

HUNGARY

Budapest Thursday September 15, 1904.
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. II. No 20.

Hungary as a Health Resort.

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

III.

ELIZABETH SALT BATHS (Erzsébet-sósfürdő). Is the only Epsom-Salt bath in Budapest. Specially advised for Ladies. Obtains its strong healing salt spring from the Buda mountain. It is a little distance beyond the Town and

is situated between Budafok and Kelenföld, on a great plain. The bathhouse stands in a large park and has a hotel, good restaurant and constant electric tram communication.

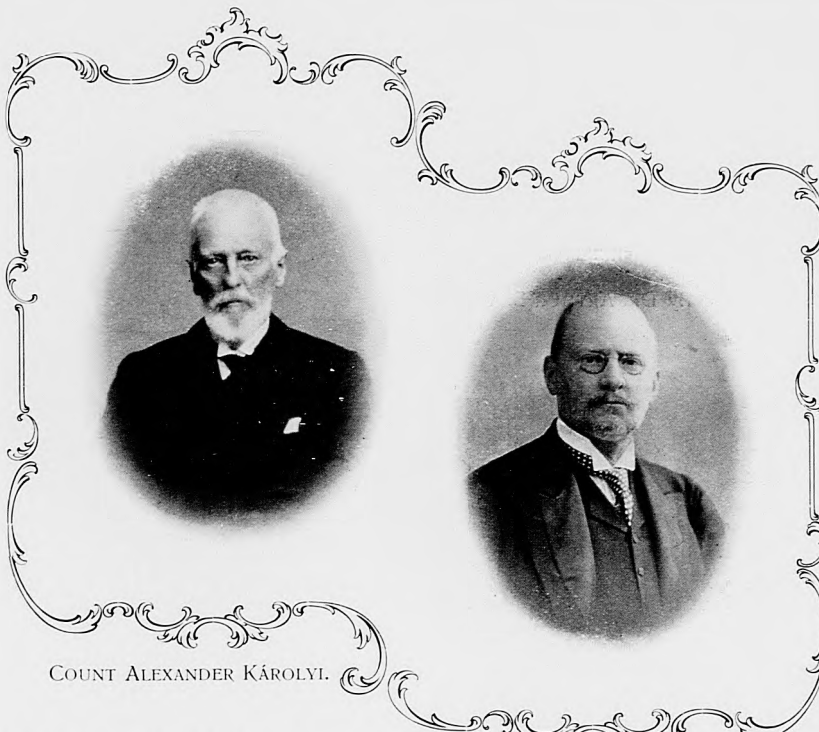
Artesian Baths in the Town Park (Városligeti Artézi-fürdő). Near excellent restaurants and Cafés, Zoological gardens etc.

This belongs to the City of Budapest and in the hottest springs the temperature is 70° Celsius, their healing effect is unsurpassable. Constant communication by electric tram and omnibus.

The City authorities contemplate reconstructing these baths shortly, and bringing them into line with the most famous of the Continental health resorts.

Roman Baths (Római fürdő). Close to the ancient *Aquincum Ruins*. Fine tub and open swimming baths. Beautiful shady park, and a favourite spot for excursions and entertainments. May be reached by rail.

In addition to the above there are numerous cold water cure establishments, and Turkish baths, excellent swimming baths on the Danube



COUNT ALEXANDER KÁROLYI.

COUNT JOSEPH MAILÁTH.

fitted up, for the most part, with every convenience. The charges average 3d to 6d.

*Mineral Spring Baths in the Country.*¹

Alap, — on Lake Balaton. Contains bitter and common salt. For liver and stomach complaints. P. Alsó-Alap, R., T. Sárbogárd.

Alsó-Tátrafüred, — climatic spa. One hour's distance from Poprád-Felka. The mud-baths in connection with the wonderful mountain climate surpass Franzensbad by far, especially in curing women's diseases. Separate ladies' and gentlemen's water-cure baths. P. T. Te.

Balaton-Almádi, — Coldwater cure resort with steambaths. Besides this *Rikli* steambaths with twenty-four open air tents. On Lake Balaton some 120 bathing cabins. Ferry communi-

¹ R. = Railway station. — P. = Post-office. — T. = Telegraph-office. — Te. = Telephone-office.

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IV., KAPLONY-UTCA 9. BUDAPEST.

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

cation with Siófok and all trains from Budapest, R. Veszprém; P. Te.

Balaton-Földvár, — Luxuriously furnished Balaton baths. R. P.

Balaton-Füred, — ferrous and carbonic-acid springs. Coldwater cures. Warmly recommended for anaemia, scrofula or rheumatism.

Bálványos-Fürdő, — the world renowned «*Büdösbarlang*» with its peerless carbonic-acid and hydrogen steambaths, and its ferrous and alum baths. R. P.



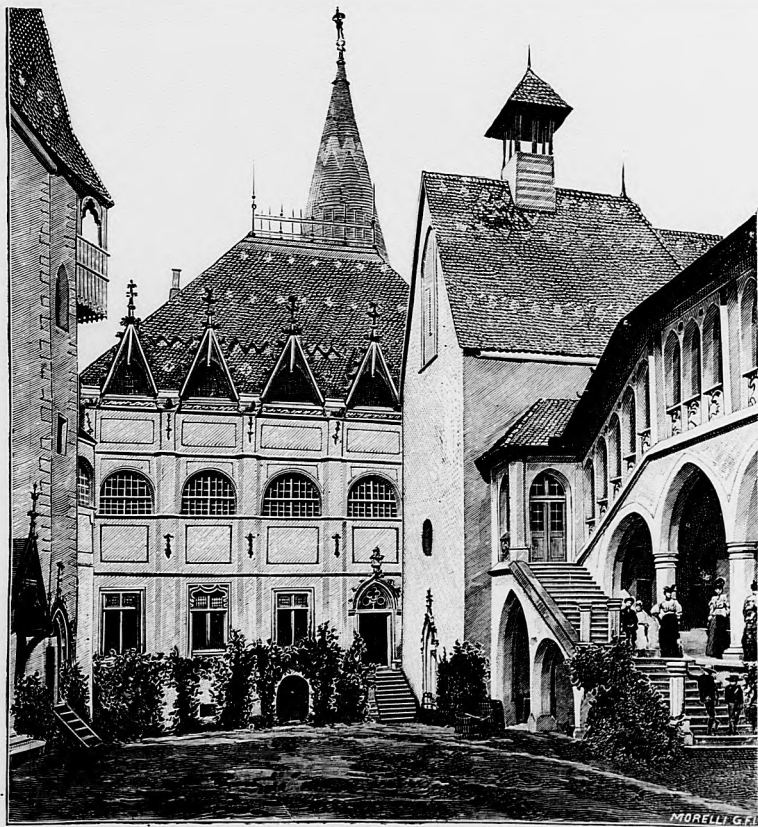
Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

AT THIS time Petőfi seems to have been occupied with thoughts of an early death; his bad luck, crowned by his last illness, seems to have thrown him into a state of morbid melancholy:

«My sky is not bright», he writes,
If spring-time come;
My sky is not dark
If winter draw near. — Lit. «if I see winter».



THE VAJDA-HUNYAD CASTLE (Courtyard).

Like the misty humours
Of an autumn eve,
Morbid indifference
Hangs over my heart.
Good friends, antagonists,
For me you are no more;
None can I hate, and
None can I love more.
No joy in store for me
No grief more shall I know;
My feelings, ambitions,
All must I hush to rest.
Of my desires only one
Will I still keep awake:
That I may sleep as soon
As may be . . . 'neath the earth».¹

Written in the same strain of morbid melancholy, of surfeit of the things of this life is «A temetőben»:

«In the village is heard a sad, dull toll.
And yonder morose men are digging a grave . . .
My heart's instinct can scarce deceive:
The hand of time will soon be here
To place me down there in yon bed,
Where death's eternal dreams shall come.
Then strike the hour, if strike it must,
Which shall put an end to my career».

Thus passed this tragic winter, full of strange doubts and entirely void of hope. To us, as we read the life-history of this great man, it seems like the passing darkness caused by a fleeting storm, which, when it is over, leaves the sky purer than it was before, the sun in more radiant brilliance. While it lasts all is fear and anxiety; to the frightened watchers it seems like the Day of the Last Judgment. Then the clouds clear away, and all people breathe again. This fitful period of despair and melancholy, which gave rise to so many beautiful poems, was relieved in 1844 by a year of success and honour, due principally to the intervention of Vörösmarty and Vachot. This year (1844), as we have already remarked, forms a turning-point in Petőfi's career, and with it begins a new period, a new epoch: henceforward Petőfi devoted himself entirely to the Muse of poetry and broke with his passion

¹ «Élőhalott». Havas II. 33.

for the theatre. It was in February 1844, that Petőfi left Debreczen for Budapest, «in bad health, on foot, in ragged clothes, with a few 20-Kreuzer pieces (4 d.) and a volume of verses».¹ On the way he passed through Eger, where, at the request of Béla Tarkányi, he wrote the «Legenda», and, in memory of the pleasant hours spent there, his «Egri hangok»² (Eger Echoes). In a week he was in Pest, where an advocate named Várady gave him a lodging.

*

Before passing on to the continuation of our poet's history, let us retrace our steps to Debreczen and see if there were not any bright spots on that dark page of Petőfi's life; and let us examine the poems which our poet composed, and from them form our judgment of the rising young genius, of whom we may justly say that he was one of the greatest lyric poets the world has ever seen. We have seen that Petőfi had to struggle with financial difficulties. We have read his letter to Nagy, asking for money, which he probably did not receive. But in his difficulties he found another friend, Albert Pákh, who undertook to act as his surety. The debt to his landlady was readily taken over (150 florins) by Pákh. There is a story³ concerning a quarrel between the two friends, a quarrel which was ended by a poem.

• (To be continued.)



The castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

By MARGARET SÖLVOM FEKETE.

I.

IN A WIDE valley traversed by the Cserna a most enchanting view, one which should entitle Transylvania to be called «the Beautiful», meets our sight. From the East the Mountains of Nagyág stretch in rich luxuriance far and wide bordered by the Kincses, famous for its numerous Roman relics. To the south rises the Retyezát in a succession of ridges. Following each point, as it towers higher than the other, we can see, in the background, soaring far above the rest, the Pelaga and the

¹ v. Beöthy II. 526.

² Havas II. 67. translated by Bowring and Loew.

³ This story is told in 3 versions, any one of which will fit in. V. Havas II. 477-8.



THE CASTLE OF VAJDA-HUNYAD.

Retyezát, standing like giants, guarding the borders of the beautiful County of Hunyad. For a moment our eyes rove listlessly over this enchanting and melancholy prospect, only to fix with more earnest attention upon the picturesque walls of a castle, which, erected on an eminence, near the little Zalasd, overlooks the valley and seems to repose in the centre of the landscape. Fair indeed is the castle, crowned with numerous spires, towers and bastions, which, at every step we take, display still more their manifold beauties, but how much fairer the historic recollections, clinging to every arch and pillar of the old building which is beautiful even in sad decay and neglect, its ancient reputation and renown glorifying its very ruins.

The story of the stronghold supplies us with an epitome of the history of Hungary. Its inmates have played a conspicuous part in the fate of our country. This fate is like a varying and changeful sky, the gayest sunshine and the fiercest storm sweeping over it in rapid succession. Vajda-Hunyad the stronghold of Hunyadi the whilom omnipotent administrator of Hungary, surnamed the pillar of Christendom and the Hungarian Cid, recalls to us the glorious epochs of long buried centuries. This is a place indeed, where Memory, distinct and powerful, claims its empire over our hearts and fancy. The rise of Hunyadi, his early fortunes, victories, his youthful love and attachments, domestic happiness, his friendship for Capistrano, based on mutual respect, the glorious reign of King Matthias de Hunyad, his taste for the fine arts, the untimely end of his only son John Corvinus, in

whose service the genius of Martinuzzi, amidst popular commotions, acquired the first knowledge of how to sound a people and construe the signs of revolution — a knowledge of which he had abundant opportunity thereafter to avail himself the sad fate of Bálint Török de Enyéngh and Emerich Count de Thököli, whose greatest misfortune was, that his talents were valued exactly in proportion to his success, and not to his merit; the romantic life of the beautiful Countess Mary de Széchy and the heroic self-devotion of Mrs. Zólyomy née Catherine de Bethlen; — all flash across our vision as if we had witnessed the important events of the past, crowded and rapid as they were, similar to those in a drama, days being sufficient at this epoch to ripen the fruit of years.

Many and high fancies fill our minds, as our eyes rest on the numerous towers, forts and trenches, reflected on the waters of the little Zalasd, a turbulent rivulet, which surrounds the castle and rushes gaily to Halas Lake. If we take our position near the Zalasd, the magnificent building, breaks tower by tower, upon our sight. The sunlight streams over the turrets and sweeping pinnacles of the Ornamental Tower, emblem of the power of buried centuries, — its well preserved arcades and polished plinths being spared to our survey. The massive tower reminds us of Egyptian obelisks, the graceful columns being crowned with a dome-shaped edifice, the window-frames of which are ornamented by sculptured crosses wrought in stone. Our eyes then wander to a white and massive tower of the mighty masonry of the 15th century, the vast surface of which is only here and there relieved by loopholes and narrow embrasures, — a striking contrast to the glittering and gaudy towers around. This tower afforded lodgment to prisoners, since the time of John Corvinus, son of King Matthias, while a little citadel at its foot received the culprits, sentenced to death. To how many endeavours and enterprises, about which history is dumb, has this tower set the seal. Who knows whether they were criminal or righteous?

The House of Count Thököli's mercenaries connects the Prison with the Gate Tower and with two Gothic casements facing the Zalasd and one looking towards the town, and the dilapidated drawbridge which breaks upon us in majestic sadness and solitude.¹ What a contrast between the mirthful past and the melancholy present. There, where once heroes marched, we find but

¹ The actual bridge is the third since 1860.

waving herbage, interspersed with the remnants of broken columns. All is motionless within and without, to the very atmosphere, brooding over the original palace of John Hunyadi, which now claims our attention. Monument of glory, awakening the deep thoughts and the most endearing memories in each Hungarian's breast! Rich shrine left to posterity, of Hunyadi, whose example has roused and strengthened the souls of men through several generations! The beauty of the Palace, raised on gigantic shafts and wonderfully well preserved pillars, is considerably enhanced by the abundant memories which speak to us from each shadowy nook and cornice. On the first story a cluster of gorgeous columns rises, supporting terraces, real gems of architecture, pendulous in the air. The contrast between these terraces and the mighty pillars is the contrast between devoted reliance and protecting strength. Each pinnacled arcade and sculptured flower preaches of the great power that is gone and the very walls admonish us of the vanity of human pride. The Capistrano Tower in the vicinity, we find strongly resembles the Ornamental Tower, called not infrequently the Knotty Tower, supported by the like Egyptian pillars and crowned with a similar cupola. Behind the Nyebojsza corridor, pierced by several queer shaped loopholes, we behold the old Nyebojsza, John Hunyadi's refuge, witnessing in its grim repose the rising and declining fortunes of several generations. The massive tower rises 138 feet above the Zalasd and receives light from 11 windows; it was so strongly fortified, as to be capable of maintaining the most formidable resistance. Its dome-shaped roof is ornamented with a network of squares, divided into green, white and greyed coloured triangles.

(To be continued.)



Nemzeti Salon.

Victor Madarász Collection Exhibition.

MR. LOUIS ERNSZT, the director of the National Salon worked hard throughout the summer to bring before us as complete a collection of *Victor Madarász's* paintings as possible. Love and patronage of Art has still much to desire from us and our present generation hardly knows this great master's worth and genius.

Great times were they when *Charles Lotz*, *Maurice Thán*, *Bertalan Székely* and, perhaps ranking highest, *Victor Madarász* created their

great historical paintings taking their themes from our variegated Hungarian history.

Slowly and quietly they worked, without attracting special attention.

The public slowly passed, hardly noticing them. — They left the discovery of these great limners to foreigners who promptly acknowledged their ability and showed us how they should be appreciated. It was wonderful how, when *Madarász* took a prize in the Paris Salon with a painting which Empress *Eugenie* bought of him, there were so many among us who suddenly discovered a multitude of good points in his painting which had never been noticed before.

The present exhibition is, of course, nowhere near being a complete collection of the master's artistic works, several of his best paintings, such as *Hunyady László* (1859 Paris), *Zrinyi Ilona* (1859 Paris), *Zrinyi Péter és Frangepán Kristóf* (1864) etc. being hung in the National Museum.

Madarász pictures the most noted, most heroic and most interesting scenes in Hungarian history and gave form to the actions.

One can trace in his pictures the influence of his studies during his stays at Paris, Vienna and in Italy.

Madarász paused in his artistic career for over twenty years when he took up his father's business, ironmining, but, seeing that he could not do well at it he returned to the muse. Now however he was not successful. Having left art, he was now but a foster child when he returned to it. His later works do not come up to his previous standard, lacking the sureness of touch, fullness of colour and beauty of conception of his earlier paintings.

His historical paintings, old sketches, clever

portraits and drawings, moody landscapes, biblical pictures, all tend to show the manysidedness of Madarász. Among them all, the most artistic is perhaps his portrait of himself, now the property of Louis Ernszt.

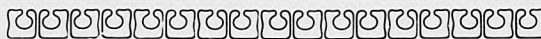
The exhibition at the Nemzeti Salon will tend to waken the interest even of those who are not acquainted with his earlier works and create a desire to see and know them, which is quite easy to do. It certainly is worth while to study closer the genius of our great master.

★

We noticed a very pleasing change at the present *vernissage*.

Our readers will perhaps remember our criticizing the fact that some of our picture exhibitions were more like furniture shows, especially lately in the *Műcsarnok*, and stating that, if decoration be necessary, why not have the place fitted up by native manufacturers and *not* Vienna firms?

We now see that the decorative part was entrusted to two Hungarian firms.



Short retrospect of the first five years' work of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society.

By AMBROSIOUS SEIDL

Ministerial Councillor, General Manager of the Hung. Central Co-operative Society.

FIVE YEARS have passed since the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society began its work. The auspices under which this work was begun were none too favourable, while innumerable fears were entertained with regard to the future of the new Institution.

To-day, after five years' work, everyone, Parliament and Government, both those interested and



VICTOR MADARÁSZ.

those classes of society which took part in the foundation, are convinced that the founding of the Central Co-operative Society was no mistake, that the Institution itself has proved satisfactory and has answered honestly to the intention of the founders, that it has not only acquired undeniable promi-

upon it by the noble intentions of the founders and the correct conception of co-operative principles.

The number of those who at first indulged in doubts and anxiety decreased at first sight of the results: of them perhaps only those who expected or still expect more rapid development than the significant results imply, are, today, discontented with the work of the Central Co-operative Society.

Our Society is not merely a Banking Institution, like the Prussian Central Credit Bank, nor a moral body assisting in creating People's Banks and encouraging common co-operative principles, like the General Verband of Neuwied and Darmstadt, nor, like the German and Austrian Revisions-Verband, merely an organ of control: it embraces all these functions in one central Institution, possesses organising functions, and so, for the purpose of eventual comparison, it will be advisable to treat of the result of its work from the point of view of each separate function.

As far as the organising function of the Central Co-operative Society is concerned, it may safely submit to general criticism a review of the results attained in the organising of People's Banks founded on the Act of 1898, under their direction and control.

After its foundation the «Central» in the first place completed its own internal organisation: — then it framed model statutes — separate ones were drawn up for agri-

cultural and industrial banks respectively — to serve as a guide to those People's Banks that wished to enter its sphere of influence, as well as bye-laws for the management and control of the same.

In framing these model statutes etc., the «Central» set out from the leading principle of the Raiffeisen People's Bank, viz, that a People's Bank



IN STORM.

By L. Patáky.

nence as the moral head of the People's Banks, but, as a banking Institution, has acquired so strong a position that, with all modesty, we may say that it is one of the first Banking Institutions of the country. It has always succeeded in bringing the performance of its banking functions into complete harmony with the moral duties imposed

is, generally speaking, able to do justice to most of the requirements imposed upon it, and that, within the sphere of the operations of such a Bank, very considerable results — apart from the encouragement of credit — could be realised by the creation of industrial groups and a community of interest. In framing the model statutes, the «Central» took care that the People's Banks should, within their sphere of action, conform to all moral points of view which should tend to raise the moral level of all classes of society, united in such banks for mutual support, and so secure the permanent prosperity of the members thereof. These moral points of view (principles) are as follows:

1. The more well-to-do members should have consideration for the wants of the poorer ones, and be convinced that such a Bank must deal differently from a Limited Company that is working for profit:
2. The managers must not be rash in conceding loans:
3. Members desirous of borrowing should not obtain loans thoughtlessly, without being in a position to repay them:
4. The members should live soberly, fulfil the obligations they undertake conscientiously, and accustom themselves to abstain from unprofitable expenditure, to submit to control in the proper use of the loans obtained, to avoid all risky undertakings and not to expect sudden wealth from the modest undertakings of the Bank.

Not only are these principles fixed upon as a standard in founding new People's Banks, but provision is made for the same being realised and kept in mind in all transactions done in writing as well as those carried on by delegates; care is taken that the «Central» and its staff shall instruct and

guide the weak, urge on the careless, moderate all excess of zeal and explain the necessity for the «Central's» interference, as well as that the delegates, by personally conducting transactions between the «Central» and its branches, shall lessen the occasionally unavoidable formality of intercourse by letter.



By K. A. Long.

ALL HOPE LOST.

It is quite natural that this work of regulation and control should be closely connected with the expert inspection of the People's Banks carried out by the «Central»; this inspection, besides the examination into the correctness of the money transactions and bookkeeping, includes the correction and revision of the work of those members of the staff who are, not

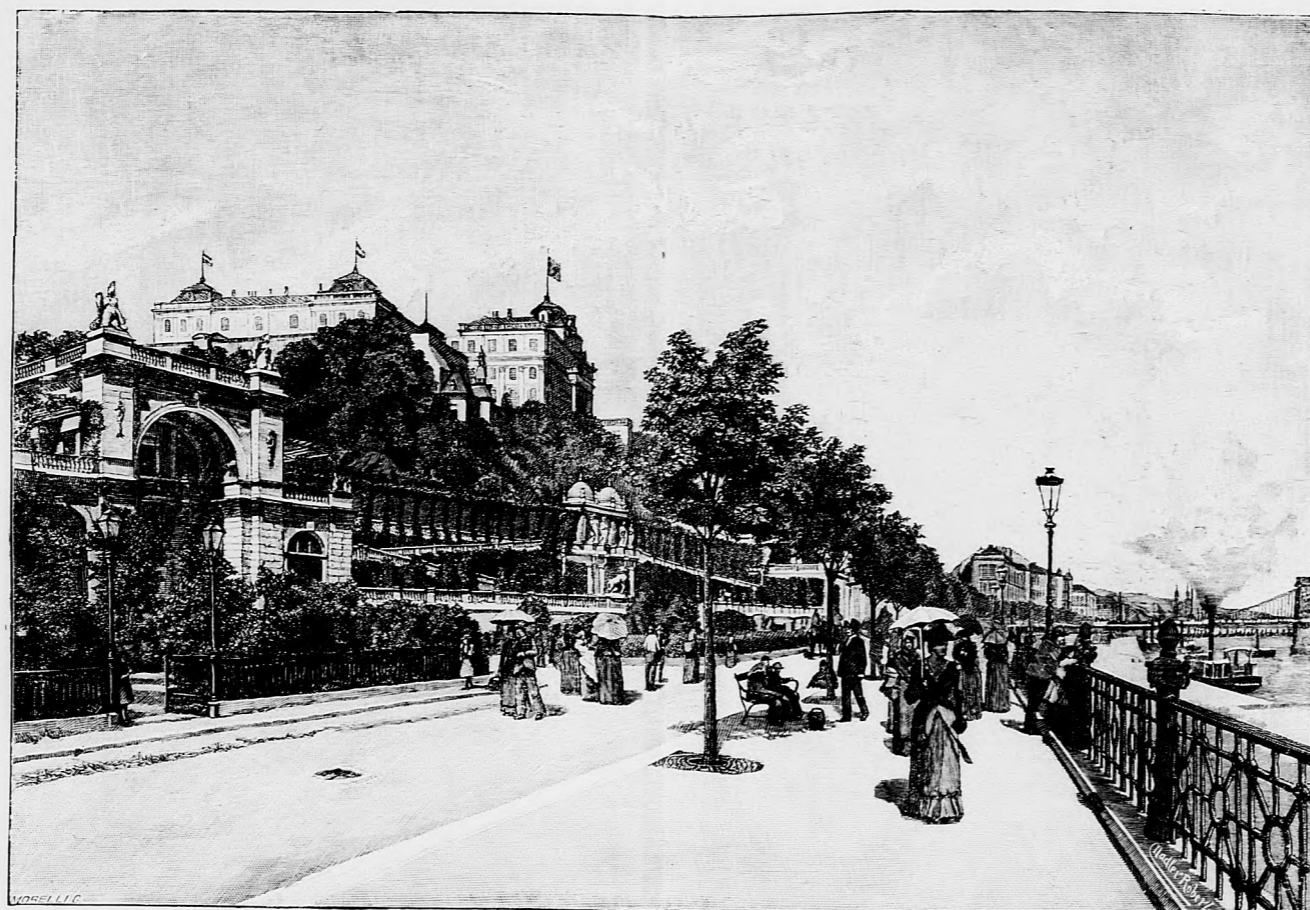
quite Competent In the organisation of the Central Co-operative Society great anxiety was caused by the fact that this Institution, especially in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in this country, cannot, as a bank, rest upon that simple basis, on which all money transactions of the German «Centrals» are conducted; viz, it cannot give money to the People's Banks belonging to its sphere of influence on A/C merely of the manifold guarantees given, but is obliged to require, in the case of every advance made, debtors' pledges (bills or promissory notes), which are to be discounted at the «Central», and, in case money be required, may be realised by rediscounting or by the issue of debentures bearing interest. As the several debtors' pledges are, on the average, for trifling sums, and yet involve just as much work as those for large sums, the «Central» is obliged to call into requisition a large amount of labour to carry out the enormous quantity of business involved, a fact which, in comparison with other banking Institutions, where a similiary larga circulation of money takes place, means a disproportionately large expenditure.

After completing its own organisation and that of the People's Banks belonging to its sphere of influence, the «Central» — naturally only after proper examination and inspection — began to take over (or rather to re-form in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Act of 1898) those Banks which had previously belonged to the Central Credit Institution of Hungarian People's Banks (Hazai szövetkezetek központi hitelintézete); in the first two or three years it actually took over some 463 such Banks.

Concurrently the «Central» created new People's Banks: as a result, at the close of 1899, 712, of 1900, 964, of 1901, 1287, of 1902, 1511 and of the fifth year of its activity 1653 People's Banks had become members, the sphere of their activity embracing nearly 6000 parishes situated in the crown-lands of Hungary.

Among those who are not well acquainted with the conditions of the country, there are people who find the number of the People's Banks too small: but if we consider that it is not in the interests of the country that the number of such Banks should increase, but rather that their quality should improve; if we take into account the fact that, in certain parts of the country, unselfish managers are not to be found in every parish, or that, even if such were the case, it is not quite wise to make the existence and prosperity of a People's Bank dependent upon the momentary good-will of one or two men — and, in any case, the goodwill may cease or a change in private affairs might endanger the welfare of the Bank; — if we take these points into consideration, we must regard the results attained as perfectly satisfactory, especially if we take into account the enormous amount of labour involved in the direction, central supply, inspection and control of so large a

number of People's Banks, all the more as the indifference sometimes shown by a large proportion of the managers makes us inclined to fear they may attempt to use the Banks for purposes of their own. These difficulties are increased by the fact that many of the People's Banks are obliged to have recourse to the advice and assistance of the «Central» even in the most elementary matters. The following table bears testimony to the rapid development of the People's Banks belonging to our



DANUBE EMBANKMENT WITH THE ROYAL PALACE.

By Robert Nadler.

sphere of influence, in number, capital and financial resources:

At close of year	No of People's Banks	No of Members	Share capital in crowns	Paid up shares (value in crowns)	Reserve Fund	Savings Deposits
1899	712	141,623	14,789,077	6,521,055	590,900	5,532,589
1903	964	193,605	19,976,277	8,137,124	794,592	7,782,372
1901	1287	253,702	25,803,105	10,864,183	1,195,600	10,388,281
1902	1511	317,854	30,527,763	14,050,495	1,641,242	14,877,332
1903	1653	366,721	34,040,734	17,146,021	2,284,738	21,190,958

More than ninety per cent. of the People's Banks under the jurisdiction of the «Central» are agri-

cultural. In these Banks, besides encouraging money credit, we have, in accordance with the Raiffeisen principles, assisted the members in all other efforts to improve their farms by helping them to obtain agricultural implements and machines, intervening to further the increase of and improvement in their live stock, and aiding them to realise and work up their products. In this latter point we secured them the important material support of Government.

By the end of 1903 we had built 20 small co-

operatives, which, besides satisfying the small farmers, but that the large world of commerce is only too glad to make use of the advantages offered thereby.

We have approved of farmers belonging to the People's Banks occasionally Co-operating for the purpose of purchasing wholesale quantities of commodities for common consumption: these Combinations broke up as soon as the goods ordered had arrived and were distributed, and so there were no expenses of management incurred, no permanent control nor inspection required.

(To be continued.)



The sixth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance.

THE SIXTH Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance was held here in Budapest last week at which over twenty nations were represented to exchange notes, read papers and give, and discuss new ideas on the subject of Co-operation.

The agenda consisted principally of the reading of the following papers:

I. *Organisation and Work of Distributive Co-operative Societies in Rural and Semi-Rural Districts*, by Dr. Hans Müller of the Swiss Co-operative Union.

II. *Duty of the State towards Co-operation: Should it subsidise it or not?* by Count de Rocquigny of the French Section of the I. C. A.

III. *Centralisation of Co-operative Banking by means of a Central Bank*, by Mr. H. W. Wolff of England, Chairman of the International Co-operative Alliance.

IV. *Backwardness of Co-operation in Eastern Countries of Europe: Its Causes and the Proper Remedies*, by M. Duca of the Creditul Agricol of Roumania.

These opening questions, the treatment of which showed deep study of these interesting problems were ably discussed and thoroughly sifted by the various representatives.

After the daily meetings, visits were made to different Co-operative Institutions which showed the foreign representatives the progress that Hungary has made in this line.

Among these perhaps the most interesting visit was that to inspect the granaries and products of *Monor* where the delegates were taken by a special train. After inspection of the granaries the visitors were invited to visit an exhibition of fruits and farm products, where simply wonderful examples of luscious grapes, pears, plums etc. and wines were shewn. The prettiest part of the programme was in the form of a pleasant surprise, as when the visitors' mouths watered for such beautiful fruit after the tiring work of inspecting the granaries, Mr. Förster, who managed the affair, invited them to help themselves, making a merry finale to a pleasant afternoon.

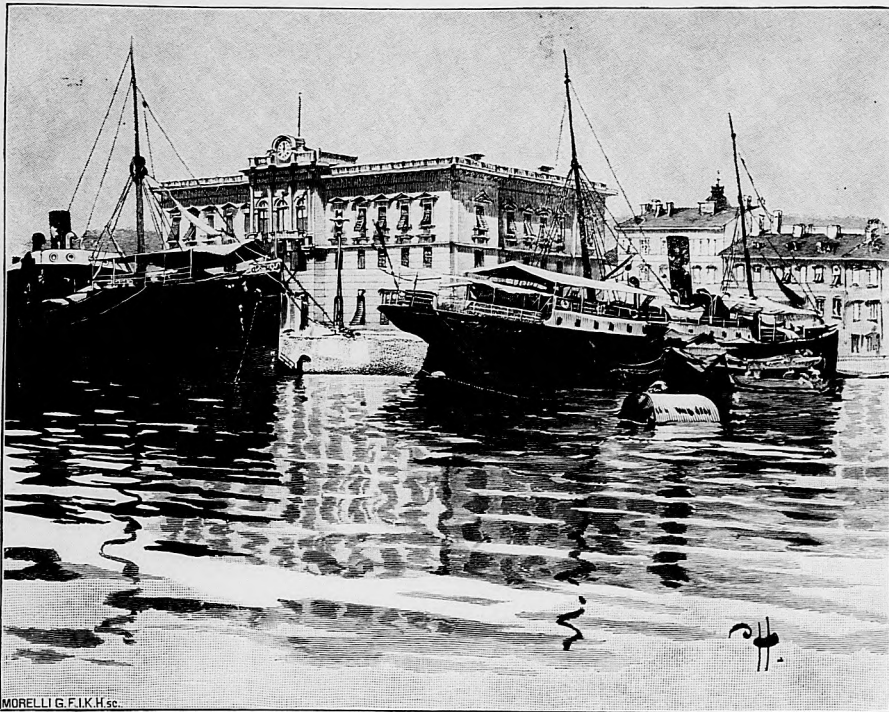
operative granaries with the avowed intention of using them not for purposes of usury but to enable the small farmers to carry their corn to the large markets, saving them by means of advances from being compelled to throw their products on the market at once; in a word securing them, by means of co-operation, all the advantages offered to large landowners. In each case we took good care to prevent the use made of the advantages offered by these co-operative granaries becoming usurious.

We are pleased to see that not only do these granaries in their modest spheres of activity respecti-

Receptions, theatrical entertainments, and interesting lantern-slide lectures were got up for our guests and these were usually followed by splendid banquets arranged in their honour.

At the banquet on St. Margaret Island many toasts were given. Among them Count Josef Mailáth said:

Last but not least our guests from England. With my toast I couple the name of Mr. *M. H. Wolff*, Chairman of the Executive Committee. As you all know, the co-operative movement must be traced back to the small beginning initiated by the poor weavers of *Rochdale*; that is, we have to thank England for that movement, the aim of which is to alleviate the distress of the humbler classes.



THE ROYAL NAVAL AUTHORITY'S BUILDING AT FIUME.

By Julius Háry.

In welcoming the representatives of that nation, whose constitution and love of freedom are so like our own, we are welcoming the pioneers of that movement, in the cause of which our Congress has been working. I will not abuse your patience by dwelling at length upon the value of the work initiated in England. The result is the testimony of its value. The nations represented here show the enormous dimensions to which the tree of co-operation, the seed of which was sown in England sixty years ago by the poor weavers of Rochdale, has spread. I drink to the health of Mr. *Wolff*, our guest from Great Britain and of that nation to which we owe the origin of our work.

To this Mr. Wolff replied:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am loth to impose myself upon you a second time, even with a few remarks only; however it appears to me that the very kind words spoken by Count Mailáth in respect of us who here represent Great Britain imperatively call for a reply. Englishmen and Hungarians are not strangers to one another. They are friends of very old

standing. In proof of the friendship and interest which we Britons feel for Hungary I would point to the numbers in which we have come to this Congress. It is the largest number in which, outside England, we have ever gathered on such an occasion. Evidently Hungary possesses great attractions for our Englishmen. In no country is the name of Hungary and Hungarians received with more cordial feelings of friendship than in Great Britain. With infinite sympathy we have watched your long struggle for independence, freedom in constitutional government and after every fresh success secured by you our hearts have beaten with an accelerated movement. We are constitutionalist, *par excellence*, severally in the East and the West. My neighbour Count Tisza has just informed me that you have

a *Magna Charta* which is only by seven years younger than our own. We are, then, the two pioneers in constitutionalism.

Count Mailáth has kindly referred to the development which co-operation has taken, the prosperity which it has attained, in our country. Let me tell you the reasons. One reason is that our co-operation is *our own*, a work of pure self-help. We have absolutely *no* State-help. — We would not have it if it were offered to us. We know that there is poison in it. It is our self-help which has given to our co-operation its vigour, its extension, its co-operative spirit,

its preference of social attainments, of education, of the raising of the working classes, of general levelling upward even to the signal economic successes of which we can boast.

The second reason is that the State leaves us free. We have a model co-operative Act which I should wish to see adopted everywhere. There is among us no taxation of co-operative societies, no interference of Chambers of Commerce such as is proposed in this country, no local judges nor other authorities standing outside co-operation. We have our Registrar of Friendly Societies who is our one authority and whose one province is co-operation (apart from Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, matters closely allied). He understands that his task is to assist and to promote co-operation, not to hinder it. And he gives himself up to this task.

Gentlemen, most sincerely do I hope that, as you have grown like us in the matter of constitutional government, you may become like us also in the matter of the organisation and supervision of co-operation. If these conditions be fulfilled I have no doubt that your co-operation will flourish and develop like our own.

Leading British co-operators present.

H. W. Wolff, President of the International Co-operative Alliance.

D. Mc Innes, Chairman of the British Co-operative Union.

J. C. Gray, General Secretary of the British Co-operative Union.

W. Lander } directors of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society.
G. Hines }

W. Maxwell, President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

H. Vivian, Secretary of the Labour Co-partnership Association.

J. Tetley, Chairman of the Leeds Co-operative Society.

R. Halstead, secretary of the Co-operative Productive Federation.

Mesdames Fawcett, Barker, Bamford, Messrs Culloch, Welsh, Stansfield, Kelsall, Tomlinson, Somers, Hilton, Firth, Pattinson Young Charles and Mesdames Barker, Bennett, Charles, Lord and Halford.

In all 74 British Co-operative Societies were represented by the above delegates.

In connection with the Congress an Exhibition of co-operative products, charts, diagrams, pictures, etc. was held at the Industrial Art Museum which won favour in the eyes of the visitors.

After the end of the session of the Congress many of the members accepted the invitation of the Servian Co-operative Societies to take a trip to Belgrade and inspect their different institutions.

Other visitors will join our great friend Mr. W. H. Shrubsole (after his visit to Count Árvéd Teleki), to see the Carpathian mountains and to inspect the salt mines in the Máramaros district.

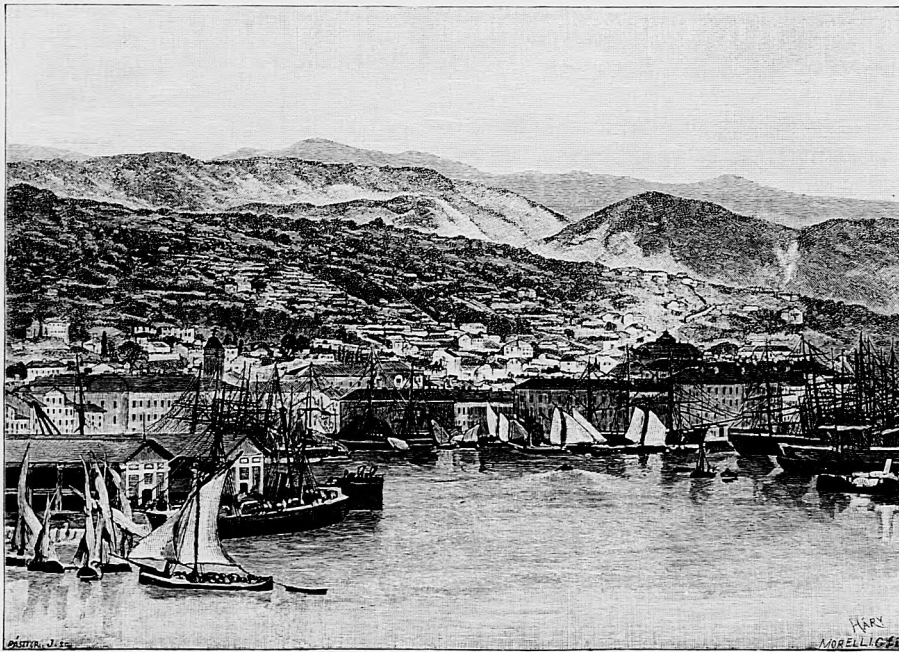


The Destructive Fire at Gyöngyös.

LIUTENANT Colonel *C. J. Fox*, one of the eminent members of the recent International Fire Brigade Congress held here in Budapest, as we have already stated in our last issue, went up to Gyöngyös in company with our editor-in-chief, to inspect the scene of the terrible conflagration, and upon his return to London wrote the following letter to the *Times* :

Destructive Fire in Hungary. (To the editor of the *Times*.) Sir, — In the epidemic of fires which appears to be upon us none have caused greater suffering than that which a few days since partially destroyed the Hungarian town of Gyöngyös, some miles north of Budapest.

Happening to be in the Hungarian capital at the time of the fire I visited the scene, and when I say that as a result of the destruction of nearly 700 houses and shops about 4000 persons are reduced to a state of absolute destitution I feel sure that you will agree with me that the case calls for sympathy and assistance. The Hungarians are, as a people, greatly attached to Englishmen, and of this I found on all hands great evidence. They have not forgotten our treatment of their refugees in 1848, and I



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF FIUME.

By Julius Hary.

therefore venture to appeal to your readers to assist the inhabitants of this stricken town in their dire distress. There had been no rain in that part of the country since May 15 until a few days after the fire, and those who have any knowledge of agricultural and winegrowing districts will know what this means to the population. For three days the local fire brigade and inhabitants fought the fire heroically, stripping the roofs from the houses in order to stop the progress of the flames, there being no water, and 12 firemen were injured in these efforts. The work-people have lost their tools; men, women, and little children have only what they stand up in, and they are at present principally housed in sheds and schools.

I shall be very pleased to forward any donations which may be sent me (which will be acknowledged in the Press), or sums may be sent to the Editor of *«Hungary»*, at Budapest, or to the Mayor of the town. Cheques and postal orders sent to me should be crossed *«Cox and Co.»* I would not trespass on your space except for the fact that the case is such a pitiful one. The scenes I witnessed during my visit would have appealed to the hardest heart.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of my appeal, I am, Sir, yours faithfully, *C. J. Fox*, Lt. Col 5th.

Middlesex Regiment. 64, Watling-street, London, E. C. September 6.

Lt. Col. Fox has forwarded the sum of 200 crowns to the Mayor of Gyöngyös for the sufferers through the terrible fire.

We, or the Hon. the Mayor of Gyöngyös will be glad to receive and acknowledge any sums forwarded for the above purpose.

*

Lt. Col. Fox is perfectly right in stating in his appeal to the Times that Hungary and the Hungarian people will *never forget* the splendid hospitality with which English people received our great patriots in 1848-49, who fought for the freedom and liberty of this country. This memory of the past is still cherished in the heart of every true Magyar, and whenever an Englishman sets foot on Hungarian soil he is made heartily welcome in this country. Moreover we may add that though the mission of this journal is to bring Hungary before the British public in a true light, in order to disperse the errors which still exist about this country, on the other hand it will always guard and maintain English interests in general.



Sport and Pastime.

IT WILL undoubtedly cause universal joy in Hungarian sporting circles and amongst the public at large, that *Zoltán Halmay*, member of the M.T.C. won the *world's championship* in the 100 yd and 50 yds swimming contest, and that *Géza Kiss*, also a member of the M. T. C. came in *second* in the 1 mile swimming contest at the Olympian matches at the St.-Louis Exhibition last week.

These victories prove to the world the excellence of Hungarian Athletics and Sport.

It was not in vain that we brought all the sacrifices, it was not in vain that we feverishly perused the daily cablegrams which brought returns from the field of contest, for our hopes were brilliantly realised. All the nations of the whole world had sent their representatives and of the 38 matches, 33 have been won by the Americans themselves and but 5 times was a foreign flag hoisted on the championship pole. Among these twice was the Hungarian tricolor raised. Why should we therefore not be proud when every nation, every press will proclaim that the Hungarians stand *first* in that body and mind developing sport.

It is interesting that also in the previous Olympian Contests we came out victors in the swimming races; then *Alfred (Hajós) Guttmann* won the world's championship in the short and long distance swimming contest. In 1900, in Paris, *Halmay* came in third after *Jarvis* and *Derbyshire* then world's champions. It was then that *Rudolph Bauer* won the world's championship in the discus throw. This year *Halmay* had the greatest chance to win

honours and we took it to be quite natural that he should do so seeing that he took with perfect ease the first prizes in Vienna, Charlottenburg, etc., and distinguished himself before King Edward in London this spring.

Nor was it surprising that *Géza Kiss* the young swimmer and comparative novice won second place in the long distance swimming contest, for we know him as an excellent swimmer of whom we may still expect wonders.

Our Bookshelf.

A new book has reached us, a book which has been long in coming but come at last. It is the *«Hungarian Sport Almanac»* (Zlinsky J. & Co., price: 3 Crowns), a carefully compiled book for whose publication the author Mr. Ferdinand Friedrich deserves much praise. We have heretofore depended upon the publishing of Hungarian Athletic records in biased Austrian Almanacs, which crowded them somewhere, anywhere into the last few pages of their publications. Here we have now our own records and achievements put together with technical knowledge of sport and Athletics tastefully illustrated, touching every point of Hungarian sport. We congratulate Mr. Ferdinand Friedrich upon this excellent idea and wish him the best of success in so patriotic an undertaking.



Theatre and Music.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE is keeping up its last year's repertory and has not as yet favoured the public with any *première*. To-day Francis Ferenczy's excellent *«Pogány Gábor»* will be given for the 25th time. The title role will be played by Imre Császár, on account of whose sickness this production was postponed till to-day. Emily P. Márkus will appear for the first time this season next Saturday in the title role of Edmund Rostand's romantic drama, *«Napkeleti kisasszony»*.

National ...
... Theatre
(Nemzeti ...
... Színház)

After a pause of ten weeks the People's Theatre has opened, entirely renovated and improved, presenting as introductory piece *«Sárga csikó»* in which Emma Komlóssy starred. This will be followed by last season's best success *Iván Hűvös's «Katinka grófnő»* in which Misses Szidi Rédei and Cornelia Kállay play the principal parts. The first *première* this season will be Izsó Barna's *«Grader Michel»* which is expected to take the public by storm as it did at Vienna.

People's ...
... Theatre
(Népszínház)

The King's Theatre continues to present its novelty *King's Theatre «Szép mosóné» (La belle Lurette)* by Offenbach which is to be followed by Rossini's *«Sevillai borbély»* in which Béla Környey will play the principal role.

Everybody is expecting the return of Misses Fedák and Kürty from their vacation to appear in *«Én, te, ő» (Le sire de Vergy)*. They have had a long rest and have recuperated from last season's strain and are themselves anxious to tread the boards again.

The Hungarian Theatre presented an excellent premiere last week, giving George Verő's *«Csak tréfa» (Only a Joke)*,

Hungaria
... The
(Magyar
... Szin

Gaiety C
(Vigszin

Hungarian...
... Theatre
(Magyar...
... Színház)

a flashy operette. That is, rather a musical comedy, full of excellent humour and laughable tom-foolery, strewn with most grotesque comic situations, having for its theme — *LOVE*. It is well written, and in which household puibles, mother-in-law intrigues, the wife's friends' very kind and sympathetic advise (!) and everyday pettiness is excellently depicted. As to the performance, there was nothing left to be wished for. Ákos Ráthonyi with his pleasant and truly sympathetic art as the husband and Miss Szentgyörgyi with her subtle, fine and tasty acting as the wife, the most fastidious public was satisfied. All in all the parts were well distributed and we can but repeat of Mr. Zoltán, the director, that if the Hungarian Theatre owes its success to any one it is to him and his modern

The Prince paid a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Joseph and the Archduchess Clotilde last week.

★

Count Paul Szápáry entertained Duke *Bernard* of Sachsen-Meiningen, *Duchess Sarah*, the German Emperor's sister, Col. *Röder* and others at his Sorok-Ujfalu castle during the last two weeks. Daily hunting and shooting parties were arranged for the gentlemen at the house. One entertainment following the other. The guests stayed till the 11th. and departed quite enchanted with their host.



IMPERIAL AND ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY AT FIUME.

By Julius Háry.

management and the discreet and judicious selection of productions and artists.

Gaiety Theatre
(Vigszínház)

The Gaiety Theatre after running through most of the success of last season's repertory introduced a very modern play entitled *«Csöndes szobák»* written by Sven Lange a Danish author, and is the first drama which we have seen from him. He is interesting and, although he has many of the good qualities of northern writers, this drama is a trifle shallow which will most probably prevent a true and lasting success.



Court and Fashionable Society.

THEIR ROYAL Highnesses the Archduke Joseph and the Archduchess Clotilde have been staying in the High-Tátra for the last fortnight.

★

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria left Marienbad and is now spending a week or two at Poprád-Felka in the High-Tátra.

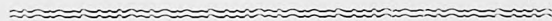
After leaving Count Paul Szápáry's castle the Royal guests came to Budapest where they were again entertained by him at the Park-Club at which Count *László Szápáry*, who has just returned from his ten months' cruise was also present.

★

Dr. Albert de Berzeviczy, Minister of Instruction has returned to Budapest from Kassa where he spent a few days during the celebration of the anniversary of Bishop Sig. Búbics.

Charles de Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce returned to Budapest from Marienbad last week.

Béla de Tallián, Minister of Agriculture is at present on tour in the country inspecting several agricultural districts.



Our next edition will contain the Portrait of His Excellency Dezső de Perczel President of the Lower House of Parliament.

Ecclesiastical Note.

THE WORK in the United Free Church of Scotland Mission has again been begun after the summer holidays. The first of this season's English Services in connection with the Mission was held on Sunday, Sept. 11th. — These Services are held every Sunday at half past eleven o'clock in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca, and all who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Mission School for girls had an auspicious opening in the second week of the month, and the other branches of work carried on by the Mission are being gradually resumed. The Mission Staff has recently been strengthened through the arrival of Miss Edith K. Burgess, a highly accomplished lady, who undertakes the superintendence of the Girls' Institute, and whom we welcome as another member of our British-American colony.

Budapest, Damjanich-utca 28/a. Sept. 1904.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

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

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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply be enclosed.

All advertisements should be addressed to the *Manager* of this paper. On referring to or answering advertisements the number should always be stated.

Principal Contents.

1. Hungary as a Health Resort. — 2. Alexander Petőfi. The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence. By Dr. Arthur B. Yolland. — 3. The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad. By Margaret Sólyom Fekete. — 4. Nemzeti Salon. Victor Madarász Collection Exhibit. — 5. International Co-operative Congress. — 6. Short retrospect of the first five years' work of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society. By Ambrosius Seidl. — 7. Destructive Fire at Gyöngyös. — 8. Court News and Fashionable Society. — 9. Sport and Pastime. — 10. Theatre and Music. — 11. Ecclesiastical Notes. — 12. Our Illustrations. — 13. Notice to Contributors. — 14. Visitors in Budapest. — 15. Visitors left Budapest. — 16. Excursion to the High-Tátra. — 17. Advertisements.

Early Hungarian History. (Transylvanian Recollection.) By Rev. Andrew Chalmers — will be continued on October 1.

Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece shews the Portraits of His Excellency *Count Alexander Károlyi* President of the Co-operative Society and *Count Joseph Mailáth* Vice-President of the same Association.

2. and 3. are two illustrations of the famous *Vajda-Hunyad Castle* concerning which we commence in the present number a descriptive historical article from the pen of our clever writer Miss Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

4. *Viktor Madarász* from a painting by himself. This great master about whose picture exhibition we write in this number was born in 1831 in Csetnek, Hungary. — His first intention was to become a scholar, but the revolutionary troubles of 1848 tore him, as it did many more of his cotemporaries, from his studies. After the wars were over Madarász took to painting taking his first lessons from Prof. Waldmüller in Vienna, under whom he painted his first picture of any importance «*Kurucz és labancz*». In 1855 he left the Austrian capital for Paris where he worked in the studio of Leon-Cogniet and where he produced the major part of his best work. He returned to Budapest in 1869. But here on account of the enmity of critics, his pictures somehow could not be sold, which embittered him so that he relinquished Art to join his father's business. At this he worked for some twenty-five years, where after disappointment he left that also, only to again return to painting at which he is even to day, a much admired and more loved old master.

5. *In the Storm* is a sketch by our well known artist Mr. L. Pataky.

6. *All Hope Lost*. After an oil painting by K. A. Long.

7. A view of the embankment along the Danube, beneath the Royal Palace Gardens.

8, 9. and 10. Birdseye view of harbour of our only seaport town, Fiume, the Naval Authority building and a view of the Naval Academy from the mountain above by Julius Háry. Fiume is rising rapidly and promises to be one of the most important seaports of the Adriatic. It is now already a great rival port of the German sea ports now that a regular passenger line has been established from here to Newyork direct, and as it appears now will enter into any serious competition against her German rivals. The English fleet is expected to visit this city again in the near future.

Notice to Contributors.

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

Countess Diana. We cannot publish your story, it is too risqué Write us something fit for an English drawing room.

Mrs. Grey. We advise you to send your Persian Cape to Messrs. *Dán Brothers Furriers to the Austro-Hungarian Court V., Dorottya-u. 11.* It is a well known firm where you will be served with goods in the latest fashion and taste.

Visitors in Budapest.

Staying at the Grand Hotel Hungaria.

Mr. A. Forsyth, London. — Mr. A. Clarke, Bramford. — Mr. John G. Speicher, Zion. — Mr. F. M. Fry, London. — Mr. and Mrs. M. Davis, London. — Mr. E. Groshändler, New-York. — Mrs. E. Hertle, New-York. — Mr. and Mrs.

R. Van-Wyck, New-York. — Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham, Glasgow. — Mr. W. Thompson, London. — Mr. H. Van-Sibbart, London. — Mr. G. Vihlein, Milwaukee.

Visitors left Budapest.

Mr. A. Hugh, Glasgow. — Mr. J. Campbell, New-York. — Mr. J. H. Stuart, New-York. — Mr. R. H. Beauchamp, Dublin. — Mr. V. L. May, New-York. — Mr. J. Denton, New-York. — Mr. E. Boley, Cleveland. — Mr. W. Lomas, London. — Mr. W. Slimon, London. — Mr. A. Copinger, London. — Mr. M. Coates-Lindsey, London. — Mr. R. Coote, London. — Mr. A. A. Baker, London. — Mr. H. J. Young, London. — Mr. J. Kerry, London. — Mr. A. Sommers, Manchester. — Mrs. H. Perks and Daughter, London. — Mr. C. J. Whitaker, London. — Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Beake, Cincinnati. — Mr. W. Maxwell, Glasgow. — Mr. W. Stansfield, Manchester. — Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, London. — Mr. E. Mc Innes, Lincoln. — Mr. J. Fawcett, Leeds. — Mr. W. Gourley, London. — Mr. R. A. Benn, London. — Mr. B. Gilbert, Hartford. — Mr. F. Graves, Courtland — Mr. and Mrs. A. Hymann, New-York. — Miss J. Young, Oxford. — Miss J. Wardland, Oxford. — Miss H. Newton, Oxford.

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Budapest, 1904. szeptember havában.

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(Utánnymás nem díjaztatik.)

157.762/904. C. II.

Hirdetmény.

Osztrák-magyar-orsz határforgalom. (Cserhétjózset [Loheabsud] árúcsikk felvétele a díjszabásba.) Az osztrák-magyar-orsz határforgalomban 1904. évi január hó 1-től érvényes díjszabás II. rész 1. füzetében f. é. szept. hó 15-étől kezdődő hatálylyal a következő módosítások vezendők keresztül. — Díjszabás 53. oldalán új tétel gyanánt bevezetendő:

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a díjszabás 55. oldalán pedig «Lohe zum Gerben» tétel utáú még beiktandó:

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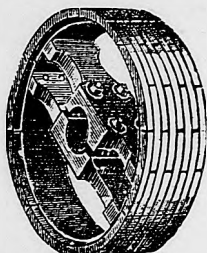
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