

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday January 15, 1905.

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Co-Day.

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

SINCE WE last went to press events have moved apace. In the first place suddenly and unexpectedly we were visited by a veritable American blizzard. Late in November we had a short spell of winter severity. Since that time we have borrowed our weather from all quarters — London, Berlin, Genoa, Rome — from day to day we have been unable to prognosticate even for a few hours what the weather might be. But now Father Danube carries down his great burden of frozen blocks of ice and snow to the Black Sea, and Jack Frost has laid his iron grip on the land, wherefore every Skater rejoices gaily and the iron rings daily on the frost bound pools in the Városliget (Town-Park) the finest Skating rink on the Continent, where by the way a grand «Skating Carnival» is to be arranged shortly by the able management of the *Budapest Skating Club*. Well! good health and a merry life to Jack Frost and his sport-loving companions.

In the second place we note the dissolution of our Parliament. We do not intend to enter into any discussion whatever on such purely political matters. But we record the fact because



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS EUGENE KARÁCSONYI.

here is no more easy than in other similar portentous events; but there seems more chance of peace being arranged, and that most probably in accordance with Japanese wishes. Moreover, there is the question of a great nation losing prestige by suffering defeat from another so comparatively young and untried and small people—obviously there are here very difficult elements of calculation.

For ourselves we think that Japan has proved a claim to take a position amongst the greater powers of the world, and that it will prove to be to the advantage

it is believed that events of historical importance for the benefit of this country may soon follow; at any rate the forthcoming elections, which will be over by Feb. 15-th, are likely to make much stir in Hungary.

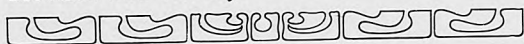
And the third recent event of importance is the surrender of Port-Arthur to the Japanese by General Stössel. There can be little doubt that not only the course of this terrible war in the East but also the trend of future history must receive some impulse from the conclusion of this stupendous siege. To forecast the future

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of civilisation rather than otherwise. There is a consensus of opinion that the Russian troops garrisoning Port-Arthur have won immortal fame by the gallantry with which they have fought against their fierce enemy, and there is a further strong belief that no troops in the world would have charged against these almost impregnable heights again and again as the Japanese have done, and won their way into the heart of this stronghold by incalculable sacrifices and the highest possible exhibition of devotion and bravery.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

VIII.

THE HISTORY of Hungary at this time is a record of wars with the Ottoman power, several towns being invested on the southern frontier and the sieges which took place were distinguished by much Hungarian valour and gallantry. The enemy was no less active, no less spirited. The contiguity of the hostile parties afforded abundant opportunities for personal encounter and bold romantic enterprise. Distinction in the Turkish wars was the only channel of promotion to the foreign *kenéz* warriors, who, no strangers to the heroic valour of a military nation, made their services indispensable to Hungary in these campaigns, which could merely chafe the Turks, but not stop them. Till the advent of John Hunyadi the country had to drain the cup of bitterness to the dregs; the dreaded Turks carried the warfare to the very heart of the counties of *Krassó* and *Szörény*. During the siege of *Szendrő* in the last years of King Sigismund's reign, a knight clad in complete mail, the vizor drawn over his face and bearing the arms of Hunyadi, (the raven with the ring) appeared just in time to assist the sinking army with his courage and military genius. He saved the honour of his country and turned the tide of fortune definitely in our favour. ¹ The singularity of his sudden appearance robed in dark splendour and vanishing the moment his errand was fulfilled, gave additional effect to the universal interest he aroused. He soon became of weight with the people, and the king constituted him the head of his soldiery. The obscurities of his life begin to disappear now and his biographers find for the first time something like solid ground beneath them.

¹ This knight was John Hunyadi.

The death of Sigismund, who wished to repose in Hungary, was followed by the accession of Albert, his son-in-law, who passed the first year of his reign abroad, a measure which proved a fruitful source of disquietude and made him highly unpopular in Hungary. During his absence the greatest anarchy and misrule prevailed in Hungary, the Hussite warriors pillaged convents, towns and villages in the northwest; fugitives from the south of Transylvania attested the barbarous warfare practised by the Turks, animating their drooping compatriots by showing them the mercies they might expect for themselves. In addition to these Murad renewed his attack against *Szendrő*. Albert summoned his soldiers and led his army in person to relieve *Szendrő*, this fortress so important from a strategic point of view.

The Turkish position was one of extreme strength and the Hungarian army breaking up its formation, left the place, without striking a blow, with the same celerity and silence, with which it had occupied it. Hunyadi alone covered their retreat, to whose gallant fighting the king owed his escape. The power that Hunyadi daily and more wonderfully exerted over his soldiers drew King Albert's attention to this most remarkable man of this most remarkable period and he constituted him the *Bán* of the county *Szörény*, thus elevating the son of the simple *kenéz* among the first nobles of the realm. Applications were made at the same time to *Brankovich*, the Servian king, to exchange *Belgrad*, lying on the southern frontier of Hungary, for some other Hungarian towns and fortresses. *Brankovich* acceded to the conditions stipulated by several treaties and thus *Belgrad*, or *Nándor-Fejérvár* became the bastion of Hungary together with Hunyadi, whom Albert appointed the captain of the fortress.

Albert soon hereafter died of a disease, caused by the fatigues and vexations of his ineffectual campaign, and his loss at this crisis seemed to leave his country at once without any solace, or support. Thus after a brief reign perished this young king, who under happier auspices and in maturer years might have ruled over his country with a wisdom, equal to that of any of its best monarchs.

Elisabeth, his wife, on whom the crown by right of inheritance devolved was in some respects a most remarkable woman. She took active part in the politics of her husband and may be even said to have given them a direction. She conducted several diplomatic missions to a happy issue; her persecution of her husband

however fixed a deep stain on her memory. The Turkish Sultan, availing himself of the good opportunity, viz: the accession of a woman to the Hungarian throne, sought to make an alliance with the Polish king, the young and valiant Ulászló — against Hungary. The invincible spirit of Hunyadi however and the resources of his genius supplied his country with the best means of surmounting many of the difficulties, in which the loss of Albert involved it and he saved Hungary from this great peril by offering the vacant throne to Ulászló. — There was but one way of restoring peace to Hungary, viz: a union between Ulászló and Elisabeth, should the latter consent to be his wife; and Ulászló was at the same time formally applied to, to woo the widow's hand and to secure himself her rich inheritance. This event, which seemed li-



VAJDA-HUNYAD CASTLE FROM THE EAST.
By Ödön Téry.

kely to lead to a termination of the war, proved ultimately the cause of its protraction. After the birth of her son called Ladislaus Posthumus, Elisabeth, a mere tool in her relations' hands fled with the crown and her little son to her uncle Frederick, — Duke of Austria, to whom she pledged a Hungarian county and several border-towns and refusing each conciliatory attempt, called the Hussites, those implacable and fanatical warriors to her assistance; who led by Giskra swept over

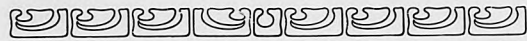
the surface of the northwestern counties, entrenching themselves amid the almost impregnable mountain-fastnesses, whence they spread desolation and mourning far and wide. Meanwhile Ulászló was crowned in presence of the Hungarian states belonging to his faction. The most frightful anarchy now prevailed throughout the



A PEASANT WAGON.

By Paul Vágó.

kingdom, dismembered as it was by the violence of factions. — The inhabitants of one street carried on an open war against those of another.



The Emancipation of Woman.

By TH. HIRST.

THIS GENUINE, sublime maternity displays itself in all her enterprises, imparting light and warmth to her incessant labours especially.

In two domains Jeannette Schwerin, achieved pre-eminence, viz: in the training, and schooling of women for the care of the poor, and the protection of working women in general, as also in the supervision of female industry.

The confederacy of the German ladies' unions are chiefly indebted to her energetic initiative, and to her indefatigable theoretic and physical exertions, for the happy results attained in these domains in the various German municipalities.

«Half-animal» (a retort). By *Hedwig Schulhof*.

Grappling with woman's wretchedness in all its phases, the artiste, Helen Böhlau, creates a work which, in full sonorous accords, proclaims to the world at large, the monstrous, heartrending fallen condition of women, denominating this significant work «Half-animal».

Degraded to a half-animal, the wounded soul of the heroine of this book (mentioned on page 247 of the «Zeit») feels as a woman, in whom the free, the spiritual, divinely human has been suppressed for hundreds of years, until man's cupidity, as an equivalent for providing for woman, has obtained for him what he wanted; a convenient requisite for his comfort, and enjoyment, an organism devoid of will, obediently absorbed in the animal functions of the species, «an entity no longer a woman in the true sense of the word, something worn out, repudiated, tolerated, but at the same time a commodity, a man could not do without».

Her most subtle vibrations, her most violent outbursts, are counterpoised by a truly womanly soul, exasperated beyond measure by the continued, voluntary inhumanisation (a pardonable innovation, the writer hopes) of her sex, which drove her, of her own freewill, to put an end to her existence». And though you have heaped a

world on to me, I will escape! And though you have buried me beneath the debris of thousands of years, I will crawl from beneath!» Thus dies Isolde. She suffered martyrdoms, yet invincible was her hope implied in the words: «Man's will recreates the world!» Then why not a nest for a young woman, in which she can become what she wants to, must become, when once suffered to breathe freely with both lungs, like one of God's creatures, and can have two things, a child and work? — And out of this new nest will issue a vigorous, new race of human beings — To the discomfiture of all those who fain would have a race of domestic animals, and slaves.» — And the nucleus of a book, in which



THE MALAJEST MOUNTAIN SHELTER IN TRANSYLVANIA.

By E. Kamner.

this is written, according to the elucidations of Max Masser in the «Zeit» (June 24) is declared to be the longing of modern women to become like men; a profitless longing, leading to decadence, in as much as it creates endless turmoil between man and wife! Truly a most singular interpretation of the said book; in which the mere hope of a possibility of a rich development of feminine natural gifts, excludes despair.

«We have trained love to a sort of prodigy, made a beast of it. It has devoured our minds. We have fed on it poorly, stupidly», says the book. But it also says that we have become conscious of it, and that we therefore demand our share of the intellectual treasures of humanity, insist on our right to cultural labour, that we can no longer forego our sacred claims to individuality, with a view to live a life of the

most beautiful harmony, mentally and physically.

No desire to over-step the limits of nature's endowments, is contained in Helen Böhlau's vivacious book, but merely the burning consuming yearning of the woman of the period for the liberation of her latent energies, which have not been permitted to develop, but of which she is fully conscious, permeates her work. The spirit which animates her book is solely a spirit of exasperation at the notions of distinguishing a priori, between intellect and the male species. No brazen laws of nature have created the half-animal, but evolutions subject to the changes of time. «All flows» and the course of

By a series of excellent examples which he emphasises expressly, this great scholar proves, how, at that time, on the basis of the education (of individualism) common to both sexes, was fully developed in women, before there was any question about emancipation thought of, because it was a matter of fact. This renaissance of woman, however, was very far from being the institutor of broils. On the contrary in a culture in which woman represented something more than a mere social position, in the place of an artificially got up female having a senseless awe for certain suppositions, traditions, and mysteries, common to man as well as to woman, she succeeded in her endeavours in becoming in every respect, an independent, consummate personality; a culture which was indebted to her in a great measure for its progressiveness. In our own time too the most strenuous efforts are being made to further the cause of individualism. To be, and become all that the respective endowments of individuals, male or female, will admit of, is the Sun the Isolde type of womanhood aspires to. (The End.)



An Opening for Lancashire Capital.*

(To the Editor of the Chronicle.)

SIR,—In my lecture on Saturday last at Oldham I made a passing allusion to the fact that cotton and wool mills are much wanted in Hungary, and I ventured to affirm that such could be supplied by England without damage to our own interests. Will you kindly allow me now to amplify this topic for the information of your readers? That such a want exists cannot be doubted; for in travelling about the country, especially in the mountainous regions, the peasant women can be seen almost everywhere, making yarn from cotton or hemp by the aid of the old-fashioned distaff and spindle. This yarn they afterwards convert into coarse cloth in domestic looms. A large quantity of the clothing material for the eighteen million people who constitute the Hungarian nation is thus made, and the other part is imported, chiefly from Germany and Austria. The almost boundless plains and mountain pastures of Hungary support myriads of sheep, which yield an immense amount of wool; yet owing to the paucity of spinning and weaving mills, most of this wool is sold to foreigners at a low rate and is brought back in the form of manufactured goods for which high prices have to be paid. The people

* Extract from the Oldham Chronicle.



THE MALAJEST UPPER VALLAY IN TRANSYLVANIA. By E. Kammer.

time can and will spiritualize, and differentiate woman, without her ceasing, of necessity, to be a woman — we are now living in such an age — this and this only is the quintessence of this book of yearning, which at the same time inspires hope. Does not a glance at the history of culture, suffice to shew us that the spirit of the age, the result of forcible conditions, constituting eras, has created a new type of woman? — Thus the comparatively short renaissance period in Italy, that glorious epoch of defiant individualism, developed a race of women, unmistakably displaying an independent intellectual physiognomy. Jacob Burkhardt, so thoroughly conversant with those stirring times, says of those women, that they were on a par with men, and that they participated actively in man's education, as well as in his aspirations.



THE SZÁDELLŐ VALLEY IN TORNA. By Dr. Ödön Téry.

feel that they are at great disadvantage in this respect. They have become fully alive to their lack of textile industries and have rightly determined to do all in their power to bring about an alteration. Representing the national feeling, the Hungarian Government is prepared to give great assistance to manufacturers who may establish mills in Hungary, and because of the sympathy which exists between the two nations, preference will be given to English people. Among the favours to be expected are large cash subsidies, exemption from taxation for a term of years, and reduction of railway rates, as well as much general assistance. There is any amount of water power which can be utilised, the climatic conditions are favourable and coal is plentiful and cheap. Labour will cost less than half what it does here, and municipal authorities will freely give all the land which may be needed. Altogether the advantages are very great, so great indeed that financial success is bound to be realised.

But some who read this may be fearful that when modern mills are started there the English trade in textile goods may suffer. Let me try to show that this fear is baseless. Mills with modern equipments working there will be able to produce cloth very cheaply, and the peasants will gladly forsake their present hand-spinning and weaving and buy the clothing material they may need. This alone will keep a large mill fully occupied in supplying the new

demand. In time to come, when more mills are erected, the imports of textile fabrics may be somewhat lessened, but the reduction will be in the productions of countries adjacent to Hungary, and not those of England. One point I wish especially to emphasise. It is that as the highly progressive Hungarian people have made up their minds to develop their textile industry they are sure to succeed. Those who have done such wonders in beautifying their capital with magnificent buildings and in carrying out other large enterprises are not likely to fail in the attempt to erect a few factories, and adequate salaries will always secure skilled service. The question is who shall render the help which is desired? There is no doubt in my mind that if English capitalists and manufacturers do not seize the present opportunity those of some other country will do so to our great disadvantage, for then we shall lose orders for much machinery and there will be no annual profits to increase the prosperity of our nation. Why should we let other countries step in and occupy this at present almost vacant field and by so doing shut us out?

If British enterprise lays hold of this prospective business, I verily believe that British trade will suffer no harm thereby, and on the other hand the two countries will be more firmly bound together in friendship to their mutual advantage. If any of your readers wish for further information on this subject I shall be pleased to supply what is wanted, to the best of my ability.

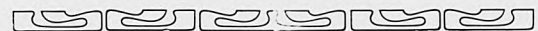
Allow me further to say that I was much impressed and gratified by the close and patient attention given to my rather long address on Saturday. It is not always that one finds an audience so quick to perceive the various points that are made. — Yours.

December, 1904.

173, Brownhill-road Catford, S. E.,

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

(Held over for want of space.)



On Hungarian Emigration.

MISTAKEN views are often held abroad with respect to the actions of the Hungarian Government. This seems to have been the case with regard to their arrangements made recently with the Cunard Steam ship Company.

It has been wrongly supposed apparently that the Magyar Government was in haste to deport natives of this country to foreign climes as rapidly as possible. The letter of Mr. Shrubsole to the «Echo» hereto appended puts the matter correctly.

Too many Hungarians, alas, cannot find subsistence on their native soil; they must emigrate to find work elsewhere. Aware of this, agents from Hamburg and other northern parts carried on a systematic and large trade in Hungarian emigration for many years. Often the poor peasants were absolutely cheated out of their small possessions, by these unscrupulous men.

It was clearly better — in the absence of previous remedies which the Government has tried in vain — that the emigrant should start — if start he must — direct from home and pay a much smaller sum, thus, part going to the Cunard Company, and part to our Government, than be robbed of a considerable amount, divided between the «Sharks» and a foreign Government.

The arrangement must therefore receive the approval of all honest and reasonable people.

Hungarian Emigration.

To the Editor of «The Echo».

Sir,—I venture to state with confidence that the strictures on the Hungarian Government you have copied from an Austrian paper are not justified by facts.

With regard to the charges in connection with steamships, I assert that the changes made by the Hungarian Government are entirely beneficent, and were made solely in the interest of the poor emigrants. What were the facts? In order to reach a port at which Atlantic liners called, these Hungarian travellers had to go a long distance across a foreign country, and were often at a great disadvantage in dealing with foreign agents, and had to pay a comparatively large sum for the land journey. — Often they were in great difficulties because they could not speak the German language.

Taking all these facts into account, the Hungarian Ministers resolved to make the journey to America cheaper and easier for those who were determined to go. They arranged with the Cunard Company that their vessels should call at the Hungarian port of Fiume, so that the emigrants should be able to reach their ships more quickly, more easily, and at much less cost. Surely, this is very different from «trying to keep the Hungarian workman a bond slave in his own land», as is alleged by the Austrian paper!

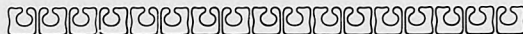
In the mountain districts of Hungary I have spoken several times with men who had been to America, and were glad to get back again; and who told me, with an American accent, that they preferred Hungary to America. One such man I had a conversation with last September, and I have his name and address in my notebook.

You prefaced the extract referred to

by calling attention once more to the recent painful scenes in the Hungarian Parliament.

That those scenes occurred I regret as much as anyone; but when I remember the Oriental origin of the Hungarian people. I am not much surprised at the hot-blooded brief outburst.

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

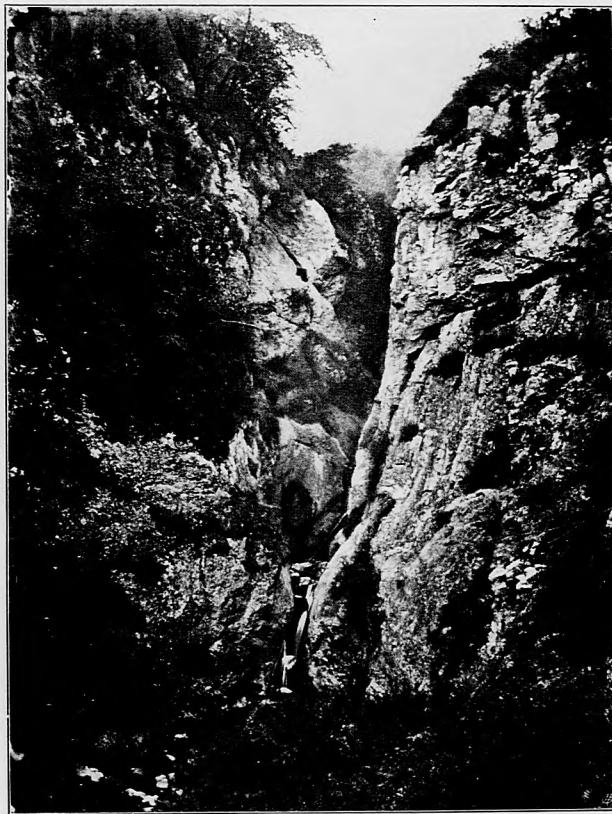


London Notes.

London, January 8th, 1905.

WE HAVE an English proverb that «it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good» and its truth has been literally demonstrated during the last days of the year. The wind in fact developed into a gale and the gale into a seventy-miles-an-hour hurricane, which created great devastation, throughout the country. The Thames rose to a higher level than it has been since the great flood of 1880 and warehouses and dwellings were inundated on all sides. But on the other hand the benefit was incalculable that this mighty storm did in dispersing the fog we had for many days before Xmas. All the railway traffic was hours behind time, whilst there were an enormous number of fog-bound vessels at the mouth of the river.

The fog was mostly felt by the poor inhabitants in the districts around the docks where all work was entirely suspended and this, coming on the top of



THE DEVILS BRIDGE IN THE ÁJI VALLEY By Dr. Ödön Téry.

an already hard season left thousands absolutely destitute. — Two of the daily papers have opened subscription lists and the Daily Telegraph alone raised more than £12,000 in a few days. It is a very difficult matter to arrange that the funds supplied by the public reach the most deserving cases, but the self formed committees seem to be working wonders with the money at their disposal. To give an idea of the damage done by the fog, the loss in the shipping business only has been estimated at £10,000,000 in these few days.

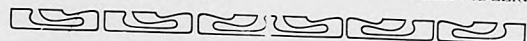
The King and Queen have been paying a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. There will not be this year any festivities such as they had last January, when the famous pantomime «Cinderella» was produced by the guests with the Duchess of Pless in the leading role. The party is very big again and includes besides others the Prime Minister, and the Earl and Countess of Cadogan.

Two theatres the «Lyceum» and the «Haymarket» were reopened this week. The Lyceum, where only sentimental plays were given before, has been changed into a variety Theatre. No handsomer or more commodious structure could be desired than that in Wellington Street. In point of size or at any rate in holding capacity the new Lyceum far outdistances the old, inasmuch as it contains places for over 3000 persons. The prices are very moderate and the programme a very good one. Two performances are given nightly and the chief number of the programme is the appearance of the Lyceum Operatic Company, consisting of a quartette of excellent singers. Spick and span as a new pin, tastefully decorated in gold and red the Haymarket once more opened its doors last Tuesday. The continued success of Messrs W. W. Jacobs and L. N. Parker's farce «Beauty and the Barge» has happily relieved the managers of all necessity for providing anything in the shape of novelty.

The German Theatre in London has now become quite an established institution. There would, indeed, be a sense of incompleteness about the theatrical year were it deprived of the presence of this company. The popular play «Alt Heidelberg» is now on. It is a bright and charming play, full of life and action and full of meaning that is best realised when seen in its German dress.

The might of the Russians so we hope, is broken for ever in the Far East. All England was glad to hear of the capture of Port-Arthur and the little Japs showed the world that great as the bear might be he can be defeated.

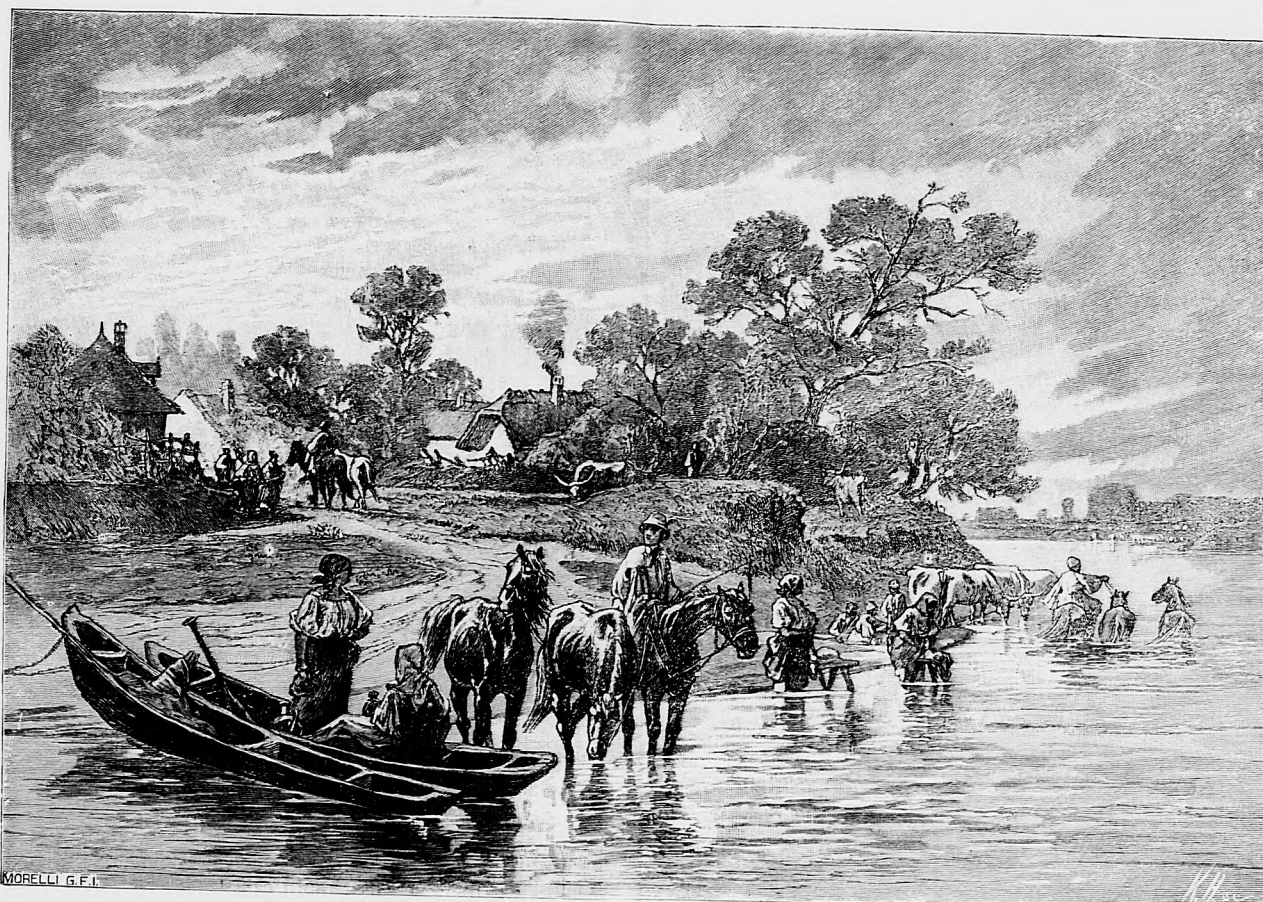
GEZA ADLER.



Our The Magna Carta of the English and of the Hungarian Constitution.

A comparative view of the Law and Institutions of the early middle ages. By *Elemér Hantos*, L. L. D. Politics. Doctor of the University of Budapest. — Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co. London. 1904.

That it should have fallen to the lot of a Hungarian to give to the world a work of historical value and abiding interest is matter for national satisfaction: that the author, a young jurist of great parts and greater promise, should have chosen for his subject a comparative study of the great Constitutional landmarks of English and Hungarian national life, should, moreover, have performed his task with conspicuous ability and fairness, forms matter for personal congratulation. But when we



THE BANKS OF THE TISZA.

By John Greguss

consider that Dr. Hantos has written upon foreign soil, in what to him must be essentially a foreign language, — though the facility with which he employs its idiom almost discounts the value of this adjective, — the wonder grows.

Dr. Hantos has done all that could have been expected of him within the limits which he, or his publishers have laid down: we should have been better pleased if those limits had been extended, as, considering the nature of the work, they ought to have been. He has thus been precluded from approaching his subject from the point of view of the Philosophy of History and has had no scope for the setting forth of those theories which he

doubtless shares with the majority of thinking people as to the causes which, almost simultaneously, but in spheres far removed, and under widely differing conditions, operated to the prejudice of the power of the Crown.

The text of Magna Carta appears side by side with that of Bulla Aurea, in original; comparison is easy and instructive. The author has also appended that most valuable of all aids, a complete index.

In the little space at our disposal we cannot at-

might have saved them as it saved the son of Charles I, but their folly was of a type which consorted ill with the hardy chivalry of a crusading age, and it needed saving grace. John, at least, had none such, and he was abhorred as justly as Falstaff, for all his roguery, is beloved. To pursue the parallel, each sovereign found himself, from whatever cause, fatally out of touch with the spirit of the nation he had been called upon — or had called himself — to govern: each was opposed by his Barons at a period when Barons were something more than glorified brewers and something less than freebooting satraps: each submitted to *force majeure* and became the passive instruments in scenes the echoes of which have changed the destinies of nations; whose far-reaching influences governed the course of Alva, of Orange, of Luther, of Mazzini and of the Vatican; whose music is even now stealing over the steppes of Holy Russia.

But «it is the cause Iago!» not the instrument which interests mankind. Neither John nor Andreas did more than accelerate the crisis; the presence, the very being of either was the accident of the time. Given strong rulers and the movements would have been retarded, would have gathered strength during the years of waiting and would, in all probability, have culminated in revolution, whenever the limit of endurance of human nature had been passed. But these speculations carry us too far.

The Bulla Aurea and Magna Carta are, in all essentials, allowing for the difference in the then existing institutions, identical. Dr. Hantos is perfectly right in insisting that the Magna Carta is declaratory. It embodied constitutional propositions which had been current dogma in the days and polity of the Confessor, had stood the test of Norman scrutiny and had, at last, in concrete form, curbed the fierce Angevin blood of the worst of Kings, and the best of instruments. A moment and Common Law becomes Statute Law; in that moment John had agreed to the Great Charter. «Here» says Macaulay «commences the history of the English nation.» The italics are our own, intended, in the absence of context, to emphasise the suggestion that the birthplace of that people reserved to such a wondrous destiny, whose dwelling is now in the tropical forest, now amidst the eternal snows, now on the bosom of the great deeps, was the peaceful little island of Runnymede.

Hungary has evolved upon different lines, and the Bulla Aurea, drafted, as it was, in conformity with the needs of an age whose social forms have utterly changed has not preserved its relative value. But the spirit that dictated it is not dead nor does the promise of the future hold out any sign that the chivalric descendants of those stern Fathers will ever cease to regard the high aspirations and noble deeds of their sires with that love and veneration which are the only tributes posterity can offer to the sacred memory of its deliverers.

The descendants of these men are few. The old

tempt to do more than offer one or two observations upon one of the most extraordinary parallels in History.

The patent causes which influenced the English movement do not find their true parallel in contemporary Hungarian history: the very nature of the Saxon-Norman fusion; insularity; a hybrid feudalism, mark the points of divergence; but the underlying causes, those eternal principles which, now dormant, now fermenting, move human nature without regard to race, speech, time, climate or colour, were common to both.

John and Andreas were both weak sovereigns in times when weakness invited disaster. Passive folly

nobility of England, the flower of her Knighthood fell during the Wars of the Roses. In what desperate struggles with the Crescent the chivalry of Hungary perished is writ large upon the bloody page of her melancholy story, nowhere more largely than in the holocaust of Mohács field.

It is well for England, well for Hungary that these days of trial have gone by, but better, better far, the knowledge born of glad experience, that, from far and near, over prairie and mountain, through waste and flood brave sons will ever gather when, in the hour of peril, they hear the motherland a-calling.

We trust that we have not yet seen the best

Court and Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King after having dissolved the Hungarian Parliament left town for Vienna on the 5th inst. at 3 30 p. m. The special train arrived at 7h 00m in the evening.

We regret to learn that H. I. and R. H. the Archduke Joseph is seriously ill. We hope however that his illness may only be of a temporary nature of indisposition and that His Highness will soon recover.

H. R. H. Prince Charles was the guest of Count Julius Erdödy for several days last week at Vasvár. Lt. Colonel

George Wallis was in attendance on the Prince. During H. R. H.'s stay at Vasvár Count Erdödy arranged shooting at which many of the aristocracy of the country were present.

It is announced from Munich that H. R. H. Prince Louis of Bavaria celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Saturday. On this occasion H. R. Highness received many congratulations among whom were those of His

Majesty Francis Joseph the Emperor William and the King of Saxony.

Count Pejahevic, Banus of Croatia, left on the same day for Vienna.

Baron von Gautsch President of the Austrian Supreme Court of Audits, has been appointed Austrian Premier in succession to Dr. Körber.

Baron von Gautsch, the Austrian Premier had an audience with His Majesty in Vienna last week, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Henry Jellinek.

Mr. Henry Jellinek the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the head of the Budapest electric tramway for his long period of active service was appointed Court Councillor. On this occasion the members of the Chamber of Commerce and many friends gave a grand banquet in honour of



WASHER-WOMEN.

By Julius Aggházy.

work of Dr. Hantos. Youth ability and a taste for research are great factors in his favour. Some day we hope to be able to congratulate him upon the production of a work of greater pretensions, a work in which the speculative side of his mind shall have had that free play, which has, in this instance, been denied. In the meantime we offer him our cordial good wishes in the literary future which awaits him.

The book can be had at all principal booksellers. Budapest, Jany. 10th 1905. C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.

Notice.

The "Hungary" will be sent to subscribers post free for 14 Crowns, England and America 13 Shillings 4d per annum, payable in advance. Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders should be made payable to the Publisher of "Hungary", and addressed VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest.

Mr. Jellinek last Saturday at the splendid Hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Some 400 guests came to greet Mr. Jellinek at which the Hon. Charles Hieronymi Minister of Commerce, Messrs. Francis Csóke, Joseph Szerényi and Emil Abonyi Councilors in-chief. William Lers and John Szüri Councilors in the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. Joseph Markus the Mayor in-chief John Halmos the Mayor of Budapest were present.

The first toast was given by Mr. Ladislaus Fürst

tainly due to its able president Mr. Jellinek. Many other toasts followed and most of the distinguished company remained till midnight.

On our part we also extend Mr. Jellinek our heartiest good wishes.

* * *

The Editor of any sort of publication is liable to find a storm of abuse raised about his ears, on all kinds of subjects in heaven and earth, and is very often quite innocent of the cause of offence.



THE JAJCZE WATERFALL IN BOSNIA. By Dr. Ödön Téry.

the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce by proposing the health of the Hon. Charles Hieronymi the Minister of Commerce and giving expression in cordial terms to the devotion and esteem the Commercial world of this country entertained towards the Minister then turning to Mr. Jellinek said that during the 15 years which he Mr. Jellinek occupied office at the Chamber of Commerce this useful institution has made wonderful progress and that Mr. Jellinek has throughout this period of service always stood forth as a hardworking and active leader and well deserves the tributes and congratulations which were now offered him.

The following toast was given by the Minister who dwelt on the fact of the great progress of Communication of this beautiful City which within recent years has astonished the Continent if not the whole world; and that the converting of the horse tramway into electric power the great and expensive construction of which the lion share is cer-

We have heard lately only too often remarks about the letter-press of our humble effort. We at once admit without hesitation many blemishes. But at the same time we must appeal to the sense of fairness and justice which all our supporters possess in such an eminent degree. The proofs are corrected again and again; no pains whatever are spared to get them absolutely correct. *But it must be born in mind that we, have not a single employé in the printing-office who understands English.*

In an ordinary case each printing establishment has a special proof reader who is capable of seeing that the final sheets turn out as correct as the final proofs. With us this is quite impossible. *The proof goes in absolutely correct.* But when the type has to be fitted to the illustrations, a certain amount of breaking up is *unavoidable*, and *hinc illae lacrymae!* So we must ask our friends to be tender in their criticism — we endeavour and it is our special aim to give the best we possibly can.

Theatre and Music

Opening of the Lyceum in London.

UNDER the most successful auspices the Lyceum opened as a music-hall on Saturday. The house has been rebuilt, and fitted up with everything that modern experience can suggest. It is gorgeous, and yet at the same time comfortable. The house will hold easily an audience of over 2,000 persons. The auditorium is, for both size and beauty, comparable with any of the best in Europe, being in size 100ft. by 92ft. The stage is one of the largest, and most up-to-date, measuring 60ft. by over 100ft.

The entertainments are of a high-class variety kind, and there are two «houses» — at half-past six and nine — every evening, with matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past two, each «house» lasting two hours. To an old playgoer the time may seem to be short, but it must be remembered that there are no intervals.

The programme submitted on Saturday was received by crowded audiences with the greatest enthusiasm. Perhaps the highest triumph was gained by the operatic selections given by a quartette of French artistes. The singing of M. Ansaldo, Mlle. Dhasty, Mlle. Van Parys, and M. Rey, in the last act of «Rigoletto», was brilliant in the extreme, and this feature of the programme is certain to attract large numbers of lovers of firstclass music. The turns combine novelty and variety, and each, in its special line, was greatly appreciated. A special word is due to the novel musical turn of the «Harmony Four», who are decidedly amusing. Taylor's elephants are very clever, and the sand and smoke pictures of La Belle Wilma are well worth seeing. Phil Ray, the comedian, was in good form, and the Purrocopis delighted lovers of juggling. Mr. Thomas Barrasford is to be congratulated on the successful inauguration of the new Lyceum.

Miss Camilla Landi's second concert took place in the Concert-hall of the Royal Hotel on Twelfth-night: she had the assistance of the piano artiste Miss Gizella Révffy.

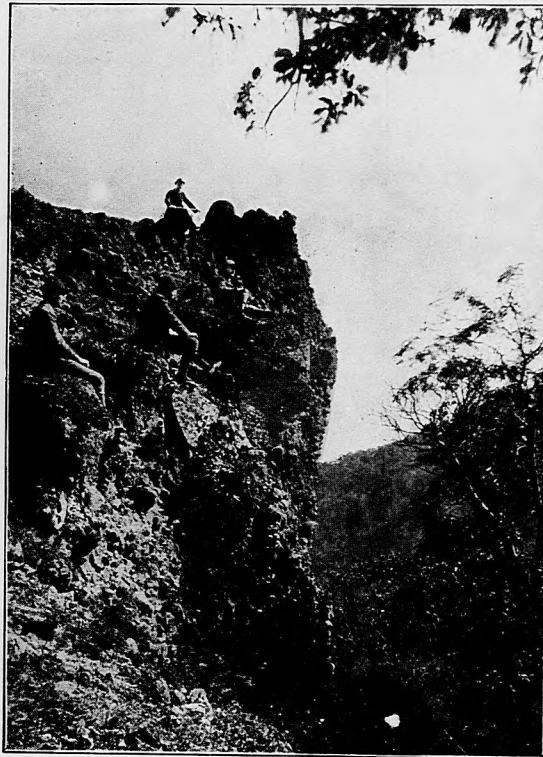
The string quartette Kemény-Schiffer with the aid of Miss Anne Medek and Mr. Charles Friedberg will on the 13th inst. perform some masterpieces of Smetana and Brahms.

Miss Nadia Szlavianszky's Russian chorus will give its concert at the Redoute Hall on 14th inst.

A grand concert is arranged for the 16th of January given by Mr. Emil Sauer, one of the most distinguished artistes of our day.

A concert was given on the 9th by Henry Marteau assisted by the celebrated songstress Paula Santelli. The programme was very varied.

Several interesting musical arrangements have been made for this week at the Royal Opera House. One of them is the revival of Count Géza Zichy's «Alár» which will be performed on Thursday the 12th inst. It was necessary to postpone the performance till the date mentioned on account of the illness of Countess Vasquez. We had the opportunity to hear her on Sunday in the title role of the «Queen of Sheba» and she was then in full enjoyment of her brilliant voice so that we may hope the appointed performance will take place without any further postponement. The other pieces in the week's programme will be «Tannhäuser» on Tuesday, «Rheingold» on Saturday and «Walkyrie» on next Sunday; this should be very pleasant reading for Wagnerians.



THE «RÁM» ROCK ON THE PILIS MOUNTAIN. By Ödön Téry.

sated for by the wealth of first rate actors and actresses, all the parts being in artistic hands. Mrs. Emilia Márkus in the part of Thecla abounds in earnest dignity, youthful spirit and innocent love. Mrs. Mary Jászai is pure Wallenstein blood, while Misses Ibolya Nagy and Erzsike Paulay played their parts sympathetically. The male characters were presented by Messrs. Gyenes, Beregi and Gál with equal success.

We must still mention a Hungarian première «The Ministry Crisis» of Mr. Árpád Berczik. The novelty met with general applause and luckily had no references whatever to the present political situation.

We are sorry for the intelligent artistes of the Gaiety Theatre who must squander their genius by playing such pieces as the present novelty entitled «Lady No. 23.» which is below criticism. We will not say any more about this «farce» and the artistes will allow us not to praise

National ...
... Cheatre
(Nemzeti ...
... Színház)

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(Vígsház)

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Sport a

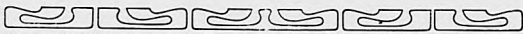
... Past

them upon this occasion. We hope that Soma Guthi's farce «The Sahara Consul» that is to be presented on 12th, will not rival the genre of its predecessor.

Hungarian Theatre. (Magyar Színház) There will be a revival of Millöcker's charming «Poor Jonathan» at the Hungarian Theatre. It was a favourite operetta at the People's Theatre fifteen years ago. There is no doubt that the lovely romantic piece with its melodious music, performed with the usual care will meet with a generally hearty welcome.

People's Theatre (Népszínház) The new star of the People's Theatre Miss Sarah Petrás will make her first appearance on Friday evening in the «Two Hyppolits» of Mssrs. Iván Hívös and Emeric Földes. The promised appearance of this young lady who is the niece of Countess Kinszky has excited the greatest curiosity, principally because she resembles her charming predecessor in many respects. We heartily wish success to the new prima donna as also to Mr. Vidor, the excellent manager of the theatre, and trust that both may have their most splendid hopes fulfilled.

King's Theatre (Király Színház) And what about King's Theatre? Nothing. «János Vitéz» to-day, the same to-morrow and — continuously. We believe, there is great happiness in monotony when it is accompanied by crowded houses. Miss Fedák's triumph nearly rivals her success in the part of Bob. She, the manager and the public being satisfied, who is left to complain!



Sport and Pastime. AFTER much capricious alteration in the direction and intensity of the January wind, and whimsical rising and falling of the thermometer and barometer the weather begins at length to be quite favourable for skating. Taking advantage of this propitious time the Budapest Skating Club has decided to arrange a Grand Fancy Dress Ice Carnival on the 22th inst. entitled «The Coronation of Father Winter». About 500 performers are needed and should be dressed in various Hungarian, Spanish, Turkish, French, Dalmatian, Tyrolese, Italian, Roman, Polish, Russian, English etc., etc. costumes. Plenty of children from 9 to 12 years of age will be required to perform the parts of dwarfs, gnomes, ice birds, fairies, pierrots and pierrettes. 24 men of the Club clad in ice bearskins will pull the golden sledge of Father Winter to the residence of King Ice in the Castle of Vajda-Hunyad. As the Committee generously voted more than a thousand Crowns for the cost of the festival, there is no doubt that the management being in the skilful hands of Mr. Eugene Márkus, the well-known champion of skating, the festival will surprise with its brilliancy even those who are awaiting a decided success.

May Father Winter be kind to his children, His Majesty the King of Ice, and to his subjects, by gratifying them with the finest weather!

The festival over, a great skating ball will follow, which will probably last till eleven o'clock in the evening.

Visitor: «I hear I must congratulate you on the engagement of your son. What an extremely nice-looking girl she is!» Mrs. Nolonger-Brown: «Yes, and so well connected, too. In fact, I've been told that her ancestors were relations of the Spanish Armada».

HUNGARY

Budapest, Sunday January 15, 1905.

«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.



Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is a Portrait of Her Excellency the Countess Karácsonyi the wife of Count Eugene Karácsonyi who is so much esteemed in Society
2. The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad from the East. Photo by Ödön Téry.
3. A Peasant Waggon, by Paul Vágó.
4. The Malajest Mountain Shelter in Transylvania. Photo by E. Kamner.
5. Malajest upper Valley in Transylvania. Photo by E. Kamner.
6. The Szádellő Valley in Torna. Photo by Dr. Ödön Téry.
7. The Devil's Bridge in the Áji Valley. From the Tourist Club. Photo by Dr. Ödön Téry.
8. The Banks of the Tisza. The sketch is by John Greguss.
9. Washer-women doing their work in the river in winter which is usual with peasants and the poorer classes. A sketch by Julius Aggházy.
10. The Jajcze Waterfall in Bosnia. From the Tourist Club. Photo by Ödön Téry.
11. The Rám Rock on the Pilis Mountain. From the Tourist Club. Photo by Dr. Ödön Téry.

Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which com-

mences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged. January, 1905. M. R. SHARP.

Reformed Church.

THE CHURCH SERVICE in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission is held on Sundays in the *Reformed Church*, Hold-utca. The hour of service is 11. 15. a. m. All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Ladies' Work Party meets every Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Hall, Hold-utca, 17; the Presidents of this Work Party, Mrs. Webster and Miss Burgess, will be glad if other ladies — English or Hungarian — join them and will welcome any who may be desirous of helping them to carry on the philanthropic work they have in hand. Hungarian and German meetings of an evangelistic character are held every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in the above mentioned Hall, and also on Friday evenings at 7.30 in the Hall, Kertész-utca 39. Other meetings are held in Ujpest, Gyár-utca 35, on Friday evenings at 7.30 and on Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock. On alternate Tuesdays a Lantern Lecture is given. The Bible Class meets on alternate Sunday afternoons at 4.30 at Hold-utca 17. — the subject of study for the winter being, «The Life of Abraham». Budapest, Damjanich-utca, 28/a. Jany. 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

Messrs. **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and stone-printing appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements Adv.

Hotel Coupons in Hungary.

The Travelling Bureau Enterprise (Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1. Budapest) has introduced, much to the comfort of the travelling public, the excellent hotel-coupon system into Hungary.

The coupons, which are accepted at the principal hotels and resorts, are divided into two series:

The «S» series (yellow) the four coupons of which entitle the holder to a breakfast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread, and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). Therefore, the full pension for one day costs 13 Crowns.

Series «Z» (green) entitles the holder to a breakfast (coffee tea or chocolate with bread and butter), a dinner (three courses), a supper (four courses), and a room (including light and service), and costs 9 Crowns 25 fillér per day.

With these coupons, which are valid in all first class hotels and bathing resorts one is enabled to travel through the whole of Hungary, without it being necessary to carry about cash for pension. The hotel lists, published in four languages will be supplied free of charge, upon request.

These hotel coupons are obtainable at the Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1., Budapest, where all information and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

Answers to Contributors.

This Journal is not intended to take any position with relation to party politics, Hungarian or otherwise. It will maintain a perfectly impartial attitude in all such questions. But the Editor is open to accept signed contributions from individuals of all shades of opinion; each writer taking the full responsibility for the expression of his views.

Nothing personal will be admitted.

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



MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.

Hirdetmény.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank részvényeseinek 1905. évi január hó 5-én tartott rendkívüli közgyűlése a társasági alaptörvénynek 25.000 drb 400 koronával teljesen befizetett új részvénynek kibocsátása által 17.000.000 forintról, illetőleg 34.000.000 koronáról 44.000.000 koronára emelését határozván el, egyúttal a régi részvények birtokosainak az új részvények átvételére nézve az alapszabályok 9. cikkében biztosított elővételi jog gyakorlása tekintetében a következő módokat állapította meg:

1.

A részvényest az alábbi föltételek mellett 17 régi részvénynek öt új részvényhez megállapított arányban az új részvényekre elővételi jog illeti meg. Részvénytörvények figyelembe nem vétetnek.

2.

A részvényesek által elővételi joguk alapján átveendő új részvényekért darabonként a teljes névértéknek megfelelő 400 korona és a tartalékalap részére 300 korona fizetendő be, hozzáadva az ezen összegek után 1905 január 1-től a befizetés napjáig járó 5%-os kamatozatot.

3.

Az elővételi jog gyakorlása végett a régi részvények két számjegyzék kíséretében, a melyekhez minták a bejelentési helyeken ingyen kaphatók, 1905 február 4-től február 18-ig lebélyegzés végett, az egyes helyeknél szokásos üzleti órákban bemutatandók:

Budapest a társaság pénztáránál;

Wien a «K. k. priv. Oesterr. Credit-Anstalt für Handel u. Gewerbe» című intézetnél, továbbá S. M. von Rothschild bankháznál;

Berlin a «Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft» című intézetnél, továbbá S. Bleichröder bankháznál;

M/m. Frankfurtban a «Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft» című intézetnél.

4.

Az elővételi jog bejelentése alkalmával a bejelentőhelynél minden bejelentett új részvény után 300 korona a tartalékalap számára és ezen összegnek 1905 január 1-től a bejelentés napjáig számítható 5%-os kamatai fizetendők be.

Azon részvényes, a ki elővételi jogát az előzőleg említett határidőig és módon nem gyakorolja, elveszti e jogot.

5.

A részvényes által bemutatott részvényeket a bejelentési hely a következő záradékkal: «Elővételi jog gyakorolva 1905. Bezugsrecht ausgeübt» lebélyegzi és a lebélyegzés után a részvényesnek a számjegyzék egyik példányával, a melyen a bejelentett elővételi jogra eső új részvények összege ki van tüntetve, visszaadja.

Ezen jegyzéknek visszaszolgáltatása és részvényenként 400 K tökeösszegnek, valamint az 1905 január 1-től az átvételi napig járó 5%-os kamatoknak lefizetése mellett, az új részvények 1906. évi május hó 1-én lejárató és következő szelvényekkel ellátva a lebélyegzés után nyolcz nap mulva kiszolgáltatottak.

6.

Ezen tökeösszeg az elővételi jognak, valamint a 4. pont szerint a tartalékalap részére teljesített befizetések különbeni elvesztése mellett, legkésőbb bezárólag 1905 márczius hó 31-ig egyszerre fizetendő le ugyanazon helyen, a hol a régi részvények lebélyegzése eszközöztetett.

7.

A német birodalmi helyeken csak német birodalmi bélyeggel ellátott új részvények adhatnak ki; e bélyeg költségeit a részvényes viseli.

8.

Az új részvények birtokosai 1905 január 1-től kezdve az üzlet eredményében, valamint a részvényeseket megillető összes jogokban a régi részvények birtokosaival egyenlően résztvesznek, az új részvények birtokosait azonban az 1904. évi üzleteredménynek hovatfordítása tárgyában, valamint az 1904. évi zárszámadások és mérleg tekintetében szavazatzog meg nem illeti.

9.

A részvények névértéken felül teljesített befizetés — az új részvények kibocsátásával járó tényleges költségek levonása után — a társasági tartalékalap javára íratik.

Budapest, 1905. évi január hó 5-én.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank tökeemelése. — A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank 1904 december 28-án rendkívüli közgyűlést tartott *Lánczy Leó* udvari tanácsos, elnökgazdát elnöklésével, a ki a szokásos hivatalos előzmények után a következő indítványt terjesztette elő:

«Határozza el a közgyűlés, hogy a bank részvénytökéje 5000 darab, egyenkint 1000 koronával, teljesen befizetendő részvény kibocsátása által 30,000,000 koronáról 35,000,000 koronára fölemeltetik, mely új részvények 1905 január 1-től részesednek az üzleti eredményben. Megbizatik az igazgatóság, hogy az újonnan kibocsátandó 5000 darab részvényt a jelenlegi részvényeseknek átvételre olyképen ajánlja föl, hogy az igazgatóság által megállapítandó árfolyamon 6—6 régi részvény alapján egy új részvény legyen átvethető. A részvényesek által a megállapítandó határidőn belül esetleg át nem vett részvények tekintetében az igazgatóság az alapszabályok 6. szakasza értelmében fog eljárni. Határozza el egyúttal a közgyűlés, hogy az új részvények átvétele fejében a részvényenkint 1000 koronányi névértéken felül befolyó felpénz a 20,000,000 koronában megállapítandó rendes tartalékalap javára irassék. A tökefölemeléssel egybekötött összes kiadások és költségek a rendkívüli tartalékalapból fedezendők».

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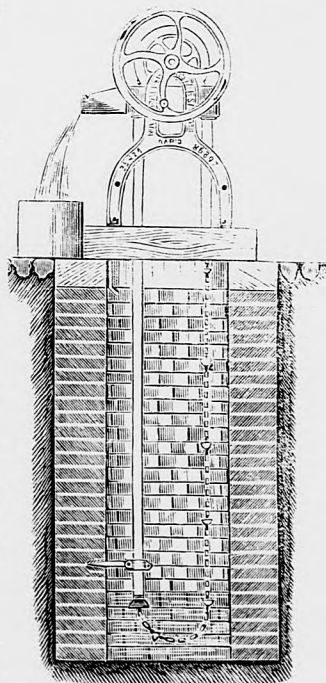
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

— Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-kürút 33. —

Új javított láncos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

Ezen szivattyú kiváló szolid szerkezete, nagy működőképessége s olcsó áránál fogva gazdasági célokra, kiváltképen vízszivattyú gyanánt udvarok, kertek, épületekhez stb. kitűnően alkalmas. — A víz a végtelen öozott lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés belesz szüntette, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5000 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára lánc-, ruggyanta-kúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézsövek (35 mm. bel.) öozott lánc, karimák és ruggyanta-kúpok ára fölszereléshez teljesen készen, folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona.



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