

# HUNGARY

Budapest Saturday July 1, 1905.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 15.

27

15-20

## The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

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

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

### VIII.

THE PROBLEM they had to grapple with was twofold: to assert the independence of Hungary in military as in all other matters, and institutionally to ensure the co-operation of her military forces with those of Austria. For that double purpose the fundamental law (XII. 1867.) laid down the following principles, which we shall sum up here, in their broad outline, leaving out what is less important.

His Majesty is constitutionally invested with the right of unitedly commanding, directing, and regulating as to its inner organisation «the whole army», of which «the Hungarian army», forms an integral part; but the right of fixing and, if need be, modifying the military system belongs, in Hungary, to the whole legislature (King and Parliament), which will proceed in these matters as far as possible in agreement with Austria, but in perfect juridical independence. To the legislature belongs the annual voting of recruits for the Hungarian troops, and the determining of conditions eventually at-



Photo by Strelisky.  
BARONESS ROLANDA EÖTVÖS.

absolute power in military questions; they ensure the necessary cohesion between the Austrian and the Hungarian troops through the unity of command, direction and inner organisation, entrusted to the Emperor and King; they give sufficient guarantees to the country with respect to these rights of the crown, by stating that they are to be exerted «constitutionally»-that is, through responsible agents, under Parliamentary control; they wear, in short, the aspect of a fair compromise, which gives satisfaction to what is just

ched to that vote. Army expenses, being common, are voted by the above mentioned delegation of both Parliaments.

These principles contain an express recognition of Hungary's sovereignty in military as well as in other matters, of a «Hungarian army», though in organic connection with the Austrian forces, both together forming what the law simply calls «the whole army». They draw a boundary line between the rights of the crown and those of the whole legislature, in opposition to the pretensions of former rulers to

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and essential in the claims of all parties concerned.

But in execution the equilibrium between the standpoint of the crown and of the nation has been dislocated in favour of the former from the very beginning.



### The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XIX.

ZIMONY — in front of Belgrad — communicates with the latter by means of a bridge. Mohamed's ships, 200 in number, covered the Danube as far as Zalánkemény, erected on the ruins of the ancient Rittium, 5 leagues distant from Belgrad, in order to cut off the Hungarian reinforcements from the Hungarians within. No choice was left to Hunyadi, but to attack the gigantic and well equipped Turkish fleet with the ferry-boats, standing at his disposal. The greatest number of the crusaders took seat now on the pontoons whence the smiling Turks were saluted with a brisk and well directed fire. The Belgraders, aware of Hunyadi's intention, crossed the river with 40 ships and secured a position in the rear, while the crusaders attacked the Turks in the front.

The great number of the Turkish fleet proved eventually their ruin and after a well contested action the whole naval force of the Turks was entirely discomfited and the Hungarian reinforcements encamped the same evening in Belgrad, joining the weak little party, not half conscious of the storm which was to burst upon it.

Mohamed surveyed with a contemptuous look the crusaders, equipped and armed with hoes, scythes, mattocks; in front of this multitudinous array marched a procession of monks with their enthusiastic leader John Capistrano, slowly chanting hymns, made inexpressibly startling and imposing by the clash of arms, the blast of trumpets and the chiming of bells, forming as it were the martial chorus to the song. — The Turks beleaguered Belgrad for more than a week and the Hungarian army was compelled to retire into the interior of the fortress, chasing from the walls the haughtiest knights and the most practised warriors of the Turks, falling butchered in crowds; but as one fell another succeeded and Capistrano reassuring his army, led on the assault, throwing burning pitch into the ranks of the enemy, who were suddenly seen flying

backwards from the gates at full speed. A janissary seeking to plant the Turkish flag on the fortress of Belgrad was attacked by the heroic Titus Dugonics, who unable to wrench the standard out of his adversary's hands, threw himself down entangled as he was in a deadly embrace into the entrenchments and found his death on this memorable occasion. In their fall they came to the ground, one confused, mangled and bloody mass. The pride and boast of the Turkish army was broken, the whole ground saturated with blood and covered with heaps of the slain. Mohamed himself escaped wounded from the battle-field to save his life. The evening star beheld Hunyadi and his friend Capistrano victors of the combat. Thus by the heroic valour of Hunyadi and his friend, the inundation, which threatened Europe, was broken on the first rock Belgrad. With this victory however the mission of John Hunyadi came to a close. His high soul still supported him, but his nervous force gave way, the wild vicissitudes of his life, exposed to so many perils, preying silently upon his frame. The dying hero called his sons and his friends into his presence and bade his sons love Hungary, asking his friends simultaneously to protect his children. — The gracious messages of the European sovereigns came too late for the dying ears of the hero. Thus perished the brightest hope of the Hungarians and the whole Christian world. Capistrano survived him only a few days.



### Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

OH THOSE wounds which were cut for the sake of Mdlle. Henrietta's black eyes on Prince Kukuleff's body hurt her much more than the Prince himself. Cursed be those black eyes, cursed be that hand which cut them for their sake. She pretended to hate George Fekete, though she did not. She pretended to love the prince, though she hated him.

Lady Sara resolved to avoid the engineer and did. They yet chanced to meet only to humiliate him by her haughty ways, such as became the proud Countess Kelendy, while in striking contrast she would be all amiability and smiling grace to the prince. Oh, it was sweet and gratifying to love him whom he hated. And she did as she had resolved to do.

Yet there was but little chance for a meeting, the engineer working all the day outside from

morn' to night and the little spare time he had consecrating entirely to Mdle. Henriette and his drawings.

The more could she indulge in showing affection and interest to the prince during his illness, who, mad with love and gratitude, proposed to her soon after his recovery.

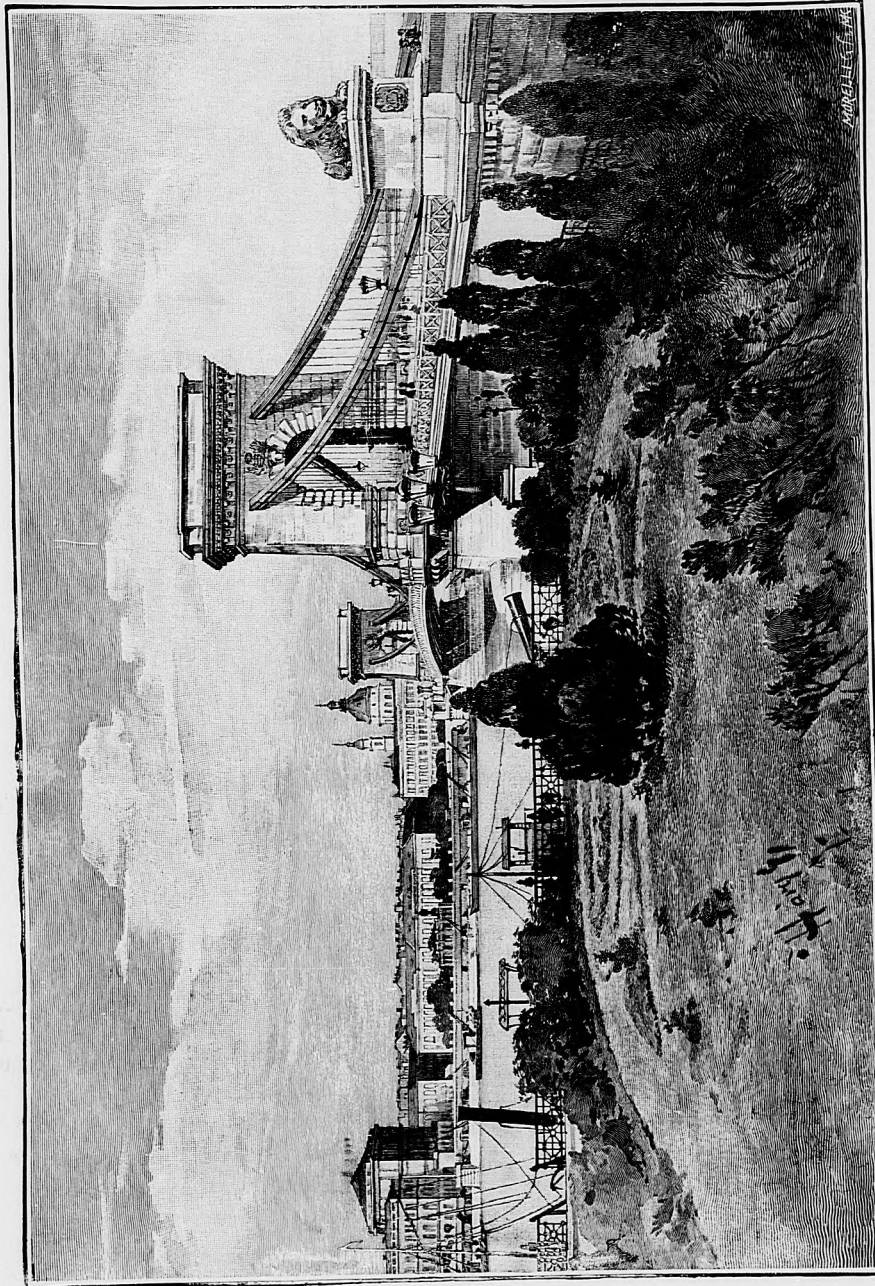
Lady Sara accepted, even feigned happiness. At the news of their engagement the lovers fled as speedily as the devil when sprinkled with holy water. The betrothal was celebrated strictly en famille. Only the closest relations and Mr. Fekete invited. Lady Sara had insisted upon this. All the guests considered it an excellent match and she endeavoured to look rather happy.

Yet there was a more radiant face than hers in the party, the radiance of which cast a deep shadow on Lady Sara's features.

During dinner Fekete had secretly slipped a littlering on Henriette's tiny finger and this meant what the ring of the lordly couple meant. Lady Sara became aware of it and that haughty snowy brow with the sparkling diadem turned suddenly deadly pale, and many a cruel thought crossed her mind.

Oh how desirable it would be to destroy this paradise of theirs and build another for herself.

She, who had intended to wound Henriette's heart was now herself wounded to the quick. The precious diadem hurt her, it was so stiff and heavy. She took it off and placed a white rose in its place.



By Julius Hány.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

— I presume you prefer the rose to the diamond? Lady Sara said, addressing Fekete.

— I surely do, he replied with a strange emphasis. It meant perhaps: But you don't.

Lady Sara seemed to perceive a slight bitter reproach in his words and this rendered her

infinitely happy, however it also could have been mere irony.

— You see, she continued, I also long sometimes for a little bit of poetry. I, also, know

The engineer started with surprise. He did not seem to be wholly aware, whether the haughty Countess was quoting some touching lines out of a romantic poem? Two tears rolled down



THE ANDRÁSSY BOULEVARD.

By Julius Häry.

what it is to feel. Fekete made no answer. He never seemed to doubt it.

— I am not subject to titles and wealth. The white rose is dearer to me than the cold diamond, the shady grove than the pompous drawing room. I should renounce all this for a loving heart, for a bit of true affection, for a little happiness.

that marble-like impassive face, two tears which might have explained everything, but Fekete did not wish to resolve this riddle. He took everything for granted, even that Lady Sara would not shrink from giving all the wealth she possessed for a bit of happiness.

The rain was dripping the following day and he was obliged to keep his room. A large map

was spread before him on the table and he sat there quite lost in his work, when the door suddenly flew open and her ladyship entered unattended.

The engineer did not stir. He thought a footman had come in and continued counting on.

(To be continued.)



## The truth about Hungary.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

V.

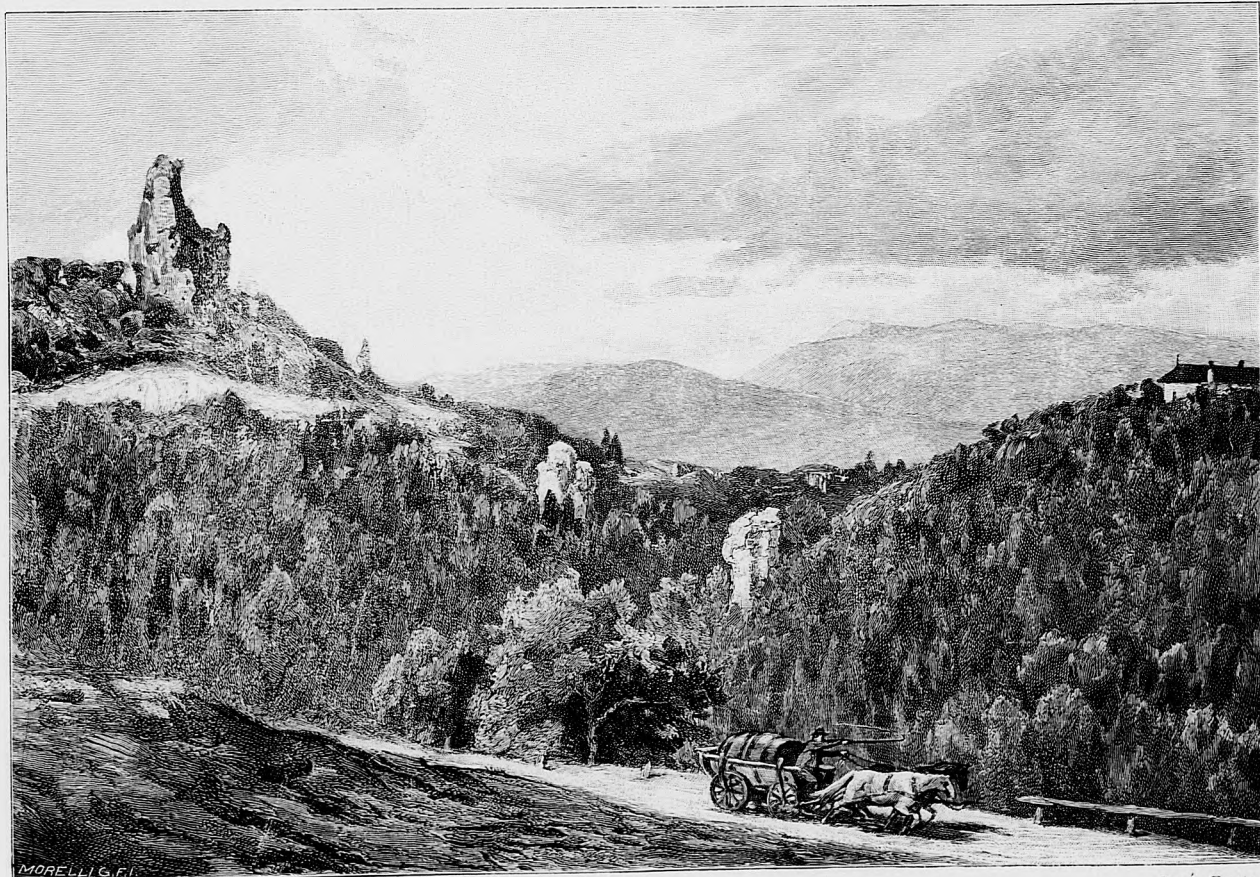
Today I read the following telegram in the columns of Tuesday's (Jun. 20.) «*Times*» :

«Budapest,\* June 19. The funeral of the Archduke Joseph took place here today. The procession did not start till 4 o'clock, but before that hour an enormous throng of people was streaming to the *Burghapelle* (!). The procession included the *Emperor* Francis Joseph and the members of the *Imperial* Family, the nobility, the Court dignitaries and Parliamentary representatives. There had already assembled in the *Burghapelle* representatives of King Edward, the German Emperor, King Alfonso, the

\* Through Reuter's Agency.

King of the Belgians and the Shah of Persia, in addition to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and many others. After the service the coffin was deposited in the family vault of the Archducal family in the Sigismund Chapel. The *Emperor* and the members of the *Imperial* family then withdrew, and his Majesty and the other mourning guests left for Vienna shortly afterwards».

I have no intention of dealing with the discrepancies in detail, or with the want of courtesy which places a reigning prince *after* the representatives of kings and emperors. I would only treat of those crying instances of ignorance displayed by the words I have underlined. The editor of the «*Times*» can find absolutely no excuse in the fact that the telegram was sent by Reuter's Agency. For what is published in the columns of a journal so important and of so far-reaching influence as the «*Times*» the editor must be made responsible. Probably he does not know any better himself; and I doubt whether his correspondent at Vienna could enlighten him. But the editor of an important journal should and must endeavour to possess himself of the most elementary political knowledge. The Emperor of Austria and the king of Hungary are one personally, but politically they are two symbolical personalities. — His Imperial and Royal Majesty is Emperor of Austria in Vienna or any part of the Austrian

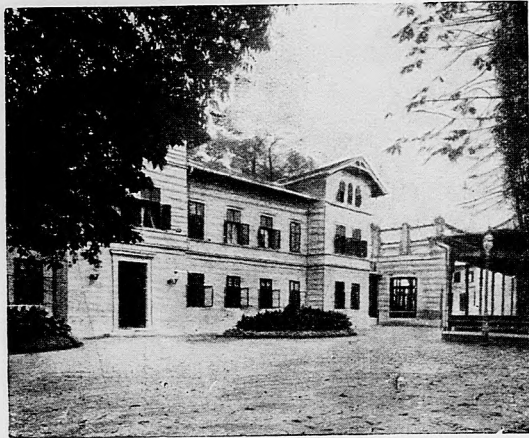


THE BUDA MOUNTAINS.

By Á. Feszty.

Empire: but in Budapest or in any part of the independent Kingdom of Hungary, which has absolutely nothing in common with the Empire of Austria, He is *Apostolic* King of Hungary and functions in His capacity as such. The same elementary blunder was committed some time ago by the English illustrated journals, on the occasion of the Danube-Festival which was held, according to them, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria (*sic!*).

Hungary contributes her proportionate share to the *common* expenses: but the common purse-strings are held in Vienna, and the fact of Hungary contributing as an independent State is usually lost sight of or conveniently forgotten by the Austrian-born or Austrian-feeling *common* Minister of Finance. The course of proceedings is entirely unjust and unwarranted: and there is absolutely no reason why



THE SMALL HOTEL ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

leading English journals should use every opportunity to crown this injustice by passively encouraging it and speaking of an «Imperial» family.

Even in Austria the Archdukes are spoken of as «Kaiserliche und Königlische Hoheiten» (Imperial and Royal Highnesses) and the Imperial and Royal Household receives the Civil List not only from the Empire of Austria but also, in due proportion — or if we consider the amount of time spent by the said Household in the territory of Hungary, in undue proportion — by the independent Kingdom of Hungary too.

I do not know who the correspondent of Reuter's Agency is; but I presume he lives at Budapest, and, if so, he should know that there is no *Burgkapelle* in the Hungarian Capital. *The Royal Chapel* might have occurred to him — I presume he understands English — as a good translation of the «vártemplom». It seems that this world-famed Agency is no better equipped for Hungarian affairs than are the leading English newspapers which have correspondents at Vienna and consider that quite sufficient.

The past few days have produced events that for

the historian must be of paramount importance. I am curious as to whether our leading English journals will be able to grasp the situation at all or whether they will prefer the far more agreeable and untiring method of accepting the views of Vienna.

Maybe the editor of the «*Times*» will not read these lines. I only wish they could be brought to his notice by some friend of Hungary. Nine years' residence in Hungary has given me the right to claim a certain amount of authority in Hungarian matters. What I write on the subject I know to be correct, for I do not believe in superficiality. My only wish is that the consciousness of his own might and power should not mislead the editor of a leading journal to believe in his own infallibility. Some years ago I met a gentleman who told me he knew English perfectly: every day that has passed since that time has proved the fallacy and impossibility of the statement. «*Ars longa, vita brevis.*»

\*

Since writing the above my attention has been called to a leading article in the «*Times*» dealing with Wednesday's events in the Hungarian Parliament. Politics are not our sphere, so I cannot enter into a polemical debate with the editor of the «*Times*» on the question. I would merely point out that this leading article which is in direct opposition not only with the Hungarian but even with the Austrian press, only proves still more conclusively the truth of my statements: unfortunately, however, it betrays unmistakable ill feeling and a conscious perversion of the truth, facts that must be attributed either to the utter ignorance of the editor or to wilful blindness on the part of the Vienna correspondent of the «*Times*». We Englishmen who live in Hungary and have taken the trouble to ascertain the truth cannot leave the attack unanswered, though unfortunately, «*Hungary*» being a non-political journal, we are unable to enter into a discussion of the details. Let me solemnly protest against such wilful perversion of the truth and publicly call upon the editor of the «*Times*» to do his duty by himself and by the public he is misinforming, by either instructing his Vienna correspondent to communicate «the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth», or providing his journal with a correspondent whose eye-glasses are coloured red, white and green too. At the same time I would modestly call his attention to my articles published in the columns of «*Hungary*» (Vol III. Nos 11, 12 and 13): our journal cannot boast of the circulation or the authority of a «*Times*», but at least it endeavours to be objective, a course which may not be so advantageous as a colouring of the truth, but at any rate has its own satisfactions. We do not believe even in the principle, often very useful and generally very effective, of «*suppressio veri, suggestio falsi.*»

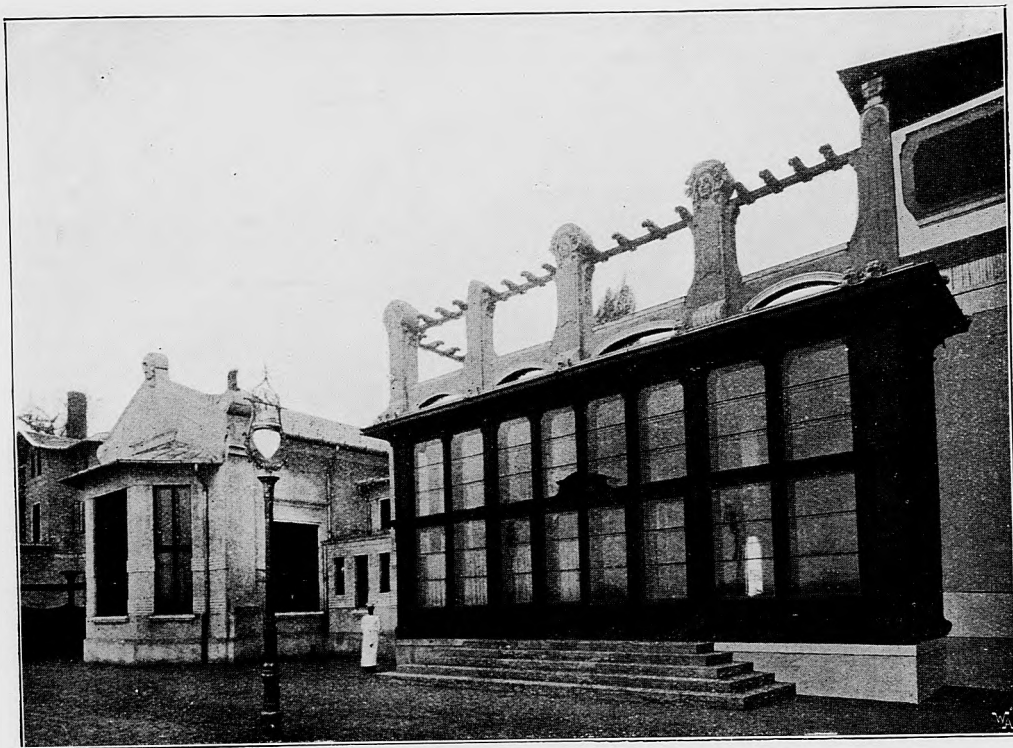
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### On Duels.

Scarce two weeks ago a terrible fatality that proved the epilogue of a drama typical of the thunder-burdened political atmosphere, overshadowed for a day or two all other topics, throwing into the background even the solution of the political question. Count Stephen Keglevich, a prominent member of the Liberal Party, after a stormy altercation with a fellow M. P., a member of the People's Party, in the duel thereby provoked, attacked with such vehemence that he literally spitted himself on his opponents's weapon. The point of the same pierced his heart, and the Count fell dead without a murmur.

allowed to play the part of the car of Juggernaut. If referred to the decision of judges, justice must always prove triumphant, for «veritas omnia vincit»: but, if decided by the very doubtful criterion of skill in handling weapons, we are in the same dilemma as we should be if the whole course of modern justice were to return to the days of the «ordeal» and «wager of battle».

The lead must naturally be given by those whose duty it is to show the way in everything, and first of all by Parliament, which, by accepting the motion at present before the House, will make even the cleverest swordsman, who does not fear the cold



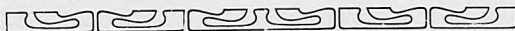
THE SUNBATH ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

The subject was discussed everywhere with bated breath and then forgotten. A movement was indeed initiated to put a stop to the practice of duelling with all its pernicious accompaniments and consequences.

The idea is to replace the present punishment in vogue, the so-called «State imprisonment», which has become nothing more than a formality, for the «prisoners» live at their ease, by confinement in a public gaol, the social consequences of which may readily be understood. It is in fact, society which is called upon to do away with this haunting evil. The practice of duelling and the moral pressure brought to bear at present by society in favour of the same has very often the effect of preventing a man having the courage of his opinions, and leads to many an unsound action or opinion being

steel, think twice before facing the ordeal of the social ban that must fall to the lot of the whilom inhabitant of a common gaol. The happy social effects produced by a severe legislation, aided by social rigour, will prove that «abusus non tollit usum».

ARTHUR B. VOLLAND.



## Friends of Hungary at Work.

I.

### Hungary a little-known Country.<sup>1</sup>

THE AMOUNT of ignorant prejudice concerning Hungary and the Hungarians is simply appalling. We demand the «Truth about Tibet», or

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the «Echo».

South Africa, or Ireland, or, in fact, any other place in the wide, wide world save Hungary. To the great bulk of Englishmen it represents but another Irish problem for the whole of Europe to cope with—that is, Hungarian claims are said by the merely Austrian-minded to be but the claims of a minority such as exist in Ulster to-day. Personally, I find it difficult indeed to discover any analogy between the two positions, and in future articles I hope to clearly and satisfactorily prove such. But, before polemics are engaged in, it is interesting to gather some idea of this country, the political condition of which creates so much attention amongst the great Powers that dominate Europe. Only this morning I met a man who had travelled much in Central Europe, who told me without blushing that Hungary was only a series of plains, a simple dead-level of mediocre scenery with no redeeming oases.

#### Budapest.

On being cross-examined, however, he did make two exceptions to his sweeping indictment—the Carpathians and Budapest. There are, in fact, two mountain systems in Hungary, the Carpathians and the Alps, mountain ranges which are separated by the lovely Danube. What particularly appealed to me last year was the delightful position Budapest occupies. From the summit of a chain of green and shady mountains you may catch a glimpse of the great Hungarian plain with its peculiar natural attractiveness. If you would really see what Budapest is like you must climb by slow degrees St. Gellert's Hill, or, if you prefer it, an electric tram may be taken over the Francis-Joseph Bridge. Reaching the summit you are simply astounded by the panoramic beauty of the scene disclosed. The shapeless citadel which now occupies the bulk of the summit will shortly be non est, and visitors of the not very distant future will find reared in its place a building in Pantheon form. Perhaps you are asking yourself the question as to why this hill was named St. Gellert's Hill. If so, let me provide an answer, guide-book kind answer.

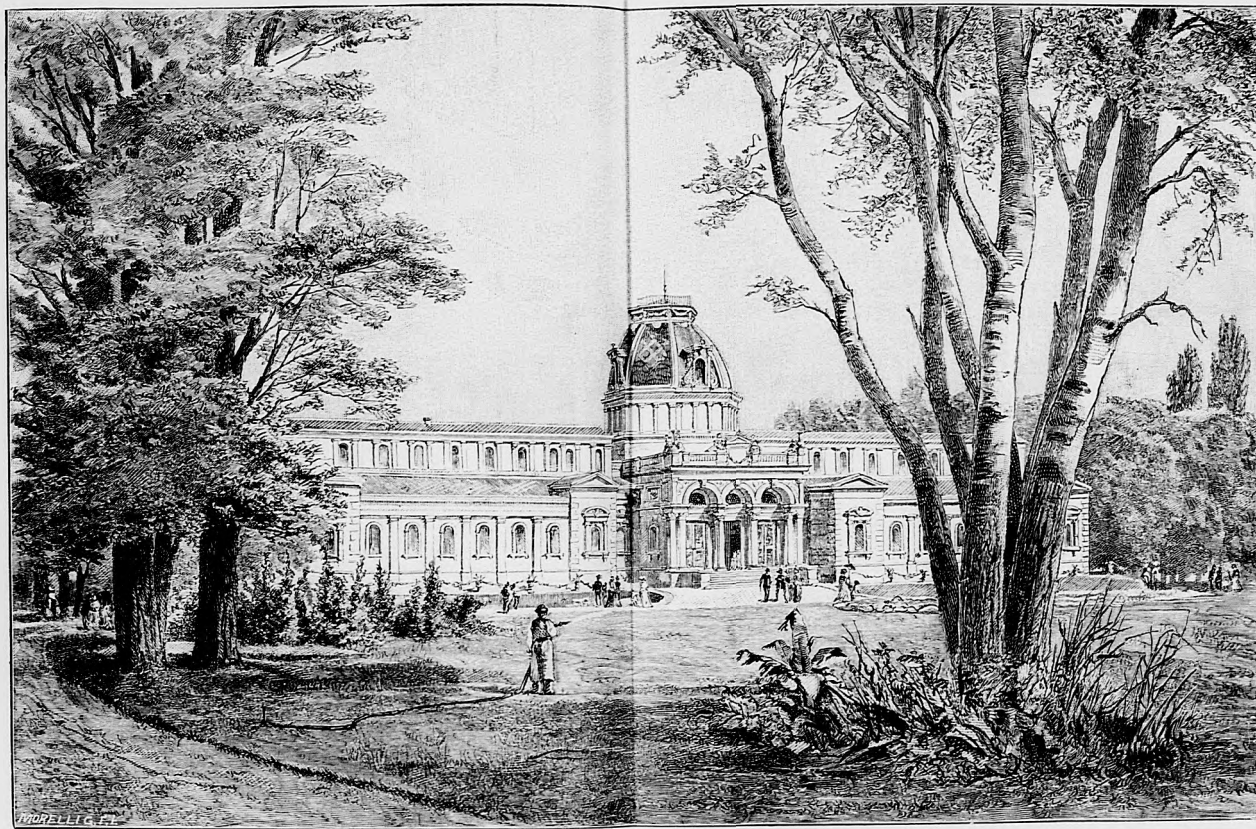
#### Climate in Hungary.

St. Gellert was Bishop of Csanád, whom the heathen Magyar precipitated from the hill into the mighty river below in 1047. Thus was the hill named. Then there are the Svábhegy, a kind of Hungarian Rigi, and the famous Jánoshegy, noted for its romantic surroundings. But what time should one visit Magyar land? Preferably the autumn, which begins in September and practically expands well into November. During these months the weather is reliably fine. Spring is the cloudy season, and the average number of snowfall days in the country is 35. Climate in Hungary runs in extremes, and this being so it affects greatly the physical and mental life of its inhabitants, as well as its fauna and flora. With regard to the fauna of Hungary, it is an entirely peculiar, and one may say unexampled, country in

Europe, for not only is it the meeting place of the animals of the north, south, east, and west parts of this quarter of the globe, it is also a border beyond which certain animals do not spread. The student of natural history may find excellent scope for his investigations. In fact, in a variety of ways Hungary presents a most interesting field for study and research.

#### English Ignorance.

Ignorance of the conditions under which the people live invariably springs from that peculiar



THE BATHS ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

By L. Rancher.

prejudice which demands that a man shall not visit a certain country, and that his views concerning it shall only be obtained from one particular source.

This, of course, is absolutely fatal. Many imagine the Magyars are savages, who restrict the forces of civilisation by continuing in their pre-historic habits, and with whom it is dangerous to associate. Few Austrians attempt to dethrone such ideas. We English watch with no small degree of interest the part the Hungarian people play in the government of their country. We watch, I say, but we do not attempt to understand the real points at issue. It is

for our politicians first of all to understand that what is known as the Dual Monarchy is composed of two co-equal factors, one of which is Austria, the other Hungary. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary signs all documents relating to common affairs in his dual capacity. In England it is the Austrian conception of right and justice that we so often hear of, but I shall try to place before my readers the Hungarian point of view which I am sure is worthy of consideration.

B.

make or «London made»; if he cannot procure the real thing in his own country he sends direct to England for it. I personally carry out very many commissions for Hungary in goods of British manufacture, and know that our Hungarian visitors carry enormous quantities of English goods back with them, quite regardless of the expense of Customs and extra freight dues.

Nor does the matter end here; the Hungarian Parliament in 1899 passed a Bill for granting of State-favours to encourage home industries, but this Bill offers every encouragement and assistance to the importation of British goods and to the raising of British manufactories in Hungary.

It is earnestly hoped that England will take timely advantage of this «open door»; every advice and encouragement will be gladly given to intending settlers by the Minister of Commerce and the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance, who are deputed by the Government to carry out the object of the Bill.—Yours, etc. SHEENA MAC.

9, Carleton-road, N.

III.

#### Wake Up, John Bull!

Sir,—From personal knowledge, I can supplement Sheena Mac's statements respecting the lack of British enterprise in Hungary.

Frequently I am asked to forward to Hungarian friends articles of British manufacture which are not obtainable in Hungary. I know tradesmen in Budapest who take the trouble to come to London every year to buy English goods. Many others who do not care to make the long journey would also buy such goods if opportunities were offered on the spot.

I have visited Hungarian gentlemen whose houses contain much evidence of British workmanship, and who send to London regularly for clothes, clothing materials, and other goods, because they cannot get them locally.

The present state of things in this respect is largely due to great ignorance in England respecting the relations between Austria and Hungary. The general idea of the British mercantile world is that there is an empire called Austria-Hungary, of which Vienna is the capital, when the fact is that no such empire exists. Our merchants who wish to secure trade in that region appoint an agent in Vienna, and think that they have done all that is needed. But the Hungarians prefer to do business direct with us or not at all.—Yours, etc., W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

173, Brownhill-road, Catford, S. E.

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II.

#### Wake Up, John Bull!

Sir,—Many of your merchant readers must be interested in Mr. de Halsalle's article on the lack of British enterprise in Russia.

It is not in Russia alone that Britain would find a ready market for her goods: Hungary, truly named «Little Europe», from the abundance and variety of her natural productions, is waiting for and even anxious to welcome increased British enterprise.

The Hungarian will have no «bogey» English

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the Daily News.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the Daily News.

### British Visitors in Hungary.

THE PROGRAMME of the tour in Hungary of our British friends is now complete. The party conducted by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole will leave London on August 16 at 8—35 p. m. Arrive in Berlin on the 17-th and after a stay of one day will proceed by the morning train via Oderberg along the beautiful Vág valley to Csorba, whence mountain railway will be taken up to Lake Csorba. This beautiful Lake is 2133 feet above sea level and is the largest lake in the South Tatra, covering an area of 56 acres. In shape it is oval, and even in the hottest season the temperature of its waters does not rise above 60° F. It is surrounded by an evergreen frame of picturesque pine woods, which, together with the surrounding country, are reflected on its transparent and lovely surface. The view of the Tatra Mountains from the lake is very grand and the excursions in the neighbourhood are a great attraction to the many visitors who frequent this favourite resort in the summer. On Aug. 19 carriages will be taken to Tatra-Füred, a journey of about two hours along the Tourists' Road which traverses pretty pine woods and crosses many streams; thence to Tatra-Lomnicz, the headquarters, a very convenient centre for excursions.

Besides the attraction of the three Tatra-Füreds there are numerous walks into the pine woods and valleys; places for which the hand of man has done but little, which disclose without human aid, the marvellous beauties of nature. It is in the surrounding peaks, lakelets, and waterfalls that the grandeur of the romantic Carpathians is realised. The Lomnicz peak is 2830 feet above sea level. Sunday, Aug. 20 will be spent as a day of rest either at Tatra-Füred or at Tatra-Lomnicz. Church service will be held at 10.30 a. m. 21st of Aug. Carriages will be taken to *Poprád*, the terminal station for all tourists coming to the Tatra, and consequently a lively place for traffic. The views of the Tatra Mountains from Poprád are very picturesque. The Husz Park, a handsome garden of some twelve acres, is a favourite halting place, and many families spend the summer in one or other of the numerous Hotels there. The same day the party will visit the *Dobsina Ice Cavern*, which is one of the marvels of the Carpathians. The area of the cavern is about 10,000 square yards, and not only does it contain ice all the year round — which itself is a remarkable phenomenon — but ice is present in such enormous quantities, and assumes such bizarre forms, that the spectator may easily imagine himself transported into the polar regions. The impression produced by passing from the outside of the mountains, which is covered with flowers, blooming in the scorching sun of a Hungarian summer, into the ice-clad depths inside is utterly indescribable. Instead of living tree-trunks, impervious to light, the amazed spectator beholds trunks which never bore a green twig, and whose icy masses allow a faint and ghostly glimmer of light to pass

through; and instead of the gay flowers of the upper world he sees glittering ice-flowers by the side of springs, and fountains which only betray that they are frozen by their rigidity and unearthly silence» . . .

The gold radiation is distinctly felt on approaching the entrance. The cavern consists of three large halls wherein skating is indulged in from the month of July, and numerous passages in the natural formation of the huge solid rock, with floes of ice of immense thickness. Ice is all round in the most fantastic shapes: trees, columns, cascades, water spouts, etc. It is lighted by electricity. After visiting the Cavern, carriages will again be taken to Poprád-Tátrafüred to Tatra-Lomnicz.

Aug. 22. An excursion will be made by carriage to *Barlangliget* and the famous *Stalactite Cavern* of Béla, situated in the heart of a primeval forest. The vegetation here is gorgeous and there is nothing like it in the whole Tatra. The Béla brook with its diminutive waterfalls presents a delightful picture. The Béla Cavern is one of rare beauty; it is accessible for a distance of over two miles, and when lit up by the electric lights forms a grand scene. *Barlangliget*, since the discovery of the Cavern, has sprung up into a considerable water-cure and health resort with Hungarian bands, tennis, theatre and other amusements.

Aug. 23. Carriages will again be taken to Poprád, proceeding from here to Eperjes by rail, a picturesque journey, the last portion through the narrow rocky valley of the *Hernád*. Aug. 24. Official reception at Eperjes. Carriages will take the party to inspect the famous opal mines, while fresh carriages will convey the party to Kassa, an ancient town most picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Hernád*, surrounded by lovely parks and gardens overlooked by mountains. By reason of its splendid position, gay and lively, and the number of its boulevards and parks, which give it the appearance of a garden, the inhabitants have termed Kassa the «Little Paris». It played an important part in the Civil Wars and in the Polish invasions, and was raised into a free City in recognition of its bravery. Nowhere, perhaps, in Hungary is a greater variety of nationalities to be found than in Kassa: Hungarians, Thuringians, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenes, and others make up its inhabitants, and the parks are a striking sight with the various costumes of the people. The town boasts of one of the finest Churches in the country, commenced in the thirteenth century. There are several public buildings, including a College, Academy, and fine Museum, and altogether life at Kassa is very pleasant. It is a rendezvous of the nobility of Upper Hungary, and as such a great deal of gaiety goes on. The Theatre is the oldest in the country. After luncheon a carriage excursion will be made to the environs of Kassa, which are extremely beautiful, and rich in mineral springs, among which are the famous cure baths of *Banko Rank-Herlein* in the heart of the mountains.

Aug. 25. Journey to Tokaj, the famous wine district of Hungary. Reception at the Station and after inspection of the district and the ancient wine cellars the party will proceed to Debreczen, the largest Hungarian City, which is often called the Rome of the Protestant church of Hungary. Sunday, Aug. 27 will be spent here. Carriages will convey our English friends to the famous Hortobágy — the largest plain of Hungary, which at sunset or at sunrise is a unique sight, it looks as if the whole plain was on fire — the whole surrounding before us is ablaze — Being a holiday on that day, ample opportunity will be given to the party to see a peasant fête dressed in their national costume, dancing and enjoying themselves in accordance with their usual custom. We regret to say that on account of want of space our description is too brief to do justice to this delightful place.

Aug. 29. Leave at noon for Máramaros-Sziget — a journey of four hours — to inspect famous Salt Mines which have been worked for upwards of a thousand years and forms a special feature of a unique and interesting sight seldom seen elsewhere. After this a Raft excursion will be made. The party here will be received and cordial welcome given by Baron Sig. Perényi, the Lord Lieutenant of the county

to whose kindness the invitation to Máramaros-Sziget is due. Aug. 30. Train will be taken to Budapest the capital of Hungary, a delightful metropolis that has few equals. With plenty of tramway communication to all parts, splendid Hotels, handsome shops, noble public buildings, museums and Theatres, spacious boulevards, parks, promenades, and gardens, with plenty of music and concerts and most convenient centre for excursions: to Margaret Island, the Buda mountains the various mineral curebaths and other health resorts. Excursion to Budafok, the centre of the celebrated Hungarian wines and champagne factories to inspect the huge cellars-built in rocks — and where refreshments will await our visitors.

A trip to Gödöllő the «Windsor» of Hungary, view the Royal Palace, Park etc. and if time permits to Mezőhegyes to see the finest horsebreeding belonging the government. etc. etc.

A cordial welcome will be given to our English friends at all the places which they intend to visit during their stay in this country.

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2. **Stephansplatz.** Tickets for all parts.



THE LOWER END RESTAURANT ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

## Governess Agencies.

SOME attention is gradually being attracted to some of those people who call themselves «Agents» for Domestic Servants or Nurses or Governesses. The London County Council is taking up the question seriously, as the following paragraph taken from the Daily Chronicle will show:

### Girls Lured Abroad. — Deceived and Victimised by Bogus Agencies.

Sad and startling were the statements made yesterday to a House of Commons Committee as to the wrongs inflicted upon English governesses by bogus agencies in London.

The County Council is seeking power to control employment agencies, and it was in connection with their Bill that the revelations were forthcoming.

Lady Vincent, the president of the Girls' Friendly Society of Northern and Central Europe, gave instances of girls sent by London employment agencies to the Continent as governesses, but really for other purposes, and this left them in a miserable position. These girls never paid less than £2 as fees to these agents. They gave no receipts, and no information in writing, so that the society could not prosecute them. Governesses and typists were sent abroad to places totally unsuited to them, and but a small proportion of the misery caused to them was known even by the society. She knew forty or fifty governess agencies herself.

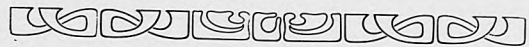
Mr. Spencer, chief officer of the Control Department of the L. C. C., said the loss of fees was one of the least of the evils. The offer of employment was, in many cases, a mere pretence, and the real object was to secure young girls for immoral purposes.

But this is by no means all that can be said. Evidence had been given of such an agency where some 300 applicants paid from 2 (6-5). each in fees and got nothing in return but promises. A Lady's Companion was advertised for and several girls paid 5l. each in hope of getting a good place — the lady had no existence. Some of these places keep girls on the premises; ladies go to interview them, pay the fees, engage the girls — and after all the girls remain in the agency. But a great difficulty is that these «decoy» Agents mix up their rascality with honesty; they can nearly all produce evidence to show that they have actually procured situations for girls, and thus that they are not entirely bogus. Another method of procedure is to advertise in provincial towns for servants in the Capital — girls go to the Agency and are kept on the premises till their money is gone, their goods are distrained and they are turned out to live on the streets. Some of these are nothing but procuration houses, others are branches of foreign houses and are used only for immoral purposes. It is well then that the L. C. C. should bring them all under supervision.

It is quite time that in Budapest also something satisfactory should be done not merely to protect English girls but also Hungarian ladies. Some time ago the Foreign Office was kind enough to publish

a warning to English people, suggesting that they should make careful enquiry before accepting engagements in Hungary. Such enquiries are always attended to by the British Consulate (Váci-körút 26.) or by the Chaplain (Hotel Hungaria) and by this means some trouble has already been prevented. But so few people enquire that very little ground is really covered. What we want here is a representative of Lady Vincent's G. F. S. who would be in close touch with all the circumstances.

The matter has been before Lady Vincent for some time and there are hopes that the Society will before long feel its way to a representative being stationed here. This would facilitate the introduction of nurses, for instance, where they are badly needed. But another requirement is that Hungarian ladies should have some guarantee that they will get the kind of steady, honest and well educated English girl that they want. As long as they rely upon these agencies — which do not know and cannot know anything about either party — so long will there be constantly recurring these pitiful cases. — To those who take it the right way Hungary is a beautiful place to live in; and its people know the meaning of true friendship. Those wishing to find reliable situations in Hungary should communicate with our London representative Mrs. Colin Mac Donald 9 Carleton Road, N.



### Annual Championship Meeting.

Budapest, Sunday, June 18.

THREE years ago the various Championship were distributed among the several more important Clubs, but the Hungarian Athletic Association has taken the arrangement of all into its own hands, in this respect following the example of the English A. A. A. This year the Third Annual Meeting was held on the picturesque grounds of the Magyar Athletikai Club situated on the Margaret Island. The competition was good, only the severity of the official starter aroused a certain amount of dissatisfaction. The results were, on the whole, good; but the Hungarian long-distance runners are still far inferior to their English or American confrères.

The results of the various events were as follows:

- I. *Hundred Yards.* 1. Bertalan (Magyar Athletikai Club): 10<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
- II. *Putting the Weight.* 1. Kozla (Budapest University A. C.): 39 ft. 7 in.
- III. *High Jump.* 1. Dr. Gönczy (Holder: University A. C.): 5 ft. 8 in.
- IV. *Quarter Mile.* 1. Bertalan (M. A. C.): 54<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
- V. *Hurdles* (120 yds.). 1. Kovács (Buda Gymnastic Club): 17<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> sec.
- VI. *Throwing the Disc.* 1. Kozla (University A. C.): 122 ft. 5 in.
- VII. *Half Mile.* 1. Nagy (Budapest Athletic Club) 2 min.

Sport and . . .  
Pastime.

VIII. *Long Jump*. 1. *Somody* (University A. C.): 21 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

IX. *Pole Jump*. On the first day *Szabó* (Budapest Gymnastic Club — Budapesti Torna Club) and *Terebessy* (M. A. C.) tied at 10 ft. 5 in.: on Monday both jumped again, and *Szabó* who again cleared 10 ft. 5 in. proved victorions.

X. *One Mile*. 1. *Bodor* (Post Office Clerks' A. C.): 1 min. 57 sec.

#### River Regatta at Budapest.

The *Danube Regatta* was held on Sunday June 25. The course proved too long for the scullers (5000 meters = 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) all of whom passed the winning-post dead-beat. *Manno*, whom we consider invincible in respectable distances, though leading by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths 30 yard from the finish, dropped his oars and ceased rowing, so that *Levitzky*, who was in a similar state of collapse, was able to get in just before him. *Manno's* defeat must be attributed to overtraining and the absurd length of the course for sculling. The *Eights* lost all interest by the fact that the «*Pannonia*» crew, who had damaged their boat in rowing up to the start, were not allowed time to change boats and so did not start, being thus deprived of certain victory. The «*Duna*» crew had a row-over, as the «*Neptune*» crew did not start either. The whole regatta may be described as a failure.

#### Jubilee Regatta at Vienna.

Sunday, June 18.

The Hungarian clubs were but sparsely represented. In the *Austrian Sculling Championship Manno*, who seems to be dogged by ill luck, ran into one of the posts bounding the course, and upset: this accident meant the loss of the championship to Hungary, which has held it for 3 years (*Manno* won it in 1902—3—4), as *Levitzky* was unable to stand the pace. *Senior Sculls* fell an easy prey to *Wampetics* («*Pannonia*» R. C. Budapest): and the same Club came out winner in the *Senior Eights*, their crew proving that its last Sunday's victory was no fluke, and defeating the «*Neptune*» R. C. (Budapest) easily by 2 lengths.

#### The Baths on the St. Margaret Island.

THIS BEAUTIFUL Island Stretching along the middle of the broad Danube has been provided with the most gorgeous vegetation, fruitfulness and healing mineral springs and is, indeed, the pearl in the panorama of our capital.

Not only the domestic, but also the foreign press have already published detailed particulars of this interesting pleasure resort as well as of its splendid baths.

People suffering from gout, and kindred ailments cannot find a better or more sanative place in Europe. — The hygienic power of the climate is considered unsurpassed, and the temperature of the natural Artesian warm water is 35 Ro. — The baths, Hotels and Villas with Restaurants are at the upper end of the Island. The bath building itself may be called a work of art. It is furnished with all the luxuries of the Oriental style, the marble halls leading to exquisitely fitted cabins. Every possible kind of bath, from the simplest cold shower to the most complicated electrical bath is to be found here. Even sunbaths are to be had on the newly built terrace.

Rooms from (8s.) per week may be had at any of the Hotels and the baths vary from 8d. upwards. The season begins on March 1st and

goes on till the end of September. There is a constant steamboat and electric tram communication, besides a tramway on the Island itself. Further details may be obtained from the manager of St. Margaret Island baths.



A FOREST.

From the «Amatör».



#### TOPICAL NOTES

##### Our English "Coach".

IT WAS a surprise to me recently to hear it remarked by a friend from London who was with us, that our English «coach» was derived from the Hungarian «kocsi», and to receive from him on his return to London the following extract from the «New English Dictionary on historical principles», edited by Dr. Murray, Oxford University Press:

«*Coach*. Found since 16th century in nearly all

European languages, — French, Spanish, Portuguese *Coche*, — German *Kutsche*, — Dutch *Koets*, — Bohemian *Koč*, — Polish *Kocz*, — all originally from Magyar *Kocsi*, — ungaricum currum quem *Kotczi* vulgo vocant. (Anno 1560.)

Used in Hungary from the reign of King Matthias Corvinus. 1458—1490.

*Kocsi* is in form an adjective of *Kocs*, a place south of Komárom, between Győr and Buda, the original name, still used in 18th century, being *kocsi-szekér* i. e. kocs-cart. (See full historical details collected by Hildebrand in Grimm's *Kutsche*.)

It does not appear certain what was the precise new feature that distinguished the Hungarian *kocsi*, and led to its adoption throughout Europe. A German picture of «Ein ungarische Kutsche» after 1550. shews it still without covering and not suspended on springs».

I hope that without jealousy we shall be ready to grant to our Hungarian friends herein the precedence that they drive before us!

ANDREW MOODY D. D.

#### Miss Kathleen Parry. †

One of the oldest members of our congregation passed away on Sunday, June 25. Miss Parry will be deeply mourned and regretted by her many friends and acquaintances. While we cannot help feeling that for one who suffered so much and so long death can only have been a relief, we feel that we have lost one more good Christian, whose life was spent in doing good to her fellows.

Those who are left behind, Miss Parry's many relations, who were unable to be with her at her last hours, may find fitting consolation in Longfellow's beautiful words:

«Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal:  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest  
Was not spoken of the soul».

R. I. P.

#### The new Hungarian Cabinet.

The present Government consists of the following Ministers appointed by His Majesty the King on June 18, 1905: Baron Géza Fejérváry, Premier as well as Minister of Finance and Minister in Attendance on His Majesty the King. Bartholomew de Lányi, Minister of Justice. Ladislaus de Vörös, Minister of Commerce. Joseph de Kristóffy, Minister of Home Affairs. Francis de Bihar, Minister of defence. George de Lukács, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. Andrew de György, Minister of Agriculture. Stephen de Kovácsovics, Minister of Croatia and Slavonia.

#### Commercial Bank in the High Tátra.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has arranged to open a branch at Tátra-Füred, which

will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, letters of Credit may be cashed etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

#### British Mercantile House.

The British Mercantile House Messrs *Henkell, Du Buisson and Co.* 18 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, has taken over the «Filature» (Silk Spinning Works) in Komárom from the Hungarian Government on lease for ten years. Mr. George Moody Stuart, who is a member of the London House, was in Budapest and Komárom recently to complete the transaction.

#### Treaty with Austria-Hungary.

The Foreign Office in London on Saturday issued the text of a Convention concluded between the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary in London on January 11 last, and ratified on May 17 last, for the settlement by arbitration of certain classes of questions which may arise between the two countries. The text of the Convention is similar to that of the arbitration treaties concluded between this country and other Continental Powers, and provides for the reference to The Hague tribunal of questions which do not affect the vital interests, independence, or honour of either of the contracting Powers. The Convention is to remain in force five years.

\*

Considerable interest has been aroused by the various visits paid by Englishmen to Mr. Joseph Törley's champagne factory to Budafok. All who have enjoyed Mr. Törley's hospitality recall with delight the happy time they spent at his house and the interesting sights which his courtesy enabled them to see. We learn that the excellent quality of his champagne is appreciated not only at home but also abroad.



## Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the Portrait of Baroness Rolanda Eötvös, the daughter of Baron and Baroness Loránd Eötvös, President of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

2. The Suspension Bridge built between 1838—48 by William Clark an eminent English engineer. At that time this was the only bridge over the Danube, while at present the Capital has six bridges some of which may be termed a work of art in bridge building.

3. A sketch by Julius Háy of the magnificent Andrassy Boulevard, 4 miles long, at the end of which begins the Town-Park, the Hyde Park of Budapest, a charming and fashionable resort in summer as in winter.

4. The picturesque surrounding of the Buda Mountains which stretches along the right bank of the Danube for several miles, and is often called the «Rigo» of Budapest.

5., 6., 7., 8. Is the Bath House, one of the small Hotels, the Sunbath and a Restaurant on the Margaret Island, the property of the late Archduke Joseph, who has converted it,

at an enormous outlay, into a delightful Park and a unique bathing resort supplied by Artesian springs of warm sulphurous water.

9. A Forest. From the «Amatőr», photo by Augustus Laczkó.

The first half year's 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.

#### 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 breakfast (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 information and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

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

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

**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.

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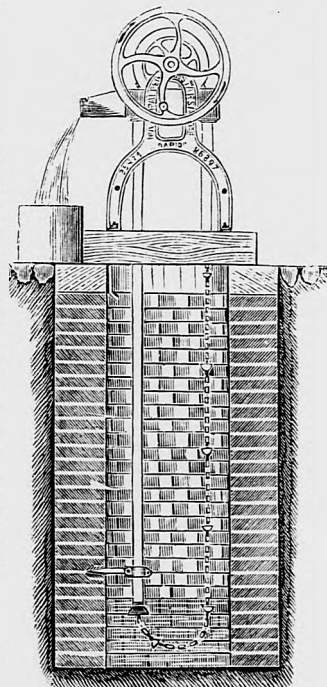
## Mátrai, Feik és Társa

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 vízemeléssel szüntette, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyantakúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is továbbvezetik. Oránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5 00 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára lánc-, ruggyantakúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézesőv (35 mm. bel.) önzott lánc, karimák és ruggyantakúpok ára föl-szereléshez teljesen kész. n. folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona



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