for the number of people who desire to live in it (in New-York on a larger scale still) and to repair this misfortune, the builders have recourse to clapping one town on the top of another by raising the height of the houses to 5—6 stories high (in America to 20—30). In England the houses retain their usual height being built generally, for one family only. Of course in the largest towns, London, Liverpool, Manchester etc. one finds a few high houses and these are, for the most part hotels or boarding houses. The English-man contents himself with his comfortable little cottage and may well sing out:

— My home is my castle.
MISS M. J. L. SMYTH.



Humour.

A peasant once went to his neighbour and asked him to lend his donkey for a few hours. The kind neighbour not being at all dis-

posed to grant this request, answered that he was very sorry that he did not come a little sooner, for he had just lent his donkey to somebody else. Just as the kind man was excusing himself, the donkey began to bray: — «Ah! ah!» said the peasant. «Your donkey is just assuring me that you have really lent him to another; and I must say that you are a very obliging man!» «And I find you a very singular fellow» replied his neighbour «to believe a donkey more than myself!»



Theatre and Music.

THE GAIETY THEATRE has added a new farce to its repertoire, «A királynő ferje» (The Prince Consort) a work of the French writers Xanroff and Chancel. The plot is taken from life at a modern Royal Court on the occasion of the young Queen's marriage. The star is Miss Klara Küry who plays the title role of the Queen, who does all she can to attain a happy wedded life. Many lively songs heighten the effect of the different roles which are ably played by Tanay, Nikó, Hegedüs etc.

In the repertoire still remain Beyerlein's «Takarodó» (Taps), and the French comedy «Az erény útjai» (Virtue's ways).

With Mr. Paul Vidor, the new director of the People's Theatre, a new spirit prevails there. Mr. Vidor has aroused the confidence of play-goers by his preciseness of production and by the enthusiastic ambition with which he put together an interesting repertoire. The ever favourite and attractive classical operettas are seen here, among them «Bocaccio», and «Les cloches de Corneville».

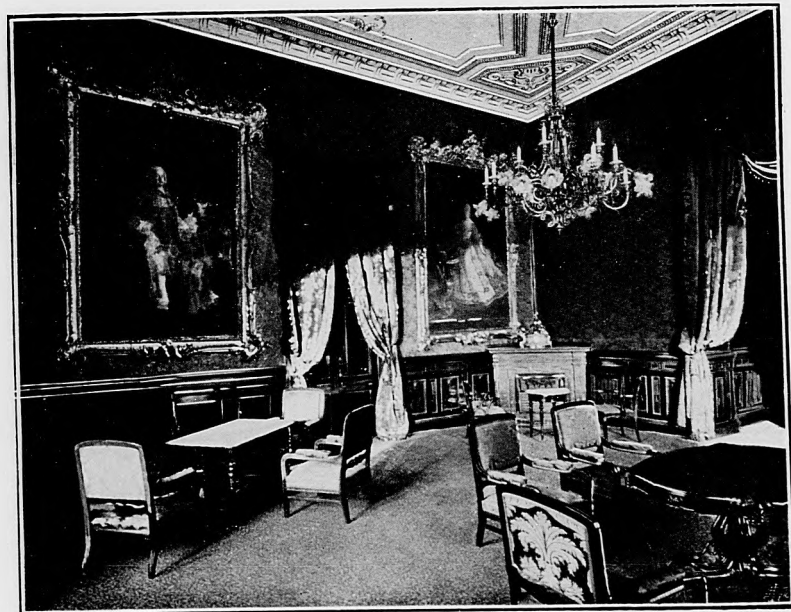
For a change «Katinka grófnő» and «Felsőbb asszonyok» (Noble Women) are also given.

The King's Theatre is making a good thing out of «Fő-konzul» (The Consul-General) a lively operetta by Landesberg and Stein. Miss L. Komáromi is pleasing the public in her rôle of Lori and well deserves the applause given her.

Gaiety Theatre
(Vígshízház)

Peoples
. . . . Theatre
(Népszínház)

King's Theatre
(Király
. . . . Színház)



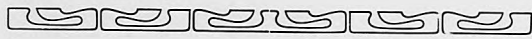
RECEPTION ROOM OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE LAW COURTS.

Small Cheatre (Kis Színház) The *Small Theatre* is a success as we have predicted. Day after day crowds leave the box office, disappointed because they could no longer get tickets, the house being full. Mr. Sziklai manages to stage popular sketches and if this novel project of a summer theatre is a success, the credit belongs to no other than himself.

Hungarian... The *Hungarian Theatre* is giving «*Rikkancs*» a ripping operetta by August Stoll which is making a big hit. Sziklai is simply killing in his title role; and he is very well assisted. Mr. Zoltan is to be congratulated on the very good taste he displays in choosing his repertoire. So far we consider the repertoire of the Hungarian Theatre the best of all.

Opera House (Operaház) The Opera is breaking the monotony of its heavy repertoire by inviting *Bonci* the great Italian singer as a guest in three different roles.

Here a foreign artist who is capable of sustaining his part never fails of a good reception; and Bonci is no exception to this rule.



Our Illustrations.

Our frontispiece is a Portrait of His Excellence Count Stephen Tisza Prime Minister of Hungary the son of the late Coloman Tisza who rendered such eminent services to his Country as Prime Minister for over 15 years.

1. The month of September this year will see the first centenary of the foundation of the Bishopric of Kassa. We take the opportunity of presenting a portrait of the present Bishop Sigd. Bubics who has been largely instrumental in restoring the beautiful Cathedral at Kassa.

3. The Portrait on horseback of His Excel. Count Géza Andrassy before a Polo-Match.

3. An oil painting by Charles Kernstock.

4. An oil painting by F. Eisenhut.

5. The Royal Law Courts.

6. The Entrance Hall of the Law Courts.

7. The Central Hall of the Law Courts.

8. The Judges' Chamber of the Law Courts.

9. Reception Room of the Chief Justice of the Law Courts.

Hotel Coupons in Hungary.

The Travelling Bureau Enterprise (Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1. Budapest) has introduced, much to the comfort of the travelling public, the excellent hotel-coupon system into Hungary.

The coupons, which are accepted at the principal hotels and resorts, are divided into two series:

The «S» series (yellow) the four coupons of which entitle the holder to a breakfast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread, and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). Therefore, the full pension for one day costs 13 Crowns.

Series «Z» (green) entitles holder to a breakfast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread and butter), a dinner (three courses), a supper (four courses), and a room (including light and service), and costs 9 Crowns 25 fillér per day.

With these coupons, which are valid in all first class hotels and bathing resorts one is enabled to travel through the whole of Hungary, without it being necessary to carry about cash for pension. The hotel lists, published in four languages will be supplied free of charge, upon request.

These hotel coupons are obtainable at the Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1., Budapest, where all information and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

HUNGARY

Budapest, Sunday May 1, 1904.

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

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores and Railway Stations.

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for 6 Months 7 Crowns

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Single Copy 70 fillér.

«Hungary» is the recognised medium for obtaining all the necessary information an English or American traveller requires, both at Budapest and in the Country.

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.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society print ng Co, at Budapest.

Magyar királyi államvasutak Igazgatósága.

Felhívás.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága fölszólítja mindazon mozdonyvezetői és mozdonyfűtői képesítéssel bíró egyéneket, kik azonnal szolgálatba lépni készek, hogy szolgálatba való lépés végett akár a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságánál (Budapest, VI., Andrassy-út 73/75., III. emelet, vontatási szakosztály), akár pedig az üzletvezetőségek bármelyikénél (budapest-jobbparti, budapest-balparti, Miskolcz, Debreczen, Arad, Kolozsvár, Szeged, Szombathely, Zágráb) jelentkezzenek.

Budapest, 1904 április hóban.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

(Utánnymás nem díjazatik.)

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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. Prospektusok ingyen és bérmentve. **Fordításokat elvállalunk.**

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 A legkifinomultabb czikk a „**RIVIERA**” szövet, úri öltönyöknek és női kosztümöknek első sorban ajánlható. 
 Angol himalaia és utazási plaidek nagy választékban. — Minták kívánatra a legkészségesebben küldetnek.

Advertisements in these columns will be inserted at the rate of 6 fillér each word, larger type 8 fillér. Any information will be given by our publishing Office, if the number of the advertisement is stated. Letters are also answered in which case a stamped envelope is to be enclosed for a reply. Advertisements can be sent by letter with remittance in postage stamps or Postal Order.

Advertisements. Apró hirdetések.

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 tudakozódásra 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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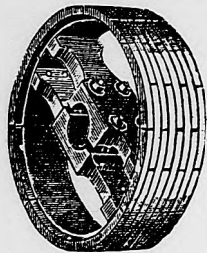
Ügyvivő: Margitay Zoltán. Hivatala Budapest, Erzsébet-körút 9. szám, a New-York-palotában.

Szegényeknek ingyen áll rendelkezésére a vállalat.

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Kitüntette Páris 1900.



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Állandó nagy raktár: malom, mezőgazdasági, gépészeti, ipari, műszaki szükségleti cikkek, gépalkatrészek, szerszámok és szerszámgépekben.

Mátrai, Feik és Társa

Budapest

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