

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday February 1, 1905.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.*

Vol. III. No 5.

## The Industrial Legislation of Hungary.

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

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN fact that no country of the world has such a mass of investments as the United Kingdom, whether in its own dependencies or in foreign countries. English capital and labour display wonderful mobility; but English enterprise has lately met with frequent difficulties in its wanderings, and in some instances even with inhospitable restraints.

Hungary, on the contrary, offers every advantage for the employment of British capital in industrial concerns. For instance the textile industries, in which England has the most experience and which Hungary wants chiefly to see established, would be the right opening for British enterprise. The time indeed seems to be most propitious, because, judging by the events recorded day by day in Hungary, she is preparing for an entire economic separation from Austria. A time will very soon come when Hungary will have an independent tariff of her own, directed most likely against Austrian industry, when we sincerely hope there will not only be a first-rate market for British products of various sorts, but the factories which it is contemplated to establish in Hungary will receive every encouragement and assistance.



COUNT JULIUS SZAPARY †

We have already stated in one of our previous issues that the Hungarian Government is fully prepared to grant all manner of favours and facilities to any one desiring to establish industrial undertakings in this country. It has been amply verified through the course of experience that Hungary, relying simply upon its agricultural products can never become great.

For this very reason it is our earnest endeavour that Hungary should be better known to the outside world, especially to

Great Britain and the United States in order that more strangers should visit our country, to rouse the interest of foreign countries towards us, both for the beauties with which this country is so lavishly blessed by nature, as well as for the vast field it affords for investments in various branches of industry. mining etc.

If, in addition to all the advantages granted we add that its position is splendid for access to all the Balkan States as well as the Mediterranean; further that the Hungarian peasant is very intelligent, and will, in a remarkably short space of time, under proper training, become a competent skilled labourer, we may, perhaps, be permitted to express an opinion that British manufactu-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR  
EUGENE GOLONYA,  
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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

Single copy 60 fillér.

ners would prosper in Hungary at least as well as in any other of those countries whose industries they have always so ably helped to develop.

This is not a mere phrase or prophecy, but a Statement of enacted law in Hungary.

\* \* \*

A Bill was passed in 1899 by the Hungarian Parliament, the 49th of the Statutes of 1899 is entitled, «For granting State Favours to encourage Home Industries». From which we quote the following important passages:

*What Undertakings will receive State favours?* — Factories equipped by appliances of modern progress producing articles not as yet made within the countries under the Crown of Hungary (Art. 1.)

The following factories hereafter established, being equipped by appliances of modern progress — viz:

*a)* Factories for porcelain or stone wares, fire-proof bricks, glass plates, plate glass, and bottles, as well as industrial settlements with answerable equipment for marble quarring and marble cutting.

*b)* Rollers of metal plates (with exception of iron plates); factories producing metal pipes (except pipes of cast iron), metal wires, wire nails, zinc wares, needles pins, tools, articles for outfitting doors and windows, arms, machineries for tool making and engines for the manufacturing of raw materials; factories for producing lamps, fancy metal wares, and hard iron castings.

*c)* Factories for tools, educational instruments, pianofortes and harmoniums.

*d)* Factories for paper, paper materials, cellulose and wall-papers.

*e)* Factories for the caoutchouc and wax-lights.

*f)* Factories for unfurling, spinning, and weaving of silk; silk dyers, spinners, weavers, dyers and bleachers of wool or woollen goods, of cotton wool or goods made thereof; makers of appliances for treating and preparing hemp, flax, lint, jute, and the goods made thereof; knitting factories; binding braid and lace factories.

*g)* Mining undertakings where electro and acid process is employed by way of treatment.

*h)* Producers of artificial manure, malt, dextrin, potato syrup, dyes, vegetable and mineral oils, glue, chocolate, «kalang» roasters, and coffee supplements; producers of salted, dried, smoked meats, sausages, and kindred products, provided that latter work be for export. (Art. 2.)

*What are the State Favours?* — In addition to the exemption from house duty and local rates already made by Art. 2. of the Bill 1870, the following State favours will apply to undertakings enumerated above:

*a)* Exemption from taxes on the income, from mining tax, and from all taxes otherwise payable by firms bound to keep accounts, and from all supplementary communal rates, dues payable to chambers of commerce or industry in respect of such taxes, and finally, from the general supplementary income tax.

*b)* Exemption from payment of any duties and fees or

communal dues and charges in respect of any purchase (acquisition) of, and the transfer and registration of, title to any freehold land or buildings for their purposes, and where public companies are or have been formed stamp fees on contracts or other documents, the issue of its shares and stocks whether at its formation and registration or upon an increase of capital.

*c)* Undertakings requiring impure salt for manufacturing purposes may have the price for such fixed by the Minister of Finance even below that fixed by Art. 13 of the Bill L. of 1875, and when so supplying the salt he may fix the amount required by way of deposit below that fixed by the article named.

*d)* The exemptions conferred by S. 159 of the Bill I. of 1890 shall also apply to undertakings coming within this present Bill. S. 159 of the Bill I. of 1890 runs in extenso: «All undertakings entitled to State favours under the Bill XLIV. of 1881 shall, during the period of their being exempt from the payment of the taxes and duties enumerated in the said Bill, be also exempt from any charges (otherwise) assessable by the county authorities for the making and maintenance of roads».

*Who is the Grantor of State Favours, and for what Time?* — The Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Agriculture and of Finance concurring respectively, are authorised to grant the State favours and to fix the duration of the period for which they are granted, provided however, that in no case shall such period exceed fifteen years in all. For Croatia and Slavonia, these lands of the Hungarian Crown the same rules are in force, except that here the Hungarian Minister of Commerce must act with the consent of the Banus (Governor).

Dr. E. HANTOS.



## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

IX.

THE CHURCHES, which were fortified and occupied by bodies of armed men, were many of them sacked and burned to the ground. Cillei and Frederick contrived to defeat every attempt at an ultimate accommodation between the parties until they became generally execrated, as the real source of the disturbances in the kingdom. It was apparent, that this state of things could not last long in face of the hourly approaching Turkish peril. The papal legate, who had received commission to that effect from his master, interposed his mediation and besought the contending parties to bury their fruitless animosities, which had cost enough blood and treasure, and to concentrate their united strength against the Turks, all the peoples of the same faith being face to face with a common danger,

which the many struggles of the past proved to be a great and formidable one.

Hunyadi also made a last attempt to reconcile the royal rivals; but he endeavoured in vain to crush the political ferment, which now agitated men from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, occasionally displaying itself in tumults and acts of violence, bursting forth with all the horrors of civil war. Inflicting a final blow on the united oligarchs, led by Cillei, Gara and Frederick Duke of Austria he left the fearful scene of dishonourable battles and went to Belgrad to fight against a worthy foe. Hitherto Belgrad had restrained the devastating inundation, the old Thallóczy defending it against the intruding foe, who succeeded in running mines beneath the fortress, by which a considerable body of Turks penetrated it. — Hunyadi marched to his relief and after a well contested action the Sultan saw his army — much superior in number, but inferior in discipline to the Hungarian — entirely discomfited, and raised the siege with the formidable loss of 17,000 Turkish corpses left on the battle-field. Hunyadi pursued the Sultan's brother to Szendrő, but on receiving intelligence of Mezd Bég, carrying on an open war against Transylvania, he retraced his steps thither and attacked the Turks, near the Maros. At Sz.-Imre before he could effect a junction with the Transylvanian legions (bandérium) he saw his diminutive force surrounded by the bulk of the Turkish army. Heaven however had him in its sacred keeping and arraying his army in dense lines of battle. Hunyadi retreated slowly towards the Om-poly; Lépes, the Transylvanian bishop alone, falling from his horse, remained on the battle-field. Hunyadi however retiring towards Gyula-Fejérvár summoned the Transylvanian nobles and their soldiery thither; the spirited Széklers rose almost to a man at the sight of the bloody sword, that was exhibited according to the ancient and original Hungarian usage.

Mezd Bey and his army indulging in the wildest revels and premature shouts of exultation,

heard the dreadful alarm of the Hungarian army approaching in the distance. Notwithstanding all the fighting qualities which the Turks ever displayed they learned to dread Hunyadi's name; and Mezd surrounded by his janissaries gave them a particular description of Hunyadi's arms, dress and horse and no less than 300 janissaries swore his death by the name of Allah and Mohamed his prophet. But Providence reserved Hunyadi for another end and Simon Kemény being informed by his particular envoy of Mezd Bey's intention, entreated Hunyadi to exchange clothes and horses. Hunyadi, though at a loss how to construe his friend's entreaties finally consented. Simon Kemény took leave of his young and beautiful wife, passing to the battle-field with the step of a hero and the self-acquittal of a martyr. The janissaries now concentrated all their attention



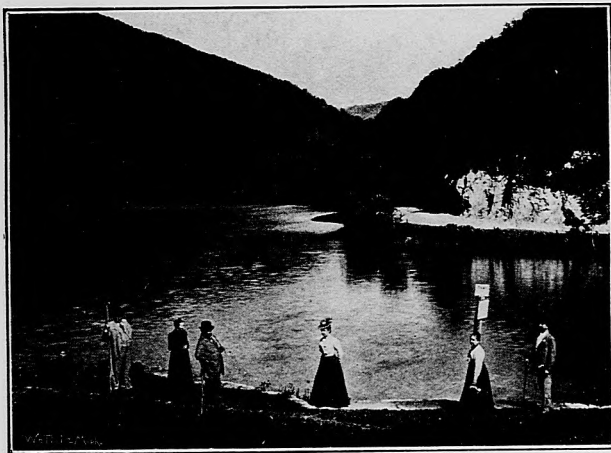
TRANQUILLITY. — By Zoltán Freund.

From the "Amatőr".

upon the knight with the raven. The pret ended Hunyadi was seen repeatedly to rally his broken squadrons, although his right arm had been pierced through with a lance early in the engagement. He fought with a valour, worthy of ancient Thermopylae, until he was cut down by his assailants in spite of the Szekler knight's gallant defence. Then rose a wild clamour on the Turkish side — «Hunyadi is dead, the battle is won» — but the real Hunyadi, crossing the Ompoly soon converted their premature cries of exultation into deadly groans. The corpses of 20,000 Ottomans covered the battle-field, Mezyd Bey and his sons being among them. — With the battle of Nagyszeben began the campaigns, everlasting and enduring monuments to Hungarian valour and hardihood which drew the

however Abedin could effect a junction with the remainder of his army and before they could emerge from the defile into the wide, open plain, they found themselves face to face with Hunyadi. Both armies being arrayed in battle order the Hungarians raised the war-cry of Jesus and Mary and the action commenced. Three times was the advance led by Hunyadi against the Turks and 3 times were they beaten back, their ranks being considerably disorganised. The Hungarian battle-axes augmented their confusion and compelled them to fall back precipitately on the narrow pass in the rear, where being supported by some fresh detachments from the reserve they were with difficulty rallied, being saluted again and again by a fresh and well-directed fire from the Hungarian arquebusers.

In the meanwhile Hunyadi closed with the enemy's centre and the action soon became general along the whole line. The presence of the two great leaders infused new ardour into their soldiers, who fought as if conscious that their struggle was to decide the fate of their rulers. Abedin, bringing now the janissaries the pride and boast of the Turkish army upon the field sought to wrench the palm of victory from Hunyadi's hands, when huge machines of iron, shaped as a portcullis suddenly descended upon the Turkish army and crushed man and horse to the ground, one blent,



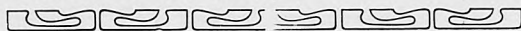
THE BÜKK MOUNTAIN LAKE. By Julius Türy.

attention of all Christendom upon Hunyadi. Since the battle of Nikapoly, where the flower of the French nobility and chivalry remained on the field no other nation had dared to meet the Turks, except the Hungarians. The Turks had kept on pegging away with a dogged persistence, though Murad began to dread the foe he had braved. He now sent the Persian Abedin at the head of 80,000 men against Wallachia and Transylvania. Numerous squadrons of Turkish cavalry carried the most terrible desolation over the unprotected borders of Wallachia still standing under the Hungarian protectorate, though its attitude to Hungary was almost openly hostile. With his main force however Abedin made an irruption into the County Hunyad, near the Iron Gate, a narrow wedge-shaped strip of country between Hungary and Wallachia. If the whole wedge had been abandoned, the political effect would have been disastrous to Hungary. Before

mangled and bloody mass. Abedin saw and scarce believed his eyes and ere the troops recovered their stupor, the sight of these iron carriages compelled them to fall back on the narrow pass in the rear. Hunyadi's troops instantly pushed forward after the fugitives and soon converted their retreat into a rout. Some days later the Turkish reinforcements arrived, but being attacked by the spirited Szeklers were entirely discomfited, all their flags and guns being sent up to Buda as trophies of a complete victory. These signal victories caused the eyes of Europe to be bent entirely on Hunyadi, whose name was sufficient to stir each Hungarian's heart, which the Turks from their earliest childhood had been taught to dread and admire, an admiration, which induced fear and respect. So deeply was the Pope himself impressed by these important victories, that he sent his messenger with a commission to reconcile Ulászló with Elisabeth. In a negotiation Ulászló expressed

his willingness to resign his claims to the Hungarian crown, in consideration of the cession of the Counties of Szepes, coterminous with the Polish frontier and a considerable sum of money. Elisabeth would have acceded to this proposal, but Hunyadi although acquiescing in the stipulated money payment would not consent to the alienation of a single inch of the Hungarian territory. At this crisis a circumstance occurred, which gave a new face to affairs and totally disconcerted the operations of Cillei and the Duke Frederick; this was the death of the young Queen, imputed in the usual suspicious temper of the age to poison, supposed to have been conveyed to her by the corrupt Barbara Cillei, the widow of King Sigismund. Elisabeth died, but the evil she did lived after her, the tragedy did not terminate with her death. The contests of the nobles and the Hussite robbers shook the land to the very centre, the cities ran literally with blood. All communication was suspended and no man dared move abroad, the Hussites issuing from their castles, captured defenceless travellers who were obliged to redeem their liberty by payment of a heavy ransom, till nobles and people, wearied of so many experiments to establish a government, having no government but the fear of the sword, rallied to the standard of Ulászló and recognized him to be the lawful king of Hungary. The Turks in spite of their many reverses had kept on pegging away with their characteristic dogged persistence, and Ulászló, making by the intervention of the Pope a truce with Giskra and Frederick, now led his army in person against the Turks. He effected a junction with the troops of Hunyadi near Kevy, who, well acquainted with stratagems, to disperse the whole network of Turkish troops enclosing the Hungarian army, left the king on the borders of the Morva and attacked with 12,000 men Isaac Bey, who had but a narrow escape on his retreat towards Szendrő, leaving Hunyadi free space to attack the other Turkish leaders. He accordingly beleaguers Nisa, takes it by assault, defeats simultaneously Eze and Turachan Bey who had come to the relief of the city and chasing the fugitives to Sophia, he conquers and captures this apparently impregnable fortress. Receiving intelligence of the loss of Sophia, the Sultan entrenched himself behind the Haemus and transferred the direction of his army to Charim Bey whose troops Hunyadi attacked on the flank, inflicting severe

losses on them. Turachan could only reach the battlefield, when Charim Bey and his troops were already in flight; the whole Turkish army lost its formation; the Sultan in his fury had the defeated leaders strangled; Charim Bey was taken prisoner by a Hungarian soldier. The king met Hunyadi near Balran, preparing for the final blow in this long series of battles, which was to decide the victory.



## Nemzeti Szalon.

*Budapest, Jan. 20. 1905.*

PAUL SZINYEI MERSE is a true painter and an interesting man who well deserves a short biography before we undertake the difficult



By Louis Petrik.

THE YELLOW TOWER IN THE HIGH-TÁTRA.

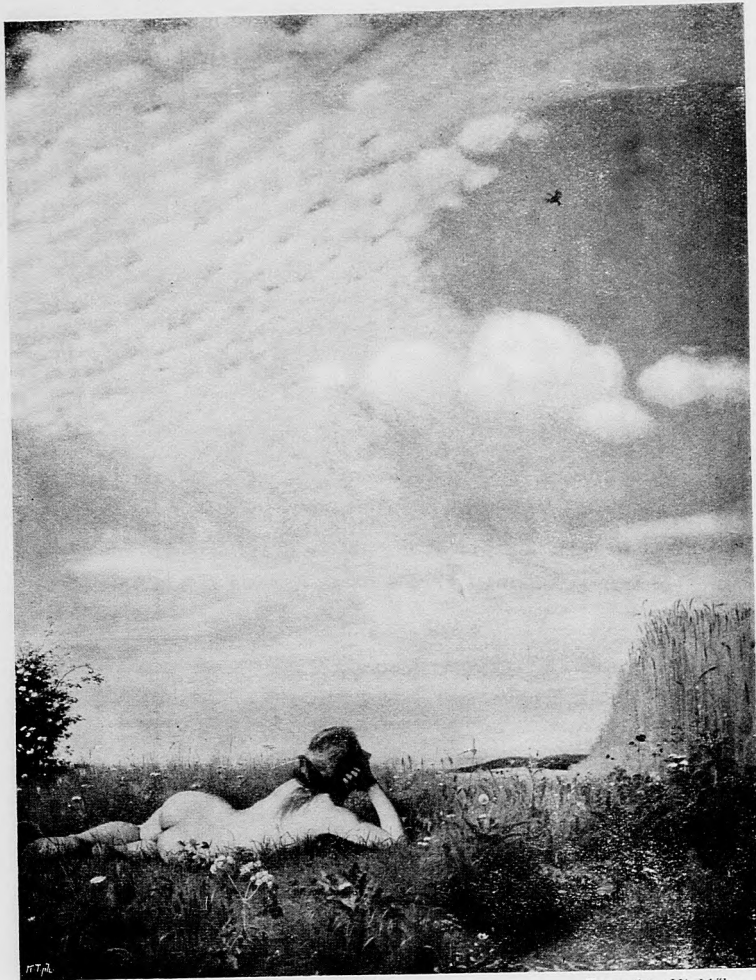
task of criticising the various exquisite and in all respects admirable pictures now exhibited at the National Salon painting Exhibition.

Paul Szinyei when quite a young man was taken by his father to Munich in 1863 at a time when no schools of painting existed in our country and no Hungarian gentleman would send his boy to Vienna, that period being one of the saddest in our national history and in our political relations with Austria.

The young man performed the most difficult studies in Munich, of which we have the proof in his portraits much admired and appreciated even by his famous masters.

At the outbreak of the French war the hopeful youth suspended his studies and left Bavaria for a while, as «inter arma silent Musae» but as soon as circumstances allowed peace having been restored he took up his studies with zealous assiduity and ardent spirit.

Then he had opportunity to live in neigh-



From the «Uj Idők».

THE SKY-LARK. OIL PAINTING. (1881.) — By Paul Szinyei Merse.

bourhood of Böcklin and to be upon friendly terms with the famous Swiss reformer. They spoke of and discussed together the faults and foibles of old academic art and made thousands of splendid projects for the future. We are thankful to this era for the pictures taken from the mythological world, among which we must mention «The attack of Centaurs», «The Piper Satyr», «The Nymph robber Satyr» and some other sketches constituting a collection worthy of being mentioned for brilliancy of colouring alone.

Family reasons called home again the diligent young artist he having scarcely unfolded his developing talents. At home he was obliged to waste his time in agricultural occupations, though he had pitched up an extraordinary studio in an empty barn and painted his first famous picture «Majalis» in a thoroughly new manner. This audacious innovation by a new genius passed unrecognized on its first appearance. Nobody would accept it, the brilliant colours

of the picture blinded the eyes of the old masters' admirers.

Henceforth he did not look at his casel and pallet for months and after inexorable death had taken both his children, he fled with horror from the house of his ancestors to the wide world, and only after some time had elapsed, sacrificed himself with eagerness to his art again.

He collected his works and wished to exhibit them in Vienna. His *master-piece* was refused... — Deadly wounded in his pride and ambition, again he returned home to Jernye, where he spent 10 years labouring upon his ancestral inheritance and secretly adoring the ungrateful fairies of plain air and *pleine lumière*.

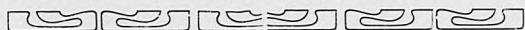
It was only then that he was able to gather the laurels which had not been granted to the ardent youth. On a sudden he made the conquest of the public which had left him for so many years nearly desperate.

And now he may be heartily congratulated upon having exhibited this splendid and interesting collection of master-pieces which may be admired throughout There is, for instance the Gödöllő forest, remarkable for the beauty of its spring evening colouring, representing a shooting scene, where the hunter with his cocked fowling-piece is nervously awaiting the flight of woodsnipes. Another more remarkable landscape is the family garden at Jernye in the back ground with the green and hazy hills of Jernyefalva. Both pictures adorn the private room of His Majesty at the Royal Palace in Buda.

Let us pass on. To the left of the entrance in the first room we may delight in the Fir and in a group of Birches. The distances are wonderfully carried back and the elevations stand out so well that we do not expect to see a picture. We never saw such an artistic colouring as in the «Moon-light Night» which is so fine in conception and composition that all the visitors

praise it in the warmest words for its excellence and value.

We have no space left to speak of the several other pictures, but we are fully convinced that our nation will always consider Mr. Szinyei as one of her greatest sons and will be proud, even after centuries, of his productions. ZOLTÁN SZARVASY.



### General John Nicholson and Louis Kossuth.

THROUGH the courtesy of Professor Vámbéry I have been favoured with a copy of Kaye's «Lives of Indian officers». It must be something like fifteen years since I first came across this work in an African hut once tenanted by a cultured Englishman who had fallen upon evil days, and had, in the expressive phrase of Kipling, «gone native».

He is now no more, and the volume, may at this moment, be adorning some kraal, or be serving as a fetich amongst the generations of Ham in that wondrous land.

My recollection of the work was fast fading when

in the country of the Five Rivers, when the word of «John Company» was still paramount, and Dalhousie had yet to make his name.

The last name upon the roll is that of Brigadier General John Nicholson. Raised in comparative obscurity this man, who was destined to die before his work had well begun, was one of those chivalric heroes who had taken his place with the Galahads, the Bayards, the Raleighs of History. True man true Christian, true Knight, matured in flame and fire, nurtured in the field and by the camp-fire, revered by countless soldiers and actually deified by one tribe, nothing but the workings of chance prevented him from delivering out of the hands of the Turk, the great Hungarian hero, Kossuth.

The circumstance is fully related by Kaye, but being too long for reproduction it is here condensed.

During the time that Kossuth was held in honourable captivity by the Turks, General Guion, an Englishman who had served in the Austrian Army and had married a Hungarian lady, was living in Constantinople, a political refugee, as were all who sided with Hungary.

Here he met Nicholson and the two formed the



MAJÁLIS, OIL PAINTING. (1872.) — By Paul Szinyei Merse.

From the «Uj Idők».

for the second time, it came into my hands in the manner described above.

The officers whom it commemorates helped to make history before the gates of Delhi, in Lucknow,

design of liberating Kossuth and putting out to sea to join an American frigate.

The plan seemed simple enough. Kossuth was allowed to ride daily under escort, and at perfect li-

berty to select his route. He was to ride in the direction of the coast and was to be met, at some particular point, by his would-be liberators who engaged to overpower the escort and put the hero on board a boat.

But the plot got wind. *Cherchez la femme*. An American lady whose husband was in the secret, was so delighted with the idea that her habitual caution deserted her at a critical time. She confided the details under solemn vows of secrecy to a friend. The friend, equally discreet, confided in another, with the natural result. Austria, ever watchful, was just in time to bring political pressure to bear upon the Porte and ———.

Nicholson stayed on in Constantinople; long enough to perform a great service for General Guion and a greater for that officer's wife.

The lady was confined in a fortress and the General begged Nicholson to convey a letter to her assuring her of his own safety.

To reach a woman in distress, to help and comfort a captive — this appeared to Nicholson to be the clear duty of a soldier. He set out. But the fortress was inaccessible, and not to be reduced by one man, be that man a Nicholson or a Lancelot. He demanded instant audience of the officer on duty, and the stars in their courses fought for him. The officer was a gentleman, high minded and generous. Nicholson explained that he was a British officer and requested permission to see Madame. After a little natural hesitation it was granted — for five minutes. Arrived in the cell Nicholson pulled off his boot with many apologies and delivered the letter. «You have five minutes in which to read it and give me a message for your husband.» Questions hurriedly asked were as hurriedly answered, messages exchanged and Nicholson, with courteous thanks to the friendly officer, departed, his mission fulfilled.

So runs in effect the narrative.

Thus twice during his short stay at Constantinople was Nicholson brought into direct relation with the Hungarians, once with the brave Kossuth himself, once with a Hungarian lady, the wife of a British officer exiled on account of his sympathies with this land.

The acts characterised the man, and no greater tribute could be paid to him.

Had he lived, the Queen would have knighted him, would have made him in name what he had always been in spirit, but it was not to be. He fell before Delhi, a General leading his men; in the first flush of manhood, rivalling the young Wolfe, hero of Quebec, in youth, in magnificent deeds, and in all those great qualities of mind, heart and person which rivet the attention whilst they attract the love of soldier, politician and citizen alike.

They drink to his memory once a year, in London, those battle scarred veterans of '57.

Not until our records, — some of them already hoary in the waste of centuries, shall have sunk into

the twilight of History even as have those of the Heraclides, or of «the year of the foundation of the city» will the names of those Indian heroes perish, and whenever men's minds shall turn to the contemplation of that terrible yet splendid drama, when, over the crystal of memories shall pass, in bloody review, deeds that would have given pause to a Domitian, clear in the foreground of the picture will appear the figures of five men, and amongst them, the youthful form of John Nicholson, soldier, Christian and hero.

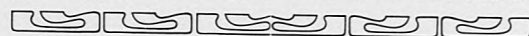
Nor will Hungarians forget the name of one who,



A FERRY ON THE RIVER TISZA.

By John Greguss.

had the gods so willed, would have set free that great man whose glory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, the man, Kossuth, dear in life, more dear in death, to the recollection of two great and, happily, free peoples. C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.



### London Notes.

London, January 19, 1905.

AMONG visible signs and commemorative tokens of the «entente cordiale», between England and France, a new one will soon be found on the map of Paris. It is proposed to give the name of the sovereign, who initiated the happy understanding, to one of the most important bridges over the Seine in the finest part of Paris. If the suggestion be adop-

ted the old Pont des Invalides will become the Pont Edouard VII. If carried out this plan will involve breaking one of the rules which govern the matter. For maintaining and strengthening the good relations between England and Germany a new club has been formed in London, to which several prominent Englishmen, among them being the leading statesmen, have promised their support. It is now proposed in Berlin that leading commercial men, prominent editors, men of science, whose names are held in high esteem in England, should establish a union with the same object.

a half hours. A new play by Captain Robert Marshall is to be produced early in February at Wyndham's by arrangement with Mr. Frank Curzon. Captain Marshall is the author of the «Duke of Killiecrankie» which play was one of the greatest successes of last season, being performed over 700 times. The latter play, as I hear will be produced in the National Theatre in Budapest and if the translation be as good as the original it will doubtless meet with very great success.

Much has been said and written lately regarding the possible establishment of a repertory theatre in London. Some little time ago Mr. E. S. Millard expressed his readiness to embark on a venture of the kind and Mr. Tree would also welcome such a departure.

Mr. Lewis Waller will remount Shakespeare's historical drama «King Henry V.» on a scale of elaborate splendour at the Imperial. This is the play with which his name was so successfully associated at the Lyceum four years ago.

«Motorbustle» is the last new word. It seems rather a handy word, expressive at once of the latest form of locomotion and the modern need for quick movement. Motor bus services will shortly be in operation all over London. Many people will be sorry for the old busses.

Parliament will be reopened on the 14 February. In view of the fact that the probable duration of the Ministry is a topic of general discussion in political circles, it is interesting to note that 79 Unionist members have announced their intention of retiring at the next election. GEZA ADLER.



### Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir!

During the past week, at different localities in London and elsewhere, I have had the pleasure of giving our illustrated Lectures on the subject of Hungary. At two of these places, the audiences were of the usual character; but as the others were quite different, perhaps your readers will be interested in hearing about them. On one of these, recent days, in very stormy weather, I went on board the Training Ship «Shaftesbury», which is moored in the Thames not far from Gravesend, and found an audience consisting of the Officers and 400 boys ready to receive me. I never had more attentive hearers.

The Captain writing to me afterwards said that they all enjoyed the lecture very much, and found it not only very interesting, but also deeply instructive, and he concluded by asking me to give them another address on the same subject.

The other audience to which I refer as being somewhat unusual, consisted of about 400 boys and girls forming the senior classes of the school in a town a few miles distant from London.

The heaviest fall of cliff on the South-East Coast during the last fifty years occurred at St. Margaret's Bay a few days ago, when an enormous slice of cliff, estimated by the coastguard at about a quarter of a million tons fell into the sea near Dover. The great slide occurred in the morning, and was accompanied by a loud roar like thunder, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. A very sharp earth tremor was felt throughout the village and was, at first, believed to be an earthquake shock.

Messrs Ricordi & Co. the great publishers have offered a prize of £500 for the best opera with English words. The announcement has naturally excited interest. The conditions are: The competitors must be of British birth, the opera must be in two or more acts and must take up an entire evening in its performance say, from three to three and

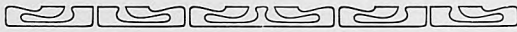
These also I found very attentive. Perhaps they were the more so, as they had been invited to write essays on the subject of the lecture and there was the prospect of winning a substantial prize.

A local Magnate, who is also a clergyman, had been asked to preside, and in the ante room, just before the proceedings began, he told me what he proposed to say in his introductory speech. One sentence I told him must be omitted. It was this. «*At the present time, there are no Railways in Hungary!*»

This extraordinary incident reminds me that, not long ago, another educated gentleman asked me how I managed, when travelling in Hungary, to avoid the Brigands!

Such facts as these confirm me in the belief that the people of England, on the whole, are sadly ignorant of the true state of affairs in Hungary, and that there is great need for more knowledge thereon to be diffused.

Therefore, education of the children in this respect must be a step in the right direction and need not be deemed unimportant. W. H. SHRUBSOLE.



## TOPICS

### Japanese Costume Ball.

A DISTINGUISHED company lately gathered at Countess George Almásy's Buda palace in order to arrange a splendid winter festival for the benefit of the late Queen Elizabeth's sanatorium. After considering the various interesting proposals submitted



THE FIVE-LAKE VALLEY ON THE HIGH-TATRA.

By Joseph Déry.

by Countess George Almásy, Countess Aladár Szechenyi, Countess Lewis Batthyány, Baroness Ernő Dániel, Mrs. Paul Elek, Julius Rockl, Armin Neumann etc. it was unanimously decided that a Grand Japanese Fancy Dress Festival be arranged for February next, when the lady Committee, consisting of 130 members, promised to be present, together with their daughters. There is no doubt that this festival will be one of the chief attractions of the present carnival season. Further particulars will be published, after the next meeting of the Committee.

\*

Another attraction of the season's carnival will be aliving Chess Match in the Opera House on Feb. 24 played for the benefit of the orphans, with the assistance of the National Hungarian Housewives League. There was a meeting on Tuesday afternoon last to settle the necessary arrangements. The leaders of the project are Countess Géza Batthyány, Mrs. John Damjanich, Mrs. Albert Gruz, Baroness Theodore Radosievich, Mrs. Augustus Emich and Mrs. Coloman Csiky.

\*

Francis Szikszay will exhibit his interesting pictures painted in late years in Paris, where he is now residing, in the course of this month, at the királyi bérpalota (*house of His Majesty*). Part of these pictures has been already exhibited at the Paris Salon. The number of the exhibited pictures will amount to above a hundred and fifty. The greatest part is already sold to foreign museums and collectors.

\*

A splendid ball will take place in the Redoute Halls on the 11th of February. The distinguished Committee headed by Baroness Ernő Dániel and Mrs. Francis Lovassy sen. numbers among its members the haute crème of aristocracy and Social life. The ball will be eminently Hungarian as to costumes and dances. We shall have the opportunity of delighting our eyes with the picturesque and graceful «Körmagyar» and «Palotás» danced by our most charming young ladies and gentlemen.

### The czar's icon.

At the entrance to the Kremlin, at Moscow, stands a little chapel, erected by the Czar Alexis for an icon of the Virgin, which is the most venerated and renowned in all Russia. The picture, as described by «The Bystander», is ornamented with a

crown of jewels, and has a veil of pearls and a large gem on the brow and on the shoulder. — On the right cheek is a scratch, said to have been perpetrated by an infidel who, on seeing blood flow from the wound, was converted.

The chapel is always surrounded by worshippers, and the icon is frequently sent for by private individuals on occasions of sorrow or rejoicing. The Czar recently journeyed to Moscow on purpose to pray to the sacred icon for the success of his arms in the Far East.



Our . . . . .  
Bookshelf.

AN ILLUSTRATED book bearing the title «Struggles» (Küzdelmek) will appear on the 1st of February in Paris from the pen of a talented Hungarian author, Francis Szikszay, who not only describes the lively and interesting impressions drawn from the charmingly naive and mystic world of Brittany with true feeling but has even illustrated his book with prettily drawn pictures of his own.

The subscription per copy is 5 Crowns, which should be sent to Mr. George Bölönyi (Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 19.).



### Court and Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King is expected to arrive in Budapest on February 16th to reopen Parliament.

★

Count Stephen Tisza the Prime Minister left Town last Saturday for a few day's stay at Geszt the seat of the Premier.

★

A Court Ball will be held at the Royal Palace in Buda on February 28th.

★

During His Majesty's stay in Town several Court dinners will be given at the Royal Palace in Buda.

★

A Court dinner was given at the Royal Palace in Vienna last Monday at which the diplomatic corps was present.



A WILLOW-PLOT IN THE ALFÖLD.

By Géza Mészöly.

We sincerely regret to state that H. R. and I. H. the Archduke Joseph is still laid up and judging from the bulletins issued every day by the Doctors it appears that His Highnesses illness is of a more serious nature than was thought at first. We, and all Hungarians ardently wish that His Highness may speedily recover.

★

Count Paul Szapáry returned to Town from Paris last week.

★

By the way, the rumours about Count Paul Szapáry's financial affairs lately appearing in the papers are without foundation.

#### Count Julius Szapáry. †

With regret we announce the death of Count Julius Szapáry P. C. Ex-Prime Minister Member of the House of Lords.

The late Count Szapáry was a highly esteemed nobleman and a distinguished authority on political matters. He was several times Minister of the Hungarian Government and in March 1890 became Prime Minister of Hungary which office he held till November 1892.

The Count died on January 20th at Abbazia where he went recently to recover his health. He is mourned by a large circle of noble relatives, friends and admirers.

His Majesty the King was represented at the funeral by Count Louis Apponyi the Lord Chamberlain.

The late Count was buried in the family Vault at Szalók-Taksony, on January 24th.

*Requiescat in pace!*

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of His Excellency Count Eugene Karácsonyi P. C. M. P.

## Sport and Pastime

### Fancy Dress Carnival.

THE BUDAPEST Skating club arranged its fancy dress Carnival round the pictureque ice-pavilion on the splendid lake in the Városliget (the Hyde Park of Budapest), on Jan. 22. Happily it was a delightfully frosty winter evening, the ice was splendid, the rays of thousands of bright electric lights and coloured lamps surrounded a sheet of ice tastefully decorated with pine wood and evergreens. Military and Gypsy bands played in turn selections of music. Many thousands of people witnessed the «Coronation of Father Winter». Among them: Dr. Peter Bushbach the President of the Budapest Skating club, Joseph Márkus the Mayor of Budapest, Louis Kollár vice-

The grand and interesting procession began at 6 in the evening, and after the various ceremonies which our limited space does not permit us to detail Miss Lily Kronberger danced with excellent and artistic cleverness. Next came Messrs. Dr. Eugene Márkus and Theodore Meszléri producing excellent files of champion Valse Skate dancing. The third champion skater was Arthur Dezső who performed some csárdás and clog-dancing with no less clever effect. The last member was Mr. Alexander Urbány the well-known champion figure skater who is certainly an artiste of the very first rank.

All the performers were heartily applauded by the enthusiastic spectators. The Carnival lasted till nearly midnight.

We cannot but express our congratulation to



THE COTTAGE. — By Dr. Béla Szilárd.

From the «Amatőr».

president of the B. T. C., Dr. Béla Melly, Dr. John Vaszilievits and Charles Vosits aldermen, Géza Zsigmondy the Director of the B. S. C. Victor Bezerédy Minister councillor and many other distinguished sport-loving people. The charming ladies and smart gentlemen all in picturesque fancy dress represented every nationality in addition every costume which imagination art or nature could supply found fitting representation. We observed a post boy, chimney sweep, baker, nigger, sailor, Indian, a Turkish Pasha, soldier, porter, cook, jockey, guard, Italian singer, journalist etc. etc. who mingled in groups with pretty ladies. Smart rushing couples, champion skate dancers etc., produced a unique and picturesque sight never to be forgotten.

Opposite the Skating Pavilion near the Swan building a huge Ice Cave had been erected representing the glorious gift of nature, inside of which four thrones had been put up and prettily decorated representing Spring, Summer, Autumn, and that of Father Winter.

Dr. Eugene Márkus the chief organiser who has spared no pains for weeks past in order to insure a success, which was indeed brilliant.



## Theatre and Music

FRANCIS Vécsey the boy violinist is having immense success in America, and it is said that he is receiving higher fees than even Kubelik. The gifted little violinist has been engaged for the Philharmonic Society's concert in London on June 22. He is the youngest artist who will have ever performed for the famous old society he being now only 11 years old.

\*

The management of the Opera House had great struggles last week against the bad influence of cold weather upon the singing organs of the members. Half of the artistes were in bed from the influenza, so that it was

Opera House  
Operaház. . .

National  
... Ch  
(Nemzet  
... Szin

Gaiety Cl  
(Vigszin

Hungaria  
... Ch  
(Magyar  
... Szin

People's  
... Ch  
(Népszin

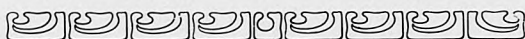
almost impossible to maintain the fixed programme of the fortnight. However we had the opportunity of being delighted with the performance of some Wagnerian masterpieces. The further programme is as follows: — Sunday «Siegfried», Tuesday «Götterdämmerung», Thursday «The Postillon», Saturday «Carmen» and next Sunday «Lohengrin».

**National ... Theatre** (Nemzeti ... Színház) After the immense success of Victor Rákosi's and Desider Malonyay's piece «Elnémult harangok», the National Theatre is making preparations for the reproduction of Marshall's «The Duke of Killickrankie» which comedy had a long run in London at the Criterion Theatre. The two chief parts of the piece will be performed by Mrs. Csillag and Mr. Császár.

**Gaiety Theatre** (Vígyszínház) The next novelty at the Gaiety Theatre will be «La Gucule de Loup» written by Messrs. Bilhaud and Hennequin two French authors whose farces are known everywhere on the continent. The Parisian first-night was a huge success and there is no reason to doubt that our own artistes will endeavour to emulate that triumph. George Verő, our distinguished composer and author of «The Sultan» has obtained hearty calls from a very numerous public at the Carl Theatre in Vienna where his new operetta «A bajusz» was given on the 20th ult. The melodious music varying the finest Hungarian and German motives was accepted together with the text with great and universal applause.

**Hungarian ... Theatre** (Magyar ... Színház) Mr. Edmond Diet's new operette «Madame Potiphar» was produced at the Hungarian Theatre on January 27th. The libretto was written by Ernest Depré and Leon Nanrof and translated by Adolf Mérey. Good business was done last week with Millöcker's «Poor Jonathan». All the company had attained great proficiency in their respective parts.

**People's ... Theatre** (Népszínház) The Home Secretary has authorised the reconstruction and redecoration of the theatre at a cost of 490.000 crowns. During the progress of improvements the company will play at the Buda Summer Theatre while Mr. Kresányi's company will occupy the Town-Park Summer Theatre. As to the repertoire, the week was entirely filled up with the comic opera of Messrs. *Hívős* and *Földes* entitled «The two Hyppolits». Last Sunday Mrs. Blaha made her reappearance in the «Betyár kendője».



## 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 commences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tó-

város at 4 p. m. on Sunday. On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged. February, 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. February, 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.

## HUNGARY

Budapest, Wednesday February 1, 1905.

«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.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores and Railway Stations.

### Subscription

For 6 Months 7 Crowns

For one year 14 Crowns.

Single Copy 60 fillér.

For England and America

16 Crowns per annum.

Single Copy 70 fillér.

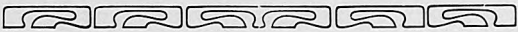
«Hungary» is the recognised medium for obtaining all the necessary information an English or American traveller requires, both at Budapest and in the Country.

The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply 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 His Excellency the late Count Julius Szápáry P. C. Ex-Prime Minister, Member of the House of Magnates died on January 20th at Abbazia.
2. Tranquillity. The Photo is by Zoltán Freund from the «Amatőr».
3. The Bükk Mountain Lake. From the Tourist Club. Photo by Joseph Túry.
4. The Yellow Tower in the High-Tátra. From the Tourist Club. By Louis Petrik.
5. The Sky-Lark oil painting. (1882.) By Paul Szinyei Merse now at the National Salon painting Exhibition.
6. «Majális» (May-excursion) oil painting painted in 1873 from the brush of the eminent painter Paul Szinyei Merse.
7. A Ferry on the river Tisza, a sketch by the well-known painter John Geguss.
8. The five-lake Valley on the High-Tátra. From the Tourist Club. By Joseph Déry.
9. The Willow-Plot in the Alföld. (Lowland) the sketch is by the celebrated painter Géza Mészöly.
10. The Cottages in the Alföld (Lowland). Photo by Dr. Béla Szilárd, from the «Amatőr».



## Important notice.

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

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION  
OFFICE «HUNGARY»

VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.

## Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-utca 15/a. 9:30 — 12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at — IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at — V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

## Places of Interest.

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

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

## Baths in Buda.

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

## 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: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
Printed by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society printing Co, at Budapest.



## A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank tőkefőlemelése.

A bank által kibocsátandó új részvények átvételére kitűzött terminus e hó 15-ikével járt le. Az átvételi jog az új 5000 részvényre a régi részvényesek által, csekély számú részvényt kivéve, tényleg igénybe is vétették és ennek folytán a tőkefelemelés végrehajtottnak tekintendő.

## A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank ma tette közzé

mérlegét az 1904. üzleti évről. Ez a mérleg beszédes bizonyítéka annak, hogy ez a pénzintézet mily kiváló szerepet játszik Magyarország gazdasági életében és hogy évről-évre hogy emelkedik jelentősége. A bank az elmúlt évben összesen 614 millió korona tőkét kezelt, a mi már magában véve mutatja az üzlet terjedtségét. Áttérve a részletekre, kitűnik, hogy a betétek és hitelezők összege 12 millió koronával 170 millióra emelkedett. — Lombard-előlegekben és reportban 32 millió korona van elhelyezve, míg a váltótárca állománya 67 milliót tesz ki. A bank mobilitása szempontjából figyelemreméltó, hogy az azonnal értékesíthető vagyonrészek 229 milliót tesznek ki s ezzel szemben az összes betétek és hitelezők és egyéb tartozások 183 millióra rúgnak. A jelzálog- és községi kölcsönüzletben további nagyobb fejlődés észlelhető, lebonyolítottván tavaly 22.5 millió új jelzálog-kölcsönüzlet és 8.4 millió korona községi kölcsönüzlet. Ennek következményeképpen a jelzálogkölcsönök átlaga, az év folyamán történt visszafizetések figyelembevételével, 159 millióról 171 millióra, a községi kölcsönök átlaga pedig 173 millióról 176 millióra emelkedett. Ennek ellenében forgalomban van záloglevél és községi kötvény összesen 351 millió korona, vagyis 16 millió koronával több, mint a megelőző évben.

## Notice.

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the special contents and artistic illustrations in "Hungary" it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 and 1904 ready bound in an Album form. Reduced Price 12 Crowns, England and America 13 Crowns (10/10) Post free. Orders should be sent early to the manager of "Hungary" VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest.

**Hotel Coupons for visiting Hungary.**

The Travelling Bureau Enterprise (Central Ticket Office of the R. Hungarian State Railways, IV., Vigadó-tér 1. Budapest) has introduced, much to the comfort of the travelling public, the excellent Hotel Coupon System into Hungary and the whole Continent.

The Coupons are accepted at the principal first class Hotels and Resorts in Europe. The four coupons entitle the holder to a break fast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). The full pension therefore for one day costs 13 Francs.

With these Coupons one is enabled to travel in Hungary and throughout Europe without it being necessary to carry about cash for pension.

These Hotel Coupons are obtainable in the principal Travelling Offices in Europe and at the Central Ticket Office IV., Vigadó-tér 1. Budapest, where all informations and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

Lists of Hotels, accompanying these Coupons, furnished on application.

**A "HUNGARY" mult évi**

összes számai album-alakban füzve és csinosan kiállítva a következő könyvkereskedőknél kaphatók: Franke Pál Koronaherceg-u., Ráth Mór Gizella-tér, Killián Frigyes Váczi-u. 1. vagy a "HUNGARY" kisdóhivatalában: VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. sz.

Ára 12 korona. Ára 12 korona.



**Az AMATŐR**  
MŰVÉSZI FÉNYKÉPEZÉSI FOLYÓIRAT  
A BUDAPESTI PHOTOCLUB HIVATALOS KÖZLÖNYE  
SZERKESZTI KOHLMAN ARTUR DR.  
SZERKESZTŐSÉG KIADÓ-HIVATAL KIRÁLY UTCA HONVÉD UTCA 89. 10.  
MEGJELENIK MINDENHÓ 1 ÉN 15 ÖR. FÖLÍZETÉSI ÁRÁRA EGYSZÉVRE = 14 KORONA.  
EGYESSZÁMÁRA 60 FILLÉR.

A ki a fotografálás elemeivel meg akar ismerkedni; a ki maga is szép fényképeket akar készíteni; a ki a művészi fényképezés fokára akar emelkedni; a ki a magyar és külföldi fényképezők műveit meg akarja ismerni; az fizessen elő «Az Amatőr» művészi fényképezési folyóiratra. «Az Amatőr» gazdagon illusztrálva s egy, esetleg több műmelléklettel kéthetenként jelenik meg; szerkeszti: Kohlman Artur dr. «Az Amatőr» előfizetési ára: Egész évre 14.— K, fél évre 7.— K, negyed évre 3.50 K, egyes szám ára 60 fillér.

**KALAPKIRÁLY**

3, 4, 5 koronás különlegességekben elismert speciálista, Kossuth Lajos-utca végén, Eskü-út, Klotild-palota.

**German lessons given** by a Lady. — Német órákat ad egy úrnő. Apply by letter «German Lady 356» to this Journal.

**Calderoni & Co. Budapest,**

IV. ker., Váci-utca 1. szám.

Best assortment of photographic Views and panoramas of Budapest and the Danube. Hungarian Costumes. Portraits of Celebrities and Beauties. Prisma binocles by Zeiss, Busch and Goerz. Photographic Apparatus, Materials and Chemicals of every description. Dark room at disposal of Amateurs free of charge. Large stock of optical goods Field and Opera glasses, patent spectacles and folders, with the very best glasses.

English spoken.

English spoken.

**Jetleb József** hölgyfodrász  
Budapest, Párisi-utca 2. sz. (volt Zsibárus-u.)



Specialista a Marcell-téle hajhullámlásban, disz- és műhajmunka-készítésben. Hajmosás (Shampooing) villamos szárítóval. Angol és francia illatszerek. @

Lady's hair dresser.  
Professor of the Int. Hair-dressers' Society London W.

London 1901. English spoken. London 1902.

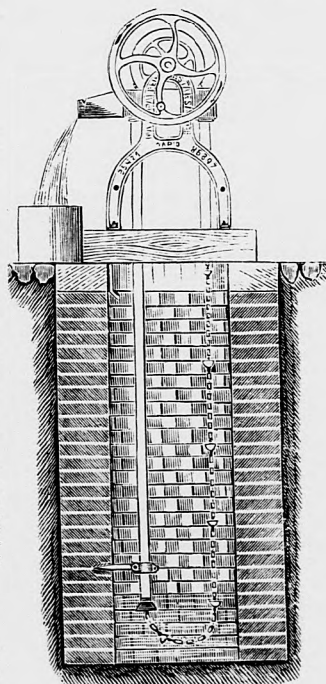
**Mátrai, Feik és Társa**

Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-kürút 33.

Új javított lánczos 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 ömögött láncz által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés belesz szüntette, miáltal beagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folvadékokat is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5000 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára láncz-, ruggyanta-kúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézsövek (35 mm. bel.) nozott láncz, karimák és uggyanta-kúpok ára fölzereléshez teljesen kézen, folyó kútmielység méterenként 15 korona



„RAPID“-kutak egész 60 méter mélységig már üzembn állanak.

„RAPID“

Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek **előnyösen** kaphatók **NERUDA NÁNDOR** gyógyárú-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV., Kossuth-Lajos-utca 7.*

### Joiner and Cabinet maker

Picture frames and Furniture of every description made to order. — Lakberendezések, díszműbutorok és képek keretek izléses kivitelében. Szolid munka és olcsó árak mellett készítettek. (Minta raktár.)

**RESCH FERENCZ, VIII., Baross-u. 47.**

### High Class Gentlemen's Tailor.

All kinds of **Elegant suits**, and **over coats** etc. made to order in the latest **English style**. **Excellent fit guaranteed.**

**Z. S. DÓKA, VIII., Mária-u. Nr. 21. Budapest.**

Late with **R. B. Merwin English Tailor of Fifth Ave New-York.**

*English spoken.*

*English spoken.*

A highly educated **English lady** seeks half day engagement or lessons in good families. Please write to her office of this paper: "**Ladylike**".

## THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Paris 1900, 2 médailles d'or, 2 d'argent. Lille 1902, médaille d'or. — Zürich 1902 médaille d'or. *~~~~~*

Best opportunity for **English Ladies and Gentleman** to learn **Hungarian and German.**

Translatión. ★ Übersefzungen. ★ Fordítások.

— Budapest, VII., Erzsébet-körút 15.

**St.-Louis 1904,  
GRAND PRIX!**

## Grand Hotel Hungaria.

BUDAPEST.

Best position near the Danube.

Patronised by **Royalty** and the élite of all foreign countries.

Ch. J. Burger, manager.

First class Hotel — Next door to the National Theatre.

## HOTEL PANNONIA

Kerepesi-út Propr. F. GLÜCK. Budapest

Fitted with all the latest comfort of modern times.

## Hotel Queen Elizabeth

== Budapest, Egyetem-utca No: 5. ==

Central position, Close to the Danube.

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

Prop: **Joseph Mayer.**

## HOTEL QUEEN OF ENGLAND BUDAPEST,

Prop: **PALKOVICS**

First Class family Hotel — Patronised by **Royalty**

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Budapest, V., Nádor-utca 22.

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

Prop: **JULIUS FEJÉR.**

## HOTEL METROPOLE

Budapest, Kerepesi-út.

Central position.

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

Prop: **J. Petanovits.**