

HUNGARY

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M. N. MUSEUM HONGYIARA
Hírlap Könyvtár
Névedéknapló
1904. 11/2. sz.

Hungary as a Health Resort.

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

IV.

Mineral Baths in the Country.¹

BÁRTEA-FÜRDŐ, the Carpathian climate spa. Helpful in women's diseases, anaemia etc. Coldwater cures and ferrous baths. P. T.

Bázna, — Iodide and bromide baths particularly good for skin diseases.

Bodajk, — about five miles from Székesfehérvár, with magnesium lake baths. Recommended for nervous diseases, liver pains, rheumatism and incomparable for women's diseases.

Boglár, — a bath on the Lake-Balaton. Steamship station, R. P.

Baldócz, — bath of sulphurous mineral springs containing large quantities of Iodide and vinous acid. Very recommendable for stomach, abdominal, liver, kidney and rheumatic ailments.

Buziás, — modern ferrous mud and mirror baths, swimming pools and coldwater cures. Excellent for organic and women's diseases, chronic gout, difficulty in breathing and nervous diseases. Communication with all trains

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



DEZSŐ DE PERCZEL,
President of the Lower House of Parliament.

from Budapest. R. P. T. Te.

Balf, — sulphurous mud-baths, lithium mineral water springs. For rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments. R.P.T.Te.

Bikszád, — recommendable for ailments of respiratory and gastric organs, blood-vomiting, gout and specially women's diseases. R. Veszprém, P. T.

Borkút, — Salt and ferrous mineral springs specially adapted for women's diseases.

Borosznó, bath. Stomach, intestinal,

kidney and bladder diseases cured effectively here.

Borszék, — with its world famous mineral and carbonic acid springs and ferrous mud-baths, stomach troubles and nervous ailments, especially heart disease.

Büdöskő, — strongest sulphurous-salt bath effective in rheumatic cures, gout and nervous diseases. R. Holics and Göding.

Cirkvenica, — very modern sea-bath. Direct ferry connection with Fiume, good for nervous and heart diseases.

Csiz, — Iodide-bromide baths. Up to now considered the strongest natural iodide spring bath especially

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

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

good for skin diseases, rheumatism and gout. R. P. T.

Lake Csorba. — The world renowned inland sea. Favourite summer resort, with hundreds of entertainments. R. P. T.

Daruvár, — ferrous natural hot water spring for women's diseases. Mud-baths for rheumatism and gout. R. P. T.

Dobsina, — with its famous ice-caves. A place where one can spend a pleasant summer inexpensively.

Előpatak, — excellent drinking cures for stomach and intestinal ailments.

Feketehegy-Fürdő, — spa with Hungary's oldest water cures. R. Igló. P. T.

Felix-Gyógyfürdő, — natural hot — water springs containing iron, sulphur and hydrogen. Excellent for rheumatism and gout. R. P. T. Te.

Fenyőháza, — belongs to the State Treasury beautifully situated summer resort with water cures. R. P. T.

Fonyód, — modern summer resort on Lake-Balaton. R. and SS. station.

Gyertyánliget, — ferrous mineral springs good for anaemia, stomach and women's diseases, etc. R. Nagy-Bocskó.



Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

This poem, written by Petőfi, is entitled «*Vég-szó...hez*» (Final words to...): —

«Adieu, thou faithless friend,
Who like a rabid dog hast torn my heart,
Adieu:
For the wound inflicted take as souvenir...
My soul's blood, my tears.
'Tis not the first wound I have felt,
But none so painful, so deadly
Of all the rest...
Hope, why art thou a beauteous flower?
Why does Heaven give thee to us?
Sure not, that thou
A fading calix shouldst present
In which in disappointment's night
The dew of our eyes should fall?
I will not complain, though my heart is full,
And as I try to smother it, the sea
Of my grief only grows:
For who knows whether you would hear
The complaints flowing from my soul?
Perhaps you would not understand them.
And I do not wish you to reform...
Even Heaven is incapable
To weld together by charm in this breast
The shattered links of the chain...

Well then adieu! thou faithless friend,
Who dispersedst the mist of my dreams,
Fare thee well!
For bygone days take as souvenir
From the pangs of friendship deceived
My last and final tear.»

Pákh was so touched by the tender feeling expressed in the verses, that he went to Petőfi's lodgings and reconciled himself to the poet. The poem displays to us the depth of Petőfi's affection, which, as we have remarked, forms so striking a contrast to the passionate hatred in which he could at times indulge. That the friendship between the two young men lasted till after the departure of Petőfi from Debreczen, is proved by a letter written by the latter from Pest, April 15, 1844. (Havas VI. 134.)

Whether Petőfi had any love adventures or not at Debreczen, we cannot exactly tell: but at any rate he did write poems dealing with this, one of his favourite themes. In connection with his other pet theme — patriotism — he wrote verses also. Of the former the most celebrated is «*A virágnak megtiltani nem lehet*», which shows the depths to which Petőfi's passionate love could and did actually go: — as we shall see, here and in the poems relating to his love for and his union with his wife later on, this passion was not unmixed with jealousy and doubt.

«A flower cannot be forbidden
To open, when sweet spring-time comes;
The flower is love, spring-time a maiden,
At spring's approach the flower must open.
My darling, seeing thee I loved thee...
A secret question burdens my heart:
My pearl,¹ lovest thou another, or me?
In me these two thoughts chase each other,
As in autumn clouds chase a sunbeam.
Oh, did I know, that another's kiss will touch
The milk-bathed rose of thy fairy cheek,²
I would be a wanderer in the wide world
Or would give myself over to death...»

Petőfi was possessed of no small fund of humour, a fact which we should, perhaps, hardly expect from one of so passionate a nature even in times of distress, when his spirits were anything but cheerful. This is specially prominent in two poems, one «*Elmondanám*» (I would say) dating from this period, one «*Egy telem Debreczenben*», written, it is true, later at Pest, when things had taken a turn for the better, but still describing the poet's experiences during that awful crisis in his life, when he lived, as we

¹ Lit. «lily of the valley».

² Lit. «that the rose etc... is waiting for another's kiss».

know, near the Roman Catholic Church and — the scaffold! ¹ the first runs as follows:

«I would say, Stop, pretty maid,
Stop, my flower, my star!
I have a God-sent heart,
If you wish, I will give it you.

I would say, My heart is an ocean,
Of this ocean be the queen!
A good bargain, for the finest pearl
The pearl of faithfulness grows here'.

I would say, its pure radiance
This pearl for ever keeps!
I would say this and more still;
But I will not, for none will hear». ²

The castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

By MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

II.

ASCENDING with some toil a narrow hill, co-terminous with the Zalasd, we survey now the south-eastern tract of the castle. A road, which was once broad and paved with rough flags, but now half obliterated leads to a wooden bridge, only wide enough to admit one person at a time and the planks tremble and give back a hollow sound, as we push across. In a south-



THE TEAM OF THE «HUNNIA» CLUB.

Dr. Stephen Petz. Ernest Ricker. Dr. Francis Rotzenhardt. Andor Jeszenszky. Dr. Stephen Melczer.

In the latter «*Egy telem Debreczenben*» we find the poet recalling the days of misery: —

«Oh, Debreczen!
When I recall thee!
Much I suffered within thy walls,
Yet notwithstanding
It is a pleasure
For me to recall thee. —
Papist I am not,
Yet I did fast and fasted long.
'Tis good that a man's teeth are bone,
'Tis a wise ordinance of heaven;
For if my teeth had iron been
Rust long had fretted them . . .
In my want my only consolation was.
That I had felt still greater want.»

¹ V. Havas II. 495.

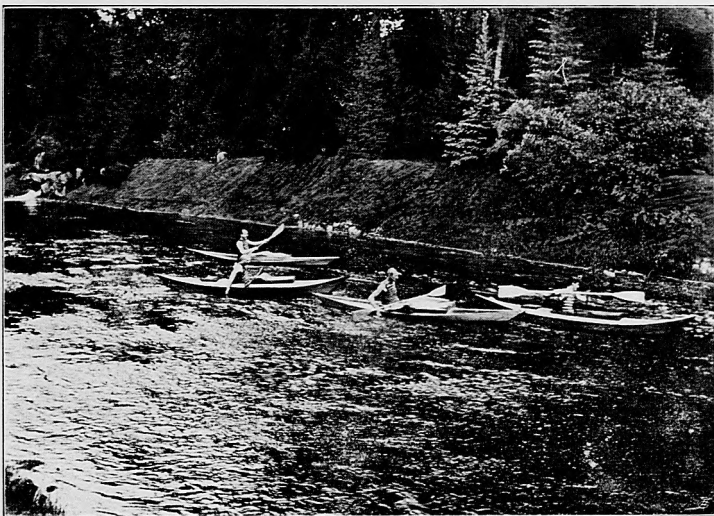
(To be continued.)

² Lit. «I have none to whom (I could tell it)».

eastern direction, beyond the top of the Capistrano Tower rises the dilapidated «Deserted Bastion» growing white in the sunlight, several loopholes visible in its surface, resembling not infrequently reversed key-holes. In the furthest distance appears in desolate neglect the Janka Tower, so-called by Arányi, the first Hungarian author of our time who treated the subject more in detail. The Janka Tower is backed by the White Bastion, bearing the date of 1619, and separated from the Palace of Hunyadi by an entrenchment from 12 to 16 feet wide. Our eyes rest for a moment on the green and half neglected sward of the garden to survey then with more earnest attention the Palace of Gabriel de Bethlen, the great Transylvanian sovereign. These white

walls are stripped of their paintings and the faded colours of the ruins admonish us of the vanity and short duration of all human things. The adjacent Knotty-House (Buzogány-Ház) we find to resemble strongly the Capistrano Tower. Between this and the chapel are the remnants of the Stucco-House, deriving its name from the rich stucco-ornaments, decorating its ceiling. Before to the right of this is seen the chapel, facing, contrary to the generally adopted rule in a south western direction, erected by John Hunyadi, always enthusiastic and fervent in religious devotion. Above the chapel we find the Ladies' House, reminding us of Gabriel Bethlen's era.

Between the chapel and the Ornamental or



«STUCK» HOW ARE WE TO GET ON?

Knotty Tower rises the most interesting part of the castle, the retreat of Matthias in Vajda-Hunyad; its main beauty consisting in its elaborate finish of grace and ornament, exciting to this day the eulogies of every spectator. Its graceful balustrades, supported by imposing pillars were decorated with all those differences in detail of caprice and taste, wherein King Matthias carried his eminent taste for fine arts to a virtue.

A dilapidated staircase, propped up against the White Bastion, leads across a wooden bridge and a road, paved with broad stone flags to a portal, opening on the courtyard. There the front of Hunyadi's palace greets us, an eloquent witness of departed empire. Gazing round the ruined pillars and shattered walls, everywhere visible, backed by the singularly well-preserved stair-case, the beautiful portal of the ancient Assembly Hall claims our attention, graced

with Gothic ornaments, assuming a form singularly beautiful, together with panels of glowing colours their freshness preserved as if by magic. Yet more remote and in the south-western part of the prospect may be caught the view of Matthias's loggia and of the Gate Tower, the perfect proportions of which body forth before our mental vision the brightest days of Hungarian art.

In a north-western direction in the midst of grey and sterile walls rises the Chapel of John Hunyadi, backed by the frowning and embattled residence of Gabriel de Bethlen, rude, vast and menacing even in decay. Lonely and desolate a tower rears its head in the vicinity, displaying but little of the Gothic grace and grandeur of the more fortunate neighbouring towers.

This is called by Arányi the Lily Tower, deriving its name from a huge lily, decorating its roof. The contrast is wonderfully great between this desolate part of the castle and that erected by Mrs. Zólyomy, exhibiting somewhat of the revival of art, which though hard and harsh in its features is not entirely deficient in artistic conception and was, about the time of Mrs. Zólyomy, in fashion. — This edifice, facing in a north-westerly direction is of more recent erection, dating from the years 1650 and 1666.

Advancing further, however, the castle assumes a more sombre and sterile aspect, and ascending with some toil by means of a narrow and broken staircase the Munition Bastion, erected by Gabriel de Bethlen, we become aware of a deep entrenchment, covered with bushes and long, waving herbage, used formerly for the keeping of savage animals, that were, according to a popular tradition fed with criminal prisoners. Which of us can tell, of what unknown catastrophes and dark tragedies this silent chasm has been the witness!



An Interesting Boating Trip from the Source of the Danube to Budapest.

A VERY interesting boating excursion from the source of the Danube to Budapest was the pleasant way of spending the vacation of five young gentlemen of the «Hunnia» Rowing Club.

The trip was begun in flat bottomed canoes from

Donaueschingen from the park of the Duke of Fürstenberg who saw our friends off. It was dotted with many hardships as well as pleasant adventures. This mode of transit was continued to Ulm where the canoes were exchanged for a four oared boat.

From Ulm onward the trip was glorious. Halts were made at different interesting places, here lunch or dinner, there a snapshot of some noteworthy sight then, perhaps, the rowers would play innocent and practical jokes upon one another, in short, thoroughly enjoying themselves.

So, after fifteen days of glorious fun undisturbed by further accident, bad weather, or mishaps except such as might make things a little exciting without serious results, sunburnt to a black-brown colour, healthy and selfsatisfied the young men, after having rowed about 1212 Kilometers, arrived in Budapest where their comrades were awaiting them with a hearty welcome.

One of the young gentlemen has very cleverly written up this interesting excursion in the annual report of the «Hunnia» Club, through whose courtesy we received the interesting photos which appear in this number. We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration for the spirit of Count *Géza Teleki* the president, and Messrs. *István Petz* and *Tihamér Damo Lisznyay* directors, who by means of their ardour and energetic work for many years past, have brought the «Hunnia» Club to the high level it now occupies.



English Club in Budapest.

THE ENGLISH are not essentially unclubbable; indeed visitors to London finding themselves in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly would rather wonder at the number and variety of social institutions. But, in Budapest, there is, as yet, no Club, — no place where English people and their friends may foregather in that privacy which is the essence of club-life, according to the English idea.

There are clubs in most of the capitals of Europe; why not here? The question has been ventilated, and, as a result, we learn that several gentlemen have lately interested themselves in devising some means of remedying this state of affairs.

There are more than three hundred English resident in Budapest, not to speak of some hundreds of cultured Hungarian citizens, and if, from this number, sufficient cannot



HOW SHALL WE PROCEED FURTHER ?

be found to support the idea, the fault will lie more in supineness than in lack of desire.

The fact that the suggestion should have assumed tangible shape is some guarantee that a beginning will be attempted. It is proposed to hold a meeting of those interested on Saturday 8-th of October at 7 o'clock in the evening, in a private room of the Café Piccolo, Váci-körút 20. when the question, in all its bearings, will be submitted for discussion. We are convinced that the matter need only be made known to the English people and to Budapestians generally, to secure ready support. In that hope we give the question the fullest publicity.

Destructive Fire at Gyöngyös.

Lieutenant Colonel Chas. J. Fox has again sent in 200 Crowns for the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Gyöngyös. This together with the sum of 200 Crown sent in by him previously, and 100 Crowns out of his own purse makes a total of 500 Crowns.



«CROSS COUNTRY.»

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.

WE HAVE avoided the establishment of co-operative supply stores or shops that require permanent control and inspection, the management of which involves expense; and have strictly adhered to this principle except in cases where the Ministry of Agriculture, which is engaged in a project for the relief of the inhabitants of mountainous districts, has declared such a thing inevitable, and has itself undertaken to defray the expenses of controlling these stores.

As regards those People's Banks which are concerned with improving the position of small manufacturers (artisans), we may remark that in the strictly agricultural People's Banks themselves there are, according to the statistics of 1902, no fewer than 16,000 small manufacturers (artisans), who enjoy the advantages offered by the Banks in the shape of personal credit: besides there are 78 People's Banks organised exclusively for artisans, with a membership of 17,000; finally there are 22 industrial-agricultural and 7 agricultural-industrial Banks, as well as 49 industrial groups.

In organising the industrial Banks we kept the following leading principles in view: — loans granted by the «Central» can be used only on personal credit and as working capital: for larger investments money must be obtained from other sources.

Small independent manufacturers (artisans) must, as far as possible, be spared the necessity of becoming factory hands: by securing cheap loans, cheap raw materials and parts (fittings etc.) they should be placed in the position of being able to continue their trade with the prospect of success. For all works, orders or contracts which a single artisan, owing to a want either of capital or of confidence, had hitherto been unable to undertake, the People's Bank should group together the small manufacturers under the management of reliable men: in this way the small manufacturers would become capable of undertaking large orders and participate in the profits.

The People's Banks should only group the small manufactures together in common workshops, where mechanical work or other considerations

make it inevitable. We have consented to the manufacture of ready-made articles and the realisation of the same only in cases where the latter was an easy matter.

Only furniture, shoes and boots have been considered articles that could, within certain limits, be ready-made.

In the case of furniture we have not allowed the joiners and carpenters to sell direct to the People's Banks: the latter merely give advances on the articles, and only account for them finally after they have been realised. In a word, we have attempted to organise and direct the People's Banks

in such a way as not to expose them to any risks. In the case of industrial Banks, it is a matter of no small importance that the State, in addition to a considerable sum of money, should have supplied them with auxiliary machines of the most improved type, a measure which, by rousing the members of the Banks to a consciousness of their power of competition, has, in some places, given new life to industries that were quite dying out, while in other places it has placed industries in a position to compete with those of foreign firms.

As far as the internal organisation of the Central Co-operative Society is concerned, we may perhaps mention that for our institution with its large staff of clerks etc. we have secured a permanent home in the house built at Budapest (Baross-utca 13.).

One of the first things we did was to frame regulations for the service of our staff and to create a pension fund, which is contributed to in equal proportions by the staff and the Society itself. At the close of 1903, this fund amounted to the sum of 91,492 crowns.

*

As for the audit and inspection of those People's Banks subject to the jurisdiction of the Central Co-operative Society, Parliament has given our institution rights and burdened it with duties that have no parallel either in the case of the Prussian Co-operative Bank or the German General-Verband, or, in the same form, in the German Revisions-Verband: as a result the «Central» is involved in very considerable expense, and burdened with heavy responsibilities and enormous labour. In foreign countries, where revision is declared necessary, such revisions are held once every two years, in Austria once every year. Owing to the peculiar conditions



WARENWAAG CASTLE.

of our country, this would not suffice: so we have every People's Bank examined thrice a year; only rarely do we content ourselves with a twofold revision; in fact, there are Banks which our controllers visit more than three times in a year.

To cover the expenses of control we are dependent upon the revenue of our banking institution.

As, however, our legal duty of control and inspection extends also to those Banks which do not borrow money from us, and which therefore afford us no source of income, in the matter of covering expenses, we have before us a question, which must soon be solved, as, in approaching the ideal point of view of co-operation, viz, when the People's Banks under our jurisdiction will be able to supply all loans required by their members out of their own resources, the income earned by our banking institution will naturally decrease in a proportionate measure.

It would, perhaps, not be within the scope of my treatise to state at length why I consider it impossible that the expenses of revision should be charged upon the several People's Banks, but those who know the circumstances of the case will approve of my opinion.

As far as the enormous work of control itself is concerned, we have endeavoured to arrange that it should cover all the requirements of the members of the People's Banks, of the managers of the same and satisfy the interests of the «Central.» The auditor not only holds an enquiry into the correct manipulation of money, the correctness of the bookkeeping and the proper filling up and safe keeping of valuables (bills and bonds) in the care of the several Banks; he makes it his business to see whether exact lists of the members are kept, changes notified to the authorities; audits the punctual payment of shares, of interest and amortisation; and enquires whether the managers themselves, the auditing committee and the staff, if in debt, set a good example by the prompt settlement of arrears. An enquiry is held as to whether the managers are careful enough in granting loans; whether they take care to see that the loans are really used for the purpose stated and are properly secured. To prevent the finances of the People's Banks being taken too much in requisition by a limited number of persons, an enquiry is held as to whether the managers, in granting loans, do not, in the case of certain individuals, overstep the limits

prescribed by the «Central» and the statutes of the Bank.

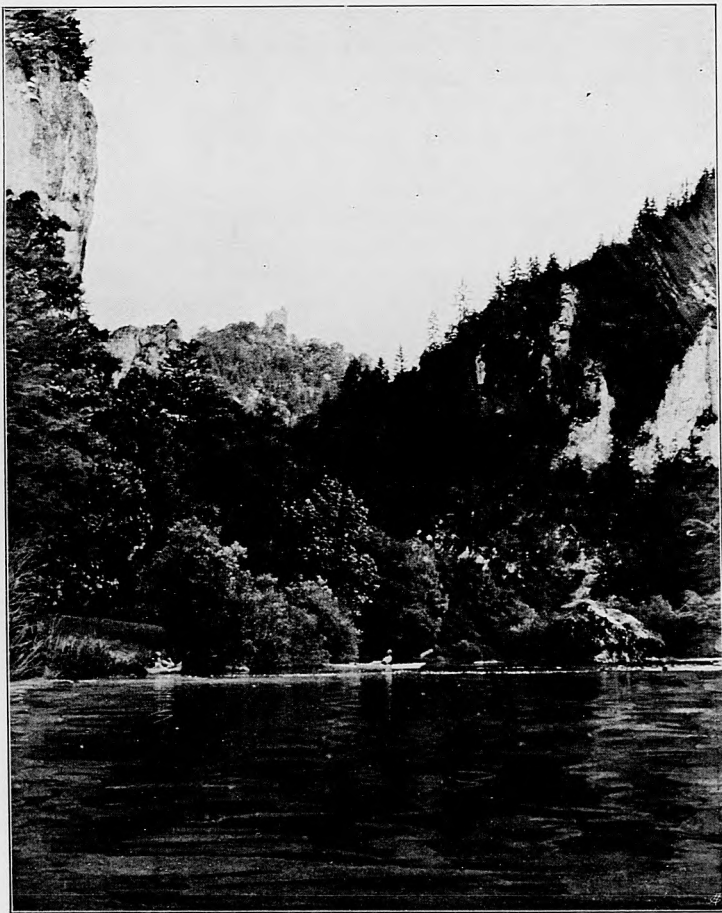
Care is taken that the General Meeting shall be held regularly and enquiry made whether the People's Banks do really observe their statutes. If a People's Bank has a special agricultural department, or if an industrial Bank has a special industrial group, the delegate makes a report on the state of affairs therein.

The inventories are subject to a close scrutiny at least once a year. The auditors, who are materially responsible for the thoroughness of their work and eventual omissions, must send in a circumstantial report of the result of their enquiries to the managers, who then take all necessary measures. In all places where there is no bookkeeper who understands the business, the controllers prepare the yearly balance-sheets of the People's Banks.

It is quite natural that this thorough auditing gives a great deal of work, and engages a large staff, thus causing heavy expenses, which, in 1903, including salaries, travelling expenses and other outlays, according to a calculation made by me, amounted to 230,000 crowns, a sum corresponding to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all capital laid out.

*

In its work the Central Co-operative Society, in



A BEAUTIFUL SCENE BELOW FRIEDINGEN.

addition to the 3,034,000 crowns' worth of shares originally taken by foundation members, is assisted by those privileges secured for it by the Act and by its statutes. Of these privileges the principal are the follow-



ENJOYING A DRIVE.

ing: receipt of deposits on A/C, the discounting and rediscounting of bills transferred by the People's Banks to the «Central», as well as the discounting of bonds transferred by the branch Banks to the «Central», and the issue — on the strength of these latter — of duty-free debentures bearing interest.

As our institution could not be organised in such a way as to secure a gradual development of its business, — the People's Banks that came over in large numbers from the Hungarian Co-operative Central Credit Society required loans that, as soon as we began work, called into requisition a far larger sum of money than our modest working capital above mentioned, — we were only enabled to satisfy all claims by the kindness of the Pest First National Savings Bank (Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár) which has shown us the same indulgence as it showed to the above-mentioned Society. Besides this, the Hungarian General Credit Bank (Magyar Általános Hitelbank) and the Austro-Hungarian Bank (Osztrák-Magyar Bank) gave credit, and the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance made deposits, and so enabled us to get over the first year's difficulties and with the satisfaction of being able, without hindrance, to supply all money required on credit by all People's Banks we took over and all new ones organised by us.

Things improved still more when, in 1900, on the strength of the authorisation granted by Parliament, we began to issue duty-free debentures bearing interest, covered by bonds transferred to us: these debentures, as they bore high interest, enjoyed great popularity, so that, at the close of 1900, we had issued debentures of the nominal value of 4,700,000 crowns. In 1901 we issued and disposed of further similar debentures of the nominal value of 7,300,000 crowns, and, in 1902, after issuing and disposing of further similar debentures of the nominal value of one million crowns, we put a stop to further issue. In the meantime the

Royal Hungarian Minister for Home Affairs (Home Secretary), in conjunction with the Minister of Finance, called the attention of the authorities to the noble aims of our institution, and declared it advisable that a part of the trust funds and other public money managed by the authorities should be deposited with us: the counties of Torontál and Temes began the list by investing considerable sums of trust money, so that, at the close of 1900, 1,700,000, of 1901, 3,800,000, of 1902, 5,987,000, and of 1903, 10,083,000 crowns trust money and other public funds had been deposited with us.

As it happened, our debentures were issued and the above-mentioned monies deposited, at a time when the money market all over Europe was in a state of disorder that had, been unknown for decades: in Hungary the banks rate of interest was actually 6%, the larger banks indeed reckoned a still higher rate; so we were obliged to offer a high rate of interest for the public monies, and in the case of the debentures were forced to adopt such a standard of interest that they could always be sold at a premium. So the rate of interest of the debentures was settled at 5%, for public monies; up till lately we paid 4.95%, while during the whole 5 years we never exacted more than 5½ per cent from our People's Banks, even at a time when the larger banks were making their customers pay 6½ per cent.

To-day the rate of interest generally has decreased, and it is our inevitable duty to try and lower our rate of interest; but, if we take into consideration the enormous burden involved by the large sum represented by the 5% debentures issued by us, until these debentures can be called in, we shall only be able to reduce the rate of interest if our petition in this matter to the Government be accepted.

(To be continued.)



Book Review.

The City of the Magyars: *J. Berkeley Smith*. Being the record of a visit to Budapest. T. Fisher Unwin. London.

MR. BERKELEY SMITH is an American gentleman of Bohemian instincts who, some time ago, apparently upon the impulse of the moment, wandered to Budapest. He returned to his earlier haunts to write the impressions gleaned during the course of that visit. The volume before us is the result.

We are always prepared to welcome a work whose design it is to present Hungary to the critical no-

tice of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. That is the *raison d'être* of this Journal. On that ground alone the mere fact that Mr. Berkeley Smith should have essayed the task gives us a certain amount of pleasure, which subsequent study of the result cannot quite dissipate.

It is matter for regret that the author should have approached his task so light-heartedly notwithstanding that he has contributed his quota to the pavement of Jehannum.

Given a fascinating subject, a subject of his own choosing, rivalling in point of interest that of the Fall of the Incas, he offers us — what? A chaotic assortment of half-truths, relieved by casual misstatements and unsound conclusions, bearing no relation to the purpose of the work. For, presupposing that the title of a work might conceivably serve as an index to its contents, either the «City of the Magyars» is unhappily named or the contents of the book are not «fair comment».

It would appear that the qualifications of the author to produce a work of high pretensions are not such as would commend themselves to a careful Editor. Indeed they seem to be on a par with those of the noble Count Smorltork, with the saving exception in favour of that magnate that he proposed to allow himself a few months in which to garner his facts, whereas Mr. Berkeley Smith has deemed one month, or thereabouts, sufficient.

The style is pleasantly discursive. A tinge of Oriental warmth and imagery in no wise detracts from the value of the book: it acts rather as a palliative. The illustrations are, in point of execution, all that the publishers have taught us to expect, and there is none of that laboured connection between picture and letterpress which distinguished the works of, say, Du Maurier. As to the relative positions of the portrait of the King and of that of Count Zichy that is a matter of taste, however we would point out that, to a people so splendidly loyal as the Magyars, precedence still counts for something.

We now turn to the book itself. Of a comprehensive and earnest study of Budapest itself, the occupations, customs, social conditions, mode of education of its people there is no sign. The casual reader is left with the general impression that Budapest is an old-world city of *Ewige Musik*, of the wild *Csárdás*, of gypsies, of Oriental langour, in short of most things that it is not.

On the other hand we cannot gather from this work any hint as to how the poor live nor how the young Hungarian is educated, nor do we find any reference to the absurd laws which govern the practice of duelling, to the Agrarian question, to the Honvéd establishment, to growing industries etc. There is plenty of *Czigány* but nothing of the *Csikós*. The *Puszta* and the *Szegénylegény* appear to be beyond the author's ken, yet they have as much

connection with Budapest as the chapter on *Vác*, or that on the «Impressions on a noble Count».

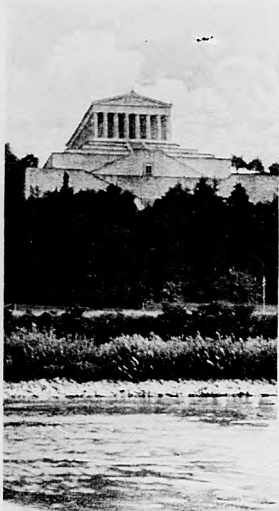
Why has not Mr. Berkeley Smith told us of the hundreds of curious things, of any knowledge of which the Anglo-Saxon is, as yet, guiltless: — That «Kovács János ur» signifies «Smith John Mr.»; that girls are invariably strictly chaperoned; that brides and bridesmaids drive in open carriages to Church, weather permitting; that a young Hungarian mother is attended in her walks by a servant bearing the hope of the house upon cushions; that Saturday half holiday is not; that shops are allowed to open and remain open throughout the whole of Sunday only upon certain specified occasions; that all lawyers must possess the Doctor's degree; that Civil Law is not codified, but is a matter of precedent and custom; that two hundred people may easily live in one house; that «Hunyadi János» was the name of a Hungarian King before it became the symbol for a medicinal water; that many descendants of the English bridge-builders still live in Budapest; that the Magyar eats two breakfasts; and that a third would not inconvenience him? Notes of this description, moulded by a skilful journalist into a series of connected paragraphs would make the reputation of any one of the ephemeral English journals. Instead we have Dr. Wlassics made into a Prime Minister, certainly without the knowledge of the Court: Ósbudavára transformed into the Városliget: the date of the settlement of Hungary given as 896, but the millenium antedated to 1889. But when the length of the Houses of Parliament is stated to be equivalent to the combined length of «four ocean liners», roughly, from half to three quarters of a mile, we can only say that due allowance is made in this country, as in any other, for post-prandial views!

This work will not dispel the cheerful ignorance of the West upon the subject of Hungary. But if



LAURINGEN CASTLE.

we have done Mr. Berkeley Smith the thankless service of exposing his more flagrant blunders let us, at least, do full justice to his wholehearted appreciation of Magyar hospitality, geniality, sobriety and deep patriotism. These virtues have not



«WALHALLA.»

been in the least overdrawn: on the contrary. Nowhere throughout Europe, not even in Poland, have the sorrows of a people appealed more strongly to English and American sympathy; no people has better deserved it.

Nowhere does pure patriotism burn more brightly than in the bosom of the Magyar borne down by centuries of wrong and suffering. — His

hospitality is, with him, as it is with the Arab, a sacred rite.

Sober, hard-working, sorrowful at heart, constant through good and evil report, ever hoping, ever praying, standing four-square to all the winds that blow, these people, calmly awaiting the fulfilment of their destiny, furnish a splendid example to the world of a courage almost superhuman, and of a truer and far more unselfish love of their fair homeland, than ever animated the bosom of him of old who dared to say, before the very temples of his gods, *Civis Romanus sum!*

Budapest 21-st. Sept 1904.

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.

*

Much as we appreciate Mr. Berkeley Smith's good intention in publishing his book «The City of the Magyars» we must point out that in justice to our country it is to be regretted that for some reason or other he has not found it advisable previously to going to press to submit his MS. or proofs to some one who knows this country.

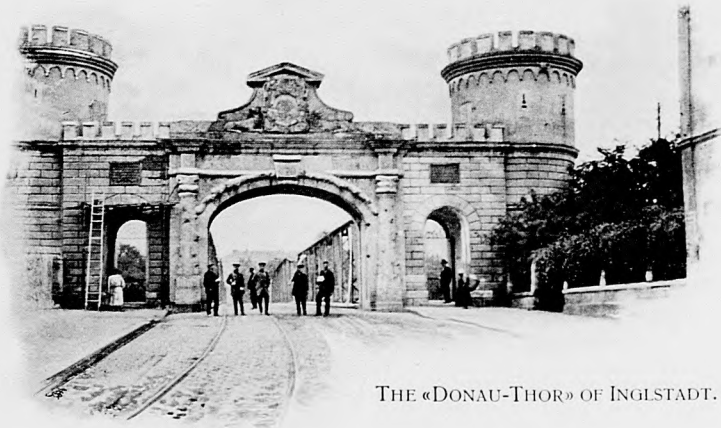


Football in Hungary.

THIS SPORT is of very recent date in the country of the Magyars. The first match played in public took place in the autumn of 1897 — not seven years ago. The initiative was taken by the *Budapesti Torna-Club* (*Budapest Gymnastic Club*), which has ever since continued to be one of the leading Hungarian Football Clubs, and was indeed for several years quite invincible: last year the B. T. C. actually suc-

ceeded in beating Richmond A. F. C., which had taken the field with a very fair side.

Of Hungarian Football in general we may say that it ranks with good second-class amateur football in England. A short time ago (I am writing from memory, and so dare not be very precise about the date) the Hungarian Football Ass'n was founded with a view to control the play of the various clubs, and, by offering a cup for the first elevens, and another prize for the second elevens, encouraging competition. All three clubs with whom our late visitors played are members of the First Division, last year's champion of which was the *Ferencvárosi Torna-Club*, which seems likely, however, to lose its proud position this season. The former champion and favourite of the crowd, the *Budapest Torna-Club* was, as we have seen the first club to start serious football in Hungary. It has done much to make football popular in the country, and probably everybody expected most from its XI in the matches with the Corinthians. The *Magyar Athletikai Club* (*Hungarian Athletic Club*), whose president, Count Géza Eszterházy, P. C., is one of the most prominent sportsmen in Hungary, an enthusiastic polo player, who has spared no pains and made every sacrifice to further the interest of every sport in Hungary is the doyen of the athletic clubs, and was not far behind the Torna-Club in starting football: the XI is composed chiefly of young members and shows great promise for the future. The *Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre*, (*Hungarian Circle for Physical Culture*), is a new creation. Its team like that of the M. A. C. is composed chiefly of young members, and looks like making a good bid for this year's championship. The other prominent members of the First Division are the *Műegyetemi Football-Club* (*Polytechnic F. C.*), the *Póstatisztviselők Egylete* (*Postoffice Clerk's Club*), the «33-as» *Football-Club*, the *Magyar Uszó-Egylet* (*Hungarian Swimming Club*), and last but not least, last year's champion, the *Ferencvárosi Torna-Club*. Besides these there is another in the First Division, several in the Second Division, a whole host in the Junior Football Ass'n (a quite new crea-



THE «DONAU-THOR» OF INGLSTADT.

tion), and very many in provincial towns such as Pozsony, Arad and others, which are in direct connection with the Association, a kind of league championship having been instituted by the latter, to enable country teams to measure swords with those of the capital.

In the Championship at present the *Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre* is, in the matter of points, on equal terms with the *Ferencvárosi T. C.*, but they have played one match less. As far as it is possible to prophesy, it seems probable that this young club, unbeaten this season, will be one of the most dangerous rivals of the present champions. The *Budapesti T. C.* also have a good chance. The *Magyar Athletika Club*, (second XI), should win the prize given to the best second VI.

The Hungarian football teams seem to lack stamina: starting at a furious pace they drop off towards the finish, and generally end by playing a mutually defensive game. Combination leaves much to be desired; and the game before goal is inclined to be indecisive. Sometimes also the players allow themselves to be carried away by the heat and excitement of the contest, and willynilly, are guilty of what seems very like foul-play. The play on the whole, however, shows wonderful improvement, compared with that of some four years ago, when individual play was the order of the day, and force was of more avail than skill. Today Hungarian teams, taught by the play of English teams, (especially Oxford, Cambridge and Southampton), try to attain a good degree of combination, and are learning, that when on the offensive, the halfback line must support the forwards. No Hungarian team has learnt this lesson so well as the *Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre*, whose play reminds us of the brilliant performances of the *Torna-Club* some two or three years ago. If they could only learn to use their opportunities before goal, all three teams, would be dangerous opponents to any first class English clubs.

The ground, on which all three of the matches were played is certainly one of the finest of the world both for its position, the excellence of the ground itself, and for its surroundings. The whole creation is due to the magnanimity of the princely owner of the Margaret Island, His Royal and Imperial Highness the Archduke Joseph, whose name is dear to every Hungarian.

Budapest, Sept. 25. 1904.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir!

By the effluxion of time, I find that my fourth tour in Hungary is rapidly drawing to a close, and that quite regretfully I must soon bid farewell for a time to the country which I have learned to love as much as I do my own. But I cannot take my departure without giving expression to my gratitude to those representatives of all classes of Society who have received me, once again, with the utmost kindness. In every part of the



THE CASTLE OF COUNT BEROLDINGEN.

country, I have been accorded the same warm welcome by Peer and Peasant; and in my enquiries respecting objects of interest, I have received much valuable assistance. Sympathetic friends have willingly devoted much time in assisting me as guides and interpreters. Even when I have found myself alone in places where there was no common language available, even then I have experienced but little inconvenience, because of the general willingness to help a stranger who could only by gestures make known his wants and wishes.

Certainly, during the present month I have greatly enlarged my knowledge of Hungary and the Hungarian people. I have visited remote districts in which Nature has been lavish in the production of things beautiful, sublime and valuable.

The mountains have charmed me with their wild scenery, and in a miner's cottage, I have been lul-

led to sleep by the ceaseless music of rushing waters. At several places by detaching small fragments of rock and merely washing them in water I obtained an appreciable quantity of gold; and thus became confirmed in my belief in the great value of the mineral treasures awaiting attention in the Carpathian mountains.

The Salt mines have amazed me by their magnitude and profundity.

In one of the Salt-Lakes of Viz-Akna, I felt myself young again as I disported myself in the buoyant water. Surely, if these Salt-Lakes, with their curative properties were better known, crowds of tourists and invalids would resort to them in search of health or pleasure.

But I need not tell in detail of all the wonderful



THEY KNEW HOW TO ENJOY THE TRIP.

things I have seen. Suffice it to say that I shall return to England with my mind fully charged with additional interesting information, and with extremely pleasant recollections.

I can also say that the British Co-operative Delegates with whom I was associated, and the other friends who travelled with me for some time after the Congress was over, were all delighted with what they saw of this country and its hospitable inhabitants, to an extent far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

To conclude, let me say that I leave Hungary now with sincere regret, mitigated by the hope that I may be able to come again. — Éljen Magyarország!

Budapest, Sept. 28, 1904.

Yours sincerely

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

*

Dear Sir!

I shall be obliged of you will be good enough to publish the following in your next issue

Post-office phthisis.

Under the above heading there is at present a movement afoot in England on behalf of postmen, a large proportion of whom fall victims to pulmonary affections in consequence of their harassing labour, and unwholesome housing.

My object in mentioning this is with a view to encouraging a similar move in this country (Hungary) where I am told that an alarming number of these public servants are exposed to the same perils as their colleagues in England.

A simple, yet ingenious contrivance to save postmen the harassing work of daily mounting a great many flights of steps, was suggested to me by a benevolent lady desirous of alleviating labours of postmen. Namely the placing of letter-boxes in the vestibules of two or more storied houses, bearing the names of the tenants, and the number of the story. This would serve to promote a humane, and benevolent cause at a trifling outlay, and without any inconvenience to tenants.

Fehérvári-út 51, Sept. 19, 1904.

THEOPHILUS HIRST.



Court and Fashionable Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King is at present shooting at Radmere, and in the first week of October His Majesty will come to Gödöllő for a longer stay in the intervals frequently coming to Budapest from his favourite shooting seat.

*

Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses the Archduke Joseph with the Archduchess Clotilda and daughter visited Késmárk last week and inspected the noteworthy sights of the city.

*

His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Hungarian Minister of Education and Religion made a prolonged stay in Kolozsvár where he inspected the University and Board of Education.

*

Alexander Nyiry the Hungarian Minister of War has arrived in Budapest from his country seat.

*

A great hunting which lasted four days was arranged last week by Count Tasziló Fesztetics on his grounds in Zala-Szántó, which besides his distinguished guest Mr. Chaplin the English Ex-Minister of Agriculture, Prince Charles Fürstenberg, Count Wiliam Fesztetics and the host's son Count George took part. The company bagged among others 16 Stags among which were some fine 12 enders.

National
... Che
(Nemzet
... Szin

The hunt will be continued for several days at Berzencze. Mr. Chaplin has been staying with Count Fesztetics since two weeks.



Theatre and Music.

Francis Vecsey at Home.

FRANCIS VECSEY after his successful tour in England and on the Continent is at present staying at home taking his well deserved rest. Before his intended tour in America he will give his farewell Con-

Cyrano de Bergerac is played by *Pethes* who does his part creditably well and is excellently assisted by a list of sixty to seventy artists. The production left nothing to be wished for, except perhaps a little less shooting in the fourth act, please!

Mozart's *Don Juan* was the attraction at the Opera last week. It is indisputable that the interest taken in this opera was due to *Takáts's* Don Juan. Although Takáts fails to present an ideally physical form he makes up for it with his bewilderingly beautiful voice with which he wins the hearts of all. We again heard Countess Vasquez in the rôle of Donna Anna and as usual she shone by means of her clear dramatic soprano. In the case of Ilonka Szoyer

Opera House
Operaház. . .



READY FOR WORK «OFF WE GO».

cert at the Assembly Hall Redoute on October 7th. On this occasion the famous young artist will play Beethoven's Violin grand Concerto accompanied by the Opera Orchestra under the leadership of the artists Professor Eugene Hubay. Tickets for the concert to be had at the «Harmonia» Music publishers.

we perceive a great advance in her part as Zerlina and she seems to have appreciated the fineness of Mozart's style. She well deserved the applause she received. Hegedüs as Masetto and Szendrőy Leporello were very good. Dezső Arányi however on this occasion created an almost repulsive feeling in the audience with his falsettos and effeminate acting and behaviour on the stage. The orchestra, as always, played excellently and helped to make the perfect *tout ensemble*.

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

A little behind the times, the National Theatre introduces the big nosed «*Cyrano de Bergerac*» to the Hungarian public. Some seven years ago this piece was presented in Paris and since then toured the world in all possible languages till finally it hit Budapest. Hit it did but not very hard, for its success here, for it was a success, is not to be compared with those it made in other foreign countries such as particularly England and America.

As far as concerns translation, we must admit that *Emil Ábrányi* the translator deserves much credit for putting the very French style and verse in which *Cyrano de Bergerac* is written into presentable Hungarian.

The Kings Theatre offered «*Én, te, ő*» for the fiftieth time with conspicuous success. The Misses Fedák and Kűry filled the leading parts and took the house by storm. There is nothing new in contemplation the near future.

King's Theatre
(Király
. . . Színház)

«*Kis Pajtás*» is being presented by the Gaiety Theatre with indifferent success, in fact with less success than it perhaps deserves. This may be accredited to the partial failure of the last play which did not attract the theatre going public as much as was expected.

Gaiety Theatre
(Víg-színház)

The Hungarian Theatre is giving «*Bébé hercegnő*» a run for its money.

«*Hajduk hadnagya*», still the favorite of the Hungarian Theatre is being given very often and is as well received by the public as when it was first presented.

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.

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

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Margaret. You might as well order a Persian Jacket which is most servicable and almost invaluable.

The one you saw and found so pretty was not made in Paris, but it was purchased from the well known and reliable firm *Dán Brothers* furriers to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court V., *Dorottya-u. 11. Budapest.*

Daisy. The School of painting for Ladies: B. Karlovsky, Városligeti-fasor 22.

Principal Contents.

1. Hungary as a Health Resort. — 2. Alexander Petőfi. The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence. By Dr. Arthur B. Volland. — 3. The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad. By Margaret Sólyom Fekete. — 4. Interesting Trip. — 5. The English Club in Budapest. — 6. Short retrospect of first five years' work of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society. By Ambrosius Seidl. — 7. Book Review. By C. Townley-Fullam. — 8. Football in Hungary. — 9. Correspondence. — 10. Court News and Fashionable

- Society. — 11. Theatre and Music. — 12. Ecclesiastical Notes. — 13. Our Illustrations. — 14. Notice to Contributors. — 15. Visitors in Budapest. — 16. Visitors left Budapest. — 17. Excursion of the High-Tátra. — 18. Advertisements.

Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the Portrait of His Excellency Dezső de Perczel President of the Lower House of Parliament Ex-Home Minister.

An Interesting Boating Trip from the Source of the Danube to Budapest.

2. The members of the «*Hunnia*» Club who undertook this novel trip.

3. «*Stuck! how are we to get on?*» — a rather uncomfortable episode of the trip.

4. How, shall we proceed further?

5. «*Cross Country*», — the only way to solve the problem.

6. A beautiful scene below Friedingen.

7. «*Werenwaag*» bassle, once the home of the famous «*Hug*», court musician of Emperor Friedrich Hohenstaufen II.

8. Enjoying a drive in picturesque Goggingen, Germany.

9. «*Lauingen*» Castle.

10. The «*Donau Thor*» of Ingolstadt.

11. «*Walhalla*», built by King Loius I of Bavaria as an altar of German honour and glory.

12. The picturesque castle of Count Beroldingen in Schönbichl.

13. They knew how to enjoy the trip.

Visitors in Budapest.

Staying at the Grand Hotel Hungaria.

Mr. H. Askew, London. — Mrs. W. Hollins, London. — Mr. R. Gelat, London. — Mrs. E. Washburn, Chicago. — Mr. and Mrs. W. Edmonds, London. — Mr. A. W. Bythway, Pontypool. — Mr. C. P. Colmy, New-York. — Mr. I. Brodt, New-York. — Mr. A. R. Lewis, London. — Mr. G. Gernsheim and daughter, New-York. — Mr. R. Clark, St-Louis. Mr. C. Block, St-Louis. — Mr. L. V. Johnson, London.

Visitors left Budapest.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eastwick, New-York. — Miss C. Drinkwater, London. — Mr. R. Hyman, Chicago. — Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fischer, Chicago. — Miss A. Vopen, New-York. — Mr. A. K. Seligmann, London. — Mr. W. Thompson, London. — Mr. G. Maxwell, Richmond. — Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Martin, New-York. — Sir S. Bartley and Lady, London. — Mr. I. H. Weiss, London. — Mr. I. Rosenthal, London. — Mrs. and Miss A. Crowley, Shrewburg. — Mrs. A. Miller, St-Francisco. — Mr. I. F. Hartlieb, London. Mr. E. B. Skotowe, Shanghai. — Mr. I. D. Gilian, N.-York. — Mr. I. L. Poole, Detroit. — Mr. D. J. Bolton, London. — Mr. C. Wertheimer, London.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
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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 Lake, cross the romantic beautiful roads among the Tátra mountains in a carriage, touching in their course *Tátrafüred*, *Tátralomnicz*, and a visit to the *Bartlangiget Cave*.

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Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank részv.-társ. (Ungarische Agrar- und Rentenbank Actiengesellsch.)

Budapest, V., Erzsébet-tér 9.

Issues of the Bank.

The *Four per cent Vine Bonds*, and the coupons of the same, are according to Act V ex 1896, exempt from taxes on the interest on capital, revenue dues, from the general supplementary income tax and coupon dues as well as all other stamp duties, fees and taxes. They can be used as caution deposit, are suitable for the profitable investment of trust funds, and will be accepted as marriage-guarantee by the Imperial and Royal military authorities, by the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries (the Ministries for National Defence) as well as by the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie.

The coupons of *Four and a half per cent Income Bonds* can according to Clause 6 of Act XXII ex 1875, be realised without any deduction for taxes on interest or revenue dues, and the Bonds, as well as their coupons, are, according to Decree Nr. 98.070 ex 1899 of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance, exempt from all fees. Bonds presented for repayment are accepted at 102% of their nominal value, without deductions. These bonds are accepted by political as well as by all judicial authorities as forfeits in business transactions, and as securities by all chief and branch offices of Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The *Four and a half per cent Debentures* of the Bank are available as caution deposits, and are suitable for the profitable investment of trust funds; further they can be presented as marriage-guarantee to the Imperial and Royal military authorities, the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries as well as to the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie.

The coupons of the *Four per cent Railway Income Bonds* of the Bank, according to Act XXXII ex 1897, are and will in the future be cashed without any deduction for taxes. These Railway Bonds, which, within a period of 70 years, are all drawn by lot and their full nominal value repaid, can, according to the clauses of the said Act, be used as caution deposits, and may be used as a profitable investment for the monies of parishes, corporations, foundations and institutes existing under public control as well as of trust funds and deposits. They may be presented as securities in public service and business transactions and

are accepted as marriage-guarantee by the Imperial and Royal military authorities, by the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries as well as by the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie, as forfeits by the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministry, and finally as security at all chief and branch offices of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

154.025/C I.

Hirdetmény.

F. évi október hó 1-én a magyar királyi államvasutak kezelése alatt álló helyi érdekű vasutak áru díjszabásához a III. pótlék lép életbe, mely a fődíjszabás A) általános részének változtatásán és kiegészítésén kívül magán foglalta a szentlőrinc—slatina—nasiczi boldvavölgyi, hódmezővásárhely—makó nagyszentmiklósi h. é. vasut díjszabását a pápa—bánhídi helyi érdekű vasút díjszabásának kiegészítését, némely kivételes díjszabások módosítását, állomásnevek változtatását, módosításokat és nyomdahiábak javítását.

Ezen pótlék, mely külön német kiadásban is megjelenik, a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságánál (VI., Csengery-utca 33.) és az üzletvezetőségeknél példányonként 20 filléért kapható.

Budapest, 1904 szeptember hóban.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

157,525. 1904. sz. C. III.

Hirdetmény.

(IV. pótlék életbeléptetése a Nemzetközi személy- és podgyász díjszabáshoz.) A m. kir. államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint az 1903. évi január hó 1-étől érvényes nemzetközi Személy- és Podgyász díjszabáshoz f. é. október hó 1-én a IV. pótlék lép életbe, mely nevezett igazgatóság díjszabáslárusító irodájában (VI., Csengery-utca 33.) 20 filléért kapható.

Budapest, 1904 szeptember 21.

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Berlitz School NYELVISKOLA felnőttek részére

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

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

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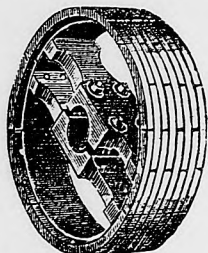
Prop: Joseph Mayer.

Szabadalmazott kétrészü



fa-szijkorong- és létra-gyár

Kitüntette Páris 1900.



Általánosan legjobbnak elismert magyar gyártmány. Szolid munka!

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Jótállás!

Olcsó ár!

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

Gyár III., Zsigmond-tér 7.

○ Elsőrangú referenciák!

Olcsó ár!

Bejegyzett védjegy.



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

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

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

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BUDAPEST, Prop: PALKOVICS

First Class family Hotel — Patronised by Royalty