

HUNGARY

Budapest Wednesday March 1, 1905.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 7.

Cravelling in Hungary.

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

THERE is a general lament in our country that travellers who advance as far as Vienna pause there as though on the confines of civilisation. They do not venture a trip to Hungary or Budapest, though the country and its metropolis have in the last 25 years undergone such rapid alteration and development as can only be paralleled by the history of the Scottish Highlands which, about the year 1730, were the terror of every traveller, yet a few years later allured enthusiastic tourists not only from England but from every part of the civilised world. The solution of this apparent reluctance appears to lie with our dear neighbours of Vienna who take great pains to hold back travellers by representing Hungary as a barbarian country infested by brigands, wherein they must starve through inability to digest the national «gulyás» (a kind of hot stew) These objections are worse than frivolous: they are untrue in letter and spirit. We shall endeavour to point out the true cause of this neglect in a short note.

We have travellers, it is true — bagmen. We could well do without them and make room for less self-seeking travellers.

We are quite overwhelmed by Austrian and



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS LOUIS APPONYI.

Nagy-Kőrös dare to repudiate their unmusical jargon and are audacious enough to speak only their own Magyar tongue.

There are other forms of travel, notably that affected by the leisured classes. But one other, the hopeful labour of a new Columbus, is not needed, as we do not believe that anybody will, in the twentieth century, make geographical discoveries in our Fatherland.

Hundreds of books, scores of pamphlets and many journals, have had for their object the representation of the great natural features and general conformation of this country to the attention of two continents: these are well known and duly appreciated but they do not appear to attract

German agents. Railway restaurants, Hotels and country coffee houses, which these peoples dump upon our barbarian soil in the hope that the benighted aborigines will return them cent per cent.

But they complain of our understanding: they imagine that we must know their Prussian, Hanoverian, Bavarian, Upper and Lower Austrian etc. etc. dialects, and, disappointed in this supposition find reason to complain of a people whose greatest towns, Debreczen, Szeged, Kecskemét,

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tourists. Travellers in bulk are romantic, perhaps idealistic. They are prone to remember places and things by those historical tags and legends with which guide-books abound. A ruin is a heap of mossy stone without its history, a ruin with a beautiful legend is worth travelling far to see *Balaton* is a lake, a geographical spot on the globe. *Balaton* with its legendary surroundings is transformed into a wonderful poem which will well repay all the fatigues incident to travelling, and so with many other of our sights Compare the Rhine and the Danube. Is there a travelled Englishman who could not give you the history of every Schloss from Cologne to Mayence? But what percentage of these people could differentiate between Vác and Esztergom?

The spirit of the age is centred in publicity: we must make known the interesting parts of our history, our romantic legends, our minstrelsy, the great epics of our poets and something else... that a new Burt may not write of us, as one wrote of Highland scenery: «It is a part of the creation left undressed... as void of form as the natives are indigent of morals and good manners».



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XI.

CAESARINI proceeded to proclaim the vow of the king to the infidels, and infused into the young king's mind the necessity of leading a war against the Turks, warning him not to let the golden opportunity escape, painting before his youthful fancy glowing pictures of the victory due to his valour alone, his name a fit theme to stir each Christian heart. — Provident of every resource and tempering his audacious and unprincipled valour with a sagacity, which promised, when years had more matured and sobered down his restless chivalry, to rank him amongst the most eminent kings of Hungary, Ulászló, was anxious to add the eagle's plume to the crown. All the sanction of religion was invoked to consecrate the enterprise of liberty and a great number of foreigners would swell his army, composed of 20.000 men. So confident was Ulászló of the success of his wild schemes that he recked little the apprehensions of Hunyadi, who did not trust nor believe the success of the wild schemer's projects. But confident in the resources and promptitude of his own genius and that of Hunyadi, Ulászló

had taken a strong resolution, from which he would not be moved and he embarked in the holy enterprise. — An earthquake and inundation of the Danube were the first sharp and thrilling intimation of the perils, into which he had rushed. On the thrice renowned battle-field of Nicapolis the Hungarian army was joined by 10.000 Walachs, lead by Drakul. An old Bulgarian saga, residing in the forest of Sulon foretold the young king's fall, saying it was her task to announce to him the crisis of his fate. The king halted on the wide plains between Várna and Kavard protected by the fortress Galacz and the pools of Devin: The Hungarians cut off from all communication, stood alone and isolated amidst traitors and vacillators desirous to side with the stronger party. Brankovich kept aloof from the battle, proclaiming it a breach of the laws of all nobility and knighthood; the Venetians, rotten in their faith, espoused the Sultan's cause, transporting him back from Asia to Europe, where he had just time enough to curb the Tartar rebels. George Castriota could not pass the Servian frontiers; the Greek Emperor, in whose interest it was of the first importance to defend his country, celebrated the marriage of his sister; the European reinforcements failed to arrive. There was however no retreat and no alternative. Scarcely had the Hungarian army reached Varna, then suddenly they were surprised by the army of waving banners and martial panoply glittering in the sun from the opposite side of the river, while the discharges of the artillery still more unequivocally announced the presence of the enemy Caesarini counselled to await the arrival of reinforcements, but notwithstanding the weight of his objections, such were the high spirit of the troops and their eagerness to come into action, that it was thought more than sufficient to counterbalance every physical disadvantage and the question of battle was decided in the affirmative. The fiat had gone forth, there was no retreat, nothing was left to live for, save a knightly death.

It was during a beautiful autumn night, that Hunyadi, who was not likely to lose his cause by rashness, ordered his army into battle-array. He placed the king between, Várna and the Devin pools providing for his security by surrounding him with a powerful reserve of Hungarian noblemen, well equipped with arquebuses and guns, which latter engine was still of so unwieldy and clumsy construction, as not to have entirely superseded the ancient weapons of Hungarian warfare. The left wing was en-

trusted to the Bishop of Nagyvárad bearing the banner of St. Ladislaus; on this side were the Polish leaders, Tarnow and Borics; the right wing was led by the Bishop of Eger. The broad disc of the sun shone on two armies, standing face to face, supported by that antagonism, in principles, which rules and overthrows empires.

A dead hush lay like a heavy atmosphere over the multitude and the silver helmet fell from the king's head, an omen which graver history has not neglected to record. A chill sunk into every Hungarian's breast; the king himself was affected by the accident and turned pale, but as if ashamed of his weakness soon composed himself.

All parties now looked forward with eagerness to a general battle as to a termination of the evils of this long protracted war, Hunyadi's presence reassured his men, fascinated by his dignified demeanour and the heroic courage he displayed on this memorable occasion, which at this epoch was already the theme of Europe.

There united, nothing could excel the variety of the Eastern costumes in the Turkish army, glittering like walls of steel in the sunshine. Everyone felt that the battle would be to the uttermost. Hunyadi put his trust in God alone; but how could he expect help and assistance of Him, whose Name had been debased and despised by the king, who felt now with double weight the sharp and thrilling intimation of the perils into which he had rushed.

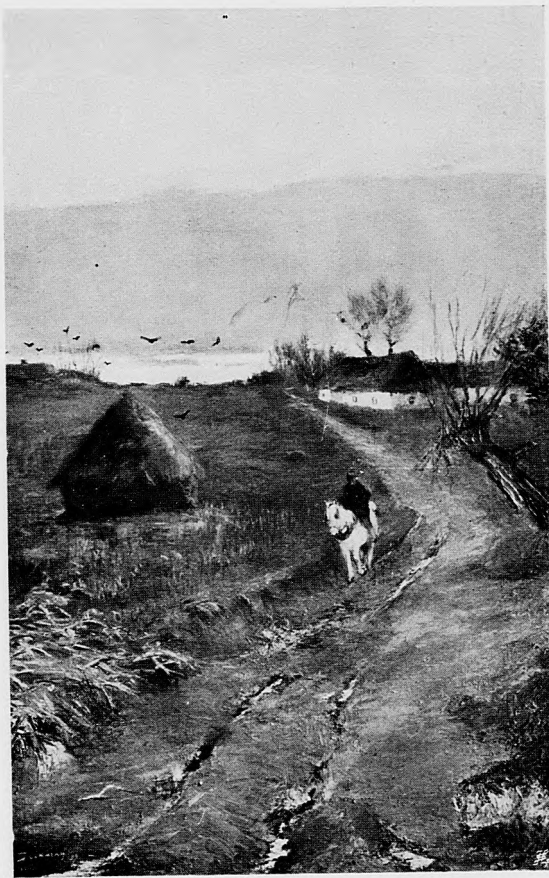


Exhibition of Feri de Szikszay's Paintings.

FERI DE SZIKSZAY resides in Paris, and some years ago reaped a well-earned harvest of success. — He has collected his paintings to present them to the public at the National Szalon.

The exhibition which is now open in the Kings' House (Kigyó-tér 1.) occupies three large rooms, and forms a pleasant surprise to those who understand and admire Szikszay's developing talent.

We find in the present exhibit enormous progress in the drawing, colouring and conception of his pictures. Their characteristic strength has become more eloquent, the feeling deeper, and warmer.



By Feri de Szikszay.

AFTER THE RAIN. (OIL PAINTING.)

The effect of his colouring in several of the paintings reminds us of the quiet of the great masters.

Szikszay is particularly fond of moonlit seas, in the painting of which we sometimes find surprisingly wonderful effects. His eyes look with unusual power into the terrible masses of water. He searches with his brush their suspected mysteries. Now he fills the air with chilling vapour and again there are wild and jagged clouds flying on the wings of the storm.

He depicts the deep blue sea of Palermo and the grey-green waves of the ocean with equal facility. The best of these is certainly his «Cemetery of the shipwrecked», now the property of the Capital. His «Waves», «Wide Sea» and «Sunset» however, are also executed with deep artistic thought.

His Brittany landscapes are excellent and very vivid. He enjoys and perpetuates the mist and stillness of the flowery spring. Often, with a certain effect of colour he attempts to put his whole soul on a bit of canvas no larger than the palm of your hand.

His «Spring-tale», «Nut-tree» and «Storm» are also ornaments of the rich exhibition. Several of his sketches will doubtless be admired.

Quite surprising is his variety. Onesidedness and monotony can least be charged to Szikszay's art. And with this we conclude the most artistic result of the exhibition: we do not perceive here an artist already complete, who repeats himself again and again. Before Szikszay lies an open career, to indicate the limits of which would be hardly advisable.

His power in improvement will be remarked even by a layman if he but glance at the collection. The exhibition was opened on Feb. 15 and has found appreciation from the casual visitor as well as the critic's eye.

The artistic catalogue has an introduction interestingly written by the Rev. John Hock M. P. the popular orator, and Clement Janin, a correspondent of the «Gazette des Beaux Arts».

Singleton: «Do you agree with the doctors who consider kissing dangerous?» Benedict: «Oh, yes». Singleton: «What dread effect do you think is likely to arise from it?» Benedict: «Marriage!»



GOLDEN-THRUSH. (OIL PAINTING.)

By Feri de Szikszay.

London Notes.

London, February 20, 1905.

IN THE matter of weather, we have been rivalling the Riviera for more than a fortnight, for altho' the nights are of a frosty nature the sun has been shining during the day time in a cloudless sky with phenomenal power for the time of year. A fortnight ago skaters indulged in their favourite pastime for five or six days, quite a notable period for England.

Perhaps it is the climatic conditions which have caused a slump in the theatrical market just lately. Managers complain of rather empty houses and several of the suburban pantomimes are being withdrawn rather earlier than usual. Nevertheless one or two productions of note have been brought out. An old friend William Shakespeare now holds premier position in the London play bills. The «Taming of the Shrew» is still doing good business at the Adelphi, where an interesting announcement was made the other evening. This is that «Hamlet» will be the next play performed there and *H. B. Irving* eldest son of Sir Henry will essay the part of the moody Dane. It is quite possible that father and son may be playing «Hamlet» at the same time in London as Sir Henry intends beginning his farewell performances at Drury Lane just after Easter and «Hamlet» will, no doubt, be included in the repertoire. — Of other novelties Fred Terry and Julia Neilson are at the New Theatre in a play of a melodramatic nature entitled «The scanlet Pimpernel» of which the scene is laid partly in England and partly in France. *Mrs. Langtry* has started a short season at Terry's with *Mrs. Deering's Divorce* an unwholesome subject, which did not have its expected success.

For the last time St. James's Hall threw open its doors on Saturday last to music lovers. Among those who on Saturday lent ears for the last time in the famous concert room there must have been many who could hardly repress a sigh that the final chapter had been reached in that building's history. Mr. L. Rainbow was the promoter of the entertainment, which ran to a length quite in accordance with ballad concert traditions. Among others *Madame Roger Miclos*, *Miss Helen Hulme*, *Master Florizel von Reuter* and *Miss Gertrude Peppercorn* played solo parts.

Nearly all the art galleries

are open now. The Society of Women Artists, which, according to its wont at this time of the year, fills the galleries of the British Artists, with its products, oil paintings, water colours and examples of applied art — need not detain us long since the exhibition shows no features of novelty nor special interest.

Mr. Walter Crane exhibited some of his Sketches and Notes in Water colours, chiefly from Normandy and Sicily, at the Carfax

Gallery. The drawings inspired by the classic beauties of Sicily are very attractive, those of Normandy rather dull. At the Baillie Gallery Mr. J. H. Donaldson is exhibiting some very clever landscapes.

King Edward accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament on the 15th. in person. The mild dry weather being favourable to an out of door spectacle, immense crowds witnessed their Majesties' progress from the Palace to the Houses of Parliament. The King's speech made reference to the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal. the War in the Far East, the arbitration treaties with Italy and Austria-Hungary the Tibetan expedition etc.

The largest and most powerful battleship in the world was recently launched and christened «King Edward VII.» At the same time the biggest liner was launched, a Cunarder. During the trial run of the latter the sea was very rough, but the people on board did not feel it at all.

She will carry 3000 passengers and is built at a cost of half a million.

GÉZA ADLER.



“In and about the Carpathians.”

Lecture by MR. W. H. SHRUBSOLE F. G. S.

THE POPULARITY of the lecturer was amply demonstrated on Thursday evening of last week, when the Public Hall at Eltham was crowded to excess, several persons being unable to find standing room, to hear what proved to be a most interesting and instructive lecture, illustrated by lime-light views, the beauty of which were greatly enhanced by the expert work of the operator, Mr. W. A. Palmer, of Kentish Town, lanternist to the Royal Victoria Hall.

Mr. Shrubsole, who was greeted with vociferous applause, explained that the Carpathians are a continuation of the Alps, of less height, but far greater



THE PUSZTA (PLAIN) IN WINTER. (OIL PAINTING.)

By F. de Szikszay.

extent, Unlike the Alps, the Carpathians contain vast stores of the precious metals, and many other useful minerals. The celebrated opal mines, near Eperjes, yield specimens of great beauty. Several thousand gems, exhibiting much fire and brilliant lustre, were ready for sale, and if any of the audience wished to make an offer he would be pleased to place them in direct communication with the vendors. However, when the lecturer stated the price required for each gem, no one expressed a wish to be regarded as a prospective purchaser. The gold mines had been worked successfully for over 1000 years, and still yield profitable results. There are

More than 300 Gold Mines,

and these offered a grand opportunity for English capitalists, but for some reason they did not seem disposed to speculate. He (the lecturer) had approached many financial firms with a view to extending the workings of these mines, but he met with nothing but refusals. One gentleman actually declared that the British public would not invest in Hungary, but if he could offer them a mine in South Africa, whether it contained gold or not, the public would invest, provided the prospectus gave the necessary details as to the enormous quantities of gold to be found therein. Some splendid views were exhibited of the salt mines, which mines, the lecturer mentioned, are among the wonders of the world. The excavations in rock salt being enormous, it seemed as if they could continue to produce salt for centuries, without making any appreciable inroad into the supply. It is a weird sight to see these mines illuminated by coloured fire. Adjacent to them are the salt lakes, which have been formed by ancient mines caving in, owing, it is thought, to their being worked too near the surface, in the time of the Romans.

The beauty of the wild scenery of the district is enhanced by the mountain lakes. Here are also to

be found famous medicinal hot springs, and health resorts have been founded in the vicinity, many hundreds of invalids visiting them every year.

A large area of the mountain territory has been reserved as a National Park, where the natural conditions will be preserved.

Another interesting feature is to be found in the grand forests of pine, beech, and oak; the timber belt is nearly 100,000 square

miles in extent. The lecturer commented on the excellence of the laws that had been passed for the protection of these forests, and these laws are vigorously enforced. Trees that are cut down must be replaced by others. The Government take an active interest in this work.

In the Carpathian forests upwards of seventy species of mammalian animals enjoy their freedom. Among these are found the bear, wolf, fox, badger, wild cat, lynx, roe deer, goat, wild boar, red deer, chamois, marten and ermine.

Several rivers rising in the Carpathians flow to the Danube. The valleys of the Garam and the Vag are as beautiful as the Rhine, and have as many ruined castles on the rocky heights.

The lecturer delighted the audience with graphic accounts of personal adventure during his sojourn in the district, narrating also many pleasing experiences as to the treatment he had received.

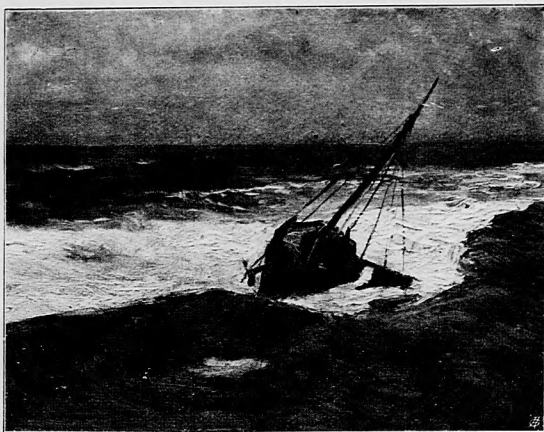
Although a Complete Stranger

to the inhabitants, without even a slight knowledge of the language, observing that the accommodation and luxurious provision at the inns, would make the managers of our English hotels wonder how it could be done at the price.

Then followed a series of beautiful views, descriptive of the industries in the villages, showing the potters at work, cottagers spinning and weaving, women brick makers stripped for work and many others, and finally a fine group of Magyar men and maidens of the town of Szathmar. This attracted considerable attention, and the audience did not hesitate to express their approval of the fine physique of the men and the comely features of the maidens.

The playing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of His Excellency Count Louis Apponyi the Lord Chamberlain.



By Feri de Szikszay.

SHIP WRECK. (OIL PAINTING.)

WE HAVE received **Our Bookshelf.** a pretty volume of poems by Messrs. Árpád Pásztor and Joseph Szebenyei. It contains an interesting collection of verses translated with much care and good will from the English of Rudyard Kipling and Edgar Allen Poe.

Both the descriptive and narrative poems are worth reading and rereading. The translators betray a true admiration for their authors and give a

vivid, picturesque and dramatic rendering of the originals.

The «Raven», «The Bells», «To Helen» and «The Englishmen's Song» may be specially mentioned not for absolute merit but for their harmonious beauty. The translation of the «The Bells» is very musical. We sincerely congratulate the translators on the contents of the small volume and hope, from this promising commencement, that we shall soon be able to welcome the continuation of their difficult, yet gratifying work.



Fashion.

FROM the point of view of fashion this is without doubt the dullest moment of the dead season. Our grand *faiseurs* are nevertheless working hard designing patterns for the dresses which are to lend new grace to the fair sex in the spring. Our *élégantes* are obliged, therefore, to content themselves with the novelties designed for the Riviera, which can be safely regarded as affording some sort of forecast of the new models.

Thus it may be safely affirmed that the tendency of hats is to become smaller and smaller. This does not mean that toques are to be de rigueur; no, the coming hats will be something more like the late season's large headgear with the brims cut off. In fact, in the case of some of them the crown still keeps the proportions due to a large hat. The shading of colours is managed with the utmost hardihood; folk's eyes are becoming accustomed to what at first seemed a certainly «risky» originality.

Then the manner of dressing the hair follows suit with the hats. The hair is to be dressed very high on the top of the head, exaggerating somewhat the length of the profile. Tufts of small locks of artificial hair are even to be added where the coiffure stands highest, so that the appearance presented will be quite one of the Louis XVI. style. This will be one of the most sensational of fashion's coming

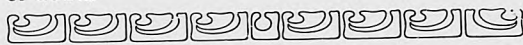
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changes, and pretty coiffures may certainly be looked forward to as one of the surest apparitions of the spring.

Most of the hats made for the Cote d'Azur are of horsehair or horsehair lace—a very pretty transition of the demi-saison. A good many, however, are made of ordinary lace, either tucked or plain. Toques covered with flowers are also a great success, thanks to the light and graceful touch with which flowers are now combined and certainly when made of muslin their effect is marvellous. Artificial flowers have undoubtedly been brought to an incredible state of perfection.

A leading furrier has produced a very successful muff to wear when driving in an open carriage. It is extremely wide and quite flat, and is formed of bands of white foxskin, which is a very light fur. When the muff is placed upon the knees, it performs the function of a carriage rug, and is not at all in the way on account of its flatness. Matching this design, a scarf stole, formed entirely of bands of white fox so as to make an entire width of about half a yard, is to be worn at the same time, and nothing could possibly be warmer, lighter, or more becoming. Blue and black fox are, of course, equally useful for carrying out this design, though it is far more effective in white, and looks a regular nest of down.



Theatre and Music.

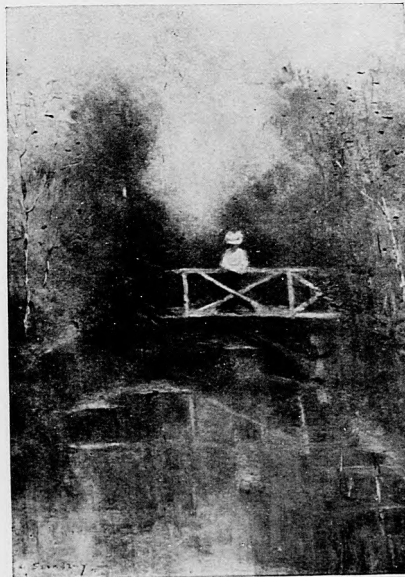
Opera House
Operaház.

WE CANNOT assert that the new ballet of Mr. Guerra has enjoyed a full meed of prosperity at the Opera House. «The Dream» (Álom) cannot be declared as one of the best pantomimes which has been mounted upon the stage. The text, after the contents of Giovanni Prati's sentimental old ballad, can hardly be understood without knowing the original. The music of Mr. Adolphe Sziklay is agreeable, even beautiful in the parts where he follows the path of Delibes. The instrumentation is always interesting. Sidonie Balogh is more than attractive in her part, while Mr. Charles Faludi and the remainder of the company give her loyal support. Splendid dancing figures and groups delight the spectator's eye.

*

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

There is ample life and some merriment in the episodes of the historical play «The Rose of Judith Veér» written by Mr. Géza Lampérth and presented at the National Theatre. Mr. Rózsa-



By Feri de Szikszay.

AUTUMN SUN IN THE PARK.

hegyi successfully sustained the parts of a wandering student. Messrs. Hetényi and Horváth performed the parts of two typical Hungarian peasants of old times, while Irma Török, Juliska D. Ligeti, Mrs. Vizváry, Bakó and Gyenes are responsible for a great part of the general success. Mr. Gyenes took over the part of the sick Gál at the last moment.

*

One of the most pleasing features of the new comic operatta at the People's Theatre is the singing of Miss Irén Székely. She is an accomplished vocalist and her singing is instinct with that refinement which always lends charm to her performances. As to the piece «The Granada Bridegroom», it is the work of Mr. Francis Martos, the author of «Prince Bob», and Mr. Joseph Bahner, a well-known musician, who did their best to write an interesting text and melodious music. The finale of the second act is the most splendid item of the score betraying a real Italian verve. Raskó's two songs provoked great applause. At curtain fall there were many calls for the players, calls which Mrs. Aranka Hegyi, Mines Gizella Ledofszky and Margaret Abelovszky well deserved.

*

The public is tired of French farces, and so German authors have now decided luck. After the success of the «Heidelberg students» followed Kadelburg's new piece «The Golden Horse shoe» and met with universal delight in spite of its trivial sentimentality and its lack of a fine comic element. It was played by the Hungarian actors for all its worth, and a good deal more. Julius Hegedűs gave a bright and vivacious portrayal of the honest old fellow, Szerémi furnished a comic figure of an officer's servant, Fenyvesi, Tapolczai, Balassa and Győző acted well. The ladies have not much business in this piece. Stage pictures, costumes and arrangement were as fine as ever.

*

The Hungarian Theatre is giving the «Mulató Istenek» a run before crowded houses. On Sunday there was a revival of «Sulamith».

*

The programme of the Urania Theatre is entirely filled up with Henry Palmi's «The Horse», in which the noble animal is introduced in various interesting aspects depicting its use and general evolution in the service of mankind.

People's ...
... Theatre
(Népszínház)

Gaiety Theatre
(Vígyszínház)

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

Urania ...
... Theatre



EARLY SPRING. (OIL PAINTING.)
By Feri de Szikszay.

✧✧✧ CORRESPONDENCE ✧✧✧

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir!

Many persons are no doubt grateful for your efforts in your valuable publication to lay open to foreigners the many interesting characteristics of the beautiful home of the Magyar people. At the same time the writer would venture to suggest that your columns might be usefully open to correcting local mistakes about England and America. The other day there appeared in a well-known Budapest Journal an article on some American matters which mistook throughout, «hands up» for «hands off». On the same day, in the same paper was a paragraph on English military matters which stated that only 15 years ago English army officers were still in the habit of *buying* majorities, colonelcies etc. It is difficult to believe that a Press contributor should not know that all army Purchase was abolished some 40 years ago when Cardwell was in charge of army affairs; even though we may excuse him for not knowing that even before that time it was only *Commissions* that could be purchased and not «Steps». Your estimable paper will no doubt lose nothing by

assisting to prevent the spread of such mistakes as the above.

I am yours faithfully

Budapest, Feb. 21. 1905. ALBION.

Editorial Note.

The suggestion of «Albion» is worthy of attention, and we shall be glad at any time to rectify errors. We would point out that Purchase was abolished not 40 but 33 years ago, not by Cardwell, but by Gladstone, not in the usual manner by Bill but by what was considered to be almost a stretch of the Royal Prerogative, a Royal Warrant, issued by Victoria, upon the representation of the Prime Minister.

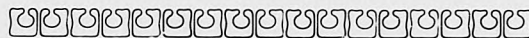


The Dog Show.

THE MAN who described «Dog Notes» as principally barks was to a certain extent right. This Note does not come within the definition: it is rather one of warning to all owners to send in their entries to the Secretary of the forthcoming Show, with as little delay as possible. The Show, inaugurated by the «Foxterrier and Dachs hund Club» has been fixed for March 11th and following day. It has now become an annual function. The aim of the Committee is to attract a record entry, but more especially to attract owners and exhibits from as wide an area as possible, in effect, to give the thing an international aspect.

We hope they will succeed not only in this but in the primary object of their being, which is to promote the scientific breeding of the pure fox-terrier.

Our next issue will contain a report of the Show, together with some observations upon Hungarian Kennels and hints to M. Joseph Schwartz who, we understand, intends to visit England this Spring for the purpose of studying the problem of breeding, with respect to both straight and wire-haired terriers. The head of the Pannonia Kennels should return with some interesting and valuable information.



TOPICAL NOTES

Diplomatic Changes.

WE ARE officially informed that His Britannic Majesty has approved of the appointment of Francis W. Stronge Esq: Consul-General at Budapest, as Councillor to the Embassy at Constantinople. The ex-Consul-General will be succeeded by Frederick S. Clarke, Esq: recently Secretary of the Legation at Stockholm.

Japanese Fancy Dress Ball.

As we have already reported, a distinguished body of Ladies and Gentlemen have been at work for several weeks arranging a grand festival under the above title for the benefit of the late Queen Elizabeth's Sanatorium.

The ball was held in the splendid Hall of the Hotel Royal on February 22. Everything was Japa-

nese. The large Hall was tastefully decorated from floor to ceiling. The various stalls were prettily arranged and filled with real Japanese fancy goods of every description; these were snapped up by the enthusiastic public in no time evidently as a token of that sympathy which prevails in this country towards the victorious nation.

The scene of the festival was indeed a grand and



By Michael Zichy.

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH LAYING A WREATH ON THE COFFIN OF FRANCIS DEAK.

unique sight. All the Ladies wore Japanese costumes of various design, some of them being real works of art

Their Royal Highnesses the Archduchess Augusta and the Archduke Joseph Augustus arrived at 10 p. m. and after having inspected the Stalls and chatted with several of the Ladies and Gentlemen present took their seats in the Royal box under a huge «Mikado Shade» specially put up for the purpose and witnessed the merry and enthusiastic public with evident delight.

In addition to the Royal party, Countess George Almásy (who by the way was the originator of the festival) Countess Frigyes Wenckheim, Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Count and Countess Louis

distributed by the artists of the Opera House. From midnight, to one o'clock performances executed by soloists, chorus and orchestra of the Opera House will delight the public.

The town Council of Szatmár at its meeting last week conferred the freedom of the City on Francis Kossuth M.P. Leader of the Independent Party.

London, regarded worldwide within the memory of the living as the Metropolis of Business, is rapidly developing into a City of Pleasure. The latest and most progressive move in this direction is shown in the startling offer of a French syndicate to acquire the whole of the vast crescent of Aldwych at the

Strand end of the new thoroughfare of King-sway, mainly for purposes of entertainment. The London County Council are offered a gross annual rental of £55,000 on a 99 years' lease for the site in question, upon which the tenants will erect two theatres, a café, and a restaurant. This ornate block would be set in the midst of a floral pleasure, embellished with statues and fountains, and enclosed with shops, surmounted by first floors only, having a continuous flat roof fitted as a raised promenade.

The Improvements Committee recommend

the offer to the L. C. C. but the Minutes were, on the motion of John Burns, referred back. It is now highly improbable that anything will come of the scheme in its present form.

Roman baths secrets.

Women used to lose their hairpins a thousand years ago much in the same way as they do to-day. That at least is the impression one gets from the antiquities found during last year at the Silchester excavations, an exhibition of which was opened lately, at Burlington House. The most interesting discovery was the building which formed apparently the principal baths of the Roman town. The exploration of the baths yielded a number of architectural fragments, including a small altar, portions of capitals and bases, part of a large basin of Purbeck marble, and some singular pieces of metal. In a filled-up hypocaust were found at least a hundred bone pins, which had evidently been used to adjust the back hair of Roman ladies who used the baths.



PINE-TREE. (OIL PAINTING.)

By Feri de Szikszay.

Batthyány, Count Géza Andrassy, Countess Trautenberg. Countess S. Wimpfen, Count Stephen Keglevich, Counts Louis and Michael Károlyi, Baroness Louis B. Piret, Baron Peter Herczog, Mrs. Ella Vermes, Joseph Márkus the Mayor of Budapest, Professors Frigyes Korányi and Francis Tauszk and many other distinguished members of society whose good and noble hearts had brought them thither to aid the needy sufferers, helped materially to ensure what was an undoubted social and financial success.

The Fancy Dress Opera Ball.

At the Opera House great preparations are being made for the ball which will take place on the 4th of March-Ladies will be admitted only in fancy dress and masks. The wearers of the five most interesting dresses will be rewarded by artistic objects of value exhibited by Louise Naetter (Andrassy-út). Originality, taste and faithfulness to ancient patterns are required to win the prizes. Tokay and champagne will be

Probably they had been dropped in the way woman throughout the ages has shed pins, and were collected by the keeper of the baths. Some of them are quite three inches long, and would make passable hatpins for the present fashion. A pair of gold earrings with uncut gems are so bright that they look as if they might have just come out of a jeweller's shop in Bond-St.

★

A good-natured passenger fell asleep in a train, and was carried a few miles beyond his destination before he awoke. — «Pretty good joke on you, wasn't it?»

said a friend. — «Rather too farfetched», was the reply.

★

Wrong. — «After all, my friend», said the moralist, «life is but a dream». «Not much it ain't», snorted the hard-headed man. «In nearly every dream I ever had I was gettin' more money than I knew what to do with».

★

Wife: «Do you love me as much as ever?» Husband: «I reckon so». Wife: «Shall I always be the dearest thing in the world to you?» Husband: «I am sure you will unless the landlord raises the rent».

Paris telephone.

Mdlle de Sylviac's little tussle with the telephon girl of Paris, has had at least one good result already. It has aroused the general body of subscribers to a sense of the power and of the need of united action. The Marquis de Montebello is taking the lead, and preliminary steps have been taken for forming a permanent association of telephone subscribers for the protection of their common interests. The lowering of rates, the increase of the per-



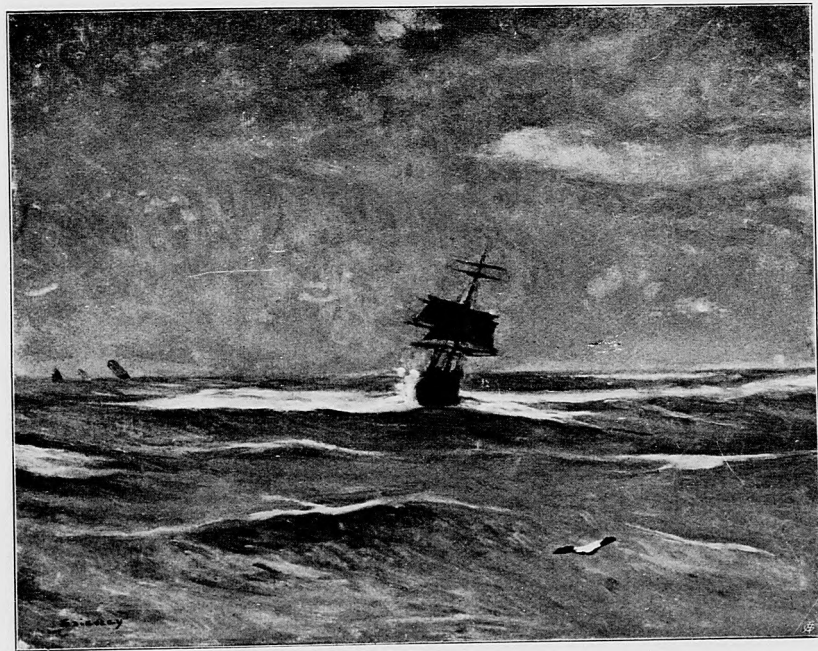
WALNUT TREE. (OIL PAINTING.)

By Feri de Szikszay.

sonnel, and the improvement of the service are among the objects to be aimed at.

The sympathetic dogcaddie.

According to an American lady, says «Country Life», the dog caddie can give points to his two-legged rival. The boy caddie costs sixpence to one shilling an hour, while the dog costs nothing; with the boy caddie's company over the course the player loses balls constantly, but the dog never loses a ball, for he can follow it as he would a rabbit; finally the dog caddie «is more industrious, more



STRUGGLE. (OIL PAINTING.)

By Feri de Szikszay.



From the «Uj Idők».

FRANCIS KOSSUTH M. P. LEAVING THE HOFBURG AFTER THE AUDIENCE.

obedient, and more sympathetic than the boy, and many times cheaper». This touch about sympathy is clever, and must surely appeal to all golfers. At any rate the dog has one great merit: he won't make caustic observations on the play.

Always repay a kindness.

Mr. Matthews of Trinity College, sent his pupil to another member of the college to borrow a book of him. The friend sent back the message, «I am loth to lend my book out of my room; but if it please your master to come and read it here he shall be welcome as long as he will».

It was cold winter, and some days after. Mr. Matthews received a message from his friend for the loan of his bellows. «Teli your master», said Mr. Matthews in reply, «that I never like to lend my bellows out my room; but that he may come here and use them as long as he likes!»

A riddle without an answer.

Some gentlemen were making conundrums one night. Mr. Sheridan was among them, and when his turn came he gave the following: «Why is a dog looking out of a garret window like a plate of green beans?» This coming from so great a wit excited much attention; everyone doing his best to discover what resemblance could possibly exist.

After some time they all gave it up. «What!» said Sheridan, «cannot any of you see why a dog looking out of a garret window is like a plate of green beans?» «No, no», was the reply.

Having enjoyed their perplexity for some time,

and excited their curiosity to a high degree, Sheridan good-humouredly replied, «Faith, nor I neither!»

★

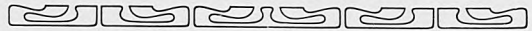
Two gentlemen were once travelling in a railway carriage together. They soon entered into conversation, and one of them very earnestly tried to convince his companion on some question or other. But he found him either hard of hearing or slow in believing, and almost lost his temper. «Why, sir», he said, «it is as plain as A, B, C.» «That may be», his friend calmly replied, «but you see I am. D. E. F.»

An Indian marriage.

A curious marriage custom is still observed by a numerous tribe of Indians in the Western States of America.

The young warrior approaches the lady upon whom his choice is fixed, and drops a pebble at her feet. This may be spurned away, or a scornful glance may acknowledge the act, and the youth knows by that the hopelessness of his suit. But if the pebble be allowed to remain, he has won his bride, and the friends on either side prepare for the marriage day.

On this eventful occasion the couple are led by their respective friends to an open space, where the groups stand at a considerable distance apart. The brothers of the bride approach the bridegroom's party, and lead him forth to a seat on a mat in the middle of the clearing. Then the sisters of the bridegroom advance to the other group and lead forth the bride. She has to attempt to escape, but is easily caught and led to the mat beside her future lord. After sitting together in silence awhile they are considered married, and all parties proceed as vigorously to feast and make merry over the marriage as though they lived in more civilized regions.



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. March, 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.
March, 1905. JAS. T. WEBSTER.

Marriage.

Feb. 8. At the English Church, Hotel Hungaria, Budapest. Percival Bentley Waugh to Alruna Sofie Antonia Gellér, née Koczy.

In Memoriam.

On Sunday Feb. 5th there passed peacefully away at the Bethesda Hospital, Frances Jane Ward (née Cryer), one of the most loved and respected members of the English Colony in Budapest. Some few years ago her constitution was undermined by a serious illness, and was unable to resist a second attack of the same complaint, especially as she never spared herself in any way. Her quiet and gentle demeanour endeared her to all who had the pleasure of knowing her, and she leaves behind the memory of an example which all may profitably follow. She lies in the Cemetery at Kőbánya. R. I. P.

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.

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Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the Portrait of Her Excellency the Countess Louis Apponyi the wife of the Lord Chamberlain.
2. After the Rain. By Feri de Szikszay now belongs to Minister Councillor Elek de Lippich.
3. The Golden-Thrush. By Feri de Szikszay, the well-known artist's first oil painting in 1891 now in the possession of Bicskei Henry Rosenfeld.
4. The Puszta (Plain) in Winter. By Feri de Szikszay. The original of this oil painting was purchased by Edward Reményi the famous musician in New-York in 1893.



CHAMPION (1904) FORECAST KENNEL, PANNONIA.

5. Ship Wreck. By Feri de Szikszay (1904). This oil painting is the property of B. H. Rosenfeld.

6. Autumn Sun. By F. de Szikszay. This oil painting is from the rich collection of Count Julius Andrássy P. C. Ex-Minister's palace at Tisza-Dob.

7. Early Spring. By F. de Szikszay (1898). Being likewise the property of Count Julius Andrássy.

8. Her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth laying a wreath on the coffin of Francis Deák. By Michael Zichy. Oil painting in the National Museum at Budapest.

9. Pine Tree. Oil painting by F. de Szikszay. The property of Madame de Szikszay.

10. Walnut Tree. By F. de Szikszay (1899). This picture belongs to the Countess Louis Batthyány.

11. Struggle. Oil painting by F. de Szikszay. The property of B. H. Rosenfeld.

12. Francis Kossuth M. P. leader of the Independent Party leaving the Hofburg after his recent audience of the King in Vienna.

13. Champion (1904). Forecast Kennel. Pannonia.

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



11357/IV. 1905.

Gabonaeladási hirdetemény.

A kisbéri, bábolnai és mezőhegyesi ménesbirtok, a gödöllői királyi koronauradalom és a kolozstordai m. kir. ménesgazdaság 1904. évi terméséből az alább megjelölt gabonakészletek eladása céljából 1905. évi márczius hó 20-ik napján délelőtt 11 órakor a vezetésem alatt álló miniszterium tanácstermében zárt írásbeli ajánlatok útján nyilvános versenytárgyalás fog megtartatni.

Eladásra kerül:

1920 q őszi búza és

2970 q rozs.

Ezek a termények az említett birtokok magtáraiban, a minták, valamint a részletes eladási föltételek pedig úgy a vezetésem alatt álló miniszteriumban a gazdasági főigazgatónál (III. emelet, 121.), mint az említett birtokokon bármikor megtekinthetők.

Az ajánlatok a részletes eladási föltételekben megjelölt tételekre külön-külön teendőek.

Budapest, 1905. évi február hó 20-án.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

If you wish to drink a genuine Hungarian mountain Wine apply direct to the grower: Igali, S. at Bar Baranya, (Hungary) where you will obtain excellent Hungarian claret at 32, and white wine at 36 Crowns per hectolitre. Send for Sample.

A Magyar Leszámloló- és Pénzváltóbank igazgató-sága tegnapi ülésében megállapította a bank 1904. évi zárszámadását. A megállapított mérleg és nyereség-vesztésszámla az 1903. évi 208.036-51 koronát tevő áthozattalal együtt 3.868.606-97 korona bruttonyereséget és az összes költségek, adó és leírások levonása után 2.311.326-98 K tiszta nyereséget mutat, a mi a 30 millió koronányi befizetett alaptőke 7²/₃%-ának felel meg. — Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a f. évi márczius hó 14-én tartandó közgyűlés elé azon javaslatot fogja terjeszteni, hogy minden 400 K névértékű részvény után az előző évi 24 K helyett 25 K, vagyis 6¹/₄%-nyi osztalék fizetessék, ezenfölül, úgy mint tavaly, a tartalékalap 100.000 K-val és a nyugdíjalap 20.000 K-val dotáltassék, továbbá az intézeti ház értékéből 50.000 K leirassék. Ezen előterjesztések elfogadása esetén — az igazgatósági tanács levonása után — a f. évre való átvitel 205.997-93 K-t tenne ki. A megelőző 1903-iki üzletévben a tiszta nyereség elővitellel együtt 2.175.843-30 K volt, úgy hogy az 1904-ik év tiszta nyeresége 135.483-68 K-val haladja meg a tavalyit.

MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.

Közgyűlési meghívó.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesei az 1905. évi márczius hó 22-én, szerdán délelőtt 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. sz.) tartandó

harminczhetedik rendes közgyűlésre

meghívatnak.

A tanácskozás tárgyai:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése a társaság 1904. évi üzleteiről.
2. Az igazgatóság számadása az 1904-ik üzletéről és indítványa az évi nyereség megállapítása és hováfordítása iránt.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése.
4. Határozathozatal e tárgyban és a felmentés megadása az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. Választás az igazgatósági tanácsba.
6. Igazgatói választás.
7. A felügyelő-bizottság választása és tiszteletdíjának megállapítása.

A közgyűlésen minden részvényes *húsz* darab letett részvény után egy szavazattal bír.

A szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesek felhívatnak, hogy részvényeiket a le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt a közgyűlésre kitűzött hatánap előtt *14 nappal Budapesten* a Magyar Általános Hitelbanknál, vagy *Bécsben* a «K. k. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe» című intézetnél, vagy S. M. von Rothschild bankházánál letéte tegyék.

A részvényesek számrövidben összeállítva a benyújtó által sajátkezűleg aláírt jegyzék kíséretében nyújtandók be.

E jegyzék Budapesten *két*, Bécsben *három* példányban állítandó ki.

E jegyzék egy példánya a benyújtónak az átvétel elismerésével visszaadatik. A részvényesek csak ezen elismerésük visszaadása mellett fognak a közgyűlés után visszaszolgáltatni. A közgyűlésre belépőtjegyül szolgáló igazolvány *Budapesten* közvetlenül a letétel alkalmával, *Bécsben* nyolcz nappal a közgyűlés előtt fog kiadatik.

Ha valamely részvényes szavazati jogát más szavazatképes részvényes által ohajtja gyakorolni, a megbízott nevére szóló meghatalmazást az igazolvány hátán kitölteni s aláírni tartozik.

A mérleg a felügyelő-bizottság jelentésével együtt *nyolcz* nappal a közgyűlés előtt Budapesten az intézet helyiségeiben, Bécsben a «K. k. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel u. Gewerbe» című intézetnél és S. M. von Rothschild bankházánál a részvényesek rendelkezésére bocsátatik.

Budapest, 1905. évi február 20-án.

Az igazgatóság.

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

KALAPKIRÁLY

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

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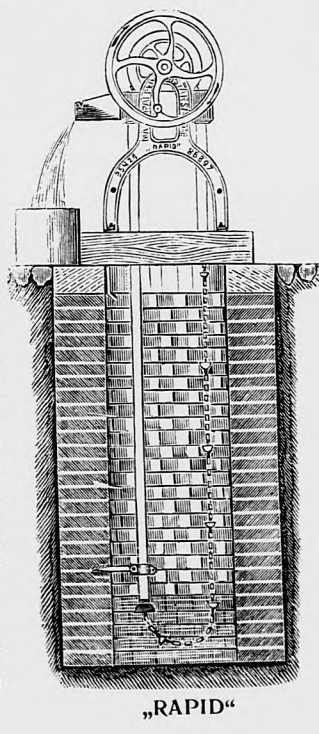
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Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-kürút 33.

Új javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

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

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Budapest, VII., Erzsébet körút 15.

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