

HUNGARY

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The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

By Count A. APPONYI
P. C. M. P. Ex-President of the Hungarian Lower-House.

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

III.

IT is perfectly clear that neither the contents nor the form of that solemn compact between Hungary and the ruling dynasty (or, as some students of public law state it, between Hungary and Austria) takes away any particle of Hungary's independence as a sovereign State. That independence is, on the contrary, part of the compact, quite as strictly binding as the right of succession therein granted. The only obligation which Hungary takes upon herself towards Austria, the obligation of mutual defence, depends wholly on her good faith in its interpretation as well as in its execution, no power superior to her own public power having even a shadow of existence which could control and enforce it against Hungary's will and contrary to her free decision. And these are the characteristic features of a sovereign Power in its transactions with another similar Power.¹

¹ What I am stating here has been definitely formulated by a celebrated law bearing the date of 1791. In our country, as well as in England, laws which embody great constitutional principles have been generally framed after an attempt to infringe or to obscure those principles. The principle in question is then solemnly reaffirmed, not as



COUNT EUGENE ZICHY P. C. M. P.

Some confusion was, and still is produced or, let us say, artfully maintained, in consequence of the Austrian Imperial

a fresh invention or as a new acquisition, but, on the contrary, as a declaration of what has legally always been in force. The law which I am about to quote belongs to that class of constitutional laws. It is the solemn reassertion of Hungary's independence, a re-enactment of the principle laid down in the Pragmatic Sanction, after the attempt of Joseph II. at infringement. It runs as follows:

«Law I. of the year 1790—91, Emperor and

King Leopold II., Article 10. «On the humble proposal of the estates and orders of the realm, his most holy Majesty has been pleased to recognise:

«That, though the succession of the feminine branch of the Austrian House, decreed in Hungary and her annexed parts by laws I. and II. of 1723, belongs, according to the fixed order of succession and in indivisible and inseparable possession, to the same Prince whose it is in the other Kingdoms and hereditary domains, situated in or out of Germany; *Hungary with her annexed parts is none the less a free and independent Kingdom, concerning her whole form of rule (including therein every branch of administration) which means: submitted to no other Kingdom nor people, but possessed of her own consistence and constitution;* therefore they must be ruled by her hereditary and crowned Kings, consequently by his most holy Majesty, and by his successors, according to her own laws and customs, and not after the example of other provinces, as is already enacted by laws III. 1715, VIII. and XI. 1741.»

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title, which Francis I. took in 1804, when the «Holy German Empire» ceased to exist. There is an impression generally prevailing of some sort of collective sovereignty, extending to both Hungary and Austria, expressed by that title. But this is a perfectly false assumption. The Imperial title bears no relation to Hungary; it is not superimposed upon but juxtaposed to the title of King of Hungary, His Majesty may call himself whatever he pleases, in his capacity as ruler of his Austrian domains; to us this is quite immaterial; but never shall the time-hallowed holy Hungarian Crown be melted into a comparatively brand-new Imperial diadem, and never shall

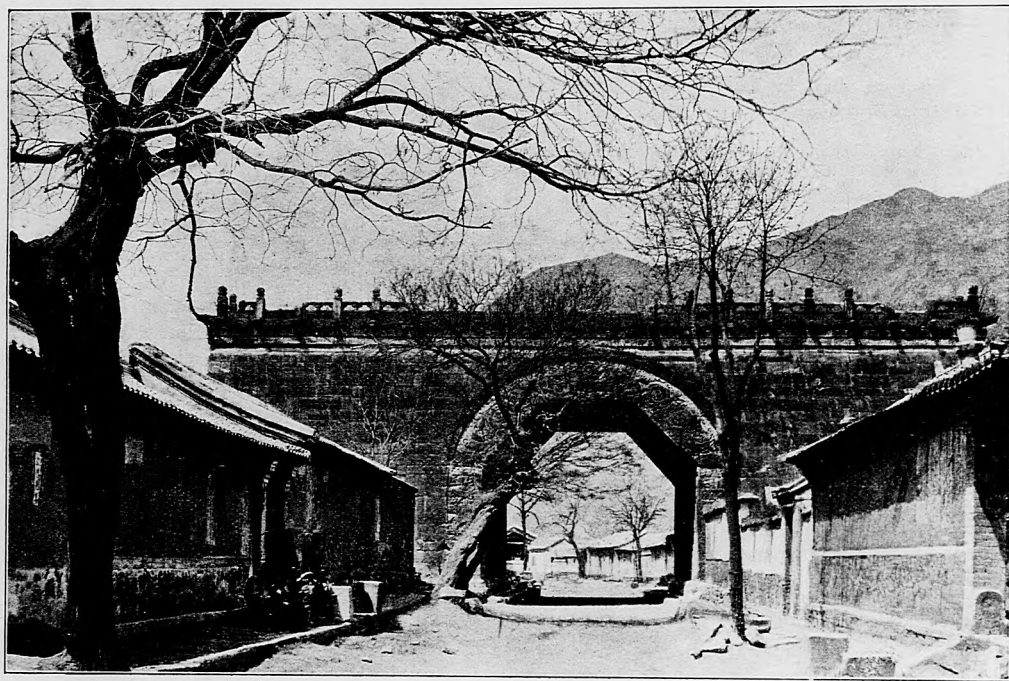
Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated: by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

LADY SARA made up her mind not to trouble about him, yet he gradually became the object of her aversion. — Supper was just over when it was announced that Prince Kukuleff had returned. He had carried Mlle Henriette upstairs into her room. The poor creature being half dead with excitement and terror.

At this unexpected news the whole party was roused at once.

The grandmother took off her spectacles and



AN ANCIENT GATEWAY FROM THE MONGOL DYNASTY. — COUNT ZICHY'S EXPEDITION.

the sovereignty of the King of Hungary, the only one to which we submit with manly loyalty as free citizens, undergo any sort of mediatisation. It is true that physically the same person rules both countries, Hungary and Austria; but the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary are two distinct entities in public law, neither of which is subordinate to, nor includes, the other.

We learn that Dr. Albert Berzeviczy the Minister of Religion and Instruction will repudiate the erroneous statements which appeared in the April issue of the «Contemporary Review» written by a Roumanian professor.

*

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laid aside the evening paper. Sir Peter who was engaged in playing a game of ecarté with Lord Bersay — threw away the cards furious and perplexed, and the engineer knitted his dark brows and the corners of his lips trembled nervously. Both rage and hatred were in this strange quiver.

Lady Sara contemptuously turned away: this got on her nerves: she resolved to have her supper sent upstairs as she would not stand his grimaces. — Grandmother was surely too democratic.

Soon after the footman announced Prince Kukuleff. He was immediately shown in and the whole party was taken with excitement and indignation. Lady Sara put out her hand to him

with her most bewitching smile. — Sit down! We really were greatly disappointed at your departure, and did not hope to see you back so soon. The prince shook his shaggy ruddy head.

«To tell the truth Mylady I never intended to come back again.»

«But» ejaculated her ladyship. «But» muttered the prince slightly embarrassed. «I have forgotten something.» A little mistake seems to have overcome this affair of yours. Perhaps you have come to make up for it. Hav'ent you?

A flash of delight kindled in the blue eyes of the prince. He made a step forward and stood quite near to Lady Sara, then he said in

The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FERETE.

XIV.

THE unprecedented and almost miraculous rise of Hunyadi from a simple kenez into the omnipotent administrator of Hungary did not seduce and dazzle the object it elevated. This transition so sudden could not render dizzy his sober brain. The qualities, that made him rise, perpetuated his power. In his greatness Hunyadi did not so much acquire new qualities, as develop in a brighter light those, which he had always exhibi-



MONGOLS INSTRUCTING. COUNT EUGENE ZICHY HOW TO SHOOT.

a soft tremulous voice. — «If you had nothing against it.»

Lady Sara stepped back and a diabolical scornful smile played round her red lips. — I resign the correction to «someone else». By the by, do take some tea. Will you?

Prince Kukuleff set his teeth, a wild rage tore his breast, he, however, said nothing.

Lady Sara then sat down to the piano and played a valse or two. Her face was cold as marble and when later on she left the salon, the look she darted at the young men was still icier.

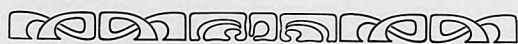
Soon after the prince retired closely followed by the engineer. The others still continued playing cards.

(To be continued.)

ted. He was inflexibly just, resolute, the friend of the oppressed, the terror of the oppressor. Faithful to his idol of liberty, he had not been betrayed by the wish of the people into despotic authority; however extensive his own authority, be referred its exercise to the people, in their name alone, he declared himself to govern and he never executed any signal action without submitting to them its reasons or its justification. Too just to avenge himself by retaliating on the patricians their own violence in his troubled and stormy administration not one unmerited, nor illegal execution could be alleged against him, even by his enemies. It was his policy to break the spirit of his foes, to awe those whom it were vain to conciliate.

These ambitious aristocrats did not consume meanwhile their fortunes, or their energies in a life of effeminate luxury. With their haughty feelings, martial habits and this enormous assumption of power, it may be readily conceived that in the national assemblies of previous weak reigns they excluded themselves from the duty of contributing to defray the expenses of warfare. Their self-confidence however proved eventually their ruin under Matthias, disdaining a cooperation with the lower orders, by which alone they could have made an effectual stand against the gradual encroachment on their rights.

The protection of the country being the exclusive duty of the king during the interregnum, Hunyadi had to rely exclusively on the people and the foreign mercenaries for the protection of the country. By a dexterous policy the aristocracy contrived in previous political epochs to secure to its members immunity from taxation and military service. Accordingly we find them even at this dangerous time convulsing the kingdom with their selfish schemes of aggrandisement and the greatest eloquence of the administrator could not collect more than 24000 men against a nation, the members of which from their earliest youth were accustomed to serve in the ranks and whose subsequent lives were either occupied with battle, or with those martial exercises, which reflect the image of it. The Turks at this epoch waged war with the independent Albania, the sovereign of which, George Castriota, from his passionate loyalty to Hungary was peculiarly odious to the Turks.



The Buda Mountains.

THERE is not another town on the Continent which can boast of such an unrivalled picturesque situation as Budapest. Placed on both banks of the great river, bordered on the western side by a chain of green and shady mountains from the summit of which the great Hungarian plain may be seen extending eastward far beyond the reach of eyesight it has natural attractions of its own which can be mentioned in the same breath with the natural beauties of Constantinople, Naples and Venice.

Taking a ramble through the noteworthy spots we heartily suggest to every visitor to our metropolis for tourist purposes to ascend the Gellért, Sváb and János hills in order to enjoy a never to be forgotten view of the environs of Budapest.

St. Gellért's hill may be reached from every part of the town by electric tramway over the Francis-Joseph bridge, by steam launches or by walking over the new Elisabeth bridge. At the entrance to

this bridge your attention is immediately attracted by a huge mass of rock, crowned on its summit with a circular wall, the citadel, and abruptly descending in almost perpendicular crags to the embankment of the blue Danube where the tramway rails have hardly room enough to lie. The traffic up and down is facilitated by carefully constructed hill paths at the beginning of which you may see a charming artificial waterfall and above it the colossal statue of St. Gellért, bishop of Csanád, whom the heathen Magyar precipitated from this place into the mighty river in 1047, from which sad event the hill has derived its name.

The summit of the hill is occupied by a formless citadel which is going to be razed to the ground giving place ere long to a monumental building, a sort of *Pantheon*. From the top of the walls in favourable weather a wonderful aspect opens before the traveller's eyes. Not only the whole panorama of the town discloses itself before the visitor but the winding river with its green islands, the Southern declivity of the hill with its capacious villas, verdant vineyards and orchards form a variety of delightful landscapes, which once seen make a permanent impression upon lovers of natural beauty.

Returning from the summit of the hill and leaving on the left hand the above-mentioned statue constructed by Mr. Julius Jankovics (a gift to the Nation from His Majesty) we reach the famous baths: *Rudasfürdő*, *Rácz* and *Sárosfürdő* survivals of the Turkish period, from which the part of the town still bears its Turkish denomination «*Taban*».

A quarter of an hour's travelling from the centre of the metropolis brings us to the foot of the Sváb-hegy (Suabian Hill), the so-called «*Rigi* of Budapest». The comfortable electric tramway takes the passenger just to the terminus of the cog-wheel railway by which anyone may reach the summit of this delightful place of excursion with the greatest comfort unless he should prefer a charming mountain walk abounding in splendid pictures of natural beauty, on carefully constructed serpentine roads. One of the chief historical attractions of this hill is the «*Norma Tree*» an old, weather beaten remnant of merry times standing on an isolated spot and commanding an aspect «where the mute will talk and the dead revive», which inscription is proudly affixed to the trunk in Latin.

Nor can it be forgotten that this hill is indeed a climatic health resort. In consequence of the comfortable edifices built in latter years and perfectness of cure plenty of guests suffering from various nervous diseases find here solace and recovery.

The handsomest and most romantic hill is the «*Jánoshegy*» (John's hill) between the glen Zugliget and Budakesz. It is the highest among the Buda mountains (500 meters) covered entirely by dark, shady forests. It is worth while to climb it. Those tourists, who like good restaurants have to remain in the valley of Zugliget, but those who are fond of divine panoramas must not omit to visit the so-

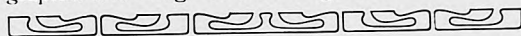
called «Messzelátó» tower, a gracious present of our late most gracious Queen Elisabeth who never forgot to spend some time at this charming spot whence, in fair weather, the whole metropolis and its surroundings can be seen at one glance. In a fine May or June day there is not a more delightful place for a poetical nature than this tower.



Our Count Eugene Zichy's Book.

Bookshelf. THE FIFTH of Count Eugene Zichy's Caucasian Travels brings to an end the famous ethnographical work which is the result of the Count's three expeditions made for the purpose of discovering the ancient fatherland of the Magyar race in Asia. His first expedition was almost frustrated by an unlucky choice of his fellow travellers. In the following expeditions he took with him some worthy savants; Messrs John Jankó, Béla Posta, Joseph Pápai etc. Though the cradle of our forefathers could not be found, the explorers brought home plenty of scientific data thus affording material for further investigation.

The present volume contains the history of the expedition and its scientific results. According to the hypothesis of Mr. Jankó, the ancient fatherland of our race lay between the rivers Kama, Ufa and Bjeloja. There is no doubt that the result of this expedition has materially contributed to the ethnographical knowledge of the Hungarians.



Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir.

While sitting for some hours in the train bound for London, I cannot do better than prepare for your information a brief account of my recent experience in the North of England.

Thus far through the week I have been speaking to large audiences every evening on the subject of «Hungary and the Hungarian People»; and on each occasion, a large amount of interest has been manifested. But, as I begin to write, the thought arises in my mind that for us to give you and your readers details about Hungary would be as superfluous as «carrying coal to Newcastle».

Therefore, instead of doing that I prefer to state some particulars concerning the audiences which I have had the pleasure of addressing.

The first place visited on this tour was Leeds, and my invitation to go there was one of the results of the Co-operative Congress at Budapest. — For the Delegates of the Leeds Society were so deeply impressed by what they saw in Hungary that they wished their fellow members to have the benefit of such pictorial illustrations and verbal description of your country as they believed I was able to give. And as this Society has about 50,000

members, it was reasonable to expect that their largest Hall would be well filled.

This Society at Leeds is not the oldest of our Co-operative organisations, but certainly it is one of the largest. The last half yearly Report shows that this flourishing Society has 232 shops and depots in and around Leeds.

The amount of the share capital is £ 747,000, and the total of the cash account for the last six months of 1904 is £ 1,425,000.

The cash received for goods sold during the same period was £ 762,900 and the net profit on this was



A MONGOL GUARD. COUNT ZICHY'S EXPEDITION.

£ 100,000 which was duly distributed among the members.

I mention these details in no vain-glorious spirit, but entirely with the desire that my Hungarian friends may be stimulated to work on similar lines, and encouraged to persevere in their efforts to develop Co-operative enterprises.

«What man has done, man can do» and as the working classes of England, without any external aid, have accomplished such marvellous results, I see no reason why the people of Hungary should not, in due time, achieve something similar, especially as they have the good will and active assistance of many highly influential personages.

From Leeds, I went to Bradford, the great centre of our woollen industry and gave a lecture in the spacious amphitheatre of the Mechanics Institute.

The audience, numbering many hundreds, was evidently drawn from several classes of people. It was very sympathetic, and I ventured to enlarge more than usual on the great need of Textile Mills in Hungary, and the grand opportunity at the pre-

sent time for the profitable employment there of British capital.

I undertook also to show to any one interested that this assistance, could be rendered to Hungary without any detriment to British interests, and I hope that my remarks will produce some good result.

oil, coloured crayon and charcoal crayon draughtsmanship, genre statues fill the five halls of a Salon, in which we meet in addition to our own well known artists the works of new, young aspirants, more than one of whom evince signs of surprising ability and serious endeavour.



THE VOLGA ASTRACHAN. — COUNT ZICHY'S EXPEDITION.

The Bradford people were much interested in hearing of Mrs. Ginever and of her oratorical ability; and I have good reason for expecting that she will shortly receive an invitation to visit that city.

At Darlington, my audience was of a very different character from either of the others, as it was composed of Professors and students of the Training College for Teachers. Obviously here, a more than usual amount of intelligent interest was concentrated on the subject of discourse. Note books were freely used, and I was assured by the Principal that my address would be of great assistance to the students, and that henceforth, Hungary would appear to them in a much more favorable light. As, very shortly, the students will be dispersed all over the kingdom and engaged in public instruction, it is evident that by their instrumentality, much ignorance respecting Hungary will be dispelled.

In conclusion, let me say that I hope that no one will be discouraged because success in the matter of Textile Mills is not yet in sight. Surely, in the end, perseverance must be rewarded, and crowned with success. This is the confident belief of

Yours very truly

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.



The Spring Exhibition of Painting at the National Salon.

ABOUT three hundred works of art await the visitor to the Spring Exhibition of the Nemzeti Salon, which opened some days ago. Paintings in

The gems of the Exhibition however are Munkácsy's two pictures, hanging in the first hall. One of them is «The little girl with dogs», the other a sketch of «Milton's daughter» drawn by the famous master for his renowned tableau of «Milton». Both are very characteristic as to style, the style of that period in which he was endeavouring to throw off the effect of the Dusseldorf school, both present quite a new scheme of colouring. Opposite Munkácsy we find three famous paintings by Lipót Horvitz, who though born in Hungary, lives at Vienna. The first is Francis Pulszky's portrait, painted in 1880, the second the master's own portrait, the third represents his daughter; all animated, original paintings, displaying that strength of expression which we have been taught to expect from this artist. Of well known masters the following are represented: «I caught thee» by Geza Peske (a boy catching caterpillars in the cabbage field. «The Adria palace at Fiume» a richly coloured painting by Julius Háy «Homeward» by Tihamer Margitay «A winter landscape» by Nándor Katona «In the kitchen» by Tivadar Zemplényi «A morning on the Lago di Como» by Ödön Kacziány «Siófok landscape» by Maximilian Bruck «Sunset in the forest» by Arthur Tölgyessy, «Children-genre» by Sigismundo Vajda «A forest brook» by Ignatius Ujváry, some charming landscapes by Ladislaus Kézdi-Kovács «Peace» by Julius Thury, Oscar Glatz exhibits a complete collection of charcoal crayon drawings, Viktor Olgyay produces on stony ground, landscape fragments of mountains covered with snow in pen-and-ink drawings and paintings in water colours and Charles Ferenczy offers landscapes, nearly glowing with sunshine.

Amidst the younger school numbers of caricatures bear testimony to Árpád Somos's talent. With much humour and fundamental knowledge of drawing he gives us coloured drawings of the Hungarian village, the weekly fair, the juries the candidate for deputy amidst the electors etc. Julius Glatter's picture «the Bohèmes» shews an atelier, where young artists arrange a little concert after work.

Joseph Egry introduces a charcoal drawing «The Giants», Lewis Gulácsy painted some parts of Florence. Amade Morlin's paintings in watercolours suggest the fabulous world. The names of Mary Undi S., Arthur Lakatos, Nicolaus Vadász, Anthony Berkes, Julius Conrad, Vera Balázs are represented by successful paintings and drawings. There are still the placards of Philip Beck and some other small statues and studies of the following young sculptors. Lewis Lukacsy, Julius Betlen, Eugene Frim, and Alexander Kupas.



London Notes.

London, April 15, 1905.

ONE OF the greatest sporting events, the University Boat race, was the topic of the last fortnight few more brilliant successes have been achieved, than the victory of Oxford last Saturday mor-

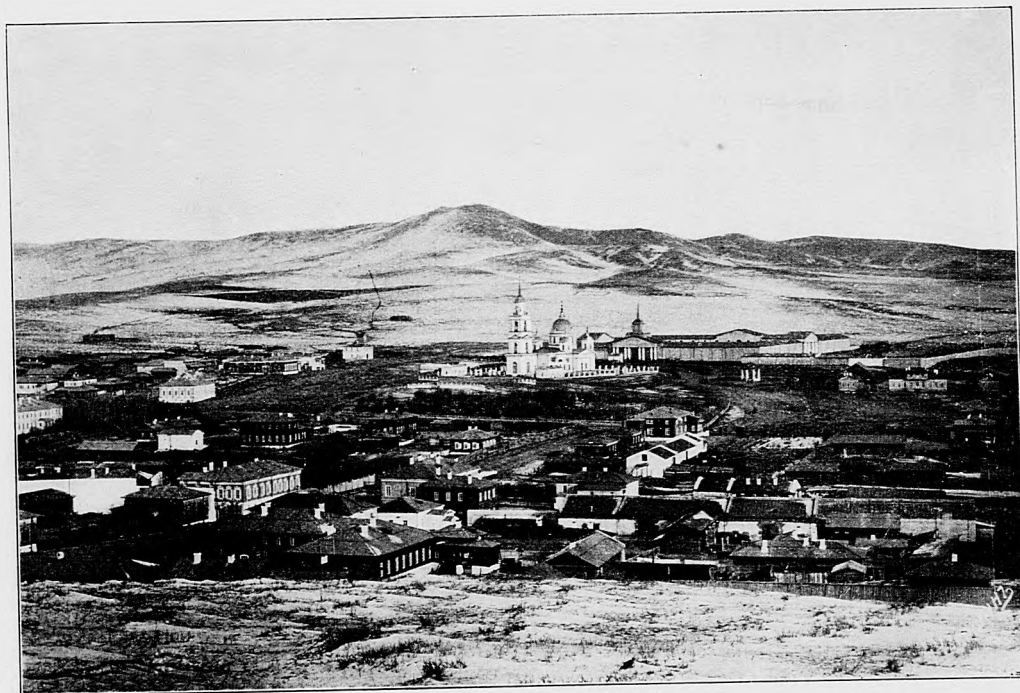
ning. The result was never in doubt from the moment the first mile has been passed and the lead which Oxford secured in the first minute was increased with almost every stroke. One of the circumstances responsible for Cambridge's defeat was

the reorganisation of the crew at the eleventh hour. The verdict was given as two lengths and a half: time 20 min. 35 sec.

Football will finish shortly and cricket teams are beginning to think of practising. The final of the Association Cup will be played next Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Preparations for Golfing are being made all over the country now. The coming season gives promise of being brilliant to a degree. Never before have so many first class fixtures been arranged.

Some three weeks have yet to elapse before the great theatre in Covent Garden throws open its doors for the season. A strong subscription-list has become one of the annual features at Covent Garden: it is headed by the King and Queen.

In the list of works to be performed there are some very interesting novelties. Andrea Chenier will be the first, followed by Puccini's Madame Butterfly. Another work entirely new to the lyric stage is an operatic version of «The Cat and the Cherub». we shall hear Meyerbeers's «Huguenots» with Miss Destinn as Valentine Mr Caruso as Raoul and Miss Kurz as the Queen. Miss Ternina the much admired Italian singer will sustain the chief role of La Tosca and Fidelio. Of Wagners «Ring der Niebelungen.» two cycles will be given and it goes without



THE CITY OF KIACHT — COUNT ZICHY'S EXPEDITION.

ing. The result was never in doubt from the moment the first mile has been passed and the lead which Oxford secured in the first minute was increased with almost every stroke. One of the circumstances responsible for Cambridge's defeat was

saying that such operas as Faust, Carmen, Aida, Pagliacci, Lohengrin, Tannhäuser etc. will be included in the later programme.

Among the artistes who will be heard at the opera are Madame Melba, Miss Kurz, Miss Parkina and

Miss Destinn. Madame Wittich of the Dresden opera is a new comer. The list of tenors promises us some very delightful singers as Messrs Caruso, Bonci, Burrian ban Rooy the Hungarian singer Zádor, Mr. Reiss etc.

All the West End theatres are preparing for the season. At three of them Hamlet will be heard. On the 4th of this month the first performance of this famous Shakespearian play was given at the Adelphi with Mr. H. B. Irving in the title role and except his father there are very few who have had such a success in this play as Mr. Irving.

Sir Henry Irving who has recovered from his illness will start his season at the Drury Lane on the 23-rd inst. — During the Shakespeare Birth week Mr. Tree will present Hamlet, Julius Caesar. The Merry Wives of Windsor at His Majesty's. Twelfth Night, Richard II and Much Ado about Nothing at His Majesty's.

At the Gaiety the 500th performance of «The Orchid» was celebrated last week in presence of a large and enthusiastic audience.

In the New, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry played the 100th time in the Scarlet Pimpernel. Every one of the audience which filled the house got a charmingly designed album and at the final fall of the curtain Mr. Fred Terry found himself compelled to make a short speech expressing his own and his wife's gratitude.

At the Imperial we shall shortly hear Romeo and Juliet with Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Eva Moore in the respective parts.

The first turbine liner with 1470 passengers on board arrived last Saturday at Halifax amid the cheers of thousands of Canadians and salvos of signal guns. The Allan liner Victorian made her maiden voyage under the most favourable conditions.

The biggest liner in the world the «Caronia» of the Cunard has arrived in New-York. Two thousand six hundred passengers can be carried. The ship is fitted with every comfort. The drawing room is splendid as is in its way, the smoking room. The crew consists of 450 men and, as on the other Cunarders, the Marconi System has been installed and the «Cunard Daily Bulletin» is regularly issued.

GÉZA ADLER.



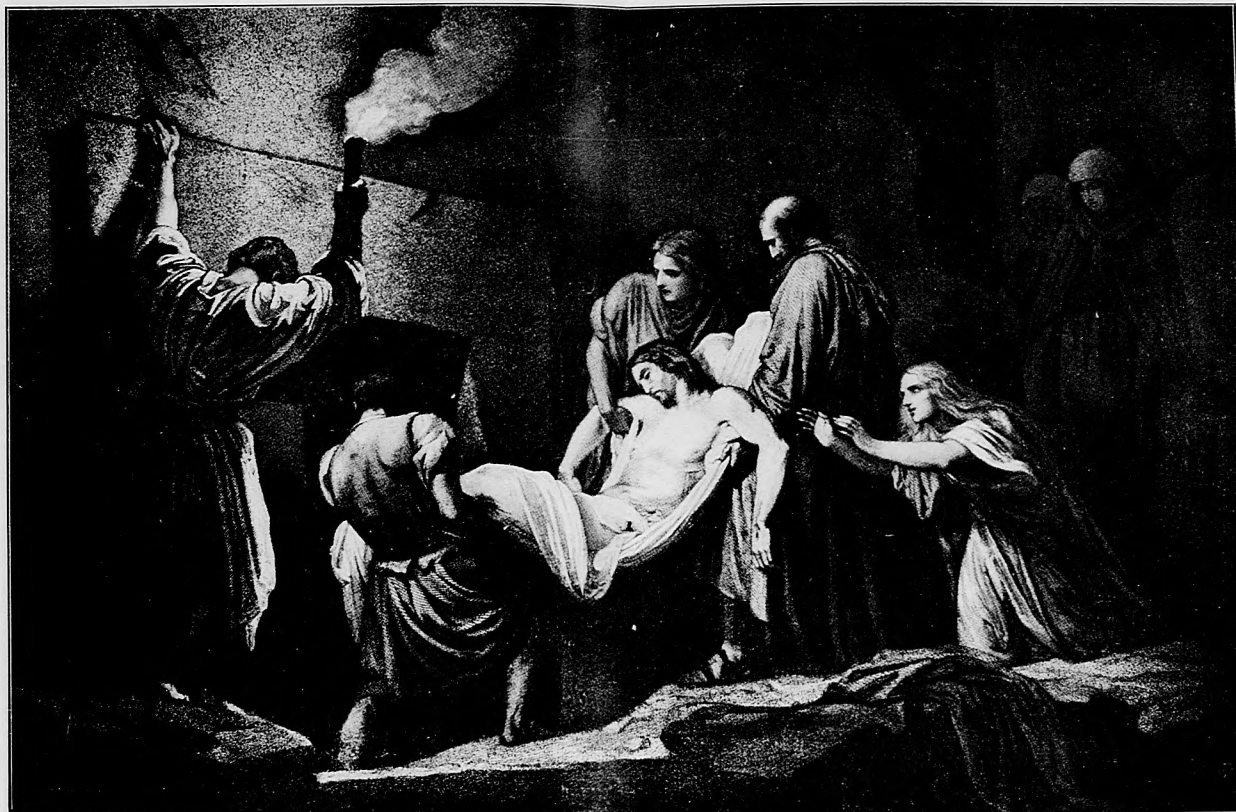
For want of space we had to leave out several matters and illustrations for our next issue.

With regret we announce the death of Count Géza Kuún Vice-President of the Hungarian Academy of science and one of our most eminent scientist. Born in 1838 and died on April 10. His death is deplored in all grades of society at home and Abroad. R. I. P.

Our readers will no doubt remember that in the early period of last year we published in «Hungary» a few articles by Count Kuún, translated by Miss Margaret Solyom Fekete which aroused considerable interest.

Theatre and Music.

ANOTHER child-violinist, this time a girl—who is said to be exceptionally gifted, will make her debut at Queen's Hall on May 15. Her name is Vivienne Chartes, she is English, and she has the distinction of being the first child-pupil of Professor Sevich. The famous German violin teacher, who, by the way, is just now on a visit to London, takes great interest in little Vivienne, who is only eight years old.



THE ENTOMBMENT.

«Forget Me Not» is the title of the light opera libretto, written by Mr. H. D. Banning, which has won the prize of £ 100 offered by Messrs. Chappell and Co. The well-known firm of music publishers will join the libretto to suitable music, and the production of the work may be expected in due course.

This week Miss Theresa Rothauser visited the Opera House and met with such a reception from the audience that she sang on three evenings instead of two as had been previously announced. She played the title role of «Carmen» and though original in her conception and quite different from the usual type of Carmen songstresses, perhaps

from that very reason, was received most cordially. Count Zichy's Hungarian opera «Nemo» the nameless hero of which is a «hegedós» (a sort of Hungarian minstrel or troubadour) of Prince Rákóczi times, proved so powerfully the aptness of Hungarian musical motives for opera music, that the author not only received the applause of the audience, but was very heartily congratulated by Mr. Francis Kossuth, who witnessed the first representation, in a private letter.

not be overlooked by those who know the obliquities and hypocrisies of social life.

For a really humorous entertainment, though not Gaiety Theatre conceived in the best of taste, we can heartily commend to gentlemen play-goers Feydeau's «Kézről-kézre» (a farce) which has entered upon an entirely successful season at the Gaiety Theatre. In this piece, nothing that the actors do or say lacks the power to cause laughter. Irene Varsányi is again the life and soul of the party, and her sketch of a charming modern French woman is truly funny. — She reminds us of her immense success in «Loute». The pleasingly varied eccentric situations are calculated to evoke much laughter. It need not be added, that the chief parts being in the hands of Góth, Hegedüs, Tanay, Balassa, Vendrey and Tapolczay contribute to the gaiety of the programme.

The 150th representation of «János vitéz» was King's Theatre given at the King's Theatre on the 5th of April. — (Király After the 165th performance, which has place Színház) yesterday, the ordinary season will commence with «The Duchess of Danzig», a comic opera by Messrs. Hamilton and Caryl, with Miss Clara Küry, in the title role.

The run of «Ex-lex» proves very successful at the Hungarian Theatre. The beautiful tableaux, Heltay's noble poetry and Margaret Maróthy's acting contribute (Magyar much to attract audiences. There is not a vacant seat Színház) and the performance goes with splendid spirit.

Crowded audiences have been attending the performances of «The Mikado» at the Peoples Theatre. Theatre (Népszínház) All the well-known numbers, popular either by reason of their humour or their melody were well enjoyed. It is very probable that some of the old favourite Offenbach and Lecocq operas may again be revived at this theatre with an equal chance of success. Mrs. Pálmai exhibits her eminent talent also in a little play of one act entitled «Wolf and Lamb», which precedes the operetta and is well adapted to fill the evening's programme. Both parts of this so-called «pastoral» play are performed by her with wonderful skill and art.

The Orsova public is delighted with the performances of Mdme Blaha, who as a member of Mr. Kunhegyi's company was seen in her best parts. Even the distinguished public from the Roumanian towns came in crowds to the «Piros bugyelláris» and it need hardly be said helped to welcome the «Hungarian lark».

The next novelty at the People's Theatre will be Mr. Ziehrer's operetta «Der Fremdenführer», under the curious title «7777», translated by Dezső Bálint and Eugen Faragó. — Mr. Vidor, the manager of the theatre, has recently secured two useful members for his staff in the persons of Charles Kassai and Charles Stefanides. Both were formerly at Kolozsvár and had already begun their work on the stage at the head of the orchestra.

Opera House
Operaház. . .

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

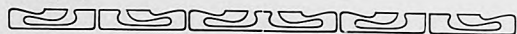
In his first dramatic essay «Egyéniség» (Individualism) Mr. George Szemere shewed his talent. a thing which beginners rarely do; now he proves decidedly that he is a gentleman familiar with the practical requirements of the stage and gives theatrical shape and substance to his ideas: His new piece «Erősek és Gyöngék» (The Strong and the Weak) is a powerful and a little too sinister sketch of modern Hungarian social life: the realistic picture of the struggle of proletarianism against aristocracy. Irma Török and Irma Alszeghy, Gál, Pethes, Odry and Dezső are the skilful representatives of the heroines and heroes of this play, arresting the attention of the public in such a manner, that the author's experience and sense of truth can-



THE ST. LUCAS AND IMPERIAL BATHS AT THE FOOT OF THE BUDA MOUNTAINS.

British Visitors to Hungary.

WE ARE glad to be able to state that owing to considerable interest which prevails recently in England towards Hungary and the Hungarians in response to numerous requests, the Polytechnic Institute, of Regent-street London, W., are now making arrangements for a tour in Hungary. The journey is to occupy three weeks, and Mr. Shrubsole our great friend in London has consented to join the party and give them the benefit of his experience of the country. This will add greatly to the visit of our British friends as Mr. Shrubsole has been amongst us on several occasions and knows the country well. It is contemplated to visit the beautiful and romantic Carpathian Mountains. The head quarters will be Tatra-Lomnicz in the High-Tatra at the splendid new Hotel which has 250 bedrooms most comfortably furnished and fitted with all the latest modern improvements. From here our visitors will make excursions to Lake-Csorba, Tengeszem, Tátrafüred, Poprád-Felka, Husz-Park, Dobsina Cavern etc. thence to Kassa, Eperjes near the latter town to inspect the Opal mines, to Debreczen to see the famous Hortobágy Plains, to Mezőhegyes and arrive at Budapest from here to view the environs Lake-Balaton ect. It is our aim that our British visitors should feel perfectly comfortable and that the impression and the journey may be a never-to-be forgotten one. *Welcome to Hungary!*



International Football Match Budapest--Vienna.

April 9, 1905.

Sport and . . .
... Pastime.

THE REPRESENTATIVE elevens of the Hungarian and Austrian Football Associations met last Sunday. The match attracted the elite of the Capital, who must, however, have been sadly disappointed. Despite their evident superiority, both from the

point of view of combination and individual play, the Hungarians were unable to score the envied goal, that would have put both Associations on a level in regard to points. — The fault lies in the weakness of the forwards in front of goal a weakness that should deprive them of any chance of scor-

ing against the rather weak «Casuals» XI that we are to welcome as guests at Eastertide. The two outside forwards, *Balázs* (B. T. C.) and *Borbás* (M.A.C.) played a brilliant game and were well supported by *Kisfaludy* (B.T.C.) and *Kiss* («33» F.C.); but their splendid centring was all of no avail, for the centre forward *Pokorny* (F. T. C.), either failed to shoot or merely patted the ball into the arms of the expectant goalkeeper, who had little or no difficulty in saving. Except for one energetic shot by *Weisz* (F. T. C.) and some beautifully placed centres on the part of *Balázs* and *Borbás*, the Vienna goal was never really in danger, despite the fact that the game was, with the exception of a few brilliant rushes by the two Vienna outsides, of whom *Taurer* (W. A. C.) was by far the more dangerous, confined, to the Vienna half of the ground. The three forwards, who play inside, must learn that it is of no use to keep ahead of the outsides; *they must keep behind them*, on the watch to rush in and take advantage of the opportunities offered by centres so brilliantly placed and timed as those we saw last Sunday. The Hungarian goal-keepers *Holics* (M. U. E.) was in brilliant form; his charge was never in the least danger.

Hungarian football has distinctly improved; the defence is excellent: only the vacillation of the attack before goal prevented the Hungarian colours achieving a brilliant victory. Taking into account the chances of successful defence, the Magyar team ought to have won by 5 goals to nile, instead of which we had a drawn game. A little cool-headedness in front of goal, and a representative Hungarian team-with another centre forward than *Pokorny*, whose shooting is quite helpless could hold its own against any but first-class English teams.

The Spring Races at Alag.

The first eight-days spring races terminated at Alag last Sunday, but its gates are to be opened in a fortnight again.

In spite of the bitter cold wind which by the way has prevailed last week all over the country, yet the races drew considerable crowds to the stands each day. Nothing of any special importance resulted on the beautiful grounds of the gentlemen Riders last Sunday. One event at any rate is worthy of mention and this is the unlucky horses of the well-known sportsman Mr. Geiszt whoes horses in last years races were nearly each time hard to beat, while on the closing day three came in victorious.

In the first race the most neglected *Gyöngytyúk* came in with two heads-length. Pylades race was won by *Csiriz*, and the Ferenczhalmi Cup by *Rézi*. Among the favourites but one, *Nikita* coming in a winner, whilst the handicap was won by the least expected and scarcely laid *Albáni*.



The Right and the Wrong of It.

Whitaker Wrong: «Won't you lend me a fiver, then? Well, I must say you're thundering fond of your money».

Cautious Friend: «Yes, that's where the difference is between you and me».

Whitaker Wrong: «How do you mean?»

Cautious Friend: «Why, I'm fond of my money, nad you're fond of other people's».

Pan-Roumanian Ambitions.

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to a rabid article that appeared in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. On reading the same, two things especially attracted my attention and excited my wonder: the first is that the editor of an English periodical of such standing could allow himself to be brought to publish such a pack of rubbish, almost every word of which is absolutely void of any historical or moral justification; the second that the author had the face to seek publicity. The rumour that it was written by a «Professor at Budapest» is probably due to the same lamentable ignorance on the part of the editor that induced him to publish the article and probably arises from a confusion between Budapest and Bucharest, a geographical ignorance only too prevalent among Englishmen, the natural result of the neglect of geography in our school system.

But this is neither here nor there. The main point to which I would draw the attention of all English-speaking people is that the Hungarian nation has suffered a crying injustice. I do not know whether the editor of the *Contemporary Review* had any political object in view in publishing the article in question: in any case it is his bounden duty, as an



GABRIEL STEINBACH'S HUNGARIAN ART FURNITURE IN BUDAPEST.

Englishman, to right the wrong and acknowledge his blunder.

«Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's», says Our Lord, if my memory does not deceive me. Hungary belongs to the Hungarians just as England belongs to the English; and, just as in England the Celts, French, Norman, German and other foreign elements have become welded into one English whole, speak one uniform English language, it is high time that the various nationalistic fractions, Slavs, Roumanians etc., should realise that their one object in life is not to yield to their constant craving after celebrity, not to buy a cheap fame by pandering to the tastes of a few self-satisfied agitators. In Hungary the only true patriot can be he who fights the cause of a uniform Hungary, welded into one by the harmony of sentiments. The same feelings that prompted Chatham, in his speech delivered in 1777, to execrate the policy of North as directed against England's «brethren», should inspire every man who lives on Hungary's soil, breathes Hungarian air and eats Hungarian bread.

Let us consider one or two of the most glaring discrepancies (?) of the above mentioned article.

1. *The nationalistic struggles*: what does the agitation carried on in this quarter mean for Hungary? It would mean just as great a disunion as if we Englishmen were to give Dublin and Edinburgh a separate parliament, and were to allow every *immigrant* to introduce his own language as one of the standard languages of the country. The same human reason which demands that the official language of England should be English, that of America (despite its polyglot character) also English, demands that in Hungary the official language should be Hungarian.

It is a natural impulse which demands a uniform speech, in which all our intercourse with the country, whether official or otherwise, may be carried on. Hungarian politicians are pursuing the only policy they can in attempting to make Hungary the country of *one homogeneous nation*.

2. *The proportion of Magyar to Non-Magyar inhabitants*: it is an old story that statistics deceive, and the duty of the unbiassed reviewer is not to seek out the *origin* of the man but his *present sentiments*. In this case the Magyar-feeling inhabitants of Hungary would be in an enormous majority.

3. *The Union with Transylvania*: the argument urged by the writer of the C. R. article sounds very like that contained in § 19 of the Imperial Rescript of 1861: ¹ «As far as concerns the Union of Our Principality of Transylvania, We must observe that its incorporation with Hungary took place without the free consent of the Rumanian and Saxon nations, that it never actually and fully came into force; that after the publication of the one-sided resolutions it fell asunder, and must further be considered impracticable as long as the non-Hungarian inhabi-

tants of Transylvania see in the Union any danger to their interests, and until the requirements and interests of the Empire have been arranged on a firm basis». Let the Second Address of the Diet of Hungary answer for itself: «The union of Transylvania and Hungary was solemnly decreed by the legal Diets of both Hungary and Transylvania, and the sanction of the King gave these Acts the full binding force of law. If the Saxons and Rumanes had been excluded from the Diet by the law, or if, by an evasion of the law, they had not been summoned; if the real majority had not decided, or if a part had been prevented from freely exercising their votes, there would be more foundation for asserting that the determination was taken without the free consent of the Saxon and Rumanes... but the Diet of Transylvania that declared the Union with Hungary, was summoned in accordance with the laws of Transylvania.

«According to the State-law of Transylvania then in force, the Diet was composed of the Deputies of the Comitats, of the «Stuhls» of Szeclers and Saxons, of the Parliamentary Boroughs, of the Spiritual and Temporal Dignitaries, of the High office-bearers, and the Regalists. At the elections for the Comitats the Saxon and Rumanian nobles enjoyed as full right as the Hungarian. In the «Stuhl» of the Saxons and Szeclers and in the Boroughs there was no difference between the Saxons and Rumanes and the Hungarians with respect to the electoral franchise. The Regalists and High office-bearers were not exclusively Hungarian. It was a Diet composed in this manner, according to the law, which enacted... the Act of Union. It was passed by absolute majorities... When the will of the majority was declared no protest was raised on the part of the Saxons or Rumanes... Since the Diet of Transylvania which passed the Act of Union was constituted in accordance with the strictest letter of the law, since Rumanes and Saxons exercised their full influence on the election of the Deputies, took part in the deliberations of the Diet, voted freely and without pressure — is there any ground for asserting that Saxons and Rumanes were not parties to the Act of Union? «The fact that «the Diet which decreed the union» was chiefly composed of the privileged classes is no «objection to the validity of the Act». «It (the Act) was adopted and carried out by the Rumanian and Saxon people, who exercised their right of election, as well as the Hungarians.

«We know not how the union could endanger the national interests of the non — Hungarian inhabitants of Transylvania. The same Act which decreed the union declared the people of Transylvania free, gave them equality of rights, extended to all nationalities and classes civil and political privileges. The first consequence of the union was the instant abolition of that difference which had existed with reference to certain rights between the Hungarian, Saxon and Szecler nations on the one

¹ From the translation by J. H. Payne. M. A. (London 1862.)

hand, and the Rumanian nation on the other.»¹ The answer is clear and speaks, for itself.

The ignorance which places the Union in 1865 is topped by the fanatic persistency with which *Kolozsvár* is called — Cluj. The Union is spoken of as an accomplished fact by the Address of 1861, and, if I am not mistaken, — in the face of so many flaring contradictions one is really apt to doubt one's own senses — was carried out in 1848. If the writer had given *Kolozsvár* the name to be found on all foreign maps — *Klausenburg* — I should not have been very surprised; but to call it *Cluj*! — we shall soon be talking of a sojourn in *Londinium* and of excursions to *Eboracum* and *Castra*!

4. *Elections.* The writer complains that the Roumanian people is not represented in parliament because their electors are terrorised by gendarmes (sic!). If my memory does not play me false, in a Roumanian district the *Governmentparty candidate* was obliged to retire because of the excesses committed by the partisans of his nationalistic rival!

The following rabid outbursts of passionate Magyarphobia must, owing to the limited space at my disposal, be treated summarily.

The Magyar-phobe speaks of the Hungarian language as worthy of the greatest aversion, and of the disagreeable effect it has upon a Roumanian or other civilised man. The man displays a pitiable want of feeling for language if he is able to pen such absurdities. I cannot appeal more strongly to Englishmen than by telling them that the Hungarian Shakespeare, as written (it is no translation in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the term) by Petőfi, Vörösmarty, Arany and Szász is nearly always the equal of the original in sound and beauty. The Hungarian language is also masterfully expressive. The Hungarians may answer to those who decry their language what Byron answered to his critics:

«Believe a woman or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in critics, who themselves are sore.»²

Our friend the critic laughs at Hungarian chivalry, calls its mediaeval, Quixotic and I know not what. Believe me, were this actually so, it would not be a misfortune. In this hard matter-of-fact world an oasis of chivalry — call it mediaeval or what you like — is quickening to the mind. The chivalry of the Hungarians is the cause why strangers who are eating their bread abuse this hospitality to laugh at their hosts. Tennyson was right when he cried; «each man walks with his head in a swarm of poisonous flies».

I wonder if the good Magyar-phobe knows that feudalism was abolished in Hungary as far back as 1848. It seems not.

Hungarian law and the administration of justice compare very favourably with that of England: in

fact in the field of criminal law. I think the Hungarians are ahead of us. Scattered instances of seeming injustice are quite as indispensable (for England v. the back numbers of «Truth») as are the historical and personal estimate to literary criticism.

As a small child I learned that Hungary had been the bulwark of the European Continent against the inroads of the Ottomans — and my master was *not* a Hungarian. The names of all the great heroes of the Turkish wars have a suspiciously Hungarian sound — but I may be wrong, for «errare est humanum», and I am not an Ultra-Roumanian.

The Hungarians are essentially an agricultural people: the mercantile part of the business the disposal of the products, belongs to the business, head of the Jew. Our friend is surprised at the large number of wealthy Jews to be found in Budapest. If I remember right, the Lord Mayor of London has more than once belonged to the same confession; and, as far as I know, no poor man can become Lord Mayor. To deny that the Jews in Hungary are good patriots is only an attempt to serve the writer's own purpose. The statement that they speak exclusively German is absolutely unfounded: the official language of the Exchange, not long ago German, is now Hungarian; and, as I am master at a school where the large majority of the pupils belong to the Jewish Confession, I know by experience that the boys *mother-tongue* is Hungarian, their knowledge of German, when they enter the School, generally very slight; i. e. at home Magyar is spoken.

The conclusion of the article sounds very like «sour grapes». The writer would no doubt revel in the idea that the Hungarian nation, the backbone of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, should join the Pan-Roumanian-Balkan Confederacy, or whatever he would like to call it. Agitations are always being discovered, which have for their aim the dismemberment of Hungary; and the agitators are let off with a far too lenient punishment.

Such appalling ignorance and rancour should have no place in a leading English periodical. The fault lies in the fact that our English newspapers are sadly misinformed about Hungarian affairs (most, if not all, consider it sufficient to keep a correspondent at Vienna, who naturally sees everything through the glasses of the Viennese circles) and that the «powers that be» in Hungary have as yet made us provision for the appointment of anybody who, by the force of his position, could stand in the way of any such attempts to undermine the political position and honour of the Hungarian nation.

I would call the attention of our English editor to an old Latin proverb: *cuculus non facit monachum*: — I hope he understands that.

Budapest, April 12, 1905. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

Advertisements for «Hungary» should be forwarded to our London representative Mrs. Colin Mac Donald 9 Carleton Road London N.

¹ §§. 94—104.

² «English Bards and Scotch Reviewers» 77—70.

Hungarian Art Furniture.

OUR ILLUSTRATION which was exhibited last Christmas at the Hungarian Industrial Museum shows a part of a gentlemen's sitting room the furniture of which is very elegant and tasteful in style, colouring and artistic arrangement.

The exhibitor Mr. Gabriel Steinbach and Professor Edmund Faragó, who has made the designs, have surpassed themselves. The furniture made in Hungarian ashwood, inlaid with fine marqueterie and carved artistically is, with its antique gilding very effective.

The sitting room suite is covered with a blue-grey tapestry, and the small one, with tobacco grey velour-antique. The sides are extremely well painted, the colours and ornaments of which prove, how honestly and conscientiously the exhibitor understands the shaping of the room. Mr. Steinbach studied for ten years in Paris and in other large cities of Europe where he acquired the best taste and expertness, though he exhibits his own productions, he never desires honour by means of distinctions as was shewn at the Paris, Vienna and Budapest exhibitions.



TOPICAL NOTES

Rich Copper Mines Sold in Hungary.

SOME of the numerous and once flourishing coppermines in the valley of Gölnicz in the North of Hungary which have long lain unworked for want of capital have now fallen into the hands of foreign contractors. A French Syndicate has purchased the whole territory and is going to put the famous mines into working order. The new industry will furnish constant employment for hundreds of men, and thus prevent the emigration to America.

We again repeat that there is a large field for investment open for mining and other well paying undertaking in several parts of this country.

Journalist Ambassador.

New U. S. Minister to the court of St. James. — Mr. Whitelaw Reid is to succeed Mr. Joseph Choate as U. S. Ambassador in England. Mr. Reid has been a sub-editor, a reporter, a war correspondent, a political writer, a leader of public opinion, an editor, and is to-day the proprietor of the great American daily, «The New-York Tribune». Twice has he been appointed special Ambassador to the Court of St. James — for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and for the Coronation of King

Edward — and on these occasions he has become favourably known to the English Royal Family. — Mr. Reid was born in 1837 in Xenia, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was of old Scotch blood, and went over to America towards the close of the eighteenth century. His mother was Marian Whitelaw Ronalds, a descendant in direct line from the Clan Ronald of the Highlands. The new American Ambassador is highly blessed with the good gifts of this world. Immensely rich himself, he married the daughter of Mr. D. Ogden Mills, the Californian millionaire. He has, in addition to his great wealth, a fine personality, a remarkably lucid style of public speech a versatility in several languages, and the pen of a ready writer, and, if he has not the felicity of fascinating oratory on the high level which has made Mr. Choate remarkable, he has a polished and scholarly style, and speaks with ease and striking lucidity.

HIS MAJESTY the King has conferred upon Mr. Ákos Szekula, Superintendent-General of the Adria Life Insurance Company at Kolozsvár the Cross of the Francis-Joseph Order in acknowledgment of his great merits. Mr. Ákos Szekula, who recently celebrated his twenty-fifth year of service, is one of our most distinguished experts in Insurance matters and is a well-known friend of the English. As comptroller of the Emke he contributed much to further Hungarian interests in Transsylvania and as a member of the representative corporation of Kolozsvár did his best to promote the welfare of his town. This well-merited distinction has been everywhere received with satisfaction.

Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the Portrait of His Excellency Count Eugene Zichy P. C. M. P. a well-known and popular nobleman of whose expedition we publish a short description of his book with five illustrations viz :
2. An Ancient gateway from the time of the Mongol dynasty.
3. The Mongols are instructing Count Zichy how to shoot on the Gobi-plains-
4. A Mongol Guard. 5. The Volga Astrachan.
6. The City of Kiacht.
7. The Entombment of Christ.
8. Art furniture and decoration of Gabriel Steinbach recently exhibited at the Industrial art Museum exhibition.
9. The St. Lucas and Imperial Baths at the foot of the Buda Mountains. The sketch is by Julius Háry .

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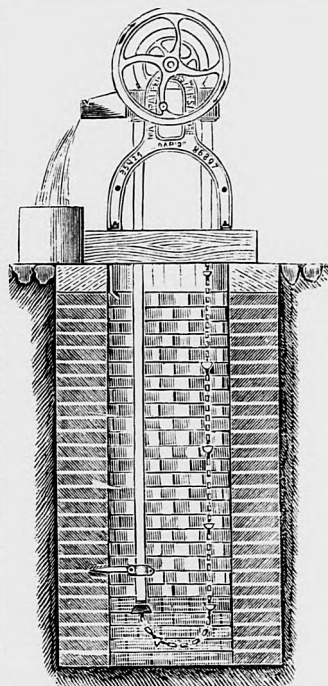
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

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

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