

HUNGARY

VOL. III. No 13.

Budapest Thursday June 1, 1905.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

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...

V.

THE OLD military system of Hungary was based upon the duty of every freeman to take arms at the call of his King when the

country was in danger. When the necessity of a standing army became evident, it was only stated by law (in 1715) that such an army should be formed of Hungarians and of foreigners, and that no provision for its payment should be made without the consent of the Diet; but no organisation was given by law to the new military force, nor does its importance as a national

institution seem to have been thoroughly understood by a generation still clinging to memories of a military past, glorious indeed, but irrevocably done with. The Dynasty — left free to organise its Hungarian army as it thought fit, «of Hungarians and of foreigners» — seems to have preferred the latter. It was only when Maria Theresa in her distress appealed to the loyalty of the Hungarian nation that a great Hungarian army was formed, led by Hungarian leaders, commanded in its own language, and fighting under its own banner. The glorious feats of that army belong to the history of Europe. But a few years afterwards, when national enthusiasm was no longer wanted against imminent danger, and when Joseph II. came into power, the Hungarian troops were gradually absorbed in the Austrian army, which thenceforth in fact represented the pan-Austrian ideal, in opposition to the principle of independence on which all our public law is based. Joseph II. tried to do away with the whole



CLAUDIUS VASZARY PRINCE-PRIMATE OF HUNGARY.

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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

Single copy 60 fillér.



THE ESZTERGOM BASILICA, THE SEAT OF THE PRINCE-PRIMATE OF HUNGARY.

Hungarian Constitution; his unification of the armed force was at least consistent with his general policy. But even when, after his death, one of the numberless reconciliations between King and nation took place — when Leopold II. restored the Constitution and sanctioned the above quoted law of 1791, which contained the most solemn reassertion made in modern times of our national independence — the *status quo* in the army, as created by Joseph, remained untouched. The Diet could not break through the resistance which even that liberal minded Emperor and King opposed to the re-nationalisation of the army. Henceforward it became a tradition of the Dynasty to adhere uncompromisingly to unity and uniformity in their army; here at least a plank had been saved out of the general shipwreck which their pet idea, the unification of all their dominions into one Empire, had suffered through Hungary's resistance.

The absence of a positive law concerning army organisation favoured that policy. The crown even asserted its constitutional right to settle military affairs as it pleased. The Diet never assented to that pretension, and even at different times from 1791 to 1848 tried to win back actual power over the army, and to introduce at least the Hungarian language into the Hungarian regiments. But though they had a means of enforcing these claims in their un-

doubted right to vote the recruits levied in, and the taxes laid on Hungary for army purposes, they never could peacefully prevail on that point, and never chose to push matters to extremes.



❧ Claudius Vaszary ❧

Prince-Primate of Hungary.

FIFTY years in the service of God, his King, his church and his country. The present Prince-Archbishop of Esztergom can boast of half a century of charity and loyalty, such as is rarely met with in this world. Today (May 26) all Hungary is echoing the praises of the aged shepherd whose whole life has been one unbroken story of self-sacrifice and self-denial. The son of lowly parents — he was born in 1832 at Keszthely the youngest son of a skinner — like Archbishop Thomson of York, he has risen to the highest position in the realm: yet, whatever his place, he has never given way to self-consciousness, but always displayed a noble and charming condescension, a true Christian love and affection for all his fellow-men. Every sect, every confession in Hungary joins the Catholic church today in wishing His Eminence the devout wishes of a grateful flock. His whole

life has been the carrying out to the letter of Micah's words (VI. 8.): «Do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God»: with that God, of whom Dante writes, «In ia sua volontade é nostra pace».



Count Theodore Andrassy †

WITH deep regret we announce the death of Count Theodore Andrassy P. C. M. P. The late Count was the brother of Count Julius Andrassy P. C. M. P. Ex-Minister in attendance upon His Majesty the King and the distinguished authority on political matters, who plays an important part in the present political crisis. Count Theodore was the son of the late Count Julius Andrassy the most eminent Statesman Hungary ever had, who as Minister for Foreign Affairs rendered everlasting services to his country.

The late Count Theodore Andrassy died at the age of 48 on Saturday afternoon May 13 after we went to press. He is mourned by a large circle of noble relatives, — friends and admirers he was very popular and highly esteemed by all grades of society all over Hungary.

The late Count was buried near his father in the family Vault at Töketerebes on May 16.

Requiescat in pace!



Paintfully Reminded.

«Whenever I hear 'The Old Oaken Bucket' a feeling of sadness comes over me.»

«Makes you think of your boyhood home, does it?»

«No. It makes me think of the bucket shops in which I dropped my money.»

The truth about Hungary.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

III.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN political crisis seems to be but little nearer to its end that it was on January 27th last. And just at this moment, when every effort is being made to clear the political horizon of all the clouds of doubt and mistrust, a book* has appeared, which can only be classed as a rancorous outburst of Magyarphobia. It testifies to a deplorable want of tact and feeling on the part of Count Leopold Kolowrat-Krakowsky that he has chosen this most inopportune moment to publish the Memoirs of his late distinguished father, who rose

* Feldmarschall-Lieutenant Graf Leopold Kolowrat-Krakowsky: «Meine Erinnerungen aus den Jahren 1848 und 1849». Herausgegeben von seinem Sohne Leopold Graf Kolowrat-Krakowsky. (Wien, 1905. Gerold und Co.)



THE INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA AT ESZTERGOM.

to the rank of Field-Marshal in the Austro-Hungarian army and was awarded the Theresa cross. «Nihil de mortuis nisi bonum»; I cannot but leave the gallant Field-Marshal's memory unsullied: but the Memoirs he has left behind cannot be allowed

play with old wounds. The noble Count, however, seems to disagree with the principle of «letting sleeping dogs lie», and has taken the trouble — a really pitiable blunder, but perhaps committed with a purpose — to recall the bitter days of strife



COUNT ELEMÉR LÓNYAY.



COUNTESS E. LÓNYAY (H. R. H. PRINCESS STEPHANIE).



to pass unscathed. The noble Count was, above all, an Imperialist and an Austrian, without the least spark of sympathy or kindred feeling for Hungary or anything Hungarian. Hungary he regarded merely as a component part of the Pan-Austria of his dreams, an insignificant factor, the «chauvinistic separatist tendencies» (!) of which he looked upon with the same spirit as Joseph's brothers looked upon the favourite son of Israel.

The first part of the book deals almost exclusively with Hungary and the

Hungarians, with the events which preceded the outbreak of hostilities towards the end of 1848. This is an old wound which has long healed: and it is always a dangerous game to

and intrigue. He likens the political position of today to that of 1848, when the leading figure in Hungary bore the same name as the illustrious son who now commands the respect of all Hungarians, to whatever party they may belong. The comparison is a very unfortunate one — for Austria, seeing that the only point of resemblance is to be found in the same shrewish obstinacy on

the part of Viennese politicians as characterised the longforgotten struggles of 1848. Hungary loves and respects her aged Monarch, and the same loyal spirit which prompted the Hungarians at Pozsony to cry «moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresia» finds an echo in the heart of every true Ma-



ADSEAN (WHERE COUNT LÓNYAY AND HIS WIFE H. R. H. PRINCESS STEPHANIE ARE STAYING).

gyar patriot. No Monarch in the world can say with more truth or with greater pride that the heart of every subject beats with and for His august Person than can the present King of Hungary on Hungarian soil. And it is this people, the paragon of chivalrous loyalty, which the noble Count would have his readers believe to be a rowdy, insolent rabble of good-for-nothings, who spent their whole time in noisy rantings and empty declamation, whose only virtue lay in boastful harangues and money-grabbing. I shall not enter into a detailed discussion of those unhappy times, over which all discreet members of society have decided to draw the veil of oblivion. Pity enough that there could be found in Austria a noble Count — where is the truth of «noblesse oblige?» — who has not shrunk to tear it aside with sacrilegious hands. Let us draw the veil again, and read these Memoirs with the «usual reserve».

Those details of the Memoirs, which are in direct contradiction to the truth, are too numerous to be referred to in full. I shall merely take one or two of the most flaring instances. Petöfi is introduced to us as a «discharged cadet»: I would merely point out that he never was a cadet and left the army of his own free-will, as being an occupation congenial neither to his inclinations (he was a lover of freedom and hated all restraint) nor to his constitution. Nor was it Petöfi who composed the National Anthem; this latter was the work of Kőlesey. «A mounted national guard is indeed an absurdity»; not however, when the members of the same are Hungarians, who are «at home on horseback», as the noble Count himself says. Hungarian hussars were always famous riders and famous soldiers: if I remember right, all Napoleon desired for the conquest of Europe was a division of Highlanders and one of Magyar hussars.

The remarks on Louis Kossuth, Damjanich, Aulich Ernest Kiss and others, whose names are treasured by all Hungarians, had better have been omitted: the theme is one which we cannot touch on. It is a thousand pities that the noble Count has not shown the same sense of good taste. All the way through we should have expected a more moderate tone, even from an Imperialist. He cannot speak of a Hungarian without adding an opprobrious epithet.

The Memoirs close with a tirade against England and Englishmen, whom the noble Count accuses of contempt for everything and «an incredible haughtiness on the Continent, while the most distinguished ladies do not find it beneath their dignity to make a curtsey like that of a Parisian theatre crowd when they appear at a reception held by the Queen». Further he upbraids the English nation for «making a fuss» of Kossuth and at the same time treating «the hyena of Brescia» (Haynau) to indignities, and warns them in the following peroration of the inevitable results of their «contempt of international law» (!) «The day of reckoning will come... when England will stand alone, unfriended and unsus-

ported, the butt of the malignity and contempt of the whole world» (!). These words were written in 1851, and England, thank Heaven, still exists and the awful vengeance here foretold has not yet overtaken her. We have enemies enough, more than friends: but of all our friends not one is more loyal and true to us than the land whose honour these invidious Memoirs would blight.



From the «Szalon Ujság».

COUNT THEODORE ANDRÁSSY †

It is unquestionable that the publication of these Memoirs was most untimely and — but «de gustibus non est disputandum».



The Lónyay Family.

AN ILLUSTRATED article appeared in last weeks «Life» a well-known society paper owned and edited by our countryman Mr. Louis Felbermann — who more than once, has rendered good service to his country — on the Lónyay family which we reprint in extenso as follows:

Apropos of the visit to this country of Count Elemér Lónyay and the Countess (Princess Stephanie, the former Crown Princess of Austro-Hungary). The following particulars relating to this illustrious family, as described by Prof. Karácsi (Member of the Hungarian Academy of Science), in his recent work will prove of great interest.

The Lónyays belong to the oldest stock in Hungary, being the direct descendants of one of the Dukes, who, together with Árpád conquered Hungary in the 9th century and are therefore of a more ancient and glorious lineage than the princely families of Eszterhazy and Batthanyi and other Hungarian noble families so well known in this country.

The high position they occupied in the land in its realiest period can be judged by the fact that already in the 11th century one of their ancestors married Sofia, the sister of King St. Ladislaus, and later in the 13th century another noble scion of the House of Lónyay married Elizabeth, a cousin of Andreas II., the famous Hungarian King who granted the Golden Bull or a constitution to Hungary in the year 1222 after his return from the Holy War, where he was the chosen leader of the Crusaders. At a later period in the history of the country one of the Lónyays was appointed to the high post of Palatine of Hungary and Viceroy of Slavonia and Croatia.

The family were granted numerous villages and vast domains by King Béla IV. in 1245 and subsequent rulers have shown them like favour and bestowed upon them special rights and privileges almost equivalent to royal rights. In those distant days already they organised a legion of soldiers at their own expense and under their own family banner, who were subject to their own will and pleasure only and the decision rested also with them whether the King's cause was deserving of their support.

They, however, never abused this privilege, for they furnished the first and staunchest supporters of the throne and Fatherland from those times to the present day.

*

The Lónyays specially distinguished themselves at the time of the Turkish invasion of Hungary, when their ancestors, the Báthory's, Wesselényi's and Kemény's who were ruling princes of Transylvania were considered the main pillars of the Hungarian Crown and were possessed of considerably more wealth and territory than the German ruling princes of that day.

They were also related by blood and marriage with the Rhédey's, the maternal ancestors of the late lamented Duke of Teck, and thus both the Princess Stephanie, who is through her father cousin to King Edward, and her husband are nearly related to the English Royal family.

Staunch as the Lónyays always were to their King, the Fatherland was always considered by them first and thus the grandfather of the present Count was a personal friend and staunch supporter of Louis Kossuth, and one of the prime instigators of the Hungarian National War of Independence in the year 1848.

More recently an uncle of Count Elemér Lónyay, in his capacity of Prime Minister, rendered the greatest services to his country and Count Elemér himself follows with keen interest the politics and welfare of Hungary to which he is attached with filial love and devotion.

*

Princess Stephanie has always been the object of the highest esteem and veneration by all Austro-Hungarians and commanded the sympathies of the entire civilised world throughout the sad days of her widowhood. Her Royal Highness therefore is to be congratulated on her choice of Count Lónyay as her second husband, a noble son of one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Europe.

*

By-the-by I learn that there is no truth whatever in the statement which has found circulation in some quarters that Count Lónyay and the Countess, Her Royal Highness Princess Stephanie, have decided to settle in England for good. It is true that they have rented Adsdan, near Chichester, till the end of June, and at the expiration of their tenancy they mean to spend the rest of this summer in England, but they certainly will not desert Austro-Hungary where the Count and Princess have so many interests and sentimental associations.

Both the Count (who was formerly attached to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy as Secretary of Embassy) and the Princess have numerous friends over here and links with this country, the Princess as already stated being nearly related to the English Royal Family. Her Royal Highness is very fond of the English and their ways, and speaks the language in the most fluent way. Lately Her Royal Highness has taken warmly to motoring and is a very expert driver.

Besides being fond of motoring the Princess

indulges much in walking and driving in the environs of Chichester and the picturesque village of West Hayling, invariably being accompanied on these occasions either by the Count or by her lady-in-waiting, Baroness von Gagern, but she hardly ever deserts her «Monsieur». «Monsieur», it must be stated, is a canine «creature» from Lapland whom the Princess has brought up and has had with her for seven years. He is as white as a Polar bear, and his early days were passed among the Esquimaux. The Princess has taught him many tricks. He warmly appreciates his position and evidently knows the exalted rank of his mistress. He appears to be a wonderful dog and is quite an expert linguist.

*

Adsdean is a most beautiful residence built in the old English style, surrounded by vast grounds and gardens and wooded lands, and commands lovely views of Chichester, Arundel and the Solent with its balmy and bracing breezes. It is approached by delightful roads and country lanes, and the excursions in the neighbourhood are numerous. It is indeed an ideal spot for those fond of sport and country life as are the Count and Princess. The residence itself is most sumptuously fitted up, and the Princess has given to its internal furnishing quite a local air appertaining to Her Royal Highnesses' and the Count's patriotic sentiments. Immediately you enter the beautiful hall you see traces of Austro-Hungarian colour and peeping into the pretty rooms you see a vast number of artistic objects of Hungarian origin and interest, and a number of photographs, signed and unsigned, of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his family. It would seem, too, that the Princess, in spite of the too well-known differences between her and her Royal father, has lost none of her filial affection, for the boudoir



From the «Hét».
CSOKONAI'S LILLA.

appears covered with portraits of her father and mother, and a variety of other mementoes which would prove that she is still the devoted daughter of King Leopold and of the land of her birth — Belgium.



London Notes.

London, May 20, 1905.

Colloquial Japanese.

AT THE closing meeting of the Japan Society, Hanover Square W. the other evening Mr. Kitsutaro Jakahashi, Attaché, Imperial Japanese Legation, read a very interesting and instructive paper entitled «Some remarks on Colloquial Japanese compared with other languages», to a most appreciative audience. In the course of his remarks the lecturer mentioned the fact that the origin of the Japanese, like that of the Hungarian, was not yet clearly known. He spoke eloquently on behalf of Japanese and its intrinsic value as a means of Commerce etc. and as to its being quite an easy language to acquire to which latter remark the audience seemed somewhat to demur. In comparing Japanese with Chinese he found the two languages distinctly different. While Chinese resembles Western languages in some respects it is altogether different in its construction of sentences to Japanese — as an instance — the lecturer gave the sentence «I like London very much». The Chinese would render it in exactly the same way as the English, while the Japanese would say «I very London like». — Mr. Jakahashi, said however, that the modern Japanese had borrowed largely from other languages especially from Chinese, English and French, the pronunciation in the two latter cases respectively being practically retained as in the original.

In the discussion that followed Mr. G. Ukita Chancellor, Imperial Japanese Legation, after some humorous allusions to the lost ten tribes of Israel, and the inability of his nation to come up to the characteristic quality of the Jew in making money, spoke learnedly on the affinity of the Japanese to the Hungarian.

Miss de Lorez asked whether the present day Japanese people were acquainted with their ancient language as is



From the «Ország Világ».
BUST OF CSOKONAI.

the case with the Polish nation Mr. Jakahashi replied that only the cultured people of Japan were acquainted with their ancient language and literature.

Mr. A. Dobrèe C. E. spoke of the artistic nature of the Japanese language and the multiplicity and variety of its Characters which he set forth as an admirable training for the Memory. He deprecated the idea at present in the minds of educationists of abolishing those characters and substituting an alphabet as in other countries.

The Chairman, Mr. Charles Holme F. I. S. while coinciding with Mr. Dobrèe's remarks, said that a great deal of time seemed wasted and much difficulty experienced in learning the 40,000 characters it was necessary to know to become a scholar. For instance a certain character stands for the word «woman». If two of these characters are placed together it resolves itself into the word «Conversation» and so the characters multiply.

His Excellency N. Okoshi and Mr. W. Harding Smith R. B. A. also took part in the discussion.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on his eloquent and clever handling of a most difficult subject.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Arthur Diósy, a name well-known in Hungarian and English diplomatic and literary circles was the founder of the Japan Society in London. He acted as its Chairman of Council and is now Vice-President of the Society. Other influential Hungarians are numbered among its members.

(MRS.) C. MAC DONALD.



Our Literary Corner.

BY ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

Schiller and Coleridge.

«Schiller! that hour I would have wished to die
If through the shuddering midnight I had sent
From the dark dungeon of the tower time-rent
That fearful voice, a famished Father's cry —
Lest in some after moment aught more mean
Might stamp me mortal! . . .

Ah! Bard tremendous in sublimity!
Could I behold thee in thy loftier mood
Wandering at eve with finely frenzied eye
Beneath some vast old tempest-swinging wood!
Awhile with mute awe gazing I would brood:
Then weep aloud in a wild ecstasy!»*

It is just one hundred years since the noble poet of Jena and Weimar breathed his last. I might have chosen his English biographer, the writer of the life history of Frederick the Great and of his great fellow-countryman Cromwell, as the co-subject of my short notice: but I find something far more attractive in the rela-

tion of the author of «Christabel» to the great German dramatist. Coleridge is not the only Englishman who has put Schiller's poetry within reach of his compatriots; men of the calibre of Walter Scott and Edward Bulwer have translated some of the gems: but it was Coleridge who showed the way. The Sonnet I quoted from above dates from the year 1796, when the creator of the inimitable «Christabel metre» was busy studying German, with the fixed determination to visit Germany and especially Jena, where Schiller was at that time residing. Nothing came of the project, however, until 1798, when, through the generosity of the Wedgwood family — the celebrated Staffordshire potters — the poet was able to realise his ambition. He was accompanied by his inseparable friend and fellow-Lakist, Wordsworth.

His connection with Klopstock is well known and does not concern us here except in so far as he was by no means favourably impressed, particularly when Klopstock spoke slightly of his ideal, Schiller.

Coleridge was probably the first Englishman to venture into a deep study of German Literature: and he gave to his compatriots an invaluable treasure in his translation of the «Wallenstein», which many English critics consider superior to the original. The divergences between Schiller's original and the translation (1800) are due to the fact that Coleridge translated from a M. S. which was supplied by Schiller himself and does not coincide with the form of the German printed edition: how Coleridge procured the M. S. it would be difficult to say, as his name is never mentioned by the great German poet. Coleridge may not have produced masterpieces of poetry — though his «Christabel» and «Ancient Mariner» may claim the title: but he brought us nearer to that literature, which had made it its pride to imitate our best and to vindicate the excellence of the English Muse; he introduced into England Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and above all, Schiller, that great mastermind whose genius inspired the pen of the hermit of Craigenputtock: «of all German writers, Klopstock scarcely excepted, he has the least nationality: his character indeed is German, if German mean true, earnest, nobly humane; but his mode of thought, and mode of utterance, all but the mere vocables of it, are European: and again the knowledge of his works is silently and rapidly proceeding; in the only way by which true knowledge can be obtained, by loving study of them in many an enquiring, candid mind. Moreover . . . Schil-

* From Sonnet XV. «To the Author of the Robbers».

ler's works, generally speaking, require little commentary: for a man of such excellence, for a true Poet, we should say that his worth lies singularly open... Schiller's Life is emphatically a literary one; that of a man existing only for contemplation; guided forward by the pursuit of ideal things, and seeking and finding his true welfare therein... there is something Priest-like in that Life of his.*

Such was the man to whom Coleridge introduced his fellow-countrymen. Millions are today celebrating the anniversary of the death of the People's Poet, whose immortal dramas have, despite Klopstock's prophecy recounted by Coleridge, maintained their position on the classical stage, whose lyrical ballads still hold enraptured all lovers of true poetry, all those whose hearts are touched by the inspirations of true, ingenuous idealism. Shelley wrote his impassioned «Adonáis» in memory of his long-lamented young fellow-poet Keats: Goethe erected, in the form of his inspired «Epilog zu Schiller's Glocke», an undying monument to the memory of his

* Essay in Fraser's Magazine No. 14. (1831.) dealing with the 1st. 3 vols. of the «Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe». (Tübingen. 1828—9.)

bosom friend. The man, whose first works were received with coldness, even with disdain, had proved triumphant: his dramas were, and still are, the classics of the German stage. And, if Coleridge had done no greater service to English Literature than to introduce Schiller, he would deserve the highest place posterity can give him. Critics may deny the merit of his verses, but they cannot dispute his right to be called the «doyen» of the Schiller culture.

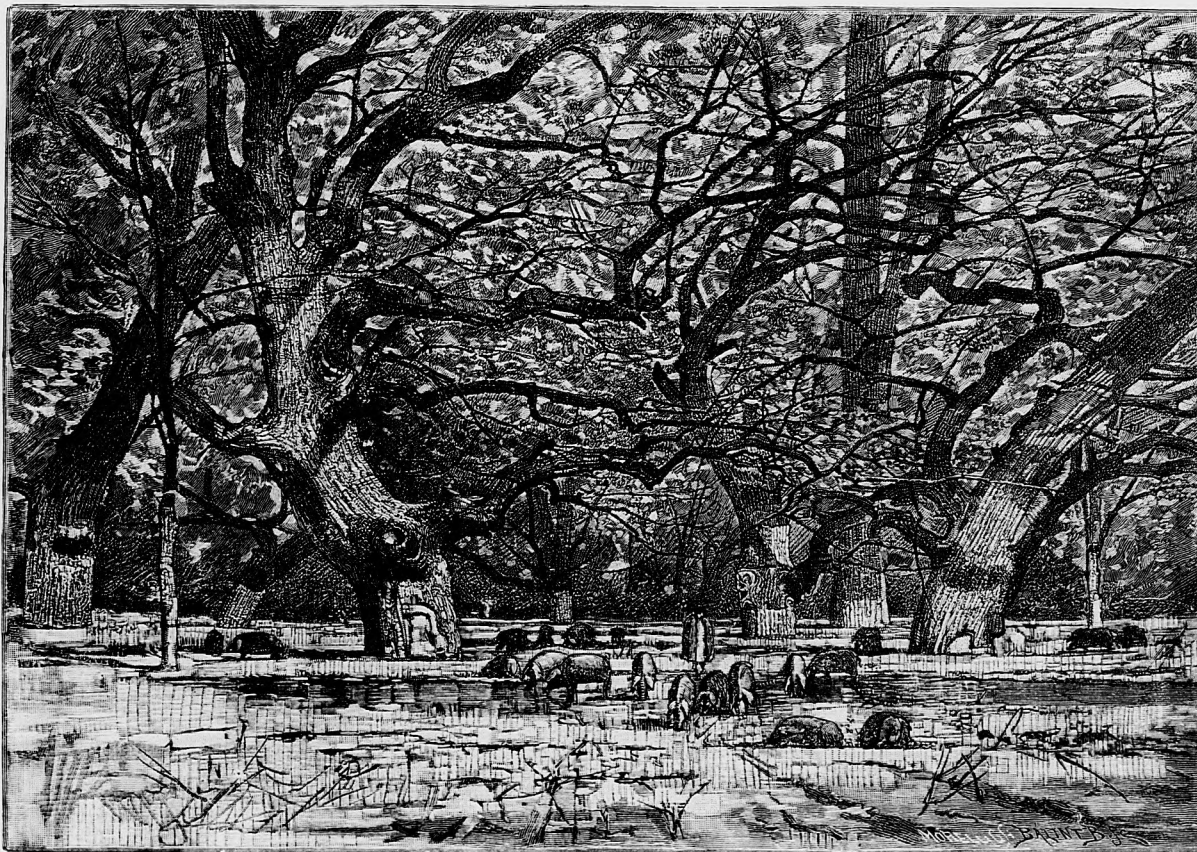
I hope to return to the subject of Schiller's place in English Literature, a subject which would require a larger amount of space than that now at my disposal.

Budapest May 9. 1905.

(Held over for want of space.)

Vitéz Mihály Csokonai.

HUNGARIAN literature is, for Englishmen, practically a sealed book. The reason for this is doubtless the difficulty of the language in which it is written, a language quite exotic in Europe, being the only one, besides the Basque and Finnish, which does not belong to the great Indo-Germanic group. A few translations of Petöfi's poems, one or two of Arany's and Eötvös' works, a large number of Jókai's novels and one or two of Mikszáth's: these con-



ANCIENT OAK-Forest NEAR THE RIVER TISZA.

By Baron L. Mednyánszky.

stitute practically the whole of what Englishmen know of Hungarian literature. Yet this literature — taken as a whole, but more particularly if we consider its «shining lights» — deserves to occupy a high place among the literatures of the world: more than one of its poets would merit a place in the select «poets' corner» of the World-Literature inaugurated by Goethe.

Csokonai was one of those men of genius who despite the brief spell of life allowed them (he was born in 1773 and died on Jan 28. 1805), attain an envied, often dizzy height at a time when most men are completing their education. Byron was only 36, Burns 38, Keats 26, and Shelley but 30 when he finished his earthly career: yet every one of them has been recognised — except by biased and peevish critics — as a poet of the first order. Petőfi was of the same age as Keats when he died: yet he may justly be called «one of the greatest lyrical poets» who ever lived.

Today, at Debreczen, the first centenary of the author of «Dorotya» (Dorothy) and the «Lélek halhatatlanságáról» (On the Immortality of the Soul) is being celebrated with due pomp and ceremony. Ten days ago the whole literary world was ringing with panegyrics of the author of «William Tell», «Wallenstein» and «The Lay of the Bell»: today the town in which *Csokonai* breathed his first and last is ringing with the praises of one whose life was always unsettled, his literary position till today not very clearly defined.

Of his poetical creations besides the two mentioned above, the latter of which shows the influence of Pope's «Essay on Man», of Tiedge's «Urania», and of Rousseau, the former that of Pope's «Rape of the Lock», the most celebrated are his «Lilladalok» (Songs of Lilla) written in honour of the girl he loved but whose hand was denied him, poems which betray the influence of Bürger and Mathisson, the great German lyrists; and the «Béka-egérharcz» (War of the frogs and mice) a burlesque written on a subject borrowed from Homer in the style of Blumauer, whose travesty of the Aeneid (1784) was very popular in Hungary at the time. Besides these *Csokonai* wrote dramas, which, however, are his least laudable creations: in the field of drama he was as little at home as was Wordsworth or Byron, his dramatical productions being little more than a frame for broad caricatures of the state of the world in his times.

Csokonai was an opponent of the neologists, at least of carrying neologism to excess: he shows a Tennysonian mastery of epithets; and his versification adapted itself most readily to music, standing in this respect almost unsurpassable in the whole long line of Hungarian lyrical poets.

Budapest. May 11. 1905.

Specialities of *Hungarian Antique* Jewelry, Furniture etc. *Réthy* »Standard» Mansions Városház-utca Nr. 1 Budapest.

Tottenham Hotspur F. C. in Budapest.

ALL THOSE who took the trouble to journey to Vienna on Sunday May 7 — the State Railways placed a special train at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangement — to see the great Everton-Tottenham Hotspur match still speak of the event. They tell us that the mode of play adopted by the «Spurs» is different to that we saw on April 30. The Budapest public have been put in the way of judging for themselves. The picturesque ground on the Margaret Island was, despite the pouring rain, well peopled by eager spectators on Friday May 12, when, at 5:30, the «Spurs» took the field against the pets of the Hungarian crowd, the *Budapesti Torna-Club*. During the first half the Hungarians were able to hold their own against the comparatively weak team Tottenham put into the field: notable absentees were *Woodward* and *Egget*; in fact till close on half time they were level (1—1). The Hungarian goal was scored by a rush by *Oláh*, who at the critical moment, passed to *Balázs*, the latter sending the leather into the net. The spectators were beside themselves with enthusiasm at this success which shows that the Hungarians have apparently learned at last, to make use of their opportunities, instead of shooting wildly, as was hitherto always the case. Tottenham scored their second goal through a penalty kick, the result of rough play by *Fehéry* one of the B. T. C. backs. The actual score took place owing to a second penalty kick being given because *Fehéry*, who had meanwhile left the field, intercepted the ball by entering the field again, despite the referee's (*Harsády's*) protestations. This decision was greeted with loud hooting and remonstrances by the crowd, which was entirely out of place. *Harsády* certainly acted according to the rules, though it did seem hard that Tottenham should secure the lead after the first penalty had been brilliantly saved by *Izsó*, who was very good throughout. The second half, in which signs of distress, caused by the furious pace and the heavy slippery ground, were visible in the languor of the B. T. C., whose defence especially had felt the strain of the first half, was merely a siege of the B. T. C. goal, broken by occasional rushes by the wings (*Oláh* and *Blazsek*). Tottenham scored 5 goals more and thus left the field winners by 7 goals to 1. The B. T. C. must be congratulated on the splendid fight they made in the first half: in the second half training and endurance told its tale.

On Sunday, May 14, it was the Champion of the Hungarian league the Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre, which entered the lists against the famous English professional team. All we can say is that never has the M. T. K. played a worse game. Probably the consciousness of their opponents' superiority daunted them: but they ought never to have given the sorry display they did. Opportunities were thrown away quite heartlessly: and on more than one occa-

Sport and...
...Pastime.

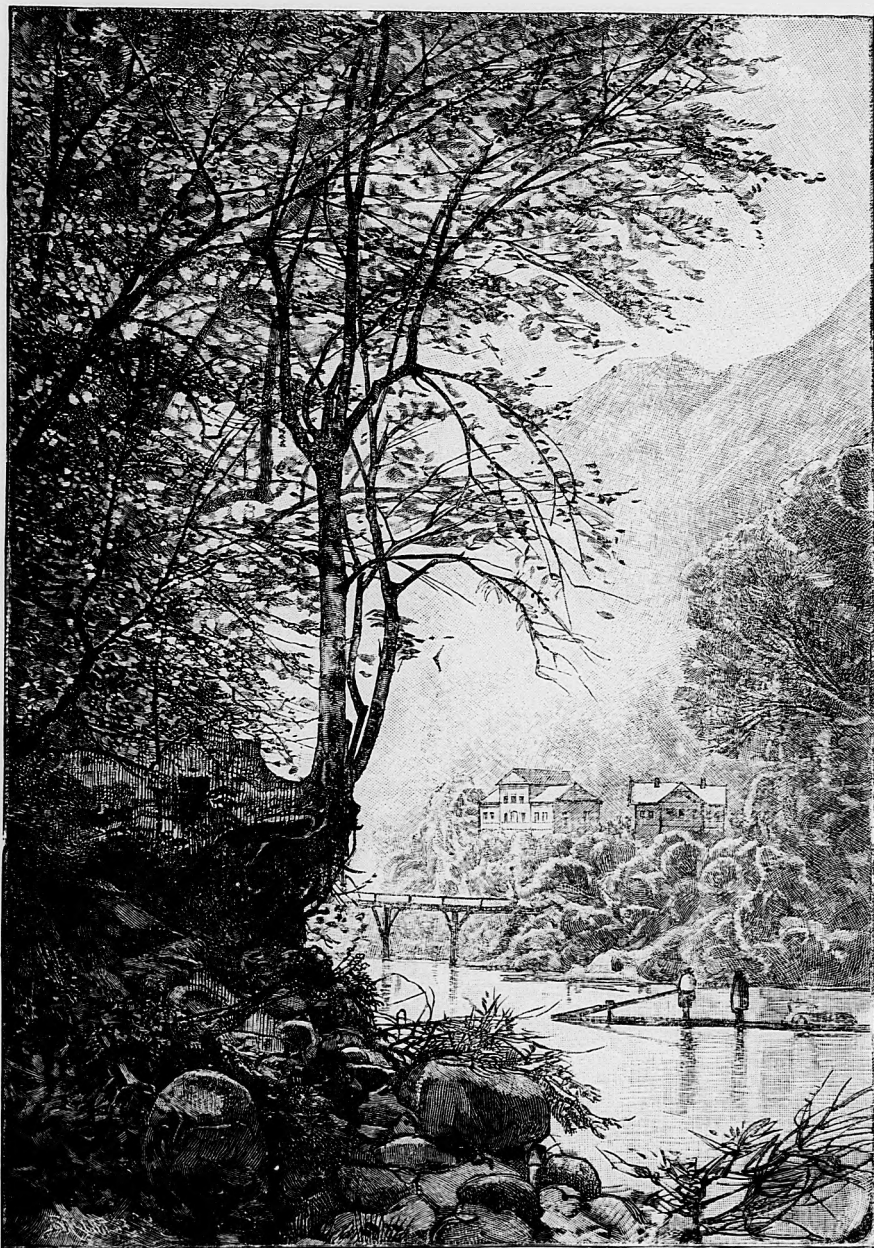
sion we could not help wishing *Blazsek* or *Borbás* were playing.

The defeat was crushing, 12—1. The English team did as they pleased, scoring 5 in the first half, and seven in the second. Once *Károly* got away, as he might have done on more than one occasion, and scored with a shot which might have been stopped. The «Spurs» team was stronger than on Friday, and *Woodward* showed what he could do.

Tottenham's method is certainly more interesting than that of Everton, giving the game more variety and excitement. The perfect understanding prevailing was pretty to watch: all members of the

team were always in touch with each other, and the passing was unexceptionable. If we could select any of the team for special praise, we should say that *Woodward*, the outside left and the halfback line were the best on the field. *Schubert* (M. U. E.) was a very poor referee, who did not follow the game as a referee should do, and seemed inclined to listen to the crowd.

The gigantic gymnastic contest of the Hungarian schoolboys held last Saturday and Sunday on the large Millanial grounds in Csömöri-út in delightful weather was a picturesque and unique sight.



By Baron L. Mednyánszky.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH'S SHOOTING BOX NEAR MÁRAMAROS-SZIGET.

Nearly 5000 smart boys-our coming generation and pride of Hungary-congregated to the Capital from all parts of the country attired in various pretty uniforms and accompanied by their respective teachers to prove their strenght and progress during the last four years. The programme composed of various clever feats performed by our smart boys elicited constant storms of applause from the enthusiastic public of whom about 25.000 were present to witness the interesting contest.

«You are the future of this nation!» said Dr. Albert Berzeviczy Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in his splendid encouraging speech on handing over the rich and beautiful silk banner to the clever winners of the ev. ref. Mikó-College of Sepsiszentgyörgy. Many other prizes and medals were distributed to the happy and brave winners of the different schools and colleges. Their Excellencies Count and Countess Louis Apponyi, Lord Chamberlain, and daughter, Mrs. and Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, Mrs. and Mr. Charles Hieronymi Minister of Commerce, Count Alexander Teleki President of the organasing committee and Ödön Boncz Min. Councillor Vice-President, Mrs. and Francis Bolgár M. P. Vice-President of the Lower House, Nicholas Bartha, M. P. Aldermen Julius Kun and Dr. Stephen Bárczy, and many others of our notabilities were present.



TOPICAL NOTES

JUST WHEN renewed and widespread interest in agriculture is being aroused by the labours of one of its august Patrons, the King of Italy, it is well that Hungary one of the finest agricultural Countries in the world should come to the front. We are glad to welcome Dr. Ignatius Darányi's Report on the «State and Agriculture in Hungary» in its English dress. The translation is the work of Mr. Andrew György. Dr. Darányi was Minister of Agriculture from 1896 till 1903, and many great and successful agricultural reforms were carried out during his term of office. We trust our English friends will possess themselves of a copy of this interesting volume which is being published by Messrs. Macmillan.

The fourth International Ornithological Congress.

This important and interesting meeting is to be held this year in London from the 12th to the 17th of June and there will be several excursions amongst them one to *Tring* where the famous Rothschild Museum is, one to the renowned estate of the Duke of Bedford at *Woburn Abbey*, finally one to *Cambridge* at the invitation of Professor Newton.

One of the most important works of the Congress is the one relating to the examination of the food of birds with a view to determining the use-

fulness or noxiousness of the species: further the question of the migration of birds etc. The Prince of Wales is the patron of the Congress; Honorary President H. H. the Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the renowned explorer Wallace; President Elect Mr. R. B.-Sharpe. Hungary, as a State will be represented by Otto Herman and Stephen de Chernel; the Hungarian Royal Society of Natural Science by Géza Horváth, and finally the Hungarian Central Office of Ornithology by Titus Görgey. On behalf of the Hungarian Central Office of Ornithology the most important records of this Department have been put at the disposal of the Congress; besides two papers have been published in English, the «Recensio critica automatica of the doctrine of bird migration» and the «Method of Ornithophændogy» etc., both by Otto Herman who will also give a lecture. The Recensio is dedicated to the British Ornithologists' Union. It is to be expected, that the Ornithologists of the whole world will take part in this Congress. The division of Sections was made on the basis of the II. International Congress held in Budapest in 1891.

The new Manager of the «Gresham» Life Assurance Society.

Mr. J. M. Scott, the General Manager of the Gresham, has been staying in Budapest for some days past. His object in coming was to inform Mr. Zsigmond Takács, a prominent official of the Első Magyar Általános Biztosító Társaság, that the Board of Directors had decided to offer him the position as Manager of the Hungarian branch. Mr. Takács is a gentleman esteemed and respected by all classes of Hungarian society, and, by dint of his long experience in this branch and the great ambition with which he has decided to carry on the work entrusted to him, will, we have no doubt, get the Society into that groove which its traditions entitle it to. Our best wishes accompany Mr. Takács in his new capacity. We feel sure the Society will not regret the very wise choice it has made.

Mrs. Besant in Budapest.

Mrs. Annie Besant one of the most famous of the women-workers of to-day is due to arrive in Budapest on June 3rd with the object of delivering a short course of lectures on Theosophy. «Theosophy and Psychology» will form her subject at the Unitarian church, 12 Alkotmány-utca, on June 5th beginning at 6 p. m. Other lectures will be delivered upon «Theosophy a Science» and «what is Theosophy?» at the Phylantia Hall Váci-utca 9. at 7—30 p. m. on June 6th and 7th respectively. Tickets may be obtained from Calderoni & Co. IV., Váci-utca 1., G. Katz V., Dorottya-utca 5 and Sig. Deutsch V., Dorottya-utca 9. Price of reserved seats 4 Crowns Stalls 2 Crowns.

Great interest is being taken in these subjects by all classes of Society but more, if possible, in the personality of Mrs. Besant who has long been

celebrated as a speaker no less than as an untiring worker in the cause of Theosophy and kindred social subjects.

The Future.

Everything points to the fact, that Parliament as an institution will soon cease to exist. Party journals beat their tom-toms, party Whips sent out beseeching appeals, and the Opposition is said to be poising above the Government like a bird of prey above a dying animal. Yet the rank and file of all parties, the one knowing perfectly well into what a state of chaos the country will be plunged if the other holds the reins of Government, and the other quite ready to play any trick to get into power, stay away from the scene of action, and openly confess that they do not see why their duty to their chiefs and to their constituents should come before their private business and amusements. One may already begin to speculate as to what the deserted Houses upon the Danube Embankment shall be put to, and as to what charge it will be well to make to the public from the provinces to view the historic buildings in which a number of distinguished men have played the useless game of party politics, and wasted eloquence, energy, and time.

★

Some fine specimens of fossil plants from Hungary have been presented to the British Museum by A. György Esq. and identified as being Carboniferous Catamites.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE CONCLUDING services of the Church of England for this season will be held in the Hotel Hungaria on Whit Sunday June 11th. There will be service on Ascension Day, June 1st. at 8. 15 and 10. 30. It is expected to commence next season early in September; due notice will be given in the papers.

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-utcza. 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-utcza 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-utcza 39.

Other meetings are held in Ujpest, Gyár-utcza 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 afternoon at 4.30 at Hold-utcza 17. — the subject of study for the winter being, «The Life of Abraham».

Budapest, Damjanich-utcza, 28/a. June, 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



NOTICE

THIS JOURNAL has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

★

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

★

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

★

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



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION
OFFICE «HUNGARY»
VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9.30—12.30 P. M.

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

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster. Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria. Service Sundays 10—30. a. m.

Scotch Church. Hold-u., Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m.

The Depot of the National Bible Society of Scotland, formerly at Rudolf-rakpart 7, will now be found in the Tükör House, sometimes called the Tükör Palace, in Arany János-utca. *Andrew Moody D. D.*

Places of Interest.

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

National Picture Gallery (Akadémia, Ferencz József-tér) Admission Wednesdays and Fridays from 9—1. On other days and afternoons a fee of 1 crown is charged.

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

Aquincum Museum. Szent-Endrey-út near the ruins. Splendid collection of Roman monuments found in the excavations, in a building specially erected for the purpose.

Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".

ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD *London* 9 Carleton Road, N.

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY Office *New-York* 333 East 13th Street.

All application for Advertisements and Subscriptions should be made to the above addresses, where all necessary information will be given.

The first half years subscription having expired we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage for another six months, and hope to receive their further subscriptions by return of post. Copies of «Hungary» will be forwarded to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.

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

Thos. Cook and Son Ludgate Circus *London.* Vienna 2. *Stephansplatz.* Tickets for all parts.

Hotel Coupons for visiting Hungary.

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

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

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

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

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

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o

Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society printing Co, at Budapest.

Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

92.513/905.

Árverési hirdetés.

Kézbíthatatlanná vált egy kocsirakomány eresztékeszka és négy kocsirakomány hajlított bútorok készítésére bükkfából nyersen kidolgozott lécz és botból álló 10.000 korona értékű küldemény, f. évi június hó 8-án d. e. 9 órakor fog azonnali készpénzfizetés mellett Fiume-Braj-dicza állomáson nyilvános árverésen eladatni.

Budapest, 1905 évi május hó 23-án.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utányomás nem díjazatik.)

Situation Wanted by a Hungarian young lady educated as governess in an English family in England. Willing to go into an office as Hungarian and German correspondent. Address: Miss Emma Andrassy, Aranyos-Medgyes, Szatmár-megye, Hungary.

English Tutors, Governesses, Companions and Helps wishing to find reliable situations in Hungary should communicate with our London Representative Mrs. Colin Mac Donald 9 Carleton Rd N.

25¹⁵. szám.
I/B-1.

Fenyőfa-eladás tövön tíz évre.

A szászsebesi erdőhivatal a folyó év nyarán az ottani gőzfűrész bérletével kapcsolatban a gotuli, bisztrai és sugági erdő-gondnokságok 1906-1915. évi mintegy 2770 holdas hozamterületén álló, megközelítőleg mintegy 260.000 m³ fenyőörnkőfa és megközelítőleg mintegy 49.000 m³ bükk tűzifa eladása iránt nyilvános írásbeli versenytárgyalást fog tartani.

Érdeklődők felhivatnak, hogy a faanyag becslése és a helyi viszonyok tanulmányozása ügyében a fennebbi erdőhivatalhoz forduljanak.

Budapest, 1905. évi május hóban.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

29.651/V. 1. szám.

Versenyárgyalási hirdetés.

A Győr sz. kir. város és a vele törvényesen egyesített Győrsziget ármentesítése céljából 1905—1907. években létesítendő árvédelmi műveknek kiépítéséhez 606.386·7 köbméter földmunkából, 344.805·5 köbméter kotrásból, 19.023·3 köbméter kőhányási és és kőburkolati kőanyag, valamint 5187·5 köbméter kőforgács szállításából és beépítéséből, 12.192·8 négyzetméter ékeletlen és 10.736·5 négyzetméter ékelt terméskőburkolat készítéséből, 4680 fm. faragott lépcsőknek, 3078·25 fm. faragott fedőknek, 980 fm. faragott párkánykőnek, 43·6 köbméter faragott oszlopoknak előállításából, a munkahelyreállításából és beépítéséből, 2614 köbméter románczement betonlapfalazatból, 866·2 köbméter portlandcementbe rakott terméskőfalazatból, 1096·8 köbm. portlandcementbe rakott felmenő téglafalazatból, 3020 négyzetméter régi terméskőburkolat lebontásából, 2520 m³ alapdör kiásásából, 36.200 négyzetméter régi útburkolat fölvágásából, 34.980 négyzetméter új út készítéséből, 2040 köbméter útépitéshez alkalmas zúzott kőnek és útalapkészítéshez 4125 köbméter terméskőnek szállításából és beépítéséből, 2400 négyzetméter koczkakőburkolatnak fölszedéséből és újra lerakásából, 20 drb kikötőkarónak fölszereléséből és elhelyezéséből, 9200 fm. hosszú úttesten kerékvetők létesítéséből álló munkálatokra f. évi június 8-án déli 12 órakor a m. kir. földművelésügyi minisztérium I. em. tanácstermében nyilvános zárt ajánlati versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A komáromi m. kir. folyammérnöki hivatal által kiszolgáltatandó ajánlati mintán teendő és ugyancsak a nevezett hivatalnál megszerezhető ajánlati föltételeknek megfelelően kiállítandó és fölszerelendő ajánlatok a jelzett napon d. e. 11¹/₂ óráig a földművelésügyi minisztérium házi pénztáránál nyújthatók be.

A faragott lépcső — fedpárkány — és oszlopok előállítására és a munkahelyre való szállítására nézve az erre a célra szolgáló ajánlati mintán külön is lehet ajánlatot tenni.

A munkálatokra vonatkozó terv, a kötetendő szerződés tervezete és annak kiegészítő részét képező általános és részletes, valamint az ajánlati föltételek a komáromi m. kir. folyammérnöki hivatalnál a hivatalos órák alatt megtekinthetők.

Budapest, 1905. évi május hó 12-én.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

Heckenast Gusztáv zongoratermei.
Budapest, V. Gizella-tér Nr. 2.
Established 1865. — Established 1865.
Sole representative of RUD. IBACH Son *ibach's* Pianos and Pianinos are world-known and admitted to be *unsurpassed in beauty of tone and durability.*
Inspection invited. — Inspection invited.

Specialities of Hungarian Antique, Jewelry and various other antiquities and furniture *Adolf Roger & Co.* IV., Városház-utca 12. Budapest.

Fordítások—Translations. From and into any language by *Darlington* Apply by letter Nr. 568 at this Office.

Bel- és külföldi papirkárpit gyári raktár

THOMAS ÁRMIN

Budapest, VI. kerület Teréz-körút 7. szám.

Paper-hanging and decoration. — First class workmanship.

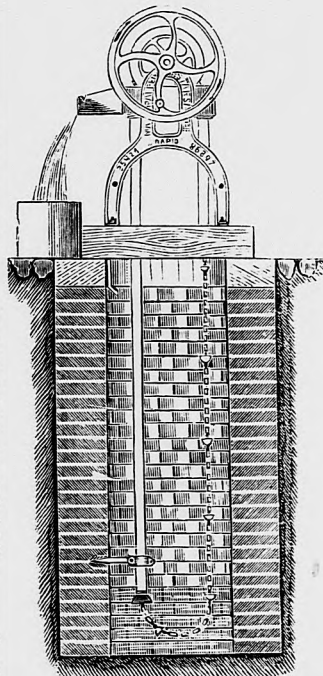
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

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

Új javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

Ezen szivattyú kiváló szolid szerkezete, nagy működőképessége s olcsó áránál fogva gazdasági célokra, kiváltképen vízszivattyú gyanánt udvarok, kertek, épületekhez stb. kitűnően alkalmas. — A víz a végtelen önzott lánc által, melyen ruggyantakúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés beleszüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyantakúpok a legvastagabb folyadékokat is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5.000 liter. — A szivattyúinak ára lánczó, ruggyantakúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A részesövek (35 mm. bel.) önzott lánc, karimák és ruggyantakúpok ára fölszereléshez teljesen készen, folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona



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

„RAPID“

Sewing Machines—Motor and other Cycles in Stock. Sole agent for Humber and other noted firms.

A divatos műhímzéshez

nélkülözhetetlen a legújabb szerkezetű körhajtás eredeti **WHEELER** és **WILSON 9-es** varrógép, melyen a tű- és gobelinhímzéseken kívül a **legszebb áttört** és **ajourmunkák** végezhetők. **Varrása a legszebb és legjobb**, járása a legkönnyebb és leggyorsabb. Képviselet minden nagyobb vidéki városban. A hol nincs, kérem hozzám fordulni:

HERBSTER KÁROLY Budapest,

VII. kerület, Károly-körút 9. szám

a Wheeler és Wilson Mfg. & Co. New-York cs. és kir. udvari szállítók magyarországi vezérképviseelője. Állandó nagy raktár **harisnyakötőgépekben**, valamint különleges és iparszergépekben. **Legjobb minőségű kerékpárok legolcsóbb árban.** Állandóan nagy raktár.

Képes nagy árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

For Gout and Rheumatism

the only safe remedy is Zoltán's liniment, which cures such patients as have suffered for many years past.

2 Crowns per bottle

from **BÉLA ZOLTÁN** Chemist
V., Szabadság-tér Budapest.

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



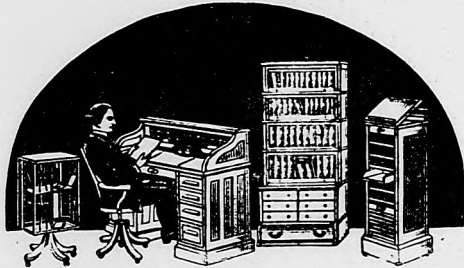
— Alapított 1878-ban. —

Pejtsik Károly

fényképezési cikkek szaküzlete
10., Uárosház-u. 1. — Ajánlja
amatőrök részére minden a szak-
mába vágó fényképezőgépeit,
felszereléseit és vegyszereit ju-
tányos áron. *~~~~~*

Nagy képes árjegyzék
ingyen és bérmentve.

Kizárólag amatőröket szolgáló
műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. sz.
(Serencziek-bazára).



■■■■■ AMERICAN ■■■■■
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book cases,
■■■■■ **Cutler Roll-Desks** ■■■■■
and other practical furnitures. Sole representatives for Hungary.
C. KANITZ & SONS Budapest,
V., Dorottya-utca 12. ■■■■■ Catalogues free of charge

First class Gentlemen's Court Tailors.

Leitersdorfer D. és Fia

*elsőrangú férfi-szabók, császári és királyi
udvari szállítók. Készítenek elegáns és
izléses férfi-ruhát. Nagy raktár angol szövet-
különlegességekben. Méterenkinti eladás is.*

Budapest, Koronaherczeg-utca 6.

Joiner and Cabinet maker

Picture frames and Furniture of every description made to order. —
Lakberendezések, d'szműbutorok és képkerekek izléses kiviteleben.
Szolid munka és olcsó árak mellett készíttetnek. (Minta raktár.)

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

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

életbiztosító-társaság Edinburgban, Angolhon.
ALAPÍTOTT 1825. — ESTABLISHED 1825.

Magyarországi fiók: — Hungarian Branch:

Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. (Standard-palota.)

Évi bevétel — Annual Revenue	34,600,000 korona
Kiutalt nyeménycskek — Bonus declared	170,000,000 „
Vagyon — Accumulated funds	274,000,000 „
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve — Claims paid	570,000,000 „

A «Standard» kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei: Késztelen biz-
tonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világkötvények. — Kötvények
érvényben tartása díjfizetések elmulasztásánál. — Tökesítés és előre
megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Fel-
tétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad
háboru-biztosítás népfőlkélok részére.

— **DÍJTÁBLÁZATOK KIVÁNTATRA KÜLDETNEK.** —

Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

KÖZGYÜLÉSI MEGHÍVÓ.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. c. részvényesei
az 1905. évi június 30-án, pénteken délelőtt 10 órakor, Budapesten, a
bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó


RENDKIVÜLI KÖZGYÜLÉSRE
meghívatnak.

A tanácskozási tárgyai:


1. Az igazgatósági tanács és az igazgatóság indítványa
a társaság szervezetének módosítása tárgyában. 2. Az alap-
szabályok módosítása, különösen azok 2., 3., 4., 5., 18., 24.,
25., 26., 28., 30—50., 54., 56., 57. és 61. cikkeinek módo-
sítása. 3. Az igazgatóság javaslata az eddigi igazgatósági
tanács tagjainak az igazgatóságba beválasztása tárgyában
és a választás megejtése.

Budapest, 1905. május 31-én.

Az igazgatóság.



THE



CROWN

PAPERS

FOR

FOREIGN LETTERS

The envelopes to this letter paper are provided with
a coloured silk-paper lining and are thus absolutely opaque,
and so is «THE CROWN OF PAPER FOR FOREIGN
LETTERS» the lightest, most elegant and practical one
for foreign correspondence.
Sold only by the
Letter Paper Warehouse
Szénásy Béla, Budapest
IV. Ferencziek tere 9.
(Kossuth Lajos lane's side, opposite the Franciscan Church.)