

HUNGARY

Budapest Wednesday February 15, 1905.
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 6.

Hungary and the Roumanians.

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

THIS JOURNAL, in a modest notice, which appears with the regularity of *ex-lex*, states that it is non-political.

Its mission is rather to stand forth as the unofficial interpreter of Hungarian life and thought to the «dominions beyond the seas»: a voice crying in the wilderness: Paul to the Gentiles - Greeting! But it does not affect to ignore purely Hungarian questions and may easily keep to the terms of its implied contract whilst-drawing attention to the luminous note which appeared recently in a London paper of Large Loaf aspirations, never before suspected of conscious humour: — to wit, the Westminster Gazette. That Journal is known to us as the repository of the Gould art treasures: what a multitude of sins these cover is known only to the *cognoscenti*.

Here beginneth the first lesson.

«The Roumanians of Hungary have suffered much of late years from the efforts of the Hungarian Government to make them Magyars by force... A meeting of their leaders at Hermannstadt, — now Magyarised into Nagy-Szeben, — has determined to abandon the policy of absten-



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNT EUGENE KARÁCSONYI.

tion practised since 1831, as a protest against the incorporation of Transylvania with Hungary, and to contest forty seats. They demand that German shall remain the language of the army; that the Roumanian tongue shall be recognised in the public service equally with Magyar. The Roumanians have been so intimidated in the past ten years that the people dare not back up its leaders; and Count Tisza has answered them by an argument used some years ago by King Carol of Roumania—that the Roumanian kingdom and race can only be pre-

served if the Magyars are strong enough to form a barrier against the Slavs. If neither argument nor intimidation should prevent the return of a compact Roumanian group, Parliamentary procedure in Hungary will have to be amended again.»

When one remembers that the Gazette has no imagination how is one to account for its facts? There are two hypotheses. We, in Hungary, cannot judge of the general situation because we lack that perspective so necessary to just appreciation of things as they are not. Thus it is only from Lon-

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don and Vienna, preferably from Vienna, that the broad outlines of our lurid annals can be filled in. The other hypothesis is more simple. The note was inspired, and the fount of inspiration the Helicon of «distinguished foreigners».

Now London Journals are good of their kind but, to the best of our knowledge, they do not maintain correspondents here: this excuses their omniscience. They recognise that if they did they would know much less about us. It becomes, then, a matter of pressing national importance to undeceive, not the oracles but the believers in the oracles.

What we think of the note is beside the point: we must consider how it would strike the average paterfamilias in England, assuming that he reads it, and we must endeavour to counteract what little impression it may have had upon *him*.

His sympathies go out at once to the poor oppressed Roumanians: he remembers Armenia and probably looks at the map to ascertain if, perchance, Armenia be in Hungary.

Before touching the gravamen of the note let us suggest what may appear to be a startling paradox, which, properly understood, may help to dispel the gloom which shrouds this land from the sight of Atlantic Europe. Hungary is not of the Near East but rather of the Far West. As between Orient and Occident it is of the latter. Politically its Bulla Aurea is contemporaneous with Magna Carta: its constitution is so liberal as to suggest a Daniel amongst the lions. In scientific thought, in political conceptions, in art it is as truly Western as Russia is fundamentally Asian.

«East is East and West is West
And never the twain shall meet»

was spoken of Trans-Oxus not of the Danube.

But civilisation trends ever Westward and the eyes of the nations turn to the setting sun, Whilst Hungary is looking ardently to England. England descries afar off the temples of Japan and has not eyes to see, nor ears to hear the nations thundering in her wake.

Having said so much let us take a glance at the charge as referred in the Westminster Gazette. «The Roumainans have suffered much from the efforts of the Hungarians to make them Magyar by force». We have been spared the ghastly details, but, to the charge, offer a courteous but emphatic «Not Guilty». «The Roumanians have been so intimidated during the past ten years that...» that they appear to have enjoyed it immensely for no Roumanian ever obtruded the revolting story of this persecution upon the delicate ears of «Our Special Correspondent».

How happens it that these things come to light now? How comes it that the brutal Magyar has, for so long, been allowed to trample upon liberty, without a sign from Stead?

The innocence of the Gazette is refreshing: the ignorance, appalling. Have these stories nothing to do with the elections? Now to whose interest is it to sow dissension amongst the subordinate nationalities and to discredit Hungary? We must preserve a decorous silence, and play the «onjenew». It is to Q's interest. Everybody loses but Q. Q profits. If the unwary stranger ask «Who is Q?» we answer loyally «We do not know. Call her Quebec or Quito».

But let us examine the position of the Roumanians (of whom, notwithstanding a large minority is truly Hungarian). They are a people who have planted themselves upon a territory conquered and settled by the Magyars over a thousand years ago and administered by that people, save during the short intervals of domestic or foreign trouble. They have their own language and customs inviolate; they enjoy civil and religious liberty: their Bishops are ipso facto members of the House of Magnates: their representatives sit in the Lower House.

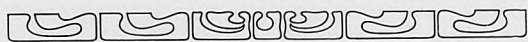
Is it a grievance that Herrmanstadt has been Magyarised into Nagy-Szeben! The Roumanians are of Latin origin but Herrmanstadt is a German name. Why should they not prefer to call it Sibiin which is the proper Roumanian name of the town? Englishmen would be in a state of nervous prostration if Scotsmen insisted upon calling their country Caledonia; if the good citizens of Chester demanded that their letters should be superscribed *Castra*; or if the House of Keys, at the instance of Hall Caine, should send up a Bill to the Governor in favour of describing the Isle of Man as *Mona*.

Now let us see what the martyred race has done for us, — observe we write as Hungarians. It pillaged our towns and massacred our people in '48: we have forgiven. What is it doing now? Devising Geography and putting Columbus to open shame. The Roumanians teach, — by the book, — that Austria and Hungary form one nation, Austro-Hungary, daubed in one colour on the map, having a common boundary as against other nations. This is interesting but unusual. The names of rivers, towns, mountains appear in the Roumanian interpretation and Debreczen (a true Magyar town) is cited as being the capital of a Roumanian province! Poor Debreczen!

This is taught openly in the schools. Whether it be evolution, or devolution, or revolution one would not care to say, but it may be taken to afford one more instance of the iron despotism of the Magyar. Supposing that a tribe of nomadic Bohemians were to settle, for the nonce, on Hampstead Heath. Would it not naturally form a Government and exchange Ambassadors with Jersey? Of a surety. And would not Bohemia assume suzerainty and supply the tribe with Geographies? Who can doubt it?

We are grateful to the Gazette for its discoveries: they have afforded us an opportunity of making a few necessary remarks, and noting, incidentally, that the fog in London has been the heaviest experienced within recent years.

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

X.

THE SULTAN made meanwhile every possible exertion for the reorganization of his army on a more effective footing. Hassan Bey was the commander instead of the Sultan. On the plains

of Jalovecz the tramp of horses and the blast of trumpets was heard. Though it was late in the evening, the action began. The lances were shattered at the first encounter and as the ranks of the two armies mingled with each other, the men fought hand to hand with their swords with a fury sharpened by the ancient rivalry of the two nations, making the whole a contest of physical strength rather than of skill; the Hungarian king himself was wounded in the arm. At length after an obstinate struggle the Hungarian troops prevailed and the Turks were seen to give way in all directions. Ulászló succeeded in turning their flank while they were thus vigorously pressed in front by Hunyadi, and soon the Ottoman army was utterly routed.

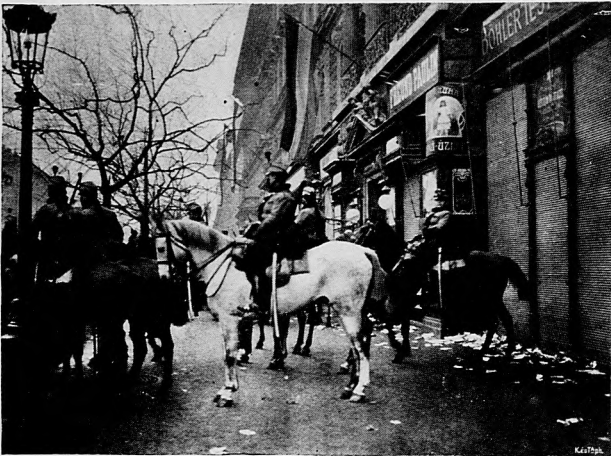
Such were the heat and fury of the Hungarian pursuers, that not even the intervening night could separate the antagonists and save from destruction. Numbers of the Turkish troops attempting to fly across the frontier were mutilated or massacred.

In the wars against the Hungarians no Turk has more distinguished himself than Skanderbeg, alias George Castriota, son of the murdered Albanian sovereign, who now summoned his people to arms and the high-spirited Albanians flung themselves with furious wrath



THE RECENT ELECTION. A CAFÉ AT SALGÓTARJAN AFTER THE ELECTION.

From the «Uj Idők».



From the «Uj Idők».

THE RECENT ELECTION IN BUDAPEST. HUSARS KEEP THE ROAD CLEAR.

upon the Turks, exhausted by their previous struggles and caused Reis Effendi to write a letter in Charim Bey's name, signed with his seal, ordering the Turkish governor of Albania to surrender the Turkish fortresses of that country to Skanderbég. At the sight of the firman, the governor naturally surrendered Croya to Castriota, who succeeded in asserting the independence of his country even against the Turkish army, lead by Ali Bey.

But to return now to our subject; 50 standards with the greater part of the baggage were taken in the engagement, 13 Turkish bashas accompanied the victorious king, who ordered a procession to the Church of the Blessed Virgin, in which he himself and Hunyadi joined in all humility, offering up their devout thanksgivings to the God of battles for the victory with which he had crowned their arms. Hunyadi in compliance with a previous vow caused a church to be erected at St. Imre, in commemoration of his victory and happy escape.

Great was the influence of this victory upon the Balkan sovereigns with reference to the Hungarian cause. Such as had before vacillated in their faith, who were prepared to take sides with the strongest, now openly proclaimed their allegiance to Hungary, while most of those, who had been arrayed in arms, or had manifested by any other overt act their hostility to the government vied with each other in demonstration of the most loyal submission and sought to make the best terms for themselves, which they could. A revolution was raised now among the nations hitherto oppressed and subjected by the Turkish Empire; the Tartar Chan rose in revolt; George Castriota proclaimed and asserted his country's inde-

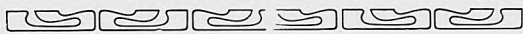
pendence. A fair opportunity for sweeping the Turks from Europe seemed to be at hand; the Pope and the European Sovereigns exhorted the Hungarian king to be faithful to the noblest call of duty, in protecting the cause of Christianity which is the cause of God. A national assembly was convened to this effect at Buda and war was accordingly resolved on at the summons of Julius Caesarini.

Fair were the promises of support Venice and Genoa held out to Hungary, together with Castriota and the Pope. Thus beset and sorely pressed from all sides, Murad endeavoured to make a truce with Hungary his strongest foe, and sent his messengers led

by the Servian King, Brankovich to Hunyadi who referred them to the king, who convened a national assembly at Szeged, in order to stipulate the conditions of eventual peace or war. The nobility being summoned to Szeged, we must note, as a singularly curious circumstance, that they all appeared, clad in complete mail, ready-for war, proclaiming far and wide that the whole nation welcomed with satisfaction the omens of war in order to curb the dangerous foe, by which it had been so long agitated.

The conditions of peace however which the Sultan held out to Hungary were most flattering: the cession of Szendrő, Szebernik and 3 other fortresses, for the reduction of which so much of Hungarian blood had been spilled; the silver mines of Novobrod together with a heavy ransom for the liberty of their prisoners and above all the recognition of the Hungarian king's protectorate over Wallachia and Moldavia. Caesarini remained mute and kept his counsel in presence of the messengers. Brankovich pleaded loud and long the want of trustworthiness in the Hungarian allies. Hunyadi himself well aware by his past experiences how faithless the Venetians and Genoese were at the bottom of their heart to the Hungarian cause counselled the king (whose arms found sufficient occupation with Frederick, Duke of Austria) to accept the conditions of such an honourable peace. The king accordingly took a solemn oath on the Gospels and the Sultan on the Koran, not to bear arms against each other for the space of 6 years. The Turkish armies — in agreement with the above-mentioned conditions evacuated accordingly the fortresses named. — Scarcely had the Turkish envoys left Szeged, when Cardinal Alberti approached Hungary

with his fleet, assuring Ulászló of his assistance and informing him at the same time of the united action of all the European nations, attempting to put an abrupt close to the Turkish danger and thralldom. Naturally the Cardinal expected Hungary to play a signal part in this campaign, sanctioned by all the pomp of the Church. On the other hand the nation welcomed with dissatisfaction the armistice which crippled its operations and condemned it to peace after so many vexatious struggles; the Hungarians warlike by nature could ill brook the inaction forced upon them, while the other nations marched against the infidel. Hungary and Turkey could never remain at peace, their peace would only be suppressed war. Though at present all was silent, the repose could not be of long duration. Does not Heaven hush the air, when it most prepares the storm?



Count Albert Vass: a Hungarian Hero.

By Mrs. COLIN MAC DONALD.

Stranger, arrest thy step, and gaze awhile
On yonder lonely grave, beneath whose rock-bound
And simple cross, a hero sleeps: [crest
Thrice worthy son of Hungary!

PERHAPS it would be difficult to find a more happily situated, more singularly intellectual, and sociable quartette of Hungarian students resident in the «*Quartier Latin*» of the «*Gay City*» in the Springtime of 1902, than the one of which Count Albert Vass was a member. Together the four young friends attended the University, and met at each others apartments to discuss the topics of the day. Not infrequently their conversation turned upon the subject of the war then raging in South-Africa. The sympathies of all the four students were with the weaker nation, and those of the young Count pronouncedly so.

Although quite a youth, he studied men and the ways of the world generally with an avidity beyond his years. He admired the dogged fight of the Dutch for their liberty. Their courage touched him sensibly, and he resolved to champion their cause and offer himself for service.

It was in his far-off home, St-Gothárd, Transylvania, that he formulated the idea and began preparations for the carrying into effect of his resolve, so whole-hearted and self-sacrificing, and fraught, in the end, with such disastrous results. His plans he kept a profound secret from his family and friends till he reached Paris. He was a good and devoted son, and feared only the pain that a prema-



From the «*Uj Idők*».

THE RECENT ELECTION IN BUDAPEST. LADY «KORTÉS» ON MOTOR CAR.

ture disclosure of his arrangements, would give his fond parents.

From Transylvania he went to Vienna, and tried, without success, to come to an arrangement with the Dutch consul there. Nothing daunted, he went on to Brussels where he met Mr. Steyn ex-President of the Orange Free State, with whom he talked over the subject. Thence he visited the Hague, and had an interview with the secretary of Mr. Kruger. Both these gentlemen, let it be said to their credit, did their best to dissuade the Count from entering upon such a hazardous enterprise. They well knew that the game had been played out, and knew the attendant individual dangers of guerilla warfare. It was while at the Hague, that he made the acquaintance of two young Dutchmen with whom he arranged to travel to Africa.

The young Count arrived in Paris at the beginning of February, and was there met by his friend, Mr. Tibor de Patay, to whom he unbosomed the inmost feelings of his heart, and unfolded his plans for the future. In vain did his companion try to dissuade him from the proposed step. Although to no other did he thus unburden himself, he could not refrain from showing to his other friends the bent of his mind, but those who best knew his determination of purpose were not surprised when he went to the aid of the «*Children of the Veld*».

He had no antipathy against England (*no Hungarian has, Ed.*), but only a deep-rooted conviction that it was his duty to help and succour the brave people who were fighting so pluckily against such overwhelming odds. Neither was it any wish for vain-glory that called into action the sympathy and energy of the noble youth, and bade him go. He had studied, with deliberate calm, all sides of the situation, and formed his resolution to sacrifice everything to his lofty ideals. And what a sacrifice! The pride and joy of loving, indulgent parents and a happy home; held in high esteem by all with whom he came into contact; sensitive and sympathetic to

a degree; young (for he had only passed 21 summers); full of promise, and with every prospect of a bright and successful future; beloved and trusted by his intimate friends; a clever student of human character; an intellectual and accomplished gentleman — this young philosopher, scion of a noble house and race, relinquished all, love, home, friends tried and true, brilliant prospects, with a rare unselfish devotion for the cause he had espoused.

With prudent forethought, and perhaps a little presentiment of what the possible end might be, he, a few hours previous to his leaving Paris for the seat of war, made all necessary arrangements for the disposal of his effects in the event of his nonreturn. To his bosom friend and almost brother, Mr. Tibor de Patay, he committed the charge of these arrangements and it is of touching interest to note that he begged his friend to delay posting the farewell letters he had written, till after the 15th May, strangely enough the day following his death. — Gentle reader! it is not necessary to go further into details of that last parting of two friends in a Parisian Café — a parting so full of pathos to the actors, as they exchanged souvenirs and bade each other a long and affectionate farewell...

In the early morning, when the bright spring sun kissed the housetops of the yet slumbering Parisian capital, and shed its gladdening rays over the hills and valleys of the «Garden of Europe», the young Count sped away on his last earthly journey. Although cheerful and sanguine to the last, it was characteristic of his true nature that his going should be quite unostentatious. There was no ovation, no hearty god-speeds, no student chorus to cheer the noble youth on his self-imposed mission. He wished not for display, and his friends respected his wishes.

It was on the 25th of March that Count Albert Vass started for Lisbon, intending to join his Dutch acquaintances at Las Palmas as arranged. But illness prevented his reaching that port in time. — In

spite, however, of weakness and a high fever which almost baffled him, he arrived at Las Palmas in time to take his passage in the next Cape-bound vessel. His intention had been to land on the South coast and make his way to Capetown. These plans were thwarted by the action of an Englishman who «shadowed» the young traveller from the time of embarkation, finally informing on him and preventing his landing. But the Count's indomitable courage never forsook him; he went on by the same steamer to Durban, where he was more successful. From the latter place the Count sent letters to his family and friends describing his journey and his meeting with a German and a Dutchman apparently bent upon the same errand, although it may not have been with the same heart promptings which drew our young hero from all that was dear to him.

The Count lost no time in presenting his credentials at head quarters. Of goodly appearance, of noble lineage, of a rare courage, the brave young volunteer was at once commissioned for the important and responsible task of carrying Boer despatches through the British lines — surely a foolhardy mission to thrust upon one so young and inexperienced, and a courting of a fatal issue; for the whole country adjacent to the Frontier was alive with detachments of British troops lying in wait for the enemy. These soldiers knew the country as well as the natives themselves from whom they had learned a few lessons. It was, therefore, wellnigh an impossibility to expect the young Count, to whom the «Veld» was a «Terra incognita», to come out unscathed. But he accepted the commission cheerfully with a light heart, and set out on his perilous journey accompanied by the acquaintances of the voyage. Writing to his friend in Paris before starting, he said he was hopeful of success.

The Count, being naturally fond of adventure, found much that charmed him in his daring ride over the «Veld» as ever and anon the



THE LATE COUNT ALBERT VASS.
(This portrait was taken some years ago.)



THE GRAVE OF THE LATE COUNT ALBERT VASS.

trio took the shelter afforded by the shrubs and rocks to reconnoitre.

But, Hark! with appalling suddenness their progress is arrested. «Surrender!» — came the command, loud and clear, as a small band of British soldiers leapt from their ambush and called a *halt*.

The two parties were within firing range, and there was no way of escape. A brave stand, surrender, or ignominious retreat, perhaps followed by a dishonoured death, were the only alternatives left to the despatch bearers.

The Count's companions held up their arms at once, and were taken prisoners; but the noble soul of their young leader could brook no surrender nor prisoners' fate. Like the brave burgomaster of Leyden, worthy ancestor of the race whose cause he was advocating, the Count drew himself erect and faced death rather than break his oath of allegiance to the Cause. Like a true Magyar and philosopher he knew that death could come but once, and he resolved to die doing his duty in the service of the Dutch Republic as his conscience had dictated. «Surrender!» again shouted the officer in command — the Count drew his pistol and fired — an answering shot sped towards him — a few more shots were exchanged, and the brave young hero fell...

His death was instantaneous. He suffered no physical pain; but who can tell the heart-throbs of those last moments as perhaps a vision of home and loved ones flashed across his dying gaze? The soldiers rushed to his side, eager, each in his turn, if yet there were a spark of life left, to fan it into flame. But, Alas! the noble soul had found its goal, and returned to its maker, the courageous and gallant young son of Hungary was no more!

His passing will long be remembered by those present, and in days to come brave soldiers will tell to their children how the young Count died.

Gently and reverently they laid the hero to rest in the rude grave they had hastily hollowed out of the wild hillside. It was a sorrowful burial, for everyone regretted that such a valuable young life should have been so ruthlessly sacrificed. «He fought so bravely», they exclaimed. Their regret was sincere, and they did all in their power to honour their dead foe. From the neighbourhood they gathered great stones, and under the direction of Lieut. J. A. Baillie, D. S. O. (Distinguished Service Order), covered the grave to secure it against the ravages of wild beasts. In order that the spot might not be forgotten, and out of affectionate regard and admiration, Lieut. Baillie carved and erected the little cross shown in our illustration at the beginning of this article.

This young soldier rides past the grave frequently, and sees that it is kept in order as well as the

roughness of the country will permit. For nearly three years the Lieutenant has watched the lonely grave, so true a respect has he for the memory of one whom he knew only by name, but whom he treated as a brother officer in the services he rendered on that memorable day when he laid Count Albert Vass in his last resting-place. He photographed the grave for the sorrowing parents, and while his command is on the frontier the sacred spot will be his special care. The Count's father is arranging for the raising of a monument to his son's memory, and it is hoped that under its shadow the simple little cross so lovingly raised — fitting tribute of one brave soldier to another — may find a place.

The writer would here like to acknowledge publicly, in the name of Count Vass and family, and the personal friends of the late Count, the unselfish and sympathetic services rendered in this



AT REST. — By Dr. Béla Szilárd.
From the «Amatőr».

pathetic incident by two young Scotsmen resident in the Transvaal. For some weeks after the fateful news had reached Budapest and London it was impossible to find out any details of the Count's death further than the newspaper's terse notice, «we regret to learn that Count Albert Vass, son of Count Vass, deputy, was shot on the 14th inst. in South-Africa while carrying Boer despatches through the British lines». The War Office was visited, and officers interviewed. Letters were addressed to the Minister of War, but all without avail. Nobody knew anything, and the only consolation the bereaved parents had was the receipt of the empty despatch case sent to them by the British Government. By a strange coincidence, or rather a ruling of Providence, the Intelligence Officer into whose hands the despatch case fell, happened to be Mr. James Wade, a Young Scot, son of the Manse, whose services the writer solicited later, in the hope of his being able to furnish some details. It was not till after Count Albert's friend and confidant, already alluded to, had made exhaustive enquiries in London, Holland, and Belgium that the alternative of writing to Mr. Wade was thought

of. But like a true friend, and in full sympathy with the relatives of the brave youth of whose prowess he had heard he at once told what he knew, and set about finding those who were present when the Count died.

It took many months ere success crowned his efforts, through illness and convalescence he never forgot his promise to help, and while «trekking» in the springtime of last year he met Lieut. Baillie with whom he arranged a correspondence with the writer. — From the person of the Count, Lieut. Baillie took a few belongings which he carefully preserved. These with some flowers from the mountain grave have been forwarded to the Count's mother.

Friends in need are friends indeed, Such untiring, unselfish service rendered to the friends of the deceased is worthy the sincere gratitude of all, and gratitude deep, lasting, and heartfelt — is one of the finest traits of the Hungarian character. The writer also acknowledges with grateful thanks the kindly help and encouragement so generously given by Mr. Tibor de Patay.

There is only one remark more. To English eyes the letters R. I. P. (Requiescat in pace)¹ on a tombstone signify that the dead belonged to the Roman Catholic faith. This was not so in the case of the Count, for he and his family were Calvinist. It was perhaps thought probable he was Catholic from the fact that Lieut. Baillie found, in his pocket, a small statue of a saint; and, anxious to do honour to the memory of the dead hero, he carved the letters in conformity with the rites of the Catholic faith.

Rest then brave heart, and let Hungarians tell
Of thy last stand, and how thou nobly fell;
And let thy Country, with a conscious pride,
Still in her ample bosom, rear and guide
Such sons as thee!

London, January 1905.



Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir!

Will it interest you to hear that within the last ten days, some Hungarian topic has been the subject of my discourse at four different places? One lecture was given, at the recently opened Social Institute in connection with the modernised Whit-

¹ While expressing our grateful thanks to the Authoress for the sympathetic terms in which she has clothed this charming and interesting monograph we beg to point out, with reference to one remark, that the use of the letters R. I. P. is by no means confined to members of the Roman Catholic faith. On the contrary, a cursory examination of any English Churchyard will reveal many examples of such inscription.

Editor.

field's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road, London. Of kindred Institutions, this is one of the largest, and most completely equipped to meet modern requirements of a social character, and it has a spacious Hall, which on this occasion, was well filled.

Two other of the engagements referred to were interesting because, at these localities I lectured on Hungary last year, and it was owing to the pleasant impressions then created that I was specially asked to give a supplementary address on the same theme. The village of Eltham was one of these



A VILLAGE READING ROOM.

By Ladislaus Pataky.

places. This is really a small residential London suburb, about 10 miles out.

The largest Hall available was packed so closely with more than 400 people, that not even standing room was left for many outside who wanted to enter.

From the Chairman's speech, and in conversation with others afterwards, I learned with pleasure that Mrs. Ginever's visit to Eltham last year, and her address on that occasion, still remained in their memories as a very happy experience, and that it was often referred to as an event of unusual importance.

The fourth lecture was at one of our Public Schools where boys of the upper classes receive their education.

About a week hence, I start on another lecturing tour, and shall have the pleasure of giving current ideas about Hungary to audiences at Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Bolton, and several other manufacturing towns.

Later on, I have to satisfy the desire for information about Hungary at Leeds, Bradford, Darlington, and other places in the North of England.

Theatre and Music

THE CHARACTER of Tosca in the well known historical drama gives Mrs. Theresa Krammer the opportunity of displaying her accomplished, and strenuous intensity in tragedy and her wonderfully expressive talent in singing. Love, jealousy and vengeance constitute the character of this hot-blooded Italian nature played by her with a rare power of vivid realism, the stirring effect of which, as unfolded to its tragic close, need scarcely be heightened by the beauties of the powerful music. But the interest, although centred in Tosca is by no means confined to her alone. The malignant Scarpia is played with genuine dramatic ability by Mr. Takács and the part of Mario by Mr. Anthes. The general performance of the opera evidently gratified the audience. Mr. Raoul Mader makes us realise that he is a remarkable conductor of a wonderfully well trained orchestra.

Captain Marshall's new comedy «The Duke of Killiecrankie» was produced last week at the National Theatre with the following cast: The Duke of Killiecrankie, Mr. Császár; Henry Pitt-Welby, Mr. Dezső; Alexander Macbayne, Mr. Hetényi; the Countess of Pangbourne, Mrs. Szacsvey; Lady Henrietta, Mrs. Ligeti; Mrs. Mullholland, Mrs. T. Csillag. The piece had an immense success. The next novelty will be «Veér Judit rózsája» (The Rose of Judith Veér) a historical comedy in three acts by Mr. Géza Lampérth. The action of the piece leads us to Francis Rákoczy's period.

The 25th performance of «The two Hyppolits» has just been reached at the People's Theatre. It was in every respect a most creditable production as not only were the scenic appointments the best seen for some time, but the members of the company by their untiring efforts contributed to make this melodious and amusing play of Messrs. Hüvös and Földes a favourite of the public. Miss Emma Komlóssy as Hyppolit and Miss Sarah Petrás as Nanetta worked brilliantly together, but perhaps Mr. Aranka Hegyi should be awarded chief praise. Authors and performers received hearty applause and the ladies of the latter plenty of well-merited flowers.

The next attraction at the Gaiety Theatre will be Mr. Kadelburg's new farce entitled «Aranypatkó» (The golden Horseshoe) translated by Mr. Timár. The German author is already well known upon this stage and his former play «A mozgófényképek» attracted crowded houses.

On the same evening a new operetta will be performed at the Hungarian Theatre after Molière's comedy «Amphytrion» and adapted to modern stage by Mr. Eugene Heltai. — The composer of the music is Mr. Francis Lehár. We hear that

Opera House
Operaház...

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

People's ...
... Cheatre
(Népszínház)

Gaiety Theatre
(Vigszínház)

Hungarian ...
... Cheatre
(Magyar ...
... Színház)

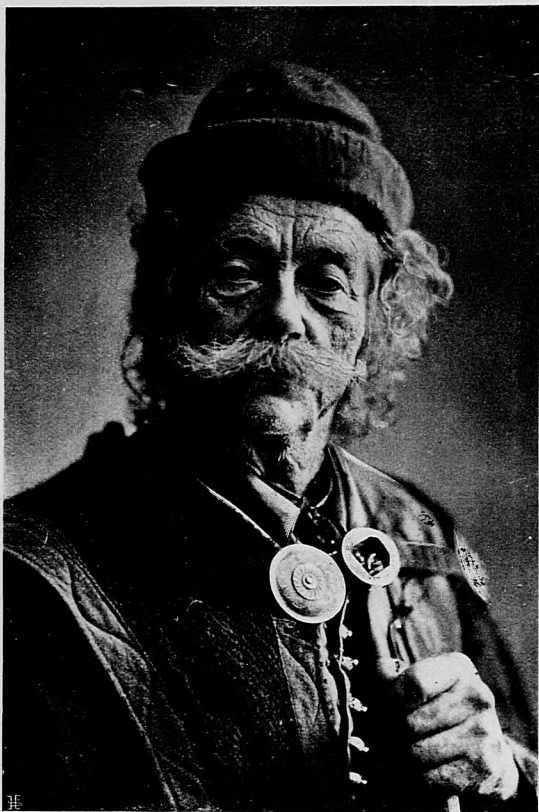
I assure you that I am never happier than when thus employed, partly because on these occasions, I seem to live over again the delightful days I have experienced in your hospitable country.

Yours very truly

London, Feb. 8, 1905.

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of Her Excellency the Countess Louis Apponyi the wife of the Lord Chamberlain.



A TYPICAL HUNGARIAN PEASANT.

will come home for this occasion, to conduct the orchestra. The best parts are in the hands of Messrs Ráthonyi, Heltai and Boross, and Misses B. Anday and Szentgyörgyi.



General Election in Hungary.

TO HAVE a general election under such conditions as the recent one (which, with the exception of a few districts is now complete), was almost without precedent in Hungary. The opposition, though the war was not of its own seeking, feel that it was brought upon the nation by reason of the existing circumstances.

Both parties had great struggles and disappointments; the Liberals have lost power, the Opposition has won a victory whose results are very uncertain. Great political questions are on the surface and wait solution. One thing is beyond doubt: there are many sore throats and longs in the country as a consequence of the bitter cold weather and plenty of empty purses.

When we consider the elections of by gone days from an ethnographical point of view we must own that the general battle has lost much of its ancient character. Still we saw the triumphal processions of the electors to the polling, some fiery fighting between contending parties in the

heat of political differences, but, on the whole the election has lost its old-merry aspect. Perhaps the severe cold had its chilling influence upon the minds of voters. The everdrunken «Kortes» haranguing from the top of an empty cask has become a rarity. Every party must take care not to give cause to its antagonists for presenting a petition against the return of the successful candidate. Rhetorical power must yield to the articles of newspapers and hence the difference between the ancient and modern election.



Court and Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King will not come to Budapest as was first anticipated until the opening of the House of Parliament, the date of which however, is not yet fixed.

*

We are glad to record the recovery of H. R. and I. H. the Archduke Joseph. No bulletins are now issued, and His Highness is progressing favourably towards regaining his usual health.

*

German Court circles are discussing the probability of the Emperor and Empress making another tour in the Mediterranean. The Empress, it is stated, needs a change after the strain of nursing Prince Eitel Friedrich, who will go south as soon as he is convalescent.

*

H. R. H. The Archduke Otto, (nephew of His Majesty) who has been spending two months in Egypt, is now on a twentyone days' march through the desert to Mount Sinai. The expedition includes twenty-seven camels, and the Archduke is attended by a physician and an aide de-camp, who came with him to Cairo from Vienna.

*

Count Charles Khuen Héderváry P. C. M. P. the Minister in attendance on His Majesty has been staying at Vienna for some time, and will remain in the Austrian Capital till the present political difficulty is definitely settled.

*

Count Julius Andrassy P. C. M. P. was called to Vienna twice last week and had an audience of the King with the view of solving the political crisis, still pending.

*

Francis Kossuth M. P. (the son of the great Louis Kossuth) leader of the Independent Party and President of the Opposition Union was received in audience by His Majesty the King in Vienna last Sunday at 11 a. m.

His reception by the King was most cordial and the audience lasted nearly one hour. The actual result of the audience is not yet known, but it is looked upon by the nation as a historical event

and a happy omen which will influence the present political situation for the benefit of the country.

★

Counts George and Joseph Szapáry, sons of the late Count Julius Szapáry were granted an audience by His Majesty at Vienna, last Friday where the mourners expressed their humble thanks to the King for his gracious condolence on the occasion of their father's death. His Majesty received the two brothers with great kindness and expressed the warmest admiration of the merits of the deceased.

★

Mrs. Gabriel Várady the mother-in-law of Charles Hieronymi the Minister of Commerce, died on February 9th at Tócső. The Minister was present at the funeral. The deceased is mourned by a large number of distinguished relatives and friends. R. I. P.

Professor John Kovács. †

With sincere regret we announce the unexpected death of Prof. John Kovács. As Professor of the English language at the University of Kolozsvár he was an ardent friend of the British and American people whose countries he visited as a representative of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania. He was devoted to the English language in heart and soul, and in spreading that language in this country he wrote several very interesting articles in «Hungary». In his travels in England and the United States, as a great patriot, his sole idea was to bring Hungary closer to both those noble and practical nations. The late Prof. Kovács was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died on January 27 at the age of 59 of heart disease, at Kolozsvár and was buried on the 29th. He is mourned by a large number of relatives and friends. We offer our sympathy to his relatives. R. I. P.



Topical Notes.

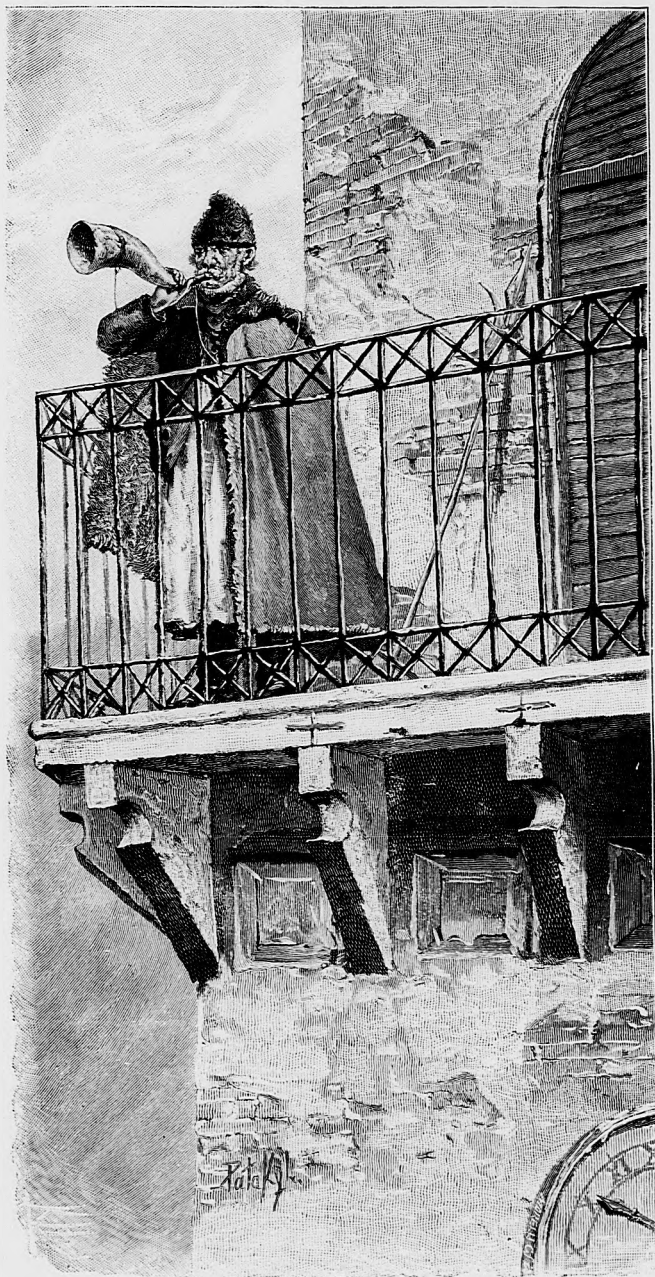
The London Omnibus Traffic.

MR. HAROLD MACFARLANE, in discussing, in the Railway Magazine, the London traffic problem, gives some figures concerning omnibuses on the streets. The busiest 'bus centre is the Bank of England—that is the Mecca of 690 vehicles of that character per hour; while the spot outside Charing Cross Station comes in an easy second, with Piccadilly-Circus, with 662'buses, a not altogether brilliant third. Tottenham Court-road and Oxford-street, with

628 'buses per hour, are not lacking in these public conveyances; nor is Piccadilly, which in the course of the twelve busiest hours of the day is traversed by 15,284 vehicles, exactly a 'busless desert in view of the fact that ten per minute represents the average during the hours of full service.

Other Busy Centres.

Liverpool-street and the Strand, Regent-street and the Marble Arch, among other places, are each visited by between 400 and 500 'buses per hour; Cheapside boasts close upon 400, and Hyde Park Corner about 50 less. The Angel, Islington, with 14,136 vehicles daily, of which 1,920 are tramcars



A WATCHMAN ON THE CHURCH-TOWER. By I. Pataky.

and 4.216 omnibuses, enjoys a fair amount of traffic, but the Angel is comparatively deserted when compared with certain other favoured spots. Thus, a recent census of the bridge traffic in the City disclosed the fact that the traffic using London Bridge has advanced from 13,099 vehicles per diem in 1850 to 29,872 in 1903.

Some Striking Figures.

The Caronia has the distinction of being the largest steamer built in Great Britain. She is 675ft. in length, 72'6ft. in breadth, her gross tonnage is 21,000 tons, and her displacement 30,000 tons. Her funnels attain a height of 150ft. above the keel, and the area of her plating is approximately three acres. She is the first liner to be provided with the Stone-Lloyd system of watertight doors. By this system all doors through the bulkheads of the twelve water-tight compartments into which she is divided can, in case of necessity, be instantaneously and simultaneously closed from the bridge, or the doors in any one bulkhead opened or closed at will. The Caronia has accommodation for 3,100 passengers, and, besides, she will carry 550 officers and crew.

Paris and the Peasant.

The people of Paris, like the people of London, are mostly immigrants. The number of «native» Parisians is well under a million. The invaders from the country—Normandy, Burgundy, Central France, the South, Brittany, etc., count very nearly a million and seven hundred thousand. The great names in literature, art, science, and politics belong to the provincial invasion. In the Combes Ministry only one man, M. Pelletan, was a Parisian. Of the six Presidents of the Republic only one—Felix Faure—was born in Paris. But against the few brilliant successes achieved by the immigrants, must be placed the disastrous fate of myriads who have been tempted from the fields to the «Siren City»—moral and intellectual as well as material disaster.

According to the latest returns, there are over four thousand agricultural societies in France. For the most part they are grouped into federations. One such federation, the «Union of Central France», contains three hundred and fifty thousand members. These unions have organised more than four hundred credit banks, from which trustworthy members may borrow money on the easiest possible terms. But for these efforts to render the country life attractive, the influx into Paris and the great towns would be much larger than it is.

So, for the Capital's sake and the nation's sake, and the peasants' sake, more has been done during the last dozen years to attach the people to the soil than in the whole half-century preceding them. The formation of agricultural syndicates—with a view of encouraging improvements in tillage, facilitating the purchase of the newest machinery and best seeds,

and securing the cheapest and speediest access to markets—is one of the most cherished purposes of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Exhibition of a very interesting collection of oil paintings sketches and drawings by the late Charles Lotz, the famous painter was opened yesterday by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy the Minister of Religion and Instruction, at the Múcsarnok (Picture Gallery) in the Town-Park. Details of this will be given in our next issue.

The Fox-ferrier and Dachshund Club Show.

This annual Show promises to be far in advance of anything previously arranged. Some of the best dogs on the Continent have been entered and will compete for the usual prizes. The judging has been undertaken by Messrs Fulda and Preindl. The Club is steadily growing, having a membership of sixty and being under the Presidency of Dezső Perczel P. C. President of the House of Parliament. Want of space prevents us publishing details, but as the Show has been fixed for March 11—12th. we shall have an opportunity of referring to it in our next issue, in connection with a few notes on Hungarian breeding kindly submitted by a correspondent.

The Daily News in one of its recent numbers, referring in an article to Maxim Gorki the Russian writer curiously enough declares Maurice Jókai the greatest Hungarian Novelist an *Austrian* subject. The article runs as follows: — «His (Maxim Gorki's) career reminds us of Maurus Jókai, the Austrian, whose chequered youth was followed by a period of literary fame, and that again by a dramatic appearance as a leader in the Hungarian popular cause».

We venture to draw the attention of the Daily News to the error by stating the fact that M. Jókai was born of Hungarian parents at Komárom an ancient historical town and all his life he was a true Hungarian patriot, heart and soul.

Claribel «You told me you were never going to write to young Hankinson again». Angie: «He's written me a dozen letters I haven't answered, but in his last one he left a page out, and I had to write and ask him what it was about».



London Notes.

London, February 9, 1905.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION is now the most interesting feature discussed by all the London papers. There are extra special editions of the Sun, Echo, Evening News, nearly every day telling us now that the Czar has been killed, that the Winter Palace has been blown up, then again that the Czaricza is dying, or that 40,000 people were killed before the Winter Palace. Thank Goodness very little of this «official news» has any foundation.

The Hungarian General Elections were full of bloodshed, at least according to the telegrams of the «Vienna» correspondents of the daily papers. It is really miserable for any one who knows the state of affairs in Hungary to read the lies of these Viennese. I need not explain it in these lines that the Vienna Correspondents see everything through quite different eyes to those of a Hungarian and it is a pity that England where unfortunately Hungary is known so little is so very badly informed about us.

It is announced from Johannesburg, that at the Premier Mine a monster diamond, weighing 3.030 carats has been found. The value of the new discovery may be imagined from the fact that the singularly fine blue white diamond found at Kimberley in 1880 weighed 150 carats and is valued at £ 200.000. If the new stone is as perfect in colour, it should be worth ten million.

Since my last letter we have seen two most interesting Shakespearean revivals in London. At His Majesty's Mr. Beerbohm Tree restaged «Much ado about nothing». It is very hard to determine which of the mingled memories of a first night at His Majesty's come uppermost. They are not easy to disentangle, nor must the impressions be judged apart from the conditions — the excitable nervous conditions — of the occasion. Mr. Tree as Benedick and Miss Emery as Beatrice scored very great successes.

At the Imperial Mr. Lewis Waller's «Henry V.» was received with enthusiasm. His Henry V. is the King, not of history, but as drawn by Shakespeare; an heroic figure who strides through the play regal in every aspect. Mr. Waller, has been careful to surround himself with an excellent company, whose

members work together in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner.

For the first time we heard a few nights ago a Russian drama Eugene Tschirikoff's, «The Chosen People» at the Avenue Theatre. The author is an Orthodox Russian, who like every other man of sense and humanity, revolts at the bigoted and senseless persecution of the Jews in his own country, and in this play presents a realistic and painful picture of their condition.

The highest praise of the performance was that which seemed to be in everyone's mouth, when the curtain fell that the performers acted as though they didn't know they were acting.

Next season at the Royal Opera Covent Garden will extend over twelve weeks: it will commence on the 1st May and continue until July 24. As no festival will be held at Bayreuth this summer they have arranged to give two complete cycles of «Der Ring des Niebelungen» under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter.

At the Crystal Palace Motor Show very interesting side slip trials took place last Saturday. A wide stretch of concrete paving, had been treated with the specially

detestable mixture invented for such trials and composed of Thames mud and soft soap. The judges awarded the first prize to the Samson cars. The show itself is most interesting and very many cars have been already sold.

GÉZA ADLER.



AUTUMN. By Dr. Béla Szilárd.

From the «Amatőr».

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.

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-Tóváros 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, Keriész-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.



HUNGARY

Budapest, Wednesday February 15, 1905.

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

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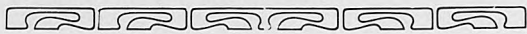
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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply be enclosed.

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 the Portrait of His Excellency Count Eugene Karácsonyi P. C. M. P. a much esteemed nobleman.
2. A Café at Salgótarján after the recent election.
3. Husars Keeping the road clear before the poll during election.
4. A Lady «Kortes» (leader and organiser of elections) taking electors on a Motor Car to vote.
5. The Portrait of the late Count Albert Vass. The Photo was taken while quite young; we could obtain no other.
6. The Grave of the late Count A. Vass who fell in the South-African war.
7. At Rest. Photo by Béla Szilárd. From the «Amatőr».
8. A Village Reading Room in the low-land of Hungary after a sketch by Ladislaus Pataky.
9. A Typical Hungarian Peasant from the Bihar Country. By kind permission of Mr. S. Herbst.
10. Watchman on the Church-Tower. Giving a signal by blowing his horn in case of fire. An old custom prevalent in small towns and Villages in Hungary. A sketch by Ladislaus Pataky.
11. Autumn. The Photo is by Dr. Béla Szilárd. From the «Amatőr».

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.

Important notice.

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

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION
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VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
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Hotel Coupons for visiting Hungary.

The *Travelling Bureau Entreprise* (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.

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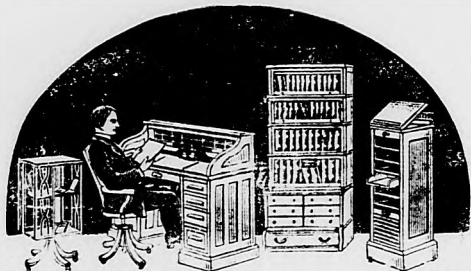
These Hotel Coupons are obtainable in the principal Travelling Offices in Europe and at the Central Ticket Office IV., Vigadó-tér 1. *Budapest*, where all informations and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

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

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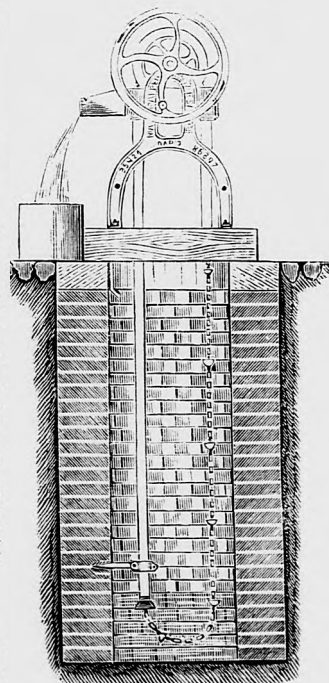
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

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. kitünően alkalmas. — A víz a végtelen önzott lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltek és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés belesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5,00 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára lánc-, ruggyanta-kúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézesővek (35 mm. bel.) önzott lánc, karimák és ruggyanta-kúpok ára felszereléshez teljesen készen, folyó kutmányosság méterenként 15 korona



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