

# HUNGARY

Budapest Friday July 15, 1904.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. II. No 16.

## Hungarian Art at the St.-Louis Exhibition.

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

I.

FOR WANT of space it is impossible to place before the American public a full and true picture of the development of Hungarian Art; therefore we must content ourselves with giving but a specimen exhibition in which of course we cannot depict the interesting steps and grades of development.

Hungarian Art is represented at St.-Louis by 44 paintings and sculptured works, surely not a great number and not altogether faultless though undoubtedly of the first class. Many of our eminent masters will be missed at the exhibition, for what reason, we do not know.

The roots of Hungarian Art do not extend down to the *humus* of old tradition, but are of quite recent date. The reason for this may be found in the history of the country. The history of millennial Hungary may be thus summarised; — wars against the Turks up to 1700, War of Independence up to 1849.

During those frightful struggles the clouds but rarely parted to allow the sun to reach the Hungarian people. But the fruits of sunny days have ripened, for no one can deny that Hungary, of all European countries has been the first which has transplanted *Italian Renaissance* into its own native soil. The results of this work were lost in the Two-hundred years War which the Hungarians fought against the Turks to protect European Christianity. Where are the works of wonder, of architecture,



MRS. CHARLES DE HIERONYMI.

painting, sculpture of the XV. and XVI. centuries? The stone and marble statues were burnt to lime and chalk, the paintings torn by cartouches, and of the bronze statues the barbarian made cannon. Even if we had found time for the development and cultivation of art, the new generation would have had to begin all over again as the art and works of their forefathers were totally destroyed. For a thousand years mothers bore sons for the battlefield. And when finally, the big wars ended there came the new war 56 years ago, a war for the principle of which so many great

men of America bled to death during the war of the North against the South. Only here in Hungary these questions were settled without bloodshed — the abolition of feudalism and the liberation of feudal tenants and vassals. As a consequence of this noble determination to assent to the law the wealthy class of Hungary was for a time ruined. Those who could have been patrons and promoters of art became beggars through their own sacrifice.

There were some daubers who remained to paint portraits and altarpieces for their existence, but true genius found no place in the ruined country.

Of the latter there were many who became celebrated in foreign lands.

Thus *Ajtóssy-Dürer* emigrated from Hungary and his son *Albrecht* became one of the most eminent in the history of art.

Publisher EUGENE GOLONYA,  
IV., KAPLONY-UTCA 9. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Single copy 60 fillér

## Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

HERE he actually spent a whole year, living in a small room with his cousin Orlay. Here he made the acquaintance of his great friend Maurice Jókai; and here the three young spirits indulged in their special passions. It is curious to note that at this time both Petőfi and Jókai pursued other hobbies than those with which their names are connected in the World Literature; Jókai with painting, Petőfi with acting. Orlay was the novelist of the party; his novels were illustrated by Jókai and recited by Petőfi, the latter using rules of declamation invented by himself, the former employing self-made materials. The great poet and novelist of the future were now actor and painter. Jókai's hobby for the brush reminds us of Thackeray's similar passion, that of Petőfi, as we have already remarked, reminds us of the great English dramatist.

At Pápa, Petőfi became the friend of other afterwards famous men, notably *Dömjén*, *Kerkápolyi*, *Bárány*, *Ács*, *Lantay* and *Kozma*: his time was spent partly in the circle of his friends, partly in studying historical works, history being, despite his inefficiency previously referred to, his favourite subject. Besides this he translated German poems:<sup>1</sup> it is a curious fact that he could not endure *Goethe*; to this he referred on one occasion at his friend Vachot's house, speaking of the great German poet-philosopher as a «sneaking courtier, whose reputation was founded not by his own genius or talent but by courts, princes and the aristocracy in general»: according to our poet, Goethe only once said a correct thing, when he declared that only «debauchees are modest».<sup>2</sup> During the same year (1842) Petőfi wrote a large number of original poems for the meetings of the literary society of which mention has already been made: on July 24, he won a prize (2 ducats) offered by the said society for the best original poem; his poem was «Szin és való»<sup>3</sup> (Show and Reality), in which the poet describes the difference between that seen on the boards of a theatre, where all appears so beautiful, so di-

<sup>1</sup> He translated from *Heine* («Du schönes Fischer-mädchen», from the cyclus entitled «Die Heimkehr» — Return Home), *Schiller* («Der Jüngling am Bache»), *Claudius* («Abendlied eines Bauersmanns») and *Mathisson* («Elegie. In den Ruinen eines alten Bergschlosses geschrieben»).

<sup>2</sup> «Nur Lumpen sind bescheiden.»

<sup>3</sup> First published in a collection called «Tavaszi» (Spring) in 1845.

vine and the disillusion produced by the sight of the same «divinity» in the light of real life:

### I.

«The sound of the instruments ceases,  
The curtain is drawn up,  
And every listener's face reveals  
Still curiosity.  
On glittering stage the Muse's  
Pampered priestess stands  
More charming than every floweret  
Of the garden of Spring . . .  
And in the applauding audience  
Motionless sits a youth.  
His feelings silence his tongue . . .  
A new world opens in his heart  
A second Paradise;  
Within which a perfumed flower  
His eager, ardent love.

### II.

The dusky cloudy night  
Giveth to all repose:  
Buth to the love-lorn youth  
No peaceful hours it brings . . .  
Away, one glimpse of *her*,  
Her lovely, divine eyes,  
To which this heart of mine  
Unswerving faith hath rowed . . .  
One glance of thee, my love,  
Thou queen of womankind —  
But once could God create  
A being so divine!  
Hastens away the youth  
In the eagerness of love,  
Towards that adored place  
Where his loved goddess dwells.  
O envious curtains that  
Before *her* windows watch,  
One glimpse of my beloved,  
I beg you, let me have . . .  
Heartrending is the sight  
That young man's eyes will see . . .  
O sin! o heinous crime —  
Can money purchase love?»

In this poem we probably have echoes of what Petőfi saw during his short sojourn in the company of the wandering troupe of actors: but there is something metaphysical, if we read between the lines.

(To be continued.)



## Dora d'Istria.

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

THE SORELY oppressed nations of the East found in her a most eloquent and persuasive interpreter; it was in their interest that she availed herself of the advantages her rank and extraordinary position afforded; nor did

she shrink from making material sacrifices on their behalf. In the greater part of her dissertations she celebrated their romantic heroes, their literature, history and their wars of deliverance. She pictured in colours worthy of a Titian, created by her glowing enthusiasm, the burning patriotism of these nations, their poetic heroes, the interesting and touching incidents of their history. She was, moreover, filled with an equally warm sympathy and attachment for Hungary, — our native country, and to this we owe a beautiful and eloquent dissertation, treating of the popular poetry of Hungary, offering a vivid picture of the Hungarian national spirit. This composition was published in that number of the *Revue de deux Mondes*, which, during the siege of Paris, in 1871, appeared in a smaller edition and shape than the preceding numbers. Dora d' Istria wrote the greater part of her compositions in French, for the regular and symmetrical beauties of which language she possessed a great deal of affinity, and understanding. Her principal works are the following: 1. *La vie Monastique dans l'Église Orientale* (1855). 2. *Les Femmes par une femme* 1855 (in 2 volumes). 3. *La Suisse Allemande* (in four volumes). 4. *Les excursions en Roumélie et en Morée* (in 2 volumes). 5. *La poésie des Ottomans*. 6. *La nationalité roumaine d'après les chants populaires* (1866). 7. *La nationalité albanaise d'après les chants populaires* (1866). 8. *La nationalité bulgare d'après les chants populaires* (1867). 9. *Les femmes en Orient* (1871) in 2 volumes. 10. *La nationalité hellénique d'après les historiens* (1880). 11. *Il papato e i Rumeni*. 12. *Gli eroi della Rumania*. 13. *Epopec indiane (Râmâyana and Mahâbhârata)*. 14. *Epopec Persiana (Schah-Nameh)*. 15. *Albanasi Mussulmani*. 16. *Clefti desla Grecia moderna*. — Several of her French compositions appeared in the *Revue de deux Mondes*, others in the *Revue Internationale* founded by De Gubernatis. Her Italian dissertations were published in the

«*Nuova Antologia*», «*Rivista Europea*», or «*Rivista Contemporanea*». Enrico Panzacchi fixed her place in literature between the two greatest authoresses of our era, Georges Sand and the Countess d'Agoult. Social emancipation had been the chief aspiration of the former, the second, however, devoted herself to philosophic meditations and studies. These two tendencies were united in Dora d' Istria's world of ideas, assuming at the same time a more actual, practical and in consequence a more general complexion and character. This objectivity is satisfactorily explained by the more tranquil disposition of Dora d' Istria, and the less yielding to passions; hence the equipoise and large degree of moderation she exhibits in contrast with the above mentioned authoresses.

It was generally admitted, that she cared little for the dogmas of positive churches and was even suspected of being an atheist. This conjecture however is at any rate exaggerated. —



By Charles Lotz.

A LADY'S PORTRAIT—OIL PAINTING.

Dora d' Istria made the impression upon Frances Bremer, of being a pious soul, confiding herself without reluctance to God Almighty's will and guidance. I met the Greek archbishop at Dora d' Istria's on the occasion of a Greek festival; they discoursed in a surprisingly agitated and excited manner some moments after my entrance. In general, I do not remember having heard from her lips a single word, injurious to religious sentiment and feeling.

(To be continued.)

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.

### IV.

IMMIGRANTS who have passed the ordeal of personal examination are taken one way, the excluded contingent another. Let me first follow the path of one of the former. He will descend a flight of steps railed off into three sections. No. 1 is for immigrants for New-York City; No. 2 for those bound for New England generally; No. 3 for those going west or south. We pass along another long corridor, with the inevitable grills, and turning off to the right, enter the refectory. On the other side of the grill the «excluded», pass to the rooms reserved for their use. The accepted immigrant finds in the refectory an efficient staff ready to give him whatever eatables he may desire, in exchange for thirty-five cents. The catering is in the hands of two smart young New Yorkers, both of whom were formerly journalists. With the advent of the new administration, this department was placed in their hands, and one of them assured me that his profits were very considerable. «Better than journalism», he added.

An immigrant pays his thirty-five cents, and, in exchange, is given food according to national taste. A British subject would receive four ham sandwiches, two small pies, some apples, or whatever fruit is in season. A Jew would receive a loaf of rye bread, some «kosher» or properly prepared meat, a pound of Bologna, a

box of sardines, two pies, and some fruit. This is officially regarded as enough to sustain a passenger to Chicago. A German instead of «kosher» and Bologna would receive beef and pork, and, instead of sardines, pressed ham. At another side of this room is the ticket office where the immigrant books his passage if going into the interior of the States. There is also a money-changing office. In short, there is provision for everything likely to be wanted.

Nothing now remains to the accepted immigrant but to await the arrival of the ferry boat which will take him either into New York or Jersey City, according to his destination. If out west, it will be to the Pennsylvania Railroad depôt in the latter town; if north, from the New-York Central station. Illiterate and otherwise helpless immigrants are saved trouble to themselves and others by the simple, if ignominious, device of labelling. A curious sight it is to see some scores of these helpless creatures in a ferry boat sitting in a row, a square piece of cardboard attached to them with «Buffalo» «Detroit», or some other city printed on it.

Only by special permission could I enter the «excluded» ward. The Commissioner told me not to remain there too long. It was an unnecessary warning. I found myself surrounded by a gaping, unsavoury crowd, who thinking me to be also «excluded», bombarded me with questions as to my nationality, and were incredulous when I told them.

Any doubts as to the wisdom of the Committee in rejecting such men are soon set at rest if a countenance is any guide to character. Not one intelligent, innocent face was amongst these men.

It is different with the excluded women. Though the faces of many of them do not invite confidence, there are also innocent and even pretty faces amongst them — girls rejected because of poor prospects of honourable employment. Children there were, too, amongst the «rejected». Several boys, who, if a year or two older, might have got employment, were refused because too young to fight the battle alone.

There is, nowadays, nothing penal about the treatment of an «excluded» during the time he is in the hands of the U. S. Government. Good food he has in plenty, a comfortable berth in a large, airy apartment, and that unknown European luxury, a roof garden, commanding a magnificent view of the rivers and harbour. On a fine summer evening there are worse situations than that of a rejected alien. In a day or two these unfortunate people who, if Poles or

Finns, have been cast out of their fatherland through famine or persecution, and are now rejected by America, must be shipped back home.

As those that I saw sat there the blow did not seem to be at all a serious one. If anything they seemed rather to enjoy their experience. But the steamship companies who brought them do not share the fun. They have to provide a free passage back for these people. As the average yearly number of excluded aliens is about four thousand, the annual loss to the steamship companies bringing them, reckoning value of a steerage passage at K 200, would be K 48000.

(The End.)

own. He was so worked upon by Chipps that he borrowed the money to pay his first premium. He borrowed of me, too, without telling me what the money was for. I never actually got it all back. But Chipps' great triumph was Snuffer. Snuffer had been very sarcastic at the expense of those whose «lives» Chipps had secured, and hinted mysteriously as to what he would do if Chipps tried any of his palaver on him. We watched the encounter between the two with considerable interest. Snuffer was certainly artful. When Chipps approached him, he feigned extreme deafness, and really it was very amusing to hear the little traveller straining his



FROM THE ZSIL VALLEY—OIL PAINTING.

By Charles Telepy.

### Chipps: Insurance Agent.

THE RESULT of Chipps' work among the uninsured hands in the office was an exceptional amount of business. It was surprising how well he succeeded, and yet perhaps it was not. There was Brown for instance, whom canvassers and agents generally found a real trouble. His method was to pretend to be greatly impressed with what was said, and then, after asking a great many questions, to dismiss his victim suddenly in a fashion that I often thought quite brutal. But Chipps refused to be thus played with, and to our great delight, Brown was eventually added to Chipps' list. Then there was little Robinson who never had a sixpence to call his

thin voice, Brown all the while signifying his lack of comprehension. He over-acted his part, however, and Chipps quickly dropped to Snuffer's ruse and met it. Without being observed, he dropped a half-sovereign between Snuffer's legs. Instinctively, Snuffer looked for the coin, and in so doing, he exposed the deception. «Now that you have recovered your hearing», said Chipps, giving him a stern, if on account of his infirmity, a not altogether direct look, «we shall proceed to business». Snuffer simply collapsed, and succumbed without any further bother.

Afterwards, I got on pretty familiar terms with Chipps. I changed my lodging, and this resulted in our meeting very often, going to or

coming from business. The more I saw of him, the better I liked him. He was cheerful, and original in conversation, and as goodhearted a fellow as I had ever met. At one time and

not desirable. By and by he ventured to address Miss Strong (that was her real name) out of doors, then to walk along the street with her. She seemed to enjoy his company, but it is



PLOUGHING—OIL PAINTING.

By Louis Zombory.

another he told me a good deal about himself. I cannot repeat all here. Suffice it to say, that in his story there was much that was pathetic, much that indicated the indomitable spirit, pluck, and perseverance of the man. From liking him, indeed, I grew to admire him.

It was at this stage of our acquaintance that Chipps confided in me that he was in love. His attachment had quite a romantic flavour about it. Chipps, it seemed, had made the acquaintance of his Juliet (this, of course, was not her real name, but she was good enough to deserve it) while struggling to do business with her father. Amused at his frequent calls, his pertinacity, and his unflinching imperturbability, she began to greet his appearance with a friendly smile, which subsequently developed into an exchange of pleasantries, in which, as may be imagined, Chipps was quite able to sustain a more than creditable part. The outcome of it all was that almost before he knew it, Chipps was in love.

He was not the sort of man to wait for opportunities. He made them. He told me, that he used to make a point of calling when he was quite sure the father was out. This of course, necessitated his coming back, and it gave him opportunities of extending his acquaintance. Chipps, I firmly believe, could have closed his business with her father without much trouble, but under the circumstances that was, of course,

quite certain that the thought of Chipps loving her had never entered her head, and it is equally certain that she herself had never dreamed of entertaining a similar feeling for him. This poor Chipps learned on an eventful day, when he ventured to make a declaration of his feelings to her.

(To be continued.)

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of His Excellency Charles de Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce.



#### Personal Intelligence.

FRANCIS DE VÉCSEY, the Hungarian boy violinist, aged eleven years, who is at present in London, has agreed to tour the United States, under the management of Mr. Daniel Frohmann, at the highest rate of remuneration for a violinist on record. «Kubelik received a minimum of £200 for each performance, with a percentage on the receipts above a certain amount», said Mr. Frohmann. «He made £20,000 on his tour. Vécsey will get £250 and a percentage, and will make about £14,000 for fewer performances. In his present European season he has already earned £8,000. The American tour will extend from January next to May. At the end of the present season the boy violinist will go home for the summer, and will rest until Christmas. He will also learn additional pieces for his American tour.

He will give about thirty performances in America, beginning with New-York. Although he is able to make such immense sums by his playing, he is still a child, and mixes up the boots at the hotel where he is staying.»

\*

The estate of the late New-York financier, Mr. Levi Leiter is estimated at £5,000,000.

He will be remembered firstly as the engineer of the wheat boom which, however collapsed; secondly as the father of Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, late Viceroy of India and now Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

\*\*\*

At the second annual General Meeting of the British Academy held in London under the Presidency of Lord Reay, Professor I. Goldziher of the Hungarian Academy, together with representatives from the leading European Academies, was elected a corresponding member.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

This Journal is not intended to take any position with relation to party politics, Hungarian or otherwise. It will maintain a perfectly impartial attitude in all such questions. But the Editor is open to accept signed contributions from individuals of all

shades of opinion; each writer taking the full responsibility for the expression of his views.

*Nothing personal will be admitted.*

#### Notice to Contributors.

No MS. can be returned unless accompanied by a stamped and addressed Envelope.

\*\*\*

C. L. R. London. Shall we send you the rest? Letters and Papers to be sent to the Editor of this journal. Kaplony-u. 9.

\*\*\*

Rambler, Cleveland. We thank you for your contribution and shall be glad to hear from you again.



#### The St. Louis Exhibition.

THE CITY was named by its founder, Pierre Laclede Liguist, in 1763, in honour of Louis IX. of France, the crusader canonised and known in history as St. Louis. At the World's Fair the apotheosis of St. Louis is the crowning piece of a large group of statuary which is to be seen in the Grand Court. The Grand Cascade is enthusiastically described by a lady visitor as follows: — «It is simply superb. You cannot imagine the beauty and gran-



MORELLI G.F.I.

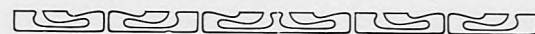
By Paul Vágó.

AT THE WELL IN THE ALFÖLD.  
(A lowland puszta.)

deur of the buildings. They appear to be huge palaces of white marble, adorned with splendid statuary, and the whole scheme of the grounds is lovely. The keystone, as it were, is an immense circular temple, from which branch out semicircular terraces of splendid statues, representing the different States. These terraces terminate in smaller circular temples, and the whole thing is considerably above the level of the rest of the grounds. From these terraces flow cascades, that drop and plunge from basin to basin, and finally plunge into the lagoon, an immense artificial lake. This lagoon branches in three different directions, and is bordered by lovely green turf and gorgeous flowers, which form the foreground of the different palaces containing the exhibits. It is like an enchanted city, and at night, when the whole place is instantaneously illuminated, and the fountains and cascades mysteriously lighted up in different colours from within, the scene is indescribably beautiful. The exhibits are just being unpacked and it is just as well, as we should have been quite bewildered. The Japanese exhibit is the only one that is at all complete, and the embroideries, bronzes, and Cloisonné make quite an exhibition by themselves. One could spend a month there and not even begin to see them all. The grounds are so extensive that I became nearly dead with fatigue the first day, so the second day I went in a bath chair. They are most comfortable and wheel you right into the buildings and close to the exhibits, so one need not really walk at all. To my mind, it would be quite worth while to go all the way to St. Louis to see only the outside of the Palaces and the illuminations at night, and to go on the lagoon at night in one of the electric launches. It really reminded one of one's childish ideas of Heaven with «streets of pearl and gates of gold». Certainly, one can never hope to see such perfectly lovely buildings again.

Last but not least, you may well be satisfied with your Hungarian Exhibits.

DAISY OLIVER.



## BUDA

BUDA, once the seat of the Hungarian Kings, is beautifully situated on the hills to the south of the Danube. The scenery round about being very picturesque and beautiful, one has a splendid view of the King's Castle standing on elevated ground and approached by zig-zag winding paths lined by evergreen shrubs and bushes. The King takes up his residence here during his stay in the Hungarian Capital. The houses in Buda are all (with the exception of the newly built ones) much lower than those in Pest, thus giving to Buda the appearance of an ancient town. It was formerly inhabited only by the Rascians. Buda has been the scene of many battles and sieges. It was first taken by Solyman the Magnificent, in 1526, but lost in the following year to Ferdinand I. King of Bohemia. Solyman regained

it by the treachery of the garrison and voluntarily gave it into the hands of King John of Hungary. At the death of the latter whose son was an infant, Ferdinand laid siege to it and the queen mother was forced to call Solyman to her aid. He raised the siege but left a Turkish garrison in the town, and commanded the Queen mother to remove her court. This happened in 1541. Buda afterwards resisted sieges by the Margrave of Brandenburg in 1542;



HUNGARIAN PEASANT WEDDING—COMING HOME FROM CHURCH.

By Paul Vágó.

Count Schwartzburg in 1598; General Rosworm 1602; and the Duke of Lorraine, commander of the Emperor's forces, in 1684 to whom it yielded in 1686 after an obstinate defence. The loss of the town was important and so resented by the Turks, that it occasioned the deposition of their Emperor, Mahomet IV. the following year. The battle in which Lewis the young King of Hungary lost his army and his life, he being drowned in a ditch in trying to escape from Balybens, general of Solyman, opened to the Turks the first passage into the heart of Hungary.

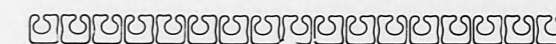
\*\*\*

### Hungarian taste for dress and its effects!

A very praiseworthy remark can be made of the Hungarian people at least of those residing in the Capital town, and that is: one never sees a barefooted, man boy, woman, or girl running about in the streets, as one sees frequently in the larger towns of our poor old Albion. This is a characteristic feature of cleanliness and self-love or rather self-respect. Evidently they

woman, to be the companion and help-mate to man; women are the flowers and sunbeams of the earth and were meant to brighten and show up the dreary earth. Indeed the world would be very tedious and dull without the pretty coloured dresses and fair-faces flitting about in it. The Hungarian peasant-dress is very pretty and original, almost every county or shire (comitat) has its own peculiar style. Every class of people know how to set off their dress to their advantage and go into what-ever society you may, you will find that the chief topic of conversation will be about dress or amusement (there are some excepting of course to special circles, where politics come into question too). Travel and you will hear, after a while, that the old topic turus up. The young men also like dress, but they would find no encouragement of talking about it to each other, for we may think, as a rule a dandy or fop is no favourite with his own sex, on the contrary he would be abused; they are very proud of their moustaches; a thing that many Englishmen will not be bothered with; the old Hungarian gentlemen wore very long and thick moustaches of which they were very proud. We must own after all that dress and fine clothes have more effect upon us than we imagine. Our deportment perhaps depends mostly upon our exterior. If you make a gentleman or lady put on an old worn-out rag of a dress, we should see him lurking only in the back streets and lanes, with a hanging dour, anxious face, not to meet any one he knows; if he or she should be so unfortunate as to encounter a friend or acquaintance, see how she would blush and look as if she had been caught in a trap. Let a man be dressed up in a fashionable new suit, he will hold his head quite high, strut about like a pea-cock, go into the principal streets, and look at all the pretty girls he can catch sight of. For he is in his heart-winning suit of clothes and after all we see the old story begins and finishes — fine dress is a means of attaining the end for which one lives — «Love» and it is surely not a bad end! Sursum Corda!

M. J. SMITH.



### Watteau.

TO MRS. LUISE JOPLING-ROW.

LAST NIGHT, at the Party, I sat by a beautiful woman. In her hand was a Watteau fan, painted with graceful shepherdesses.

\*

Watteau had dreamt of Cytherè — of beautiful women and roses. He, alas, was ugly and deformed, and knew that no beautiful woman would ever give him roses — that he would never have a place in the boats in the Cytheré.

Full of sorrow he sat and painted his sunset and tender poems of Love.

\*

Long after he died a Sculptor remembered Watteau

take dress as one of the most essential points in life and know how to show it off to advantage in order to please; especially the women They must all, without exception (even the servile class) dress up to date and prettily too! why shouldn't they? It is their duty to do so and is perhaps their only attraction for the opposite sex!

Men sometimes abuse the poor women in that respect, for a woman, no matter how honest, clever and good she may be, is overlooked and kept in darkness, if she does not shine up to style and date.

Still we must not praise the woman who does not-care for style or fashion, for God, we know, created

and his loveliness and that no one had ever given him roses.

So, when one evening in May, his sweetheart came to him and laid these red roses on his table, he thought of Watteau and he sighed.

The girl took more roses from her girdle, and fixed them over Watteau's portrait.

The sculptor kissed her hand — and not long after a new Masterpiece shaped itself beneath his chisel.

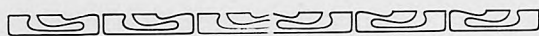
\*

The Statue stands in the garden of the Luxemburg. A beautiful shepherdess offers to him who dreamed always of beautiful women, a bunch of roses.

\*

But the shepherdess and the roses are in marble, ... cold...

C. V. H. DE ROZSNYAY.



## More Evolution.

A long way after Darwin.

I.

Were one to trace man's genealogy  
Through Herald's College to the finite root,  
One might advance, without apology,  
That he was first descended from the brute.  
Yet some divine originality,  
That sought to separate a woman's lot,  
Has saved the sex this blest finality  
And left it to evolve *ex* — Heaven knows what!

II.

This view may scarcely seem in full accord  
With the accepted Pentateuchal theory;  
But at this distance Moses can afford  
To see *his* version saddled with a query.  
For Moses lived in prehistoric age  
When, scarce accustomed to his novel state,  
The monkey-man damned his ancestral cage  
And wandered forth to tempt a loftier fate.

III.

Not all a monkey but not yet — an Ass.  
If you seek proof tis absolute, for thereon  
Depends the issue. — «And it came to pass  
That all the Israelites went up with 'Aar-on»  
Wherevert, was, the Scriptures say «they went»  
Not yet divested of their native 'air.  
And thus the cool deliberate attempt  
Of Moses *filis* to whitewash Moses *pére*.

IV.

Who really was a nobody, in fine  
Who never could have revelled in a granny,  
Save such as walked with horizontal spine  
And crooned a kind of mongrel Hindustani

Emphatically loose and free this fairy  
Afe somewhat in the style of young Jack Horner;  
Not yet evolved, his evening dress was 'airy  
And still a leg depended from each corner.

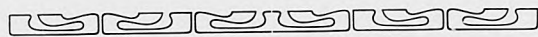
V.

Now pause, Philosophy, ere we revert  
To one whose coming doomed the abstract Good.  
But whether she were fashioned out of dirt,  
Or whether she were moistened into mud,  
Eternally remains a mystery.  
I recommend the point to those who revel  
In such mild details of her history  
As chiefly interest curates — and the devil!

VI.

Now mark the clear advantage of the doubt.  
Granted that man descended from an ape:  
Given that he would rather be without  
These fine distinctions that betray his shape.  
What of the woman from that mystic Whence  
Which *might* be Heaven — and yet it might be 'other?  
Apes may be apes but doubts are doubts, and hence  
Man will not claim a lineage through his mother.

C. Townley Fullam.



## Theatre and Music.

THE DEAD season of the theatre world is on. All the play houses are closed with the exception of a few summer theatres in the various parks, the artists scattered all over the continent seeking rest and recreation where they can. Several artists however remained at home with the intention of touring the country giving concerts and rehearsals.

\*\*\*

The Buda Summer Theatre managed to procure such artists as *Mary Jászai*, *Kálmán Rózsahegyi*, *Mihály Kovács* and others as guests. The repertoire is a large one and of extreme variety. Ending from «*Macbeth*», «*Maria Stuart*» to such as «*Bob herczeg*» and «*Boccaccio*». Just the thing for summer, we think.

\*\*\*

We are pleased to see successes of the Townpark Summer Theatre. The spicy comediettas are a boon to us poor mortals condemned to stay in town over the hot season. *Kornél Sziklai* who will shortly appear in «*The History of a poor Lad*» is expected to make a great hit in this romantic French play.

\*\*\*

Ős-Budavár continues to be the favourite evening resort of the Budapest public. The variety stage offers some excellent attractions and the military bands, and garden fêtes are no mean things. On July fourth a grand American festivity took place and was a success. Some other big affairs are arranged for in the near future.

Ős-Budavár.

Town Park..

Summer

Theatre. ....

..(Városligeti

nyári szin-

..... ház)

## Sport and Pastime.

IT IS WITH great interest that we look forward to an event much spoken of in fencing circles. The Italian amateur fencers intend to challenge the Hungarians to an international fencing match to settle

take up the matter into their own hands by taking the initial step. The match could be arranged without much difficulty we should think before an impartial international jury.

\*\*\*

The Olympian Games Committee is busy arrang-



THE ACSAY PALACE.

By Theodore Dörre.

the old dispute as to which of the two nations has the better swordsmen.

The history of this proposed match is quite interesting. Last month at a Cuneo fencing match, among others, Hungarian fencers were discussed. *Mario Jarrack*, and Italian fencer, who took part in our Szemere Championship match in 1903 and was *beaten* in a regular *walk over*, now took the opportunity to attack the reputation of the Hungarian fencers, stating we had no idea of art in fencing, that we only slash and behave in general like some butcher apprentices, at this we found a friend in *Bonaveggi* a fencer whose name is well known in Hungary and who took a stand against the un-sportsmanlike behavior of Jarrack, refuting his accusations, and denying roughness on the part of the Hungarians. This caused warm discussion in which the most noted fencers of Italy were inclined to believe Bonaveggi.

The matter was ended by deciding to arrange a match between the two nations toward the close of the year.

Both nations are to enter a team of three to five of their best men, that nation being considered the superior whose team will win more victories from its opponents.

Should however the spirit and interest of our Italian friends flag, we would advise our fencers to

ing trial matches in order to decide upon a team of athletes to represent Hungarian athletics in St. Louis. Last week more than half the events came off and it will not be till the end of next week that the committee will be able to make the decision. A great drawback to our athletes' success were the starting rules as laid down by the St. Louis Olympian Committee, rules which our runners with difficulty obey. So we see but little chance for Hungarian athletes at St. Louis, for, and high excepting the long jump we are way behind the standard records. In the discus throw our champion Nándor Fóthy did not take part and it is doubtful whether he is in his old trim. We give below the results of the events which came off up to date.

### 60 meter sprint. (Final.)      400 meter Hurdles.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jenő Bartkó, 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub> sec. | 1. Dr. György Wetzel                |
| 2. Iván Medgyessy.                                  | 59 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> sec. |
| 3. Schubert.  | 2. József Nagy.                     |
|   | 3. Jenő Radvány.                    |

### Long Jump.

1. Paul Varga 6.75 m.
2. Béla Mező 6.29 "
3. Béla Sajó 5.78 "

### Weight Throwing.

1. Arthur Coray 11.36 m.
2. Tibor Kosa 10.40 "
3. József Holub 9.60 "

**200 meter sprint. (Final.)**

1. Gáspár Borbás 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
2. Dr. Gy. Wetzel.
3. Jenő Bartkó.

**1500 meters Flat Race.**

1. József Nagy 4 min. 30<sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
2. Ödön Bodor.
3. Béla Molnár.

These bad results are due to the strange form of the discus as required by the American committee.

**110 meter Hurdles.**(Standard record 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.)

1. Paul Varga 17<sup>5</sup>/<sub>10</sub> sec. Gy. Niernsee also ran but unfortunately fell.

**High Jump.**

(Standard record 1 m. 72 cm.)

1. Lajos Gönczy 1 m. 78 cm.
2. Béla Danér 1 m. 75 cm.
3. Árpád Dános 1 m. 72 cm.

**400 meters.**

1. Dr. Wetzel 54<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
2. A. Niessner.
3. Gyula Niernsee.

**Hop, Skip and Jump.**

1. Gyula Kiss, 11 meter 88 cm.
2. Béla Sajó, 11 m. 79 cm.
3. J. Medgyessy, 11 m. 81 cm.

Árpád Dános who did not jump according to the American rules jumped 13 m. 52 cm.

We now await the results of the other events and sincerely hope they will be such as to enable us to send representatives to St. Louis who will stand some chance of taking away honours.

**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,

**100 meter sprint.**

1. Gáspár Borbás 12 sec.
2. Béla Mező.
3. Ernő Schubert.

**Discus Throwing.**

(Standard record 36 m. 50 cm.)

1. Artur Coray 30 m. 50 cm.
2. F. Oderszky 25 m. 50 cm.

**Pole Vaulting.**

(Standard record 3 m. 20 cm.)

1. A. Terebessy, 3 m. 08 cm.
2. F. Szilberleitner, 2 m. 98 cm.

**200 meter Hurdles.**

1. Gyula Niernsee, 28<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
2. Dr. Wetzel.

**800 meters Flat Race.**

(Standard record 2 min. 7 sec.)

1. J. Nagy, 2 min. 8 sec.
2. Ágoston Gorka.
3. Béla Molnár.

Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

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

Address: THE INFORMATION OFFICE «HUNGARY»  
IV., KAPLONY-U. 9., BUDAPEST.

**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 (10d). Full details will be given in the Tourist season of this Interesting Museum the Library of which contains over 400,000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16,000 manuscripts, 230,000 documents and 14,000 newspapers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The Mansion of the Custori House* Vámház-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. Vígyszínház (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. Ős-Budavár a variety entertainment Fire works and etc. In the Town Park.

#### 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.

#### Journey from London to Budapest.

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

#### Monuments and Statues.

*Honvéd Monument* in the Fortress, Disz-tér. Monument of *Count Stephen Széchenyi*, Ferencz József-tér. *Francis Deák* mt. also in the same square. Mt. of *Baron Joseph*

#### Bridges.

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

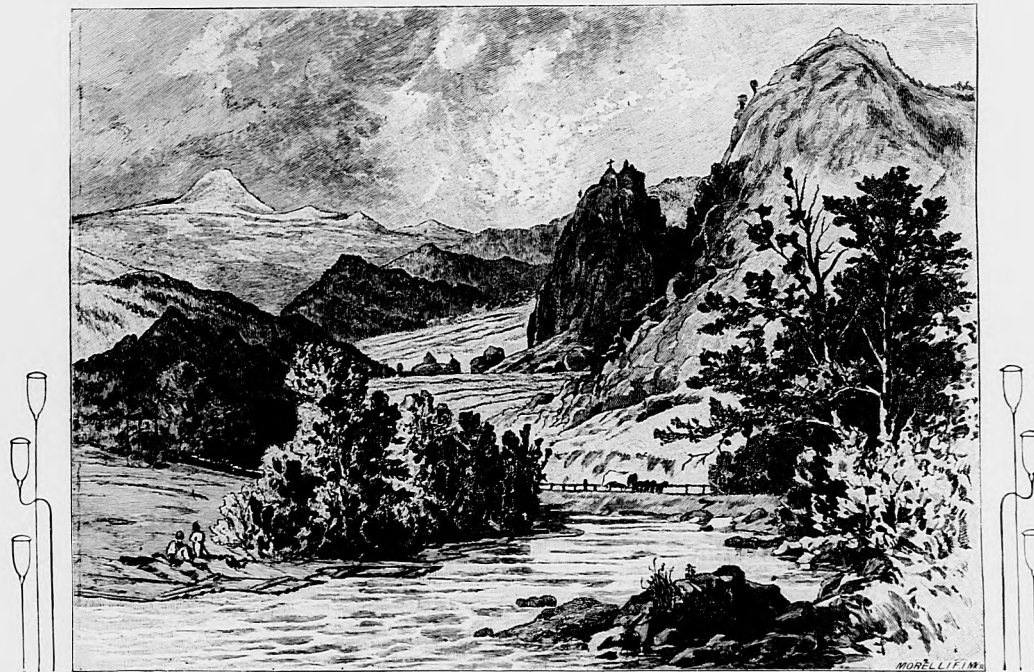
#### Baths in Buda.

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

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

#### Hungarian Currency.

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



THE RIVER «TISZA» BETWEEN LONKA AND TREBUSSA.

By John Greguss.

*Eötvös*, Eötvös-tér. Statue of *Alexander Petöfi*, Petöfi-tér. Mt. of *John Arany* National Museum Garden. Mt. of *Palatine Joseph*, József-tér. *St. Gellért*, mt. on the Gellért mountain. *Bethlen*, *Boeskey* and *Zrinyi* Statues are on the Oktogon Andrassy-út and others also.

out of date; but now are so scarce that there is hardly any danger of making a mistake.

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

## Wit and Humour.

AN OLD farmer, intending to go for a drive, said to his young nephew: «Jack, go and see if the horse is in the trap». Jack, returning, replied: «No, grandfather, the horse is not in the trap, but he is standing between two poles close to it».

\*\*\*

At a wayside tavern a hungry traveller seated himself at the table. «Have some bacon?» asked the host. «No, thank you», was the reply. «I never eat bacon.» «Well, then», said the innkeeper, «help yourself to some mustard; that's all there is else.»

\*\*\*

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street who importuned him for a sixpence. Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh. «Now, remember, you owe me sixpence.» «Och, sure enough», said the beggar, «and God grant you may live till I pay you!»

\*\*\*

«She told me she had made a study of palmistry.» «Well?» «Well, she offered to read my palm, and I let her.» «Naturally.» «And then she told me that I was going to suffer a disappointment in love, but would get over it and marry a poor girl.» «What did you say?» «What could I say? She's rich, and I intended to propose to her that very evening.»

\*\*\*

More «English as she is spoke» — this time from a firm in Las Palmas.

«On smoking mi cigars you will find that it is the best guarantee, we can offer to the numerous consumers of weis article.»



## HUNGARY

Budapest, Friday July 15, 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.

### Subscription

for 6 Months 7 Crowns  
for one year 14 Crowns.  
Single Copy 60 fillér.

For England and America

16 Crowns per annum.  
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.

## Contents.

1. Hungarian Art at the St.-Louis Exhibition. — 2. Alexander Petöfi. — 3. Dora d'Istria. — 4. A Human Clearing House. — 5. Chipps: Insurance Agent. — 6. Personal Intelligents. — 7. The St.-Louis Exhibition. — 8. Buda. — 9. Watteau. — 10. More Evolution. — 11. Theater and Muslc. — 12. Sport and Pastime. — 13. Important notice. — 14. Humour. — 15. Our Illustrations.

## Our Illustrations.

1. In our frontispiece we offer a portrait of Her Excellency *Mrs. Charles de Hieronymi*, wife of our Minister of Commerce.

2. A Lady's portrait, one of the excellent paintings of Charles Loty.

3. «The Zsil Valley» a painting by Charles Telepy depicting one of the most picturesque scenes of Northern Hungary.

4. «Ploughing» a fine picture from the brush of Louis Zombory.

5. «At the Well», a characteristic picture of the Hungarian «puszta» (plains), painted by Paul Vágó a painter of more than local reputation.

6. «Coming Home from Church after the Wedding Ceremony», a picture of Hungarian peasant life, interesting as it is picturesque. Paul Vágó after whose painting our picture is made shows great study of the peasant life of his native country.

7. «The Acsa Castle» a sketch by Tivadar Dörre a characteristic building of the Hungarian noblemen. This particular castle, surrounded by a beautiful park is that of Baron Prónay, was built in the first half of the last century and is renowned for its excellent library and different fine collections.

## Excursions to the High Tátra.

The Traveller's Bureau (Central Ticket Office of the Royal Hungarian State Railway Budapest Vigadó-tér 1.) arranges daily interesting excursions to the Tatra Mountains. The excursionists go with the mountain railway from the *Csorba* station to the *Csorba* Sea, cross the romantic beautiful roads among the Tatra mountains in a carriage, touching in their course *Tátrafüred*, *Tátralomnicz*, and a visit to the *Barlangiget Cave*.

*Raft-Excursions on the mountain stream Dunajecz to the Polish bath Szczawnicza.* Ducomparable touristic curiosity.

Round Trip tickets from Poprad Felka with 3 day full pension and carriage expenses, 1. Class:

Party trips ... .. crowns 50  
Trips for single travellers, who may start any day they please ... .. crowns 55

Illustrated circulars are sent free of charge by the Central Ticket office of the Royal Hungarian State Railway and its branch offices in *Poprad-Felka*, *Csorba Sea* (station), *Tátrafüred* and *Ujtátrafüred*.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society printing Co., at Budapest.

**Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.**

93,988/C. III. sz.

**Hirdetmény.**

*Nyári utazások a Magas-Tátrába.* A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint, a természeti szépségekben bővelkedő Tátra-vidék kényelmes beutazására az «Idegenforgalmi és Utazási Vállalat R.-T.» átvette a Tátrában 4 év óta sikeresen működő Rózsa-féle utazási központi irodát, melynek eddigi tátrai kocsijárait a Halastó (Tengerszem)—Zakopenei kocsijárral kibővítve, saját üzemében vezeti tovább.

A vállalat Poprád-Felkán, Csorbatón, Uj- és Ó-Tátrafüreden főkutatási irodákat tart fenn egy külön Tátra-osztály keretében. Rózsa Lajos, az eddigi tulajdonos fogja a jövőben is Uj-Tátrafüredről irányítani. Az Idegenforgalmi és Utazási vállalat egyes- és társasutazásokra vonatkozó illusztrált Tátra-prospektusai már megjelentek és a Központi Menetjegyiroda (Vigadó-tér 1.) ezeket az érdeklődőknek ingyen megküldi és az utazásra vonatkozó mindennemű felvilágosítást díjmentesen készséggel megadja.

Budapest, 1904 június hó 1-én.

*A m. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.*

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

109,885/904. sz.

**Hirdetmény.**

*Gyorsvonat feltételes megállítása Bodrog-Keresztúr állomáson.* A Budapest keleti pályaudvarról reggel 7 óra 40 perckor induló és Munkácsra délután 3 óra 12 perckor érkező gyorsvonat f. é. június hó 18-tól kezdve Bodrog-Keresztúr állomáson d. u. 12 óra 9 perckor utasok fel- vagy leszállása céljából feltételesen meg fog állítani.

Budapest, 1904 június hó 17-én.

*Az igazgatóság.*

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

97,875/C. II.

**Hirdetmény.**

Másolat.

*Közvetlen áruforgalom Ausztria-Magyarország, Szerbia, Bulgária és Törökország között.* F. évi július hó 1-től való érvényes a magyar királyi államvasutak Torda állomását a fenti forgalom 27. sz. (gypsy) kivételes díjszabásba bevonjuk.

Az 1901. évi március hó 1-től érvényes díjszabás II. rész 2. füzetének 124. oldalán ennek megfelelően Torda állomás 134 arany centimes csomóponti díjtétellel bevezetendő.

Budapest, 1904 június hó 11-én.

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

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

88,170/C. I. szám.

**Hirdetmény.**

*Nyugotmagyar-osztrák vasuti kötelek.* (Díjtételek hatályon kívül helyezése a II. rész 3. füzetben.) A nyugotmagyar-osztrák vasuti kötelek 1901 január hó 1-től érvényes II. rész 3. füzetében 37. folyószám alatt nyers dohány szállítására a b) rovatban foglalt összes díjtételek, továbbá a nevezett díjszabáshoz 1903 március 1-től érvényes II. pótlékban

220. folyószám alatt ásványvíz szállítására a b) rovatban foglalt összes díjtételek, továbbá ugyanezen pótlék 255. folyószáma alatt üvegáruk szállítására koci- és fuvarlevelenkint legalább 5000 kgr. után való díjfizetés esetén Kenyérmezőről és Tokodról érvényes 100 kgrkint 157, illetve 152 filléres díjtételek folyó évi június hó 30-ával hatályon kívül helyeztetnek.

Budapest, 1904. évi május hóban.

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

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

109,140/C. II. sz.

**Hirdetmény.**

*Osztrák-magyar-bajor vasuti kötelek.* Az osztrák-magyar-bajor vasuti kötelek díjszabás IV. rész 2. füzetének 80-83. oldalain a kiegészítő díjtételek alkalmazására nézve foglalt általános határozmányok és díjtételek f. é. augusztus hó 14-ével hatályon kívül helyeztetnek.

Budapest, 1904 június hóban.

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

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

**English Lady** requires engagement as **Governess immediately.** Letters: «Ladylike» at this office.

*First class Gentlemen's Court Tailors.**Leitersdorfer D. és Fia*

*elsőrangú férfi-szabók, császári és királyi udvari szállítók. Készítenek elegáns és izléses férfi-ruhát. Nagy raktár angol szövet-különlégességekben. Méterenkinti eladás is.*

*Budapest, Koronaherceg-utca 6.*

**Armsworth & Szabó**  
Photo Engravers.



High grade reproduction and blocks that please the printer

**Prompt delivery LOW PRICES High quality...**

Our foundation is good work

**BUDAPEST, VIII., Bérkocsis-utca 22. sz.****Best opportunity for English Ladies and Gentleman to learn Hungarian and German.**

A Berlitz School-t a párisi 1900. világiállításon, a nyelvoktatás terén fölmutatott sikerért két arany- és két ezüstéremmel tüntették ki. Lille 1902. aranyérem. — Zürich 1902. aranyérem.

**Berlitz School NYELVISKOLA felnőttek részére****Budapest, VII. kerület, Erzsébet-körút 15. szám.**Egyedüli alkalom idegen nyelveknek valóban nemzetbeli tanárok által való elsajájtására. 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.****HOTEL METROPOLE****Budapest, Kerepesi-út.**

Central position.



Fitted with modern comfort. Self-heating, Electric light. Lift. Favourite resort for Tourists

Prop: J. Petanovits.

**Grand Hotel Hungaria.**

BUDAPEST.

Best position on the Danube.

Patronised by Royalty and the élite of all foreign countries.

Ch. J. Burger, manager.

*First class Hotel—Next door to the National Theatre.***HOTEL PANNONIA**

Kerepesi-út Propr. F. GLÜCK. Budapest

*Fitted with all the latest comfort of modern times.***Hotel Queen Elizabeth**

= Budapest, Egyetem-utca 5. szám. =

Central position, Close to the Danube.

Near Electric-tram and steam boats to all parts. Terms Moderate.

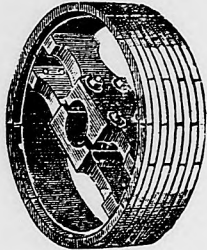
Prop: Joseph Mayer.

Szabadalmazott kétrészű



fa-szijkorong- és létra-gyár

Kítüntetve Páris 1900.



Altalánosan legjobbnak elismert magyar gyártmány. Szolid munka!

**Mátrai, Feik és Társa****Budapest**

Telefon 22-26.

○○ Saját ○○○ gyártmányunk!

Jótállás!

Olcsó ár!

Központi iroda és raktár VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Gyár

III., Zsigmond-tér 7.

○ Elsőrangú ○ referenciák!

Olcsó ár!

Bejegyzett védjegy.



"HUNGÁRIA" Tömszelence-tömítés egyedüli gyártói. Elismert legjobb tömítés. Kizárólag fogyasztóknak.

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



Az ujonnan megjelent nagy árjegyzékünket, valamint fa-szijkorongok- és létrakészítményeinkről szóló speciális árjegyzékeinket kívánatra ingyen küldjük.

**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