

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Thursday September 1, 1904.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.*

VOL. II. NO 19.

## Hungary as a Health Resort.

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

II.

MARGARET ISLAND BATHS (*Margitszigeti fürdő*). This is the property of H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph and is the most distinguished watering-place in Budapest. This delightful Island is exceptionally blessed by nature, and H. R. H. well knew how to improve this gift of nature by art, but at immense labour and expense.

The magnificent domed renaissance building is on the upper end of the Island in the centre of the huge park surrounded by beds set out in an artistic way with the most beautiful flowers. The bathhouse contains about 60 rooms fitted with every modern requirement. The temperature of the hot sulphur springs reaches 44° Celsius. There is a large and a small Hotel furnished with every comfort, with separate restaurants cafés, post office, tennis-grounds, tramway communication etc. It is highly favoured by the cream of society of Budapest. Electric trams pass the Island constantly, and steamboats run to and fro every half hour.

Detailed description, with illustrations, of this lovely Island will be published in one of our later editions.

*The Imperial Baths (Császárfürdő), adjoining*



Photo by Strelisky.

MR. BÉLA DE TALLIÁN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

*St. Luke's baths.* Contains 10 springs which after the Artesian baths in the Town-Park is the hottest water in Hungary. The temperature reaches 65.5° Celsius. These hot sulphuric baths were used so far back as 1543—1548. Mohamed, the Pasha of Buda had the bath considerably enlarged. The large centre basin of the public bath, which is at present in use, is the original remains of an ancient Turkish bath.

There are altogether steam, swimming, mud, electric, tub, stone and Turkish

baths. In addition to the above it has fine open separate swimming and sun baths for ladies and gentlemen respectively.

In front of the bathhouse a park extends to the river Danube with a charming view of the Margaret Island opposite. It has a fine Hotel of more than 200 rooms varying from 1/- to 5/- per day, and the charges for the baths of 2d to 1/-. There is a good restaurant and the military band plays every afternoon and evening. Constant communication by electric tramway and steam boat.

Rudas baths (*Rudas-fürdő*). At the foot of St. Gellért mountains (opposite the new Queen Elizabeth bridge). It is the property of the city of Budapest. The tem-

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perature of the hot springs reaches 45° Celsius. The large basin in the centre of the main hall is quite oriental. It has a covered swimming bath and a restaurant. Constant communication by electric tramway, steamboat and Omnibus.

Rác baths (Rác-fürdő) are very near the Rudas baths, below the St. Gellért mountain. The temperature is about 46° Celsius. It is one of the oldest baths, as it dates back to the time of King Matthias. Is comfortably fitted up and has a small restaurant.



### Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By DR. ARTHUR B. VOLLAND.

HE WAS, however, refused, and, in the bitterness of his disappointment, wrote those verses («Távolból») to which we referred in speaking of his devotion to his mother. Nothing could better illustrate Petőfi's forlorn position than the words of a letter written to accompany some verses (among them the above) sent to Bajza for publication in the «*Athenaeum*»: <sup>1</sup> «you will forgive me», writes the poet, «for bothering you with a complaint over my lot: for I have nobody in the world, nobody, to whom I can unreservedly unburden my heart...» The poet was actually engaged in copying «Parliamentary Reports» (Országgyűlési tudósítások) at the rate of 25 «garas» (groats = about 1/8<sup>d</sup>) a sheet! Bitter work for the great poet of the future to be obliged to do! We are reminded of the hack-work done by Goldsmith, as printer's reader and reviewer etc., though the genius of the two men was so entirely different, and Petőfi was himself in no way to blame for his poverty. But it was at Pozsony, while doing this hack-work, that the poet made the acquaintance of his good friend and benefactor, Alexander (Sándor) Vachott,<sup>2</sup> who did all he could to relieve Petőfi's distress and later received him into his family at Pest. In July we find Petőfi at Pest, whither he had gone in consequence of an invitation from Ignatius (Ignác) Nagy, who had promised to secure him employment at the National Theatre as well as translation work. The latter indeed, he

<sup>1</sup> This poem was actually published in the columns of the «A.» on June 15.

<sup>2</sup> Born 1818, died 1861 in the Buda Lunatic Asylum. He was an idealist and a republican, and fell a victim to the sufferings borne during and after the War of Independence. v. Beöthy. II. 401 and 635.

received, and did translate two novels, one by Bernard, the other by James:<sup>1</sup> his translations were published by the «Külföldi Regénytár»<sup>2</sup> (Foreign Novel-store). But the money thus earned did not keep him long; and, disappointed in his hopes of an engagement at the National Theatre, yet burning with an eager desire to become a famous actor<sup>3</sup> — he had determined to come back to Pest only when he had attained the height of this ambition,<sup>4</sup> — Petőfi left the Capital for Mezőberény, where he spent a few days with Orlay, then passed on to Debreczen. Here he was engaged to act in the company of Komlóssy, with which, as we learn from a letter written to Orlay from Debreczen at the beginning of October,<sup>5</sup> he was to have gone to Nagyvárád and Kolozsvár. But manager and actor could not come to terms; so Petőfi left the company, and with a small troupe spent a few weeks on the Érmellék, at Diószeg and other places. In this troupe he actually took chief characters: but this glory did not last long. Petőfi, who had all the time been ailing, became seriously ill and was obliged to return to Debreczen about the second week of November. His state of mind at this time is best illustrated by a letter<sup>6</sup> written on Nov. 28. (from Debreczen) to Ignatius Nagy, and by several poems<sup>7</sup> composed in this period of mental depression. The letter runs as follows: «the bad luck, which has for the last 4 years shown exemplary consistency in dogging my footsteps, in now again making its grave power felt in a curious manner. On the road, after leaving Pest. I began to ail, and my ailing has been growing worse and worse, so that I have been unable to act for three weeks. For this reason... I was obliged to return to Debreczen,

<sup>1</sup> George Payne Raynsford James (1801—60), a follower of Walter Scott, who wrote an enormous number of novels. Petőfi translated «Robin Hood», as well as the other novel, from German, not from the French nor English original (Havas VI. 114).

<sup>2</sup> A publication of the Kiszaludy Society.

<sup>3</sup> We know from a letter to his friend Louis Szeberényi (dated Pest. July 21. 1843) that Vörösmarty urged P. to go on the stage at Pest, yet as the poet characteristically says, «that is a tree into which I do not dare to bury my axe». v. Havas VI. 114. Evidently his inability to get the promised engagement had had a deterring effect.

<sup>4</sup> v. Kemény Mihály: «*Emlékadatai*» (Souvenirs), which appeared in the «Fővárosi Lapok» 1877 No. 149.

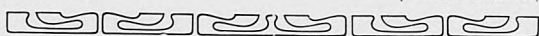
<sup>5</sup> v. Havas VI. 116.

<sup>6</sup> v. Havas VI. 128—9.

<sup>7</sup> «Élő halott» (Living corpse), «Jövendölés» (Prophecy), «Halálvágy» (Longing for death), «Temetőben» (In the cemetery), «Egy telem Debreczenben» (My winter in D.) etc.

where I must pass the winter; for even if I recover quickly, my strength has so declined that I can scarcely drag myself about and so require in any case a few month's rest and quiet. So I am obliged to ask you, sir, to oblige me with a loan of about 40 florins (£ 3. 6. 10), which, after my recovery, I will spare no effort to repay. If it will not be a great burden to you to fulfil my humble request, you will be saving me from the direst distress (want) in which a man can be... If you cannot fulfil my request I beg you not to be offended at my audacity, the result of extreme necessity». <sup>1</sup>

(To be continued.)



## Early Hungarian History.

(Transylvanian Recollections.)

By Rev. ANDREW CHALMERS.

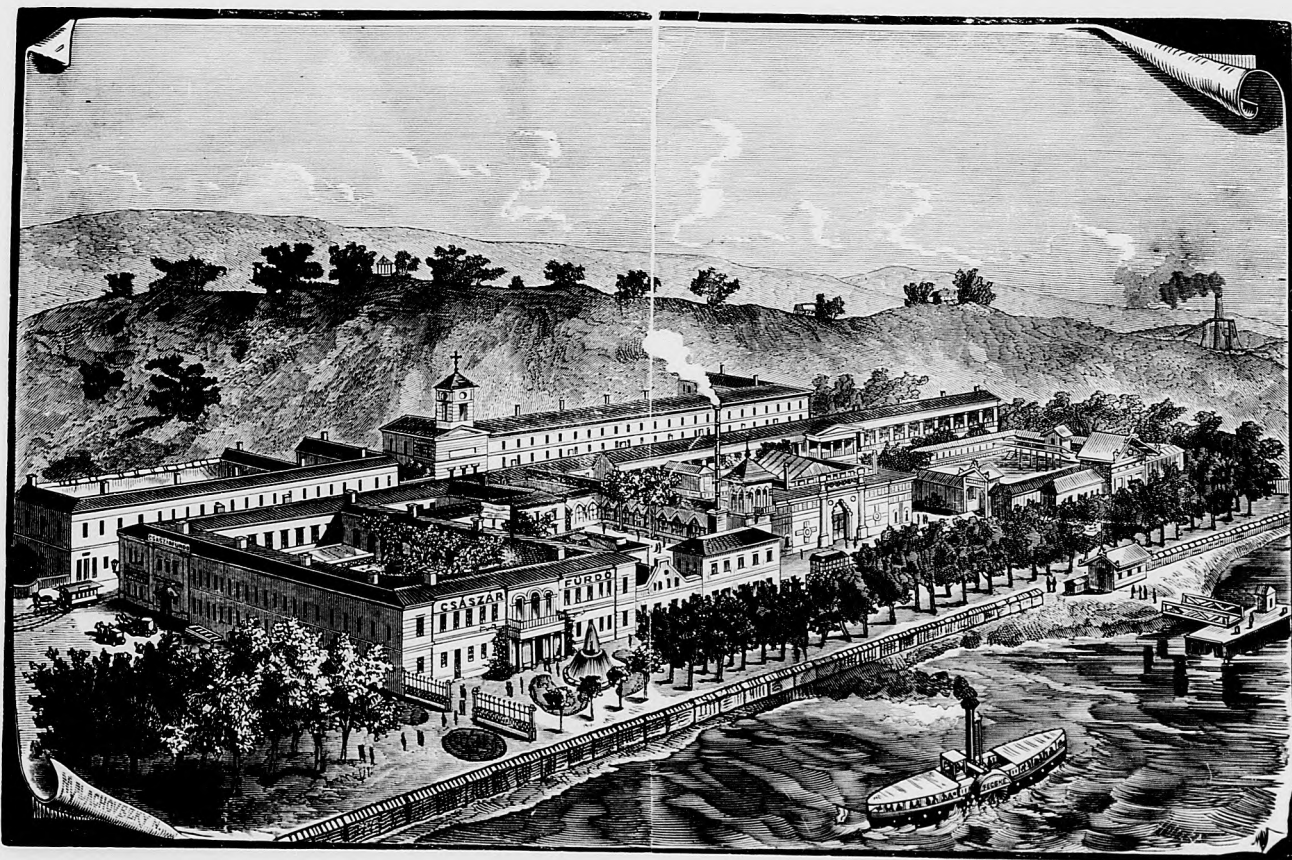
### III.

THE GREAT halls were frescoed from ceiling to floor, and the long corridors lined with statues, modelled after the antique. Fifty carriages could hardly convey the royal plate,

<sup>1</sup> A letter addressed to Bajza and likewise dated Nov. 28. is written in the same strain.

which was all of massive gold, and sparkling with precious stones. But the king was less intent on multiplying his material wealth than on building up the great palace library which became the richest literary collection perhaps of the time. He also munificently aided the University of Buda, founded a great lyceum in Pest, procured the first printing-press erected in Hungary, and made the twin cities that spread below his palace a converging point for the genius and learning of the age.

But all this was but the afterglow that preceded the coming night. Corvinus was often haunted by the fear that he was destined to be the last great king of Hungary, and that the star of her glory would set with his life. This sorrowful foreboding was only too well founded, and its presence in his mind is a striking proof of his keen political insight. The dazzling pageantry of the royal court in Buda had prevented less watchful spirits from perceiving the hand-writing on the wall. An overtaxed and discontented people, a jealous and turbulent nobility, and a haughty and intolerant hierarchy were frail and ill-assorted elements for national defence against such a foe as Solyman the Magnificent. The collapse seemed slow to come, but at last in 1521, Belgrade, the key of Hun-



THE IMPERIAL BATHS IN BUDA.

gary, was taken, and five years later, the Sultan had mustered 200,000 men in the plains of Mohács, between the Danube and the Drave. When too late a levy and masse was ordered, and bloody swords were carried through the kingdom, in accordance with ancient custom, barely thirty thousand effective troops rallied round King Louis, and with those he rashly offered battle. The only chance of success, with a disparity of seven to one, must have lain in striking suddenly and fiercely at one of the wings, as Frederick the Great did at Leuthen.

crescent on the palace of Corvinus. The bronze statues with which it was adorned were ordered to be cast into cannon, and the matchless library was wantonly destroyed, or perhaps utilised for lighting the cooking fires of the janissaries. One shipload of the books was sent to Constantinople as a trophy, and about three years ago a few of these were actually found in the sacred chamber where the beard and other relics of Mahomet are preserved. To the great delight of the Hungarian people, these were sent back to Budapest, in a gorgeous casket, as a proof of Tur-



INTERIOR OF THE IMPERIAL TURKISH BATH.

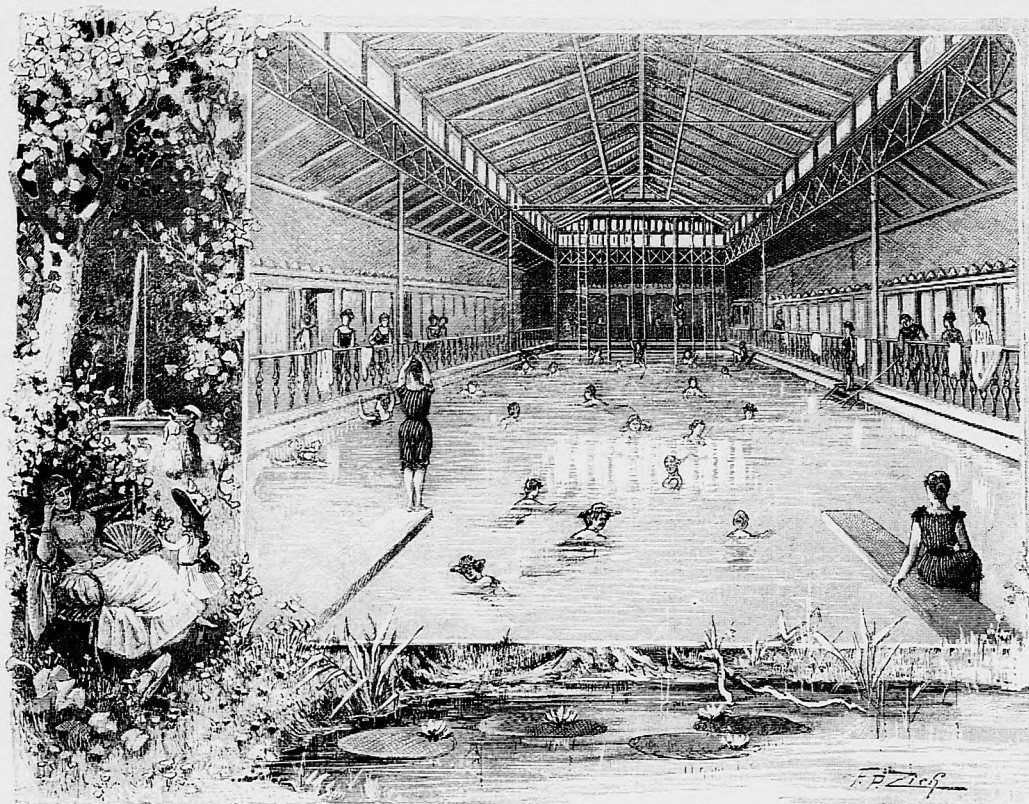
But the Hungarians wasted their impetuous valour in reckless attempts to storm the Turkish batteries, and were mown down by Solyman's three hundred pieces of artillery. After the smoke had lifted, the Turks trimmed their ranks, and prepared for the next onset, but to their surprise the Hungarian army had disappeared. It had, in fact been annihilated, in the military sense of the term. Three-fourths of the whole army lay dead upon the plain, among them seven bishops, twenty-eight magnates, and the flower of the lesser nobility. The king himself, bruised by the fall of his horse, perished in a neighbouring brook or marsh. Following up his success, the Sultan captured Buda, and planted the

kish gratitude for Magyar friendship and sympathy.

The battle of Mohács was the turning point of modern Hungarian history. That disaster led to the long and painful effort of the Magyar race to prevent its free development being stifled by the despotic and denationalising policy of the Hapsburg sovereigns, who became heirs to the empty throne of St. Stephen. The presence of the Turks who held sway in Buda for nearly a century and a half, was also like a sword in her heart; and the rich dependency of Transylvania was severed from Hungary for the same period. On this account the greater part of the sixteenth century, which was for England a time

of rejuvenescence, was for Hungary a period of calamity and gloom. The long struggle between Ferdinand of Austria, and John Zápolyai, the rival claimants for the crown, resulted in the sceptre falling into the grasp of an ungenerous and despotic dynasty, while the continued ravages of the Turks wasted the Hungarian provinces, and broke the national spirit. It is with a sense of relief that one turns away from the mournful story of Hungary's wrongs to watch the rise of the fresh religious life that sprang up within her borders «like a root out of a dry ground».

the Papacy, and to stamp out the spirit of religious freedom in Hungary. It is needless to follow the dreary and monotonous record of their perfidy, persecution, and contempt of divine and human law. It is enough to say that for two centuries nearly every Hapsburg sovereign inscribed his name in letters of blood on the page of Hungarian history, and even Maria Theresa, whose throne was saved by the generous fidelity of her Magyar subjects, carried on the conversion of Protestants by the help of dragoons, ad majorem Mariae gloriam. (To be continued.)



THE IMPERIAL BATH. — INTERIOR SHWIMMING BATH FOR LADIES

The sorely burdened people of Hungary had long pined for social and spiritual liberty, and when the reformed doctrines spread over the land, they were welcomed by multitudes as a message from heaven. The villagers listened with avidity as the students returning from the German universities explained the new beliefs, and even the soldiers engaged against the Turks sang Luther's hymns and psalms by the bivouac fires. At one time Catholicism seemed almost doomed to extinction on Hungarian soil. But from the time of the bigoted and fickle Rudolph, who was crowned in 1572, down to about a century ago, no pains were spared by the Hapsburgs and their Jesuit allies, to restore the ascendancy of

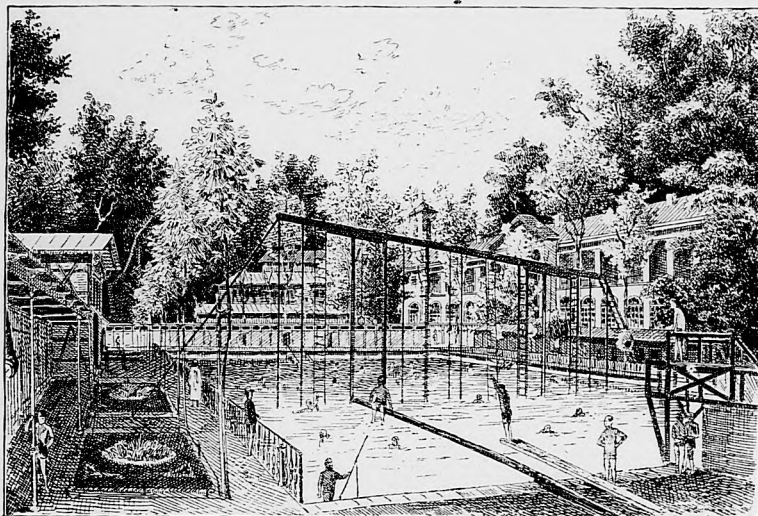
### The sixth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance.

WILL BE held under the Presidency of Count Alexander Károlyi, at Budapest, in the Great Hall of the Hungarian Agricultural Society, Köztelek-utca 8., from 5th to 8th September.

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In conjunction with the above we find it appropriate to publish the following account on «*The Hungarian Central Co-operative Society, its organisation and work*». By *Ambrosius Seidl* Ministerial Councillor, General Manager of the Hung. Central Co-operative Society.

Before 1898 the position of co-operation in Hungary had been defined by the Commercial Act of



OPEN SWIMMING BATH.

1875: but as this law dealt only subsidiarily with co-operations and did not provide for their strict control and regulation, their organisation and work involved certain complications, apart from the consideration that in Hungary society in itself did not prove strong enough to give the co-operative movement that was, after the model of similar foreign institutions, beginning to make headway here too, such an impetus and basis as would make the movement a real blessing.

So it happened that the State, supported by the lively interest of society, took the management and guidance of the movement into its own hands, and laid the proper foundations of an organisation of People's Banks by passing the XXIII Act of Parliament (1898).

As a consequence, about 460 of the old People's Bank conformed to the requirements of the new Act, and further 1300 Banks were organised, all under the control and management of the Hung. Central Co-operative Society that was founded by the said Act: but there are still many hundred People's Banks, which, owing to the restrictive influence of the new Act, could not or would not accept the new conditions, and so continued operations under the Commercial law of 1875.

All People's Banks founded on the basis of the Act of 1898 are under the protection and management of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society, which owes its origin to the said Act.

In the said Hungarian Central Co-operative Society the Hungarian Parliament has created an institution, which, in regard to its constitution and many-sided functions, is so different to any other People's Bank «Central», that the members of the International Co-operative Congress will doubtless be glad to have an outline of the chief features of its constitution and its sphere of action.

The duties and sphere of action of the Central Co-operative Society are:

- a) Organisation,
- b) Control and Management,
- c) Banking.

In all three points the State affords us legal privileges as well as moral and material support.

The Central Co-operative Society — during the whole course of my treatise, for the sake of brevity, I shall call it merely the «Central» — as its style declares, itself stands on a co-operative basis. It has foundation and ordinary members. The ordinary members are those People's Banks which belong to its sphere of action, holding shares up to the present of the value of 1,081.000 crowns: in the list of founda-

tion members will be found, besides members of the Royal Family, the most prominent banks of the country and very many of the leading members of society; the foundation members possess shares to the value of 4,299.000 crowns.

As far as the *organising* rights and duties of the «Central» are concerned, it is authorised by Act of Parliament to found People's Banks in all parts of the country; and, though corporations and legal authorities too are empowered to found such Banks, yet the right of deciding whether the same shall be taken under the wing of the «Central» and so be assured of the privileges and advantages guaranteed by the Act, is reserved to the «Central», which has further the right of controlling the registration of the statutes of all People's Banks which desire to belong to the group under its management. Thereby the Act has provided for the «Central» being able, from the very first moment, to direct the action of those People's Banks that wish to come under its jurisdiction, in a true co-operative spirit. The «Central» forms the Banks, directs the formal business of the General Meeting, through the representative delegated by it to attend the Meeting, itself supplies all printed forms necessary for the foundation, fills them out as required and hands them to the commercial tribunal, chooses persons fitted to manage the Banks, and initiates them as well as the bookkeepers selected into the work to be done. The «Central» gives advances to the People's Banks under its tutelage, for the equipment and furnishing of the same, for the purchase of books and office requisites.

Parliament has given the «Central» one more decisive right in respect of organisation; viz, in the case of clearly bad management it may at any time demand a statement of accounts even in face of the opposition of a General Meeting, and is merely obliged to notify its intention to the Registrar-General.

The outline given of the organising rights and sphere of action of the «Central» will be sufficient to show that in this respect it is essentially different to all other Central Societies.

As far as the rights and duties of *control and management* of the Central Co-operative Society are concerned, the Society is in this respect too essentially different to all other similar institutions. The Act and the statutes of the People's Banks belonging to its sphere secure to the «Central» in this respect too the right of unconditional control and revision: having regard to the special conditions of the classes affected, the «Central» makes the most extensive use of this right, in such a way as not only to protect the People's Banks and their members from material loss, but also in every respect to secure the predominance of a co-operative spirit in the work of the Banks and to raise the moral level of the classes of society affected thereby.

In other countries it is considered sufficient if the compulsory revision is carried out at least every two years, the accounts of each several People's Bank being examined by an expert accountant. The «Central», however, with regard to the special conditions that prevail in this country, controls and inspects on an average thrice every year; in these cases the accountant not only examines the management and books of the Banks, but keeps an eye on the observance of the

laws, statutes and business rules, and examines the goodness of outstanding debts. As the «Central» conducts these revisions and all business connected therewith at its own expense, without demanding any restitution from the Banks, it is thereby involved in enormous expenses, for the defraying of which it is dependent on the income derived from its banking transactions.

There are many who see in the extensive sphere of action given by the Co-operation Act of 1898 to the «Central», both in point of foundation of People's Banks and of their inspection and control, an excessive interference on the part of Government, and believe that the same result could have been attained by the harmonious co-operation of



INTERIOR OF THE RUDAS BATHS.

By Paul Vágo.

social factors: but, in weighing this question, we must take into consideration the peculiar conditions of our country, where the smaller banks of the country towns and the business methods of private money-lenders have so far spoiled that class of society frequented by small landowners and manufacturers, that society of itself would have been unable to create a change which would have induced those interested to work together in a purely co-operative spirit. There was need of a stronger hand, all the more because in Hungary the State was obliged to supply the place of that element which, in Germany for example, by its savings deposits enables the People's Banks to cover three-fourths of their money requirements without calling into requisition the services of large central institutions. In any case it was quite wise of the State, by means of an Act of Parliament, to entrust all functions, the exercise of which might have brought it into conflict with certain classes of society and have given the interference of Government the colour of political intrigue, to a private institution founded on co-operative principles, the Central Co-operative Society, the managing body of which is so composed as to ensure the fulfilment of the requirements of all classes of society interested: the State has merely reserved to itself the general control and aids the «Central» to do justice to the financial work it has in hand, an action with which, up to the present, no one has found fault.

A fact not to be despised, and one which, I think I may say without being accused of vanity, bears testimony to tactful management, is that, during nearly six years' work the «Central» has fulfilled its duties in a manner that will allow none to reproach it with not having always kept a true co-operative spirit in view.

I must now say a few words about the *financial* functions of the Central Co-operative Society and the manner in which they are exercised.

The well-meaning measures taken by Parliament and the Government have given the «Central» authorisation:

a) to discount (and, for the sake of securing ready money, to rediscount at other large banks) bills from its members, the People's Banks.

b) to discount promissory notes given by debtors to the People's Banks and transferred by the latter to the «Central».

c) on the ground of above-mentioned promissory notes to issue duty-free debentures paying interest.

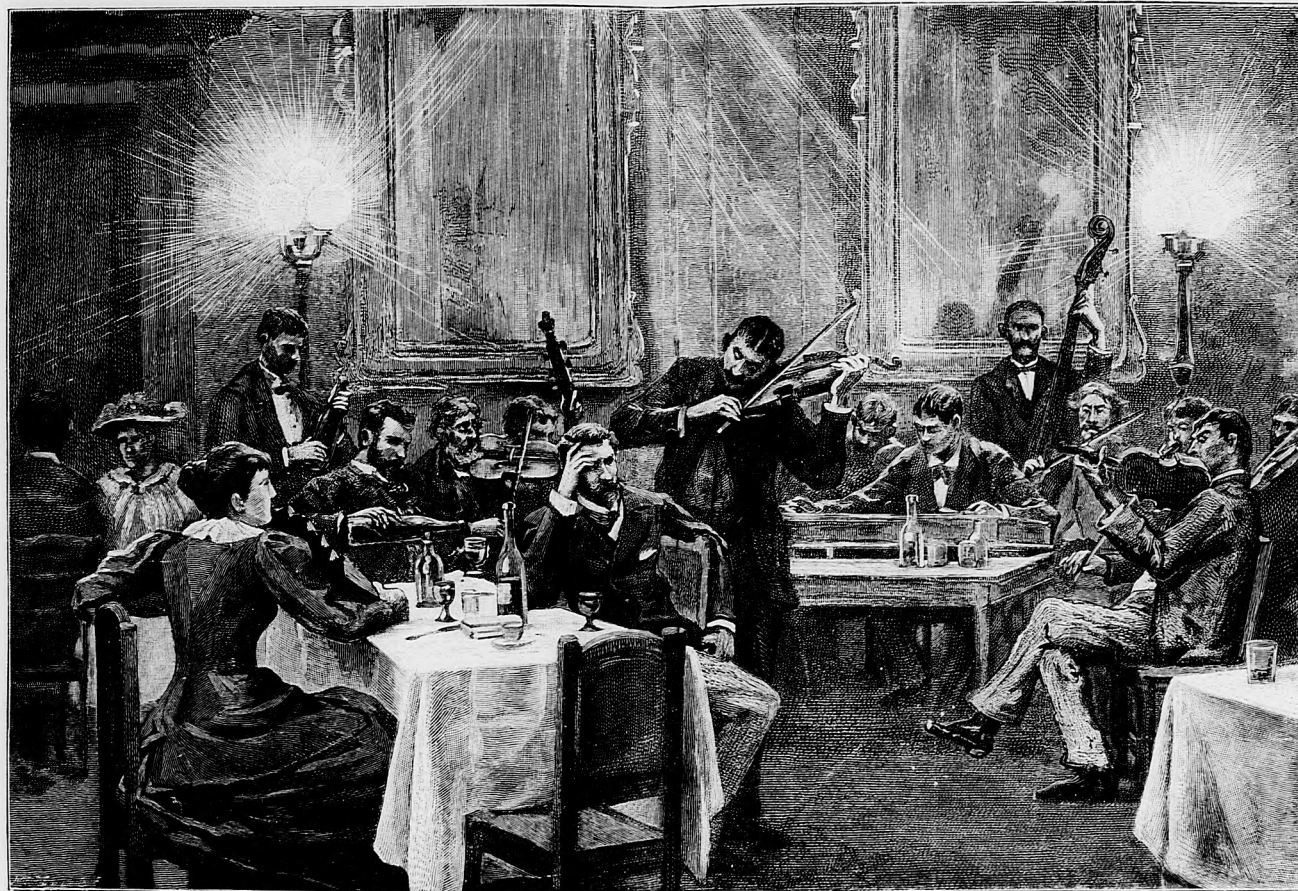
d) to accept deposits from the State, legal authorities, municipal authorities, Chancery, People's Banks and private persons; — and, finally,

e) to advance money on A/C on sufficient security.

This last is difficult of execution: the «Central» advances money to the People's Banks on bills made over and promissory notes transferred to it,

a proceeding which, considering the trifling value of the several pieces, gives a good deal of trouble. To illustrate this I may mention that, last year, the «Central» discounted 240,045 bills and booked individual accounts on 66,000 promissory notes.

Its capital being small, while the credit required by the People's Banks under its management is constantly large, the Central is obliged to secure the supply of the constantly increasing demands



HUNGARIAN GYPSY BAND IN A RESTAURANT.

by issuing debentures bearing high interest, by accepting deposits of trust-money at high interest and by entering into contracts with large banks for arranging the discounting of bills, etc. So the average rate of interest, which, compared with that enjoyed abroad by People's Banks, seems large, is, if we take into consideration the peculiar conditions of our country, is so far tolerable, may even advantageous, that in an official report, obtained by the Ministry of Commerce, we read that the County Authorities declare that, as a result of scarcely five years' work, where our People's Banks are working in large numbers, the conditions of

credit and rate of interest paid by debtors, are manifestly improving, and that, as a consequence, the advantages accruing therefrom are enjoyed not only by the members of the said banks, but by the other members of society.

I have compiled all data, illustrating the method of procedure of the Central Co-operative Society in regard to organisation, permanent control and regulation, as well as supply of money, in another place;

#### Correspondents.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

*International Co-operative Congress at Budapest.*  
Dear Sir.

Some of your readers may be interested to learn that a party of Delegates from the English Co-operative Societies will attend this Congress from September 5th to 8th.

It is expected that the number will be about 20. Some Ladies and Gentlemen who are not delegates will accompany the party, attend the meetings, and afterward travel for some weeks along the Carpathian Slopes.

I also expect to travel to Budapest with the Co-operators, and after the Congress, to visit Dobsina, Aggtelek, the Opal mine at Vörösvágás, and the Salt mines which I have not yet seen. In addition to this I have accepted invitations to visit more than one friend in other parts of Hungary, so that altogether I am looking forward to a very varied and most delightful experience.

If at any time during my stay, I can be of any service by giving information respecting the *Tonic Sol-fa Method of Singing*, I shall be very pleased.

From the number of enquiries I have had by letter from nearly all parts of Hungary, I judge that this method has already attracted much attention. This is not more than it deserves, for it has great educational value.

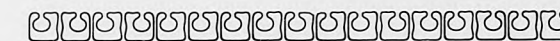
It may be remembered that at the meeting of the Tonic Sol-fa College at Exeter Hall London in last May, a class of 70 girls from one of the Elementary Schools performed some remarkable feats of singing at sight and copying music by ear. I have just learned that a little Hungarian lassie was one of the 70 girls.

She is the daughter of M. A. Gansel who is on the clerical staff of the Great Eastern Railway at Liverpool Street, Station London.

London, Aug. 20, 1903.

Yours very truly

W. H. Shrubsole



#### Third International Fire Brigade Union Congress and Exhibition.

THE THIRD International Fire Brigade Union Congress and Exhibition was held here in Budapest last week under the presidency of Count *Victor Széchenyi* and was warmly supported by the government and city municipality.

The object of this International Congress was to obtain information, report upon and exchange notes and ideas as to fire preventive measures and fire service arrangements, bearing special regard to the important questions of the safety of theatres, safety of warehouses, and other high buildings from fire,

this compilation I shall place at the disposal of the members of the Congress.

These data prove that, in this short space of five years, Hungary has made gigantic strides towards rectifying all deficiencies that prevailed here, as opposed to other European states, in giving a legal basis to the co-operative movement and encouraging the growth of a true co-operative spirit: they prove, too, that we can confidently expect the further development of our noble cause in which society is interested and which enjoys the support of government.

(To be continued.)

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the fire alarm, life-saving and general equipments of the fire brigades of the whole world.

The distinguished delegates on arriving in our capital from all parts of the world, were most cordially welcomed and entertained by the Hungarian Fire Brigades' Union and the city authorities. We did our best to prove the foreign members of the congress that we have fully deserved the sympathy and confidence bestowed upon us, when, at the Second International Congress, our capital was chosen as a fit city for the coming reunion.

After each day's meeting the guests were entertained with splendid receptions and banquets at which toasts were pledged and compliments exchanged among others, Mr. Folker of England at one of the feasts made the following pretty speech :

«On behalf of our President, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough and the National Fire Brigades' Union of England, representing 12,000 firemen, I tender you their heartfelt thanks to the Hungarian Fire Brigades' Union and the inhabitants of Budapest for the very splendid reception given to the English Firemen during their visit to this charming city which will never be forgotten. Having had a lot of work with the International Fire Congress in the past I can safely say that the visit to Budapest has been one of the most successful ever held and it reflects the greatest credit our your worthy President, the Count, the Secretary and all the executive officers for the very businesslike manner in which they have carried out their duties. Nearly every country is represented at this banquet, and it speaks well for the International Fire Congress who have no political or religious differences but have the one great cause at heart — saving life and property. In such a vast gathering it must good towards establishing international peace and good will I raise my glass and give you the health of your much beloved President, the Count, and the Hungarian Fire Brigades' Union».

We give here the list of British and American delegates at the Congress.

#### British :

*Max Clarke, F. R. I. B. A.*, Member of the Executive of the British Fire Prevention Committee, etc.

*Percy Collins*, Member of the Executive of the British Fire Prevention Committee, etc.

*Horace S. Folker, F. A. I.*, General Honorary Secretary, the National Fire Brigades' Union, etc.

*Charles Fox, Lieut.-Colonel, F. R. G. S.*, Chief Officer of the London Salvage Corps; Vice-President of the National Fire Brigades' Union; Member of the International Fire Service Council, etc.

*H. F. J. Hallows*, District Vice-President of the Eastern District the National Fire Brigades' Union, etc.

*Ellis Marsland*, District Surveyor, London, etc.

*G. H. Pizey*, Chief Officer, the Chingford Fire Brigade; Member of the Council of the National Fire Brigades' Union, etc.

*Ellis H. Pritchett, F. R. I. B. A., F. S. I.*, Chief Officer of the Swindon Borough Fire Brigade; Member of the Council of the National Fire Brigades' Union.

*Edwin O. Sachs, F. R. S. Ed., F. S. S.*, Chairman of the British Fire Prevention Committee; Vice-President of the National Fire Brigades' Union, etc.

*James Sheppard, A. Inst. E. E.*, Chief Surveyor to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, etc.

#### American :

*Richard Leopold*, Baltimore.

*August Saltzmann*, New-Jersey.

*Federico Morales*, Chief Officer of the Havana Volunteer Fire Brigade.

\*

After the Congress which lasted from the 14th to the 21st of last month, many of the delegates staid for a short visit into the country.

Lieut. Colonel Fox, particularly, in company of our Editor paid a visit to *Gyöngyös*, the scene of the late terrible fire disaster, where they were most cordially received by the mayor, the chief magistrate and the Chief of the Fire Department who, together with a company of his men welcomed the gentlemen at the station and escorted to them to the Fire Department and later to the scene of disaster. Col. Fox studied and made some interesting notes of the conflagration and expressed his sympathy towards the poverty stricken people by giving 100 Crowns to the help fund.

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#### Notice to Subscribers.

Copies of Hungary will be forwarded to our subscribers to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.

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### Hungarian Dance and Music.

THE HUNGARIAN national dance, as we all know, is the «*csárdás*», (pron. *chardahsh*), and may be called a poetical dance, especially where the women's share of it is concerned. Watch the peasants for instance, dancing for hours at a time, and look at the different expression of countenance during their amusements! The girls move about with that swift grace inherent in their race, making a pretty picture as they wind their way in and out of the intricate mazes of their peculiar but original pretty dance. The peasant men on going to a dance, wear tight-fitting *attilas* (sort of vest) with an embroidered dolman hanging from the left shoulder and whilst dancing they clatter the long spurs, attached to their great top-boots, keeping strict time to gypsy music, of which we will speak later.

The peasant girls wear corsets of embroidered silks and gold, with short petticoats and topboots, their hair being tressed and decked out with various coloured ribbons. The «*csárdás*» also takes the upper hand even in the finest Hungarian ballrooms; and what they call the «*souper-csárdás*», danced after the supper, is usually kept up for hours at a time, which is astonishing to many lookers on.

The movements of the dancers' bodies and their gestures seem peculiar and frantic; but to the initiated these gesticulations come naturally and seem to fit the modulation of tone of the thrilling music which penetrate to the very marrow of one's bones.

The «*zigány*», (pron. tsigahn) plays with his whole soul. He lets his heart run out into the strains of his beloved instrument and it seems as if his heart would break were he to suddenly cease those floods of harmony. The true gypsy plays as a lark carols — naturally, passionately — bringing one through all the phases of love, pain or rapture, making every nerve tingle.

His plaintive tunes touch the very soul as they strike out with a deep passionate chord, which lingers and trembling, dies out with a sweet plaintive sigh.

No words can give an idea of the enthusiasm it stirs up or of the almost suffocating feeling and passion it arouses, and whose gay and intoxicating strains have found a home wherever light-hearted people are to be met with.

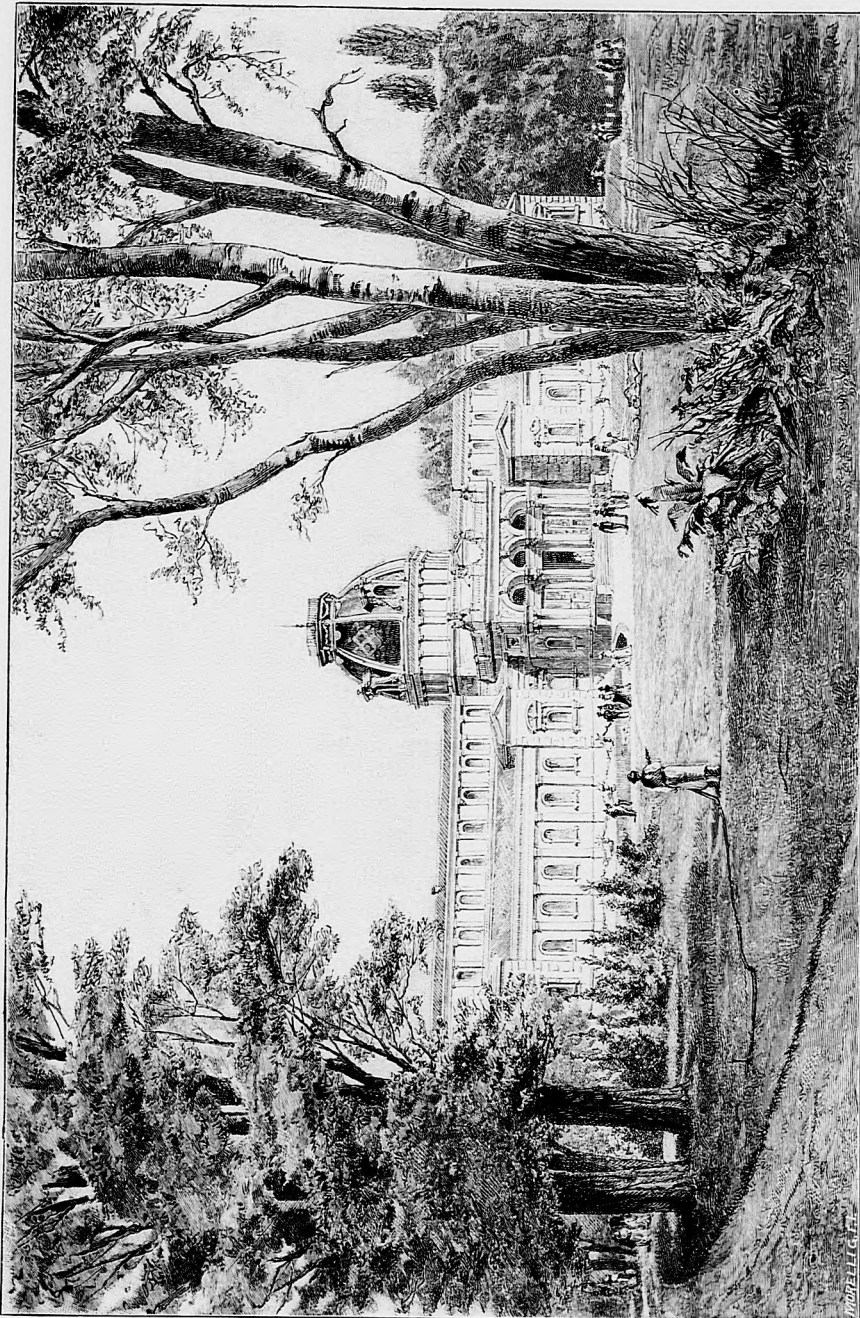
The most wonderful thing is, that the real *zigány* does not know a note of music.

The Hungarian bands hiring themselves for money in foreign countries, calling themselves gypsies, have little in common with the gypsy

of the Hungarian *puszta*. They are well drilled perhaps, but compared with the original are mechanical, whereas the true *zigány* plays by tradition and because music is in his soul and he can not help giving utterance to it. The genuine gypsy is incomparable.

## Theatre and Music.

THE DOORS of the different theatres are slowly, one after the other, beginning to open. After a refreshing rest the artiste will again pace the boards, amusing and en-



By Louis Rausch.

THE BATHS ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

chanting the enjoyment loving Hungarians. The interiors of most theatres were renovated during the summer months, new scenery acquired, new surprises hatched. From looking over the repertory of the different managers it looks as if we were going to have a fine theatre season.

The King's Theatre was the first which threw open its

**King's Theatre** (Király . . . . . Sínház) door to the public. It opened the season, with «*Felesleges férfiek*» («Superfluous Husbands») an excellent comedy, and enjoyed by a big crowd.

The piece is well played.

**Gaiety Theatre** (Vígsház) The *Gaiety Theatre* will reopen to day with its last seasons' success «*Takarodó*» the great German military drama. There is an interesting cast and everybody expects great things from the management.

**Crown Park . . . . . Summer Theatre . . . . .** (Városligeti nyári színház) As the theatre season approaches the summer theatre business declines. Nevertheless the *Townpark Summer Theatre* can't complain so far. It attracts fairly good crowds with Lehár's «*Pesti nők*» («*Women of Pest*») and we believe it will wind up a successful season.

It is with great pleasure that we hear of the pronounced success with which Miss *Elsa Számosi* a young Hungarian artist sang at Ostende. Miss Számosi, who is a new member of our Grand Opera sang a passage from «*Carmen*» with Hungarian words and some native songs created so pleasing a sensation that she was forthwith asked to sing at several other concerts before she returns to Budapest.

*Sarah Bernhardt*, the great French tragedienne, after an interval of five years, is again to undertake a European tour, and will visit Budapest about November. She will appear at the *King's Theatre*.

An interesting bit of news we have from Prague, where, as we learn, after being shelved for twelve years, *Imre Madách's* «*Ember Tragédiája*» was again produced with such success that after having had a run of 21 successive evenings of packed houses, in fact closed the season with it, the management was asked to present it again this season.



## English Fashion for Ladies.

London, August 21, 1904.

**N**ONE DARE to grumble at the heat while the sun is making friends with us and letting us live in «a world beautiful!» Let us enjoy the summer bravery we have not had such a chance of wearing for many a year.

Linen dresses of every conceivable shade and hue are prominent at all our fashionable watering-places. One of the smartest and most serviceable frocks I have seen for some time was composed of pure white



THE RÁCZ BATHS IN BUDA.

linen — the skirt tucked in groups of two, and the entire bodice arranged in wide box-pleats, after the style of a Norfolk jacket. — Each pleat was stitched down with black silk thread, and a detachable linen collar was worn over a smart little stock tie of white hem-

stitched with black. Truly charming are the blouses of hand-embroidered Irish linen, which are having such a run this season. They are marked in the prettiest patterns of shamrock and wheat ears, and they are of the softest and finest texture imaginable. I know of nothing so fresh and pure for girlish wear.

Holland enjoys a wide popularity, but, personally I am not very partial to it, as it so soon gets crushed. However, be this as it may, holland and crash, skirts are worn with muslin blouses and three-quarter coats to match the skirt. They are appreciated for river and seaside wear, as their well-known washing capabilities are beyond all dispute.

A white serge skirt, with a muslin blouse, can easily be purchased, and I know where very neat-tailor-made white serge three-quarter coats, lined with cream silk, can be had for £1. 1s. These coats make delightful carriage or going-away wraps, but they cannot be said to be very serviceable.

The blue serge coat, lined with scarlet silk and velvet and a small gold-embroidered collar gives a finishing touch to the whole toilette.

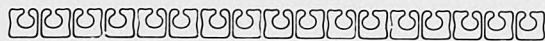
A shepherd's plaid costume is useful for travelling or town wear. If black and white is not liked, there are many pretty small woollen checks such as fawn and cream, blue and green, red and black, brown and fawn, etc. to choose from. The skirt should be plain, cut in the new «umbrella» style. There is a small shallow box pleat down the front, studded with small flat black passementerie buttons. The bodice is a Russian blouse with a yoke and shoulder pieces corded with black. It is buttoned down the front, and has a box pleat. The sleeves are coat shaped, with large cuffs and buttoned strap. There is a pointed black silk belt worn with this bolero. What to wear when travelling is often a problem.

Some extremely smart and withal serviceable coats have just been prepared to meet the requirements of the modern voyageuse who wishes to present a smart and trim appearance.

These latest creations possess the additional merit of being light, warm, and comfortable. They are of woollen shepherd's plaid, with a faint line of cinnamon brown running through it. One garment of this description was made with a capacious, gracefully-cut, silk-lined hood, and was adorned with large buttons of smoked pearl. The silk lining gave additional warmth, and the wrap had a truly «French» appearance.

Others are of tweed or rough-faced cloths. It is no longer necessary to look dowdy when travelling, and there are smart travelling caps which can be worn with a white washing net or a motoring veil.

MARGARET.



**Court News and Fashionable Society.**

**King Edward at Marienbad.**

HIS MAJESTY is pursuing his «Kur» and enjoys his holiday in Marienbad. The King occupies the same apartments at the Hotel Weimar on the first floor where he stayed last year. His Majesty remains at Marienbad till about the first week of September, and on his way home he will probably visit the German Emperor and Empress at Wilhelmshöhe near Cassel.

\*

Marienbad was rendered historic on August 16 by the meeting between the British Monarch and our venerable King Francis Joseph of which we have given account in our last issue.

His Majesty Francis Joseph passed his seventy-fourth birthday on August 18 at Ischl, in the family circle. Throughout the country the day has been kept as a festival. All the newspapers published articles congratulating the good old King, and it is remarkable that the journey undertaken by His Majesty to Marienbad, thence to Karlsbad, and back to Ischl, prove that his health is happily excellent.

\*

The contemplated visit of the Emperor William to England is fixed for November.

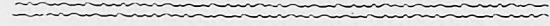
**Count Albert Apponyi at St.-Louis.**

Count Albert Apponyi Ex-President of the Lower House of Parliament and present Leader of the opposition party is a worthy representative in the

world's congress. Count Apponyi is to lead the Hungarian members in the Interparliamentary conference. As our New-York correspondent writes us, great preparations are made for the reception of the great statesman. The reception committee of which also Thomas Dessewffy our Consul General in New-York is a member, is doing everything to arrange for becoming reception along the whole route.

\*

The visitors in the High-Tátra up to August 15 amounted to 3240.



**The Value of life of people in England.**

*Paying for accidents.* £2,300 for Railway passengers. A special jury sitting at the Birmingham Assizes this week awarded Jno. Trevor, a baker and confectioner. £2,000 damages against the G. W. R. Co. — In October last plaintiff was returning from a fishing excursion. As the train entered Snowhill station it came into collision with some empty trucks, and plaintiff received severe spinal injuries. Medical experts described him as a complete wreck. — It was stated that before the accident he could earn £5 10s. a week.

£300 was the amount awarded to Ralph Campbell, 54, a settler, of Ravensthorpe, at Leeds Assizes, against the L. and Y. R. Co. — Plaintiff was returning from Blackpool in August last, when he sustained severe injuries through a mishap to the train at Preston in consequence of a collision.



**HUNGARY**

*Budapest, Thursday September 1, 1904.*

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

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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply is enclosed. All advertisements should be addressed to the *Manager* of this paper.

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



### Important notice.

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

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION  
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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.

### 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 Ludgate Circus London E. C.

### Places of Interest.

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

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

### 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.

### Principal Contents.

1. Hungary as a Health Resort. By the Editor. — 2. Alexander Petőfi. The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence. By Dr. Arthur B. Yolland. — 3. Early Hungarian History. Recollection of Transylvania. By Rev. Andrew Chalmers. — 4. International Co-operative Congress. — 5. Correspondents. To the Editor of «Hungary». — 6. The III-rd Congress of the International Fire-Brigade Union. — 7. Court News and Fashionable Society. — 8. Hungarian Dance and Music. — 9. Theatre and Music. — 10. English Fashion for Ladies. — 11. Important Notice. — 12. Notice the Subscribers. — 13. Notice to Contributors. — 14. Our Illustrations. — 15. Visitors to Budapest. — 16. Advertisements.

### Our Illustrations.

1. Our frontispiece of this number bring an excellent photo of His Excellency Béla de Tallián, Minister of Agriculture, whose talented and much promising son met with so tragic a death east week. We extend our sincerest sympathies to this great man. May he bear this great blow with fortitude!
2. The exterior of the well known Imperial cure ba-his in Buda.
3. The Interior of the Imperial Turkish baths with the antient centre basin.
4. Imperial bath Interior lady's swimming bath.
5. Imperial baths open swimming and sun bath.
6. A sketch of the large oriental basin in the Rudas Bath, by Paul Vágó. This basin, one of the prides of the Budapest inhabitants was built by Pasha Mustafa in 1556, and is a noble fast and cleannes.
7. A very characteristic scene to be found in most of the second class restaurants of our capital, the gypsy band playing the gentleman's favouritespiece, which sets him longing, dreaming of youth, love, perhaps sorrow. The «*primás*» or leader of the band is a man of thorough knowledge of nature, and knows exactly the style and tone to use, which have the most effect upon his listeners.
8. The Bathhouse on the Margaret Island.
9. The Rácz baths at Budat It contains stoness tub and Turkish baths for ladies and gentlemen. The baths are all fitted up with every modern requirements and comfort. The charges for baths are from 2<sup>d</sup> to 1/-.
10. The «City Pavilion» in the Town-Park. E. M. Kovács's Grand Restauration. Excellent cooking. Military band plays every afternoon and evening. The rendezvous of the wealthy class inhabitants of Budapest.

### Notice to Contributors.

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

### Visitors in Budapest.

*Staying at the Grand Hotel Hungaria.*

Mr. A. Bordes, New-York. — Mr. D. Mackinon, Speldhunt. — Miss R. Lewis, Speldhunt. — Mr. B. N. Brown, Buffalo. — Mr. I. Swerney, Boston. — I. H. Hurley, Bos-

ton. — A Smith, San-Francisco. — I. Stewart, Portland. — Mr. J. S. Peters and family, New-York. — Mr. R. Porthem, London. — Mr. W. Harper, London. — Mr. I. Seening, Chicago. — Mrs. I. Simpson, Chicago. — Mr. A. Lewenson and family, New-York. — Mr. A. Angliker, Belfost. — Lady D. M. Beresford, London. — Mrs. J. Coote, London. — Mr. W. Saunders and family, New-York. — Mr. M. Bentley, Chicago. — Mrs. R. Drummond, New-York. — Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, New-York. — Mrs. H. F. Morse, New-York. — Mr. L. Wilkinson, London. — Mr. J. Mac Clarke, New-York. — Mr. W. Thompson, New-York. — Mr. R. Hall, New-York. — Mr. L. Lane, New-York. — Mr. Fr. Hammond, London. — Mr. C. H. Whitaker, London. — Mr. and Mrs. W. Ray, New-York. — Miss E. Fuller, New-York. — Mr. and Mrs. H. Wild, London. — Mr. E. Evars, London. — Mr. A. T. Barber, Windsor. — Mr. Percy Collins, London. — Mr. M. Clark, London. — Lieut. Colonel Fox, London. — Mr. Horace S. Folker, London. — Mr. G. Thomas, London. — Mr. E. C. Sachs, London. — Ellis Marsland, London. — Mr. H. F. I. Hallows, Chingford. — Mr. G. H. Pizy, London. — Mr. E. H. Pritchett, Swindon. — Mr. James Sheppard, London. — Mr. F. Morales, Havana. — Mr. R. Leupold, Baltimore. — Mr. A. Salzmann, New-Yersey.

#### 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 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 mountains in a carriage, touching in their course *Tátrafüred-Tátralomnicz*, and a visit to the *Barlanglyiget Cave*.

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#### Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

133.076. C. II. sz.

#### Hirdetmény.

Délnémet-osztrák-magyar vasúti kötelék. (Új tenyészállat-díjszabás életbeléptetése.) — F. évszeptember 1-től való érvényre az 1879 január 1. óta érvényben volt díjszabás helyébe egy új díjszabás lép életbe, egyrészt Donaueschingen, Hausen v. Wald, Mengen, Messkirch, Pfullendorf és Rudolfszell, másrészt Budweis, Klautran, Lemberg, Zentralbahnhof, Pilsen, Smichow, Wien I. (A. E. B.), Prag és Krakau állomások között szállítandó tenyészállat küldeményekre. Díjmelések csak f. é. október 15-én lépnek hatályba. A füzet ára darabonként 25 pfenning = 30 fillér. Kaphatók a végpályák igazgatóságainál.

Budapest, 1904 augusztus havában.

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

(Utányomás nem díjaztatik.)

136.442. 1904. sz. C. III.

#### Hirdetmény.

(A Fiumén át érvényes kombinált vasúti és hajózási személydíjszabás új kiadása.) — A m. kir. államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint a Fiumén át érvényes kombinált vasúti és hajózási személydíjszabás f. é. szeptember hó 1-re tervezett új kiadása f. é. okt. 1-re halasztott.

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### Berlitz School NYELVISKOLA felnőttek részére

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

Egyedüli alkalom idegen nyelveknek valóban nemzetbeli tanárok által való elsajátítására. Rendszeres oktatás urak és hölgyek (esetleg nyaobb gyermekek) részére **francia, angol, magyar, német, olasz, orosz, román, szerb és spanyol nyelven**, csakis az illető nemzetiségű tanítók által. Prospektusok ingyen és bérmentve. **Fordításokat elvállalunk.**

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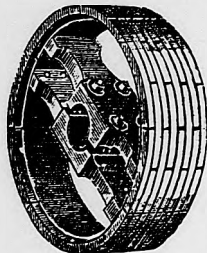
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