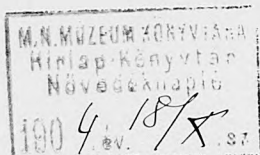


HUNGARY

Budapest Friday July 1, 1904.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

Vol. II. No 15.



The Hungarian Academy of Science.

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

THE EARLIEST history of the Hungarian Academy of Science dates back to the XV. century in the founding of the «*Sodalitas Litteraria Ungarorum*» and the movement in 1760 to raise the University to a Scientific Society.

The foundation of the Academy of today is due to the magnanimity of Count *István Széchenyi*, who, being present at a meeting of Parliament at Pozsony in 1825 when the ques-

tion of the establishment of an institute of this nature was being discussed, rose and offered as an initiative a year's income for that purpose. This proved to be over 60.000 florins, at that time an enormous sum.

Thus by his noble endowment the young Count laid the foundation of the Academy of today.

This example was followed by most of the other nobles and the wealthy classes, and in a short time a sum of over 250.000 florins was forthcoming thus doing away with the only difficulty which then lay in the way of realizing the idea of the establishment of a Hungarian Academy of Science.

It was not till 1859 however that the society decided upon giving the Academy a permanent



Photo by Erdélyi.

DR. ALBERT DE BERZEVICZY, MINISTER OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

home. 3000 subscription lists were sent out to collect money for erecting a suitable building; the result was that over 400.000 florins was collected; besides the city of Budapest presented the site where the Academy now stands; this site then represented a value of some 260.000 florins.

The building itself was begun in 1862 and cost, together with an adjoining house about 1,000,000 florins. It was finished three years later. The excellent pictures which we reproduce in our present number give an idea of the splendour and

grandeur of the palace, the nursery as it were of Hungarian science.

It is true that the Academy has changed considerably since its foundation, being at first established with the intention and purpose of «strengthening and purifying the strongly corrupted mother-tongue», later being modelled somewhat after the French Academy until today it is divided into three sections, first the philological section (language and literature), second the section of philosophical, social and historical sciences, and third the section of natural and mathematical sciences. The first section has 18 members, the second and third sections 33 members each. The

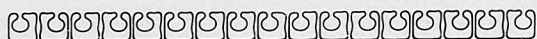
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Academy has 156 corresponding members of which there are 36 in the first section and 60 in each of the second and third sections. Each section has its own chairman and secretary and its own publication, on the subjects belonging to it sphere.

Worthy of mention are the following: «*The Geographical Society*» (incorporated 1872), «*The Geological Society*» (1850), «*The Budapest Philological Society*» (1875), «*Archeological and Physiological Society*» (1877), «*The Geneological and Heraldic Society*» (1883), «*The Engineers' and Builders' Association*» (1872) etc., all of which enjoy the patronage and active interest of the Hungarian Academy of Science which is under the able guidance and supervision of the President Baron Roland Eötvös the son of the distinguished Hungarian statesman and author, and the hard working Chief Secretary Dr. Coloman Szily.



Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

TO THIS end he went to Pápa, where, with the assistance and guidance of Louis Tarczy, he recommenced his career as a scholar, acting in his spare hours as tutor to the young daughter of an advocate named Charles Horváth; his young pupil, however, died after but a short time of tuition had passed, and Petőfi, who was always possessed of the deepest and tenderest feeling wrote a poem for the occasion, and recited it at the grave side.¹ The pathetic lines so impressed the mourning parents that they fell upon the young poet's neck and embraced him. The title of the short poem is «*Lenke sirján*»² (At Lenke's grave); its most touching, lines where the author tries to comfort the sorrowing mother and father:

«Be calm thou loving mother
And thou, mourning father's broken heart!
Your loved Lenke shall not be
Interred in the depth of this grave.
Where the Creator's seat glitters
Above the clouds 'mid a world of stars:
Look up, behold, a gentle beam
Smiles down on you in the dead of night.

¹ Cf. Aladár Halasi «*Petőfi Pápán*» (Petőfi at Pápa), which appeared in «*Fővárosi Lapok*» No. 214. (1877.)

² First published in the «*Vasárnapi Ujság*» (1874, 8th. febr.) from the M. S. found among the papers of Albert Pákh.

This beam is her beautiful spirit!
In her bliss 'mid the angels on high
She prays God, that a happy future
For her loved parents be in store:
And the prospect before her enraptures
Of the day when God beckons from Heaven,
And the loving ones — offspring and parents,
Meet once more in joyous embrace.

Till November of this year Petőfi was again wandering: from Pápa he went to Pozsony, from Pozsony to Pest, and finally to Dunavecse to his parents. His father would have liked to force him to become a butcher like himself,¹ his mother wished him to continue his studies; but Petőfi determined to become an actor, and actually did join a troupe at Ozora, only to leave them three months later for Sopron. In November, as we have hinted, he was again in Pápa, where, by the intervention of his old master Tarczy, he was enabled to reenter the College.

(To be continued.)

¹ To this the poet refers in a poem written in 1844 («*Egy estém otthon*» — An evening at home), which first appeared in the «*Regélő*» May 19. 1844 (I. 632). «While drinking with my father», says the poet

... We conversed of this and that
Of what occurred to us;
And of acting too we spoke
With many other things.
In his eye my «profession»
Was still a mighty beam.

«His prejudice against it
The years had not abated. . . .
. . . Then I recited him
A drinking-song of mine,
And was highly delighted
That it could make him laugh.
But he is not well pleased
To have a poet-son;»

«In his eyes all such things
Are good for nothing . . .
And that is not surprising!
He understands only butchery; . . .»

at the end of the poem is one touch that shows his deep affection for his mother. After his father had retired to rest, his mother plied him with questions . . .

« . . . then with a hundred questions
My mother came to me . . . »

and there was never an end to all her questions . . . but these queries gave me infinite pleasure

«For each one was a mirror
In which I could see
That in the whole wide world
The most loving mother was mine.»

~~~~~  
*Our next edition will contain the Portrait of  
Her Excellency Mrs Charles de Hieronymi.*

### Dora d'Istria.

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

ON BEING asked the reason of her despondency, she answered that she had had a bad dream, having felt herself transported once more into the wet and cold atmosphere of St.-Petersburg, pining under a dark grey and gloomy sky. Awaking from her dream, she wept bitterly; a whole hour was necessary to convince her of the reality that far from the chilling northern sky she was in resplendent Hellas. «She spoke but little of herself», says Frances Bremer, «most probably she hides some secret pain in her bosom; she never told even her most intimate friend. Scientific studies alone cause her pleasure and she pursues them with an unparalleled assiduity and an ardent interest.»

In Athens she was celebrated as a new *Corynne* and notwithstanding the rumours which circulated concerning the last period of her residence at St.-Petersburg, she was presented by the Russian Ambassador, the Baron Ozeroff to Queen Amelia. Frances Bremer passed with her and some other acquaintances a beautiful night in the silent Gulf of Naples and having partaken of their frugal supper, they began to discuss the relations exist-

ing between the ancient religions and Christianity. The Princess, Greek in body and soul was of opinion that the Greeks succeeded more than any other nation in developing and attaining the human ideal, reaching its acme and perfection in the ancient gods and goddesses of Greek mythology. I took the side of the aspirations of Buddhism which seeks to elevate man to the dignity of the deity. Professor Hauser agreed to none of these theories; he criticised the first doctrine because the gods are absorbed by it in humanity, the second,



COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI.

because it abolished the deity into nothingness. Against these creeds he valued the purity of the Hebrew faith, according to which God, like a tribal chief, summoned His people into His presence, to instruct them in the laws of true humanity, by means of His commandments. The broad disc of the sun disappeared slowly from our sight behind the Eleusian mountains; a dark shadow covered the shore of the ocean, like a black veil; a glowing ruddy fire was burning on the site of the ancient temple-ruins.

Venus and Jupiter began to accomplish their customary resplendent journey, breaking through the twilight, scattering their erratic beams across the firmament, the silent sea-shore, Eleusis and Salamis. In the east appeared the moon, pouring its silver light upon the undulating ocean as it broke against the beach wrapt in a silent gloom. In the unfathomable mirror of the sea were reflected the gigantic planes, of apparently immeasurable height. I considered the beauty of this unparal- leled sea, silent and with little interest for the conversation of those around me. The splendour above us and in the profundity of the sea, the greatness of past recollections, contrasted with the short duration and mutability of human life; the conversation, touching the various manifestations of Divine power made such a deep and lively impression upon me, as caused me to be thoughtful and taciturn. One hour passed after the other and it was already late, ere the thought of returning obtruded itself upon us.

Accompanied by her ancient preceptor, Dora d' Istria traversed in this manner nearly all Greece and the other lands of the Balkan peninsula, collecting everywhere the local traditions fables, proverbs and songs. The Greek nation made of this tour a veritable triumphal procession. The two volumes of her «Excursions in Roumélie and Morée» contain the literary result of these travels to which she wrote the prologue at Sienna, in 1862. Unhappily this work of extraordinary literary merit is already out of print, though in the opinion of Count Angelo de Gubernatis, it deserved a new edition. After her return from Greece, Dora d' Istria set off on a tour through Italy, where she preferred Venice and Florence to all the rest of the Italian towns.

Her numerous literary productions awaken the admiration of all the connoisseurs of her works, the greater part of them being the fruit of an assiduous diligence and rich experience. She rarely selected her subject from the world of fancy. Western positivism gradually softened

her powerful, glowing Oriental imagination; the sentimentalism, characteristic of her sex receded simultaneously before her keen and virile spirit; her sphere of observation became considerably more enlarged and she gradually won a more elevated point of view assisted by her precise and clear power of discrimination. Everything in which the contemporary world had an interest, in the field of science, arts, politics, sociology and philanthropy, exercised a powerful attraction upon her virile mind. In the same way, as she traversed the world from East to West in person, her mind was continually and restlessly travelling through the great empire of science.

(To be continued.)

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The 6 months subscription having expired we shall be *grateful* if our Subscribers will kindly continue their patronage for another six months, and hope to receive their further subscriptions by return of post. Copies will be forwarded to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.



## A Human Clearing House.

(Ellis Island, New-York, where most of the Immigrants to the United States are Examined.)

By WILLIAM GRÜNER.

### III.

ON BRITISH ships, of course, the law insists on an examination of all steerage passengers by the Board of Trade health inspector as well as the ship's surgeon, some hours before the ship sails. Consequently very few of such cases are traced to the negligence of British officials. As to other countries, in the opinion of the commissioner, «influences are clearly at work to send to the United States a portion of the refuse of Europe».

The reason why so many cases of disease have been found at Ellis Island is, according to the same authority, «the reckless manner in which certain ships' surgeons have, until recently, been making written oath to the general good health and physical condition of such diseased persons».

The medical examination is the immigrant's first ordeal. Men, women and children line up in the narrow, caged in passage, awaiting their turn, pressing against the rail and looking like so many prisoners at the bar. First they pass before a doctor who takes a general impression of their health. If he sees nothing suspicious he

passes the subject on to Doctor No. 2, who examines the tongue, feels the pulse, and looks at the forehead. The last is to see that the person is not suffering from scalp disease, which is prevalent amongst certain Slavonic races. Lastly, one passes an eye specialist.

The doctor places his finger in each immigrant's eye. This is not because short sight would exclude one, but because trachoma is a very common complaint amongst certain of them,

less, whether before in the United States, whether going to join a relative, if ever in prison, or an almshouse, whether an anarchist, polygamist, or cripple, and whether under contract to work in the United States, express or implied.

As a matter of fact, most of these questions are not pressed once in a thousand times. The examining officer knows at sight what type of person is an «undesirable». He is as distinctive in his eyes as is the habitual criminal to the de-



Photo by Erdélyi.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. — MONUMENT OF COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI.

and is infectious. A person with trachoma will be excluded. As the procession passed, I saw several persons kept aside as possible sufferers from this.

The medical examination passed, each immigrant walks down to the other end of the «cage», where an official, seated with an open book, personally questions him.

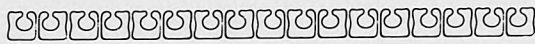
The questions to be settled are those on the form already filled in. Beside the usual details of name, address, calling, destination, etc., it must be stated by whom one's passage was paid, whether in possession of thirty dollars, more or

less. It is wrong to suppose that these officials treat everyone as ineligible until proved otherwise. You are questioned in a kindly, though brusque manner, and the process will not, in nine cases out of ten, last more than a minute. The question of means, too, is left to the officer's judgment. A strong, healthy young man, with only the minimum sum of thirty dollars would be passed, but a weakling in the same condition probably «held» for further inquiry. Last year 3944 people were returned because they were likely to prove public charges. Over two thousand of these were Italians,

the next in order being Germans who numbered 284, and Jews 228. The British contingent of paupers amounted to rather over two hundred.

There are some people who cannot get into the United States, no matter what their means. Besides diseased people, the States refuse to admit idiots, lunatics, convicts, or contract labourers. These latter are a numerous class of «excluded». They have accepted work by agreement while in Europe, and have failed to keep the fact to themselves. Strictly speaking, even a professional man, such as a musician, actor, or journalist, may not come to America to take up a definite appointment.

(To be continued.)



### The Hungarian Kitchen!

THE HUNGARIAN House-wife can well boast of her menu, for she understands well how to handle every culinary utensil! She can, perhaps, vie with the French as to the tasty preparations of her various dishes. She has a useful and profitable knowledge of economy in that line, and can prepare every eatable, be it flesh or plant, into a seasonable dish. What we English use to make drinks — in the plant line — they will use for the making up of various tasty dishes; viz: — the herbs required for the making of ginger beer, herb beer, nettle beer etc. they will prepare in the simplest way, for a vegetable; many things we would throw away, they bring into use, for instance the leaves of the turnip-tops, the pea-shells, which we do not use, they will also use in cooking; the maize, while tender, is a favourite dish, eaten all over the country, simply cooked in salt water and eaten as it is. They excel in their pastry-work, and never go a day without their portion of it after dinner, it is as various as the other cooking, going under so many different names such as: — strudls, káposztarétes, burgonyametélt, diósmetélt, gombóc, galuska, turóscusza etc. and scores of other names, which is a substantial meal for a hungry stomach! Then there are the famous national dishes «gulyás» and «töltött-káposzta», the former is a sort of meat stew well seasoned with paprika; the latter is a mixture of meat, rice and spices, minced and rolled up in a cabbage leaf, also a tasty dish. There are two or three good cooking schools in Budapest, where the girls even of the best families, learn this necessary art, wearing a neat little costume for the occasion! Although many of them may never feel the need of being obliged to cook for themselves yet it is a wise thing for them to know cooking and be able to superintend the household when their time comes to get married and they have houses of their

own. The wife of Bethlen Gábor,<sup>1</sup> born of a high and noble family did not disdain to superintend the culinary arrangements herself, for as we hear she was considered, at that time one of the best cooks in Europe.

M. J. L. SMYTH.



### The Hungarian boy violinist at St. James's Hall.

THE GREAT event of the season was the marvellous playing of the little boy Vécsey. I have never seen what may be termed a smart audience so enthusiastic, for they cheered the little musician to the echo and applauded him vociferously. It was quite touching to see Joachim, the great violinist, who was present, watching the small boy playing with rapt interest. After he had played his first selection he went up to him and kissed him, and the little fellow put his arms round his neck and kissed him back again. There is no doubt as to the marvellous ability of this boy; in fact, Joachim said, «He has nothing to learn», and he believes it is absolutely impossible for him ever to play better than he does now. Words fail me to describe the marvellous playing of this boy. He is only eleven years of age, and yet puts more heart into his playing than many of maturer years. His technique is wonderful, and his expression and playing generally are simply perfect.

\*\*\*

Francis de Vécsey, the boy violinist, appears to be much sought after by West-end hostesses, and his fees for performing at «at homes» have consequently been raised. He is now obtaining 150 guineas for playing at an afternoon reception, and 200 guineas for an evening party. At this rate he will soon make a fortune, although he does not seem to realise what an important little individual he is. The other day he was asked what he would like to do as a great treat. «Eat chocolates while riding in a motor-car», was his reply.



### Chipp's: Insurance Agent.

NO ONE could truthfully say of Chipp's that he was a person either of «good appearance» or «smart address». These qualities which insurance managers are prone to regard as essential to the successful traveller, were noticeably absent in Chipp's. He was a little, insignificant-

<sup>1</sup> Bethlen Gábor, Prince of Transylvania, was known as a very wise and just prince; he is noted in Hungarian history through his mediation in bringing about peace between the Hungarians and Austrians under the reign of Ferdinand Habsburg, the treaty of Nicolsburg about 1627, during the 30 years war I think. Our King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta gave audience to an envoy from Bethlen Gábor in the year 1625.

looking chap, spare in body, thin in face, and with one eye that indisputably squinted. Also, till he got fairly under weigh, he stammered a little, and his voice at any time was decidedly squeaky. Whether the manager took him on as the result of some outside influence, or in sheer desperation at the exceptionally good business that was being done by the agents of the rival office, and the indifferent success attending the efforts of his own, or because of some good impression made by Chipps himself, I cannot say, and I never took the trouble to ascertain. Certain it is, that despite these apparent drawbacks, Chipps became an agent for the «Marvellous Insurance Society», and it was in this capacity that I first became acquainted with him.

I am inclined to believe that it was Charlie Smith, to whom I am really indebted for the honour of Chipp's acquaintance. It was just like one of Charlie's tricks to send him to me as

a possible case. I have in my rooms at present an unworkable steam bath, which nearly scalded me to death when I first tried to use it, and an idiotic patent arrangement for keeping the wrinkles out of one's trousers — both of which were sold me by individuals Charlie had sent along.

Chipps was anything but fortunate in the day on which he chose to make his first call. We were exceedingly busy, and personally I was in a very bad temper. Recollecting, as I do, the remarks I addressed to him when he mentioned the object of his visit, I must confess that they distinctly tended towards rudeness. I remember that I felt this at the time, and excused myself by saying it was Chipps' own fault. Why had he not called some other day? Though, when one comes to think of it, how was he to know?

But after all, whatever was said, it had very



Photo by Erdélyi.

THE STAIRCASE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

little effect on Chipps. All that he did was to fix his wandering eye on me, and calmly say that the matter was one in which I was a good deal more concerned than he; a remark so evidently true that I did not attempt to dispute it. A further statement that reflection would undoubtedly lead me to the conclusion that he had done me a great service in thus bringing the matter under my notice, did not assist me, and I really felt very irritated with the fellow. For the moment, however, his imperturbability and assurance, not to say his cleverness, disconcerted me, and I hesitated to dismiss him. We had a brief interchange of words, if such it might be called, when Chipps did three-fourths of the talking, and he left with the understanding that he was to call again.

I swore at myself for quite ten minutes after he had gone out. To think that I should have allowed an insurance canvasser, and a confound-



Photo by Erdélyi.

THE HALL OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

edly poor specimen at that — to have talked me over in the way that Chipps had done! It was irritating; it was worse, indeed it was positively humiliating. However, I determined to take care that it did not happen again. As sure as my name was what it was, next time he called I should certainly put him in his proper place.

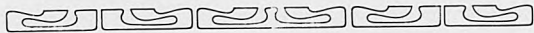
A week later Chipps slipped in quietly. I had been anticipating his visit, for I had conceived a little plan whereby I hoped to turn the tables on him completely. Briefly the idea was to prove to Chipps that the advantages offered by his Society were more apparent than real, and that as a desirable investment, his office was totally eclipsed by its great rival, the «Small Premium and Big Profit Association». I had a feeling that it was rather a dangerous thing to attempt, but having possessed myself of a few facts and figures, I felt confident that there was a bad time in store for Chipps. And the thought of beating him at his own game gave me unmingled satisfaction.

Alas, the great scheme of retribution did not come off. The defeat and humiliation of Chipps

proved a harder task than I had imagined, or indeed, than I was capable of. He listened very attentively to what I had to say, agreed with me on some points, and then calmly set to work to refute the statements I had made to the detriment of his Society. The amount of polemical ability that he displayed was surprising. Once fairly started, his tendency to stammer disappeared, and he became remarkably fluent and surprisingly persuasive. In five minutes he had made me ashamed of the stupidity of what I had said; in ten he had demonstrated unmistakably that if there was a society in this world, or any other for that matter, in which a man possessing any intelligence whatsoever should invest, it was that to which he had the honour to belong; while if there was one to which no one but a fool or a lunatic would attach himself it was the «Small Premium and Big Profit Society». Chipps went further. He pictured my future; first my old age in which I was to suffer severely for my reprehensible improvidence; then as an individual in the bonds of wedlock (hitherto I had never imagined myself in such a state) — a careless, cruel husband, indifferent to

the poverty, hunger and want, that a too confident wife was to endure; then he drew a harrowing picture of the children that were to be (Chipp's was very confident on this point) suffering the most dreadful hardships; and finally hinted as to an aged relative of his that was entirely dependent on his efforts, whose comfort, health, and wealth, depended in some measure on my determination to insure, or otherwise. Tears almost came to my eyes. It was really more than any self-respecting man could endure, and as one brought up in a Christian home, I felt I could not do less than take out a policy for £ 500 in the «Marvellous Investment Society». Chipp's then asked the names of all those in the office who might possibly be persuaded to take a similar step. I gave them to him gladly.

(To be continued.)



## Story of the Ark.

### A legend of the huichols of Mexico.

CARL LUMHOLTZ, the explorer, has been carrying on researches for several years in little known parts of Mexico for the American Museum of Natural History. One of the leading scientific results

of these explorations, says the New York «Tribune», was the discovery of an almost unknown tribe of people, the Huichols (pronounced Veetchols). Mr. Lumholtz was the first white man to visit and report on these people. After getting access to their country, which is almost impenetrable to the traveller, owing to the lofty and precipitous mountains surrounding their habitations, he succeeded in making friends with the leading men of the tribe, and remained a year among them. In this time he obtained a vast amount of information, and brought back a large and remarkable collection of their industrial and ceremonial objects, which are now on exhibition at the museum. Probably the most surprising among these, and the one having the greatest popular interest attached to it, considering that no Bible or missionary has ever found a way to this tribe, is an ark, together with

### a brand new legend

of the flood associated with the same. The ark, they declare, did not rest on Mount Ararat, but on a mountain top in Mexico, and the flood lasted five years instead of 40 days. One of the other discoveries in this strange land of the Huichols is that of a sacred plant and the ceremonial dance connected with it. The plant is known as the hikuli, having remarkable medicinal qualities, producing strange hallucinations, saving off hunger, and giving the

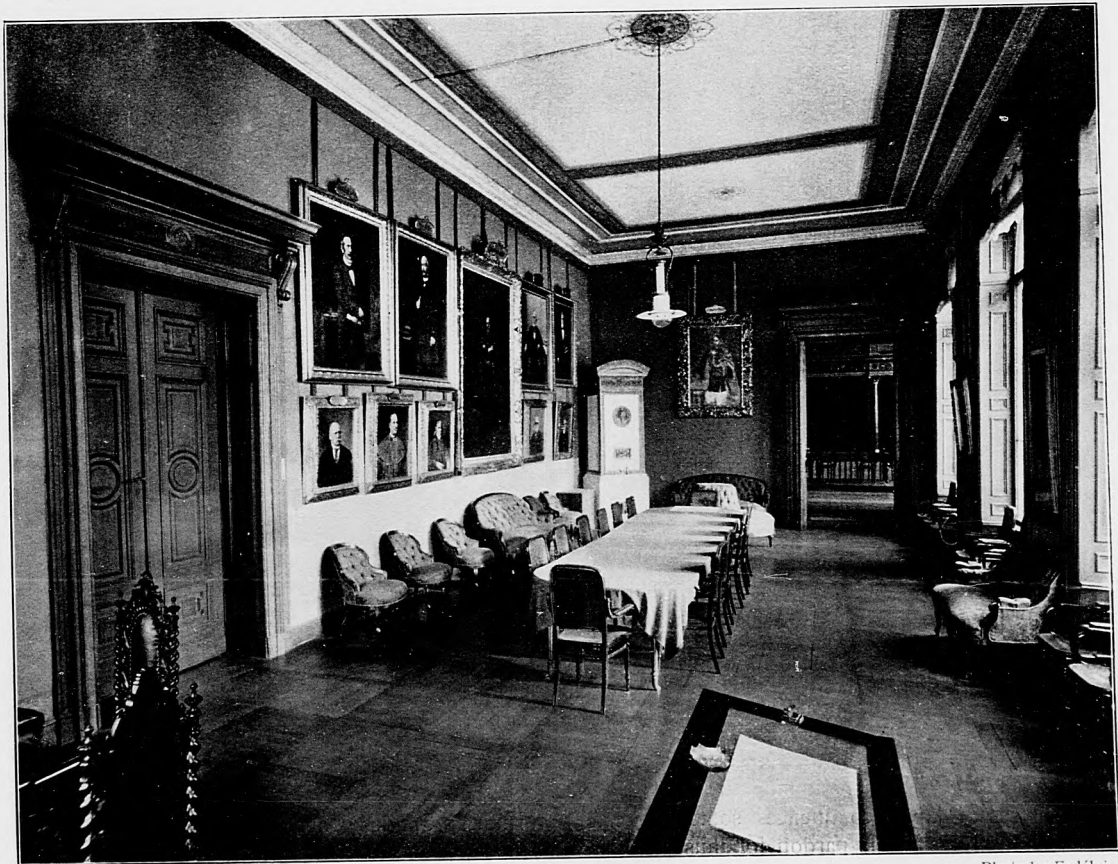


Photo by Erdélyi.

THE PRESIDENTS ROOM AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

eater extraordinary powers of enduring great physical exertions without fatigue. The explorer found dwelling in one of the almost inaccessible defiles of the Sierra Madre Mountains, in the State of Jalisco, almost completely shut in from the outside world by rugged and precipitous walls five to eight thousand feet in height, a poetic and aboriginal community numbering some 4,000 souls. They live in the most primitive style. Corn, their main article of food, is planted by digging a hole with a pointed stick, as was done in the days of Abraham.

#### Their history and origin

are a blank, as they have no authentic records, and all knowledge has been handed down by verbal tradition. Their present customs and beliefs are the same as were observed by their ancestors long before Cortez arrived in Mexico. They live in small villages and on their ranches, where they raise corn, beans, and squashes. They dress in garments of their own manufacture, decorated with elaborate designs. The men wear short tunics, with footwear of sandals. The women are clothed in cotton skirts and wear fancy girdles and sashes, lavishly ornamented, all of which is an expression of the religious sentiment of the maker or wearer of the garment, as each article contains a distinct prayer. Though pagans, the whole period of their existence is one of devotion to their deities, and is completely wrapped up in symbolism. Nearly the whole of their time is spent in the preparation of feasts and the making of

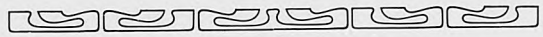
#### symbolic objects,

which are intended as prayers, first of all for the means of producing rain, thereby insuring plentiful food, and secondly, for health, good fortune, and long life. Water, first and last, is the consideration in all their ceremonies and the centre of their thoughts. For this reason most of their ceremonies are intended to propitiate the gods of rain who have control of the clouds, and all of the objects they use in their worship are covered with symbols indicating rain. In each village there are a number of small god houses, dedicated to the various deities, in which are deposited the offerings made by the people. The woman who prays for skill in any kind of handiwork sacrifices a sample or design of it attached to an arrow, which is supposed to convey the idea to the deity, thus carrying the wishes of the supplicant. In the temples are also found chairs, in which the gods are supposed to sit, and symbols of prayers are often attached to their seats, where they will at once attract the attention of the deity. These are deposited in all sacred caves, deep crevices of rocks, and, in short, wherever some god is supposed to dwell.

#### Humour.

An invitation to dinner among the middle or upper classes of Japan commences something like this: «I humbly ask your pardon for thus insulting

you in begging your company at my house to dinner. The house is small and very dirty. Our habits are bad, and you may not get anything fit to eat; and yet I hope that you will condescend to be present with us at six o'clock». Upon arriving at the house, however, one finds it spotlessly clean, and the dinner consists of from ten to fifteen courses.



## Sport and Pastime.

### Lawn Tennis.

THE SECOND International Lawn Tennis Tournament of the Magyar Athletikai Club, which was held on June 8 and following days on the beautiful Island of Saint Margaret, was in every respect a great success. It enjoyed the high patronage of the Archduke Joseph Augustus and the Archduchess Augusta, who, on Friday, June 10, came in person to the Tournament, and stayed for some two hours, witnessing the matches between Ritchie and Toth (Champion of Hungary 1904), and between Ritchie-Luckmann and Mascha-Madarász (Mixed Doubles). We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the gratitude all Hungarian sport circles feel towards H. I. R. H. the Archduke Joseph Augustus and his august spouse for their kindly interest in and magnanimous patronage of every kind of sport. The cause of sport, which is, after all, a national cause, never fails to find a ready ear and a helping hand in the Archduke: I need only mention Lawn Tennis, Polo, Rowing (H. I. R. H. has presented a beautiful challenge prize for eight-oared boats), Gymnastics, Football; everywhere is His Highness to be seen by his august example instigating all classes of society to follow his kindly example. Should the idea of holding the Olympic Games at Budapest, — the Hungarian Capital is preeminently adapted for the purpose, — we are quite convinced that the Executive Committee would be sure of the august patronage and invaluable help of His I. R. Highness the Archduke Joseph Augustus.

The number of entries this year was not so large as that of last: but in point of quality the entries were by no means inferior. Ritchie was here again, and defended his title to the Championship of Budapest successfully, receiving the prize given by H. I. R. H. the Archduchess Isabella and a gold medal. In the Doubles he played with Kinzl (Prague), and had a practical walk-over against both Hungarian pairs. Kinzl's play has improved considerably since last year: the same may be said of Mascha (Prague), who, in the Handicap Singles, defeated both Tóth and Kinzl, although the latter was playing a fine game. But the most striking feature of the whole Tournament was the enormous superiority of Ritchie's play: this was especially prominent in the Handicap Singles, where he did what he liked with Kinzl (Ritchie retired after winning the first set, as

he could not have played through, being obliged to return to London). Not one Viennese player entered this year, though the Tournament was postponed, at the special request of the Austrian L. T. A., from June 5 till June 8: the reason for this indifference is not the same as that for the non-appearance of Viennese competitors at Regattas and Athletic meetings, viz. an absolute absence of any chance of winning; we are rather inclined to believe that the Viennese were angry because no Hungarian

up to form, only Schmid did himself justice: the reason for that was that both Tóth and Segner played rather on the defensive, while Schmid tried an aggressive game. Zsigmondy as a single player showed great promise while with Fabiny he formed a redoubtable pair, defeating both Segner-Yolland and Schmid-Toth in the Handicap Doubles, though we are inclined to think this young pair was rather underrated. Of second-class players, young Lázár (Nagyvárad) proved himself an efficient player,

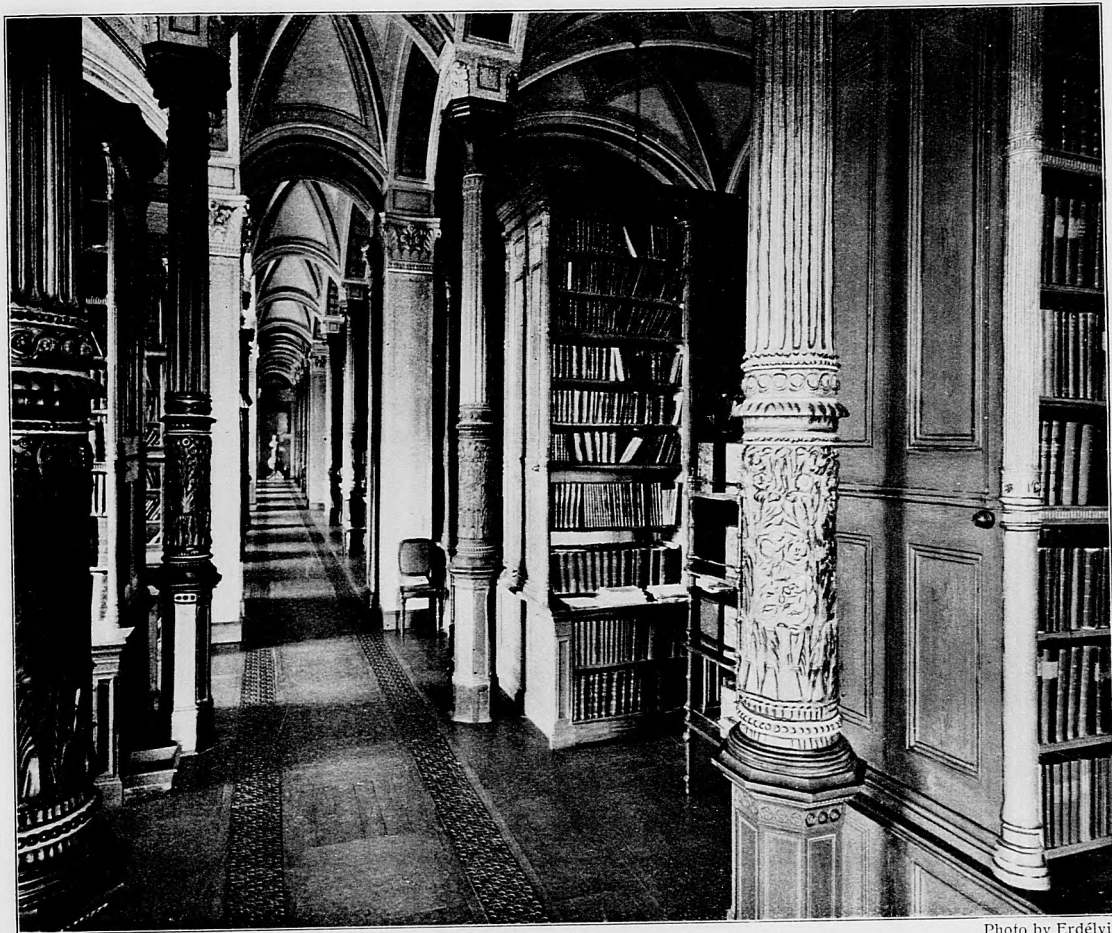


Photo by Erdélyi.

THE LIBRARY AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

players entered for the Vienna Tournament. Such a proceeding, especially after the postponement of the Tournament purely for the sake of the Viennese, is anything but sportsmanlike, and can have but one result, the creation of a strained relation between the Lawn Tennis circles of the two cities. The whole thing has rather a savour of «tit for tat» about it, and is not worthy of true sportsman.

Of Hungarian players, this year's champion, Tóth, Schmid, Segner, Yolland, Szentmiklóssy, Fabiny, Zsigmondy, were the most prominent; though we were glad to see that other players, despite the fact that they had no actual chance, had the courage to enter in open events. Tóth and Segner did not play

Fabiny is more at home in doubles than singles, Lanber and Benkó both show promise for the future. But single play will not make the progress it should (we are still behind the best Austrian class) until our players learn that *practice* is merely *practice* and not a match, that too much defensive play is incorrect, but that aggressive play is also not always in place. Ritchie only attacks when he sees that the proper moment has arrived, yet never remains on the defensive when his opponent is in a corner. — Another thing which Hungarian players should learn is that «driving» is a very dangerous expedient, very rarely to be had recourse to and only to be practised by those who are quite sure of the stroke.

For the ladies' events there were very few entries, only one from Austria, Miss Mella Luckmann, who, if she had had more practice on the ground and opportunity of playing with good players, might prove a very dangerous opponent to Miss M. Madarász, our lady champion, whose play is extremely graceful and at the same time effective, the volleying and placing being particularly good: she well deserved the two prizes she won, the beautiful gifts of the Archduchesses Augusztá and Maria Josepha. — Her sister, Miss Cséry, was also in good form, but is far too reckless. Miss E. Rakovszky was quite out of condition, otherwise she ought to have won far more than the 1-st prize in the Mixed Doubles, where Schmid proved his efficiency as a double player. Miss Rakovszky is one of our oldest lady players, and is quite of equal calibre — though playing in quite other style — to Miss Madarász. Miss Korizmicz played a very good game, actually defeating Miss Rakovszky in the Handicap Singles. Mr. Schmid, Miss Fabiny and Miss Szarvassy were making their début in an International Tournament and deserve high praise for their courage in entering the lists against their formidable opponents.

The prizes were quite up to the standard of last year, thanks to the munificence of the generous donors: indeed some were of the value of challenge prizes. There is every prospect of our being able to offer handsome challenge Prizes next year both for Singles and Doubles.

In closing these remarks we must express the heartfelt gratitude of the M. A. C. to all those who assisted to make the Tournament a success, above all to Mr. C. Demény, who acted as referee and gave no the assistance of his most valuable advice, Messr. E. Szentgyörgyi and Sigmond of the Budapest L. T. C. and Mr. H. Holfeld of the Buda Gymnastic Club, as well as to all others who, by umpiring, taking lines etc. rendered invaluable services to the Committee. Let us hope we may reckon on their assistance next year as well.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

#### Racing....

The second summer meeting at Alag is in full swing. As is well known that at Alag gentlemen riders dominate. On this occasion however it is only native jockeys who are given mounts, thus giving our boys to show their mettle. Among these boys are not a few who can compete with the very first class riders of the continent. Mr. Miklós de Szemere was the first who gave the native boys a real chance, namely, appointing as first jockey a Hungarian lad, which praiseworthy example is followed by many other Hungarian Gentlemen. *Bonta, Janek, Martinkovich*, etc., have already shown such excellent results, as to satisfy even the most fastidious of racing «cranks». Which is saying a good deal.

The Budapest Athletic Club held a home track meet last week, showing up some fair results. The

club's crack athletes, Nagy and Dános were not in town however, much to the regret of sportsmen present. Speaking in general we would advise the members of the B. A. C. to do a little more training if they wish to come to the top.

The fencing academies are for the most part quite empty. The majority of the masters have left the hot City for the refreshing air and surroundings of the country. About the only place where any work is done is the Ludoviceum Military Academy, where now a number of officers are training for the great army fencing match to be held in Vienna on July 4th.

### Theatre and Music.

THE TOWNPARK Summer Theatre is entertaining the public by presenting excellent comediettas of which the latest, «*A hét Slezinger*», is certainly a top-notch. It keeps the audience just roaring with laughter from the moment the curtain rises to the end. One quite forgets the hot weather while looking on and laughing.

*The Peoples Theatre*. Does not intend to change its repertoire of old time operettes but we sincerely hope that in the coming season the management will stage things more up to the modern time taste of the public.

Ős-Budavár is satisfying everybody. The vaudeville programme is excellent especially the high grade team of negro dudes *Johnson and Dean* who have become the favourites of the town. An effort ought to be made however on the part of the management to raise the level of the play in the Folies-Comique. The illumination and fireworks are beautiful, the music everywhere good.

Now that the Opera and National Theatre are closed for the summer season the Vár Theatre takes up their repertoire and represents the various pieces *en miniature* as it were. The scenic effects of the big theatres naturally fall off, but the acting and singing is passable.

Although quite late in the season, the King's Theatre has introduced a new play «*Fölösleges Férjek*» (Superfluous husbands), written by the manager of the theatre, *Mr. László Beöthy*. This piece certainly did not deserve the cruel fate of being presented for the first time at the very close of the season. It was however very well received indeed, the audience fully appreciating the savory humor and funny incidences. It is very likely that «*Fölösleges Férjek*» will last to the end of the now short season.

The Gaiety Theatre is winding up the season with «*Csókpirulák*» (Kiss Pills), passable but too frenchy.

Crown Park . . . . . Summer Theatre . . . . . (Városligeti nyári színház)

People's . . . . . Theatre (Népszínház)

Ős-Budavár.

Vár (Fortress) Theatre . . . . . (Várszínház)

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

Gaiety Theatre (Víg-színház)

### Important notice.

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

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

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

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### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-utca 15/a. 9.30 — 12.30 P. 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 (10<sup>d</sup>). Full details will be given in the Tourist season of this

Interesting Museum the Library of which contains over 400.000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16.000 manuscripts, 230.000 documents and 14.000 newspapers.

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

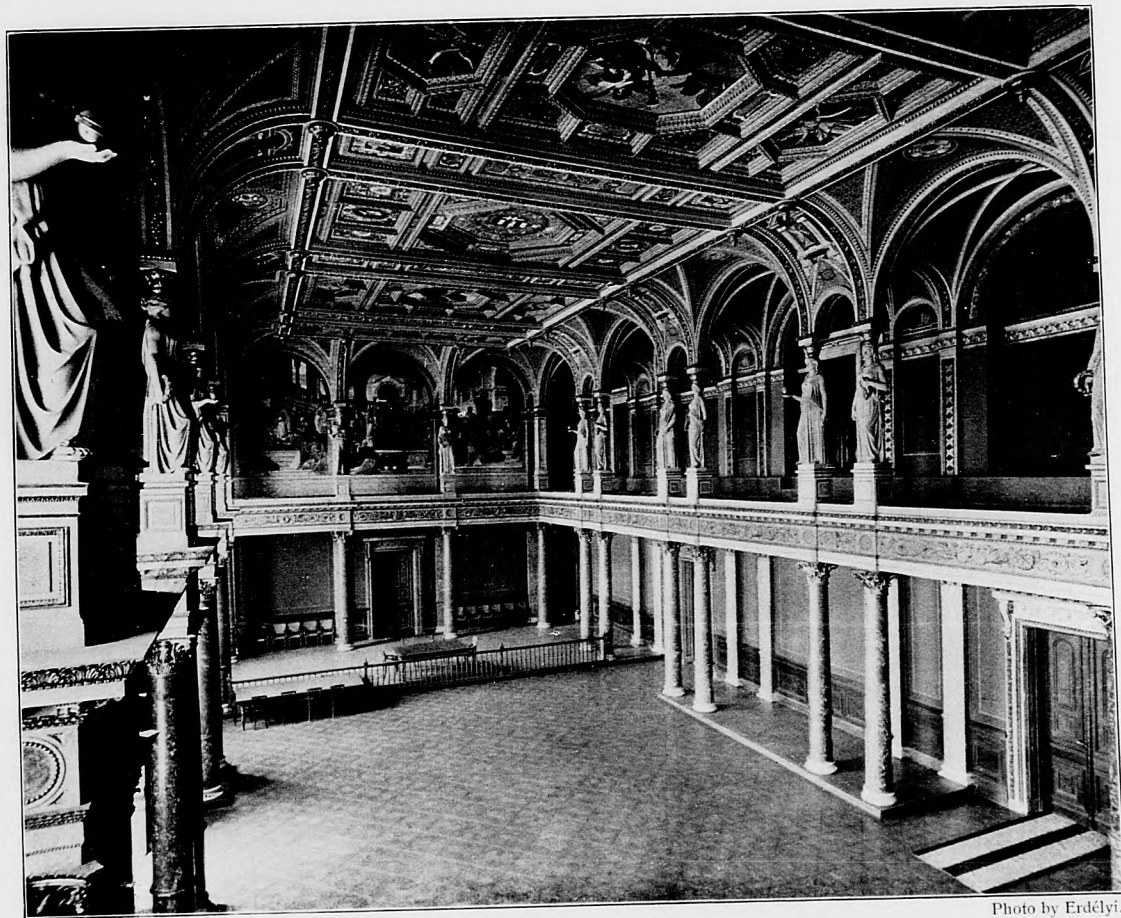
*National Picture Gallery* (Akadémia, Ferencz József-tér) Admission Wednesdays and Fridays from 9—1. On other days and afternoons a fee of 1 crown is charged.

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

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

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

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



THE STATE ROOM OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Photo by Erdélyi.

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

*National Education Museum.* Győri-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-tér to Városliget. A construction seldom seen anywhere.

*The Mansion of the Custori House* Várház-tér.

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

*The Palace of Justice,* Alkotmány-utca.

#### Theatres and Music Halls.

Royal Opera house Andrassy-út. Nemzeti Színház (National Theatre Royal) Kerepesi-út. Várszínház (Fortress Theatre) in Buda. Vigaszínház (Gaiety Theatre) Lipótkörút. 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. Ós-Budavár a variety entertainment Fire works and etc. In the Town Park.

#### 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 ¼ 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.

#### Promenades and parks.

*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».

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#### Monuments and Statues.

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

*Palatine Joseph*, József-tér. *St. Gellért*, mont. on the Gellért mountain. *Bethlen*, *Bocskay* and *Zrinyi* Statues are on the Oktogon Andrassy-út and others also.



### Our Illustrations.

1. The frontispiece of this number shows an excellent portrait of His Excellency Dr. *Albert de Berzeviczy*, our Minister of Religion and Education.

2. The front view of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which is most picturesquely situated on the left of the Danube. In the fore ground is a fine statue of Count Széchenyi, the founder of the Academy.

3. The «*Gallery of Columns*», the entrance hall of the Academy.

4. The Vestibule of the Academy.

5—6. The «*Hall of State*» of the Hungarian Academy a paragon in its kind. The mural paintings are masterpieces of many of the most renowned artists of our country.

7. A section of the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. It is the most complete Library of Hungary; every publication printed in the country is to be found here.

8. A portrait of Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi, the founder of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.



## HUNGARY

Budapest, Friday July 1, 1904.

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The Traveller's Bureau (Central Ticket Office of the Royal Hungarian State Railway Budapest Vigadó-tér 1.) arranges daily interesting excursions to the Tátra Mountains. The excursionists go with the mountain railway from the *Csorba* station to the *Csorba* Sea, cross the romantic beautiful roads among the Tátra

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### Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

80,934/904. E. I. sz.

#### Pályázati hirdetés.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága Kaposvár állomás villamos világítási berendezésének létesítésére czemmel nyilvános pályázatot hirdet.

Az ezen munkára vonatkozó részletes módzatokat tartalmazó ajánlati felhívás a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága E. I. szakosztályánál (Budapest, VI., Andrassy-út 75., III. emelet, 27. ajtó sz.) kapható.

A feltételeknek megfelelően kiállított ajánlat ivenként 1 kor., mellékletei pedig ivenként 30 filléres m. kir. okmánybélyeggel ellátva, legkésőbb 1904. évi július hó 26-án déli 12 óráig, a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága gépészeti főosztályában átadandók vagy postán odaküldendők és a boríték ezen külső címmel látandó el: »Ajánlat 80,934/904. számhoz, Kaposvár állomás villamos világítási berendezésére».

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Bánatpénz nélkül, elégtelen bánatpénzzel, vagy elkésve benyújtott ajánlatok, valamint olyanok, melyek nem pontosan és a részletes módzatok betartásával állítanak ki, figyelembe nem vétetnek.

Budapest, 1904 május 27-én.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

74,901/C. II. sz.

#### Hirdetés.

*Közvetlen áruforgalom Ausztria-Magyarország, Szerbia, Bulgária és Törökország között.* Folyó évi június hó 1-től való érvényessel a magyar királyi államvasutak Torda állomását a fenti forgalom 29. sz. (bitorszállító kocsik) kivételes díjszabásába bevonjuk.

Az 1901. évi márczius hó 1-től érvényes díjszabás II. rész 2. füzetének 129. oldalán ennek megfelelően Torda állomás az I. illetve II. sorozatba 465. illetve 171 arany centimes esomóponi díjítélekkel bevezetendő.

Budapest, 1904 május havában.

A magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága,  
a részes vasutak nevében is.

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

81,341/904. C. II.

#### Hirdetés.

*Putnok állomás felvétele a «közvetlen visszatérítési díjtételek» című díjszabásba.* Az 1900. évi június hó 15-től érvényes «közvetlen visszatérítési díjtételek» című díjszabás A, A2, B és C díjtáblázaiban Bánréve állomás részére kitüntetett díjtételek ezen díjszabás határozmányainak betartása mellett 1904. évi május hó 20-tól kezdve Putnok állomáson feladásra kerülő küldeményekre is alkalmazást nyernek.

Budapest, 1904 május hó 10-én.

A magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága,  
a részes hajózási vállalatok nevében is.

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

77,146/904. C. II.

#### Hirdetés.

*Osztrák-magyar-orosz határforgalom. Árúcsikkdíjszabás, érvényes 1901. évi május hó 1-től.* (A 32. sz. árúcsikkdíjszabás (terpentinolaj) korlátlan alkalmazása.) A fent megnevezett díjszabás 78. oldalán foglalt 32. sz. árúcsikkdíjszabás (terpentinolaj) Brody (pályaudvar) átmenet és Podvoloczyska (pályaudvar) átmenetről Trieszt (d. v.) és Fiume (d. v. és m. á. v.) állomásokra fennálló díjtételei, azonnali érvényességgel tetszés szerinti orosz állomásokról származó küldeményekre alkalmazhatók.

Budapest, 1904 május hóban.

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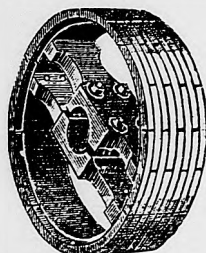
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## HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Budapest, V., Nádor-utca 22.

Central Position. — Near the Danube and House of Parliament. Electric Trams pass the door. — Terms Moderate.

Prop: JULIUS FEJÉR.

## HOTEL QUEEN OF ENGLAND

BUDAPEST, Prop: PALKOVICS

First Class family Hotel—Patronised by Royalty

