

HUNGARY

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The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

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

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

X.

THE RELATIVE strength of the standing army and of that national military force may be gathered from the fact that, out of, roughly speaking, 55,000 recruits yearly enlisted in Hungary, more than 42,000 belong to the former, and only 12,000 to the Honvéd. Considering the incompleteness and comparative weakness of the latter body, and its submission to the higher army authorities, it forms no compensation for the unpleasant features of the general army organisation, and, though highly valued even in its present state, has no soothing influence on the feelings which such unpleasantness creates.

The legislators of 1868 assented to these unsatisfactory dispositions, chiefly because the possibility of a compromise with the crown seemed to depend on them; at the same time, they were full of hope that the natural expansion of the Hungarian element in the army, the increasing number of Hungarian officers and higher commanders, would reform in practice



COUNT ALBIN CSÁKY.

rarian officers, but as many as one-third of the latter, insufficient though they be in number for their own troops, were transferred to Austrian regiments: a glaring abuse for which no earthly reason can be given, at least no reason consistent with the spirit, and even the letter, of the law, or admissible before a Hungarian Parliament.

But why is the number of Hungarian officers so scarce? For manifold reasons, one of which — as in candour

what was defective in organisation.

Unhappily matters took a different turn; in fact further legislation on military matters rather aggravated than mitigated the harsh features of the first organisation law. Even the old enactment, that none but Hungarians should, as far as possible, be placed at the head of Hungarian troops, though enforced in 1868 by the above-mentioned royal ordinance, gradually fell into desuetude. Not only were our regiments swamped with Austrian officers, a fact which is explained by the comparatively small number of Hunga-

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must be owned — certainly is a mental disposition among our young men averse from the drudgery and strict discipline of military service — especially in times of peace. But granting this, we must at the same time point out the difficulties thrown in their way by a system of military education which was, until a few years ago, exclusively German in language, and (to Hungarian minds) unpalatably Austrian in spirit, while our civil schools are of course



VILLAS AT TÁTRA-FÜRED.

thoroughly Hungarian in spirit as well as in language. No unprejudiced mind can fail to perceive the difficulties — moral as well as material — which on account of this flagrant discrepancy beset a young Hungarian on entering one of these military schools; and from them are taken the great bulk of officers. I wonder how many young Englishmen or Frenchmen would devote themselves to military service if access to it had to be gained through teaching given in a foreign language and a foreign spirit — and I fail to see why the laws of national psychology should be surrendered or take a different course, when, instead of English or French, Hungarians are in question.

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Great Men of Letters.

Count Albin Csáky.

PRESIDENT of the House of Lords, Ex-Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, member of the Hungarian Academy of Science and lord High Steward, was born on April 19, 1841 at Krompach in the county of Szepes. — Since the restoration of the constitutional era he bore the dignity of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Szepes which office was his by hereditary right. Having excellent qualities, and high character, he soon acquired a reputation in his county and was summoned to enter the Cabinet.

He wrote many articles on administrative matters and delivered speeches in the Upper House in the interest of public welfare. He was elected Vice-President of the House of Lords in 1888. Count Csáky

took an active part in the debates on the Civil marriage Bill in 1884, but being Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in 1888 his famous edict in the matter of registration of births, by virtue of which the catholic parishioners ought to give official intelligence to the protestant priests in the case when a protestant child was baptised in a catholic church caused great consternation in ecclesiastical quarters, notwithstanding that the Bishops bowed to the edict.

This ecclesiastical war, which was called by Count Csáky the «Revolution of the clergy against the Bishops» was the beginning of the further ecclesiastical political reforms, which Count Csáky, though formerly considered an ultramone, executed with the greatest firmness as a true champion of liberalism, and for which Hungary is indebted to him.

In the affairs of public instruction many other edicts contributed to the celebrity of the Szilágyi, Wekerle, Baross and Csáky era.

Count Csáky was the promoter of the idea

of large establishments for gymnastics, the Carrousel in Budapest, held yearly in May or June assembling the youth of the public schools of the whole country. The study of Greek was made compulsory. He reduced the school-money at the Universities and the salary of the Professors and inaugurated laws in the interests of infant schools.

As a politician Count Csáky has always born the reputation of a man slow to form convictions, but slow to deviate from opinions once formed. The good works which the times and opportunity have placed it within his power to do will continue to influence the youth of this country long after the death of the man to whom the cause of education owes so much.



A lesson in Faith!

A NOISY young fellow once surprised an old clergyman by boasting that he did not believe in God, nor in anything else that he could not see or understand.

«Do you believe there is such a country as Canada?» inquired the clergyman. «Yes», said he, «for though I have never been there or seen it, I know others who have.» «Then you decline to believe in anything that you or others have not seen?» «Most certainly», said the youth. «Did you ever see your own brains?» «Of course not.» «Do you know anybody who has seen them?» «No.» «Do you believe you have any?» The young man was seized with a serious fit of thinking.



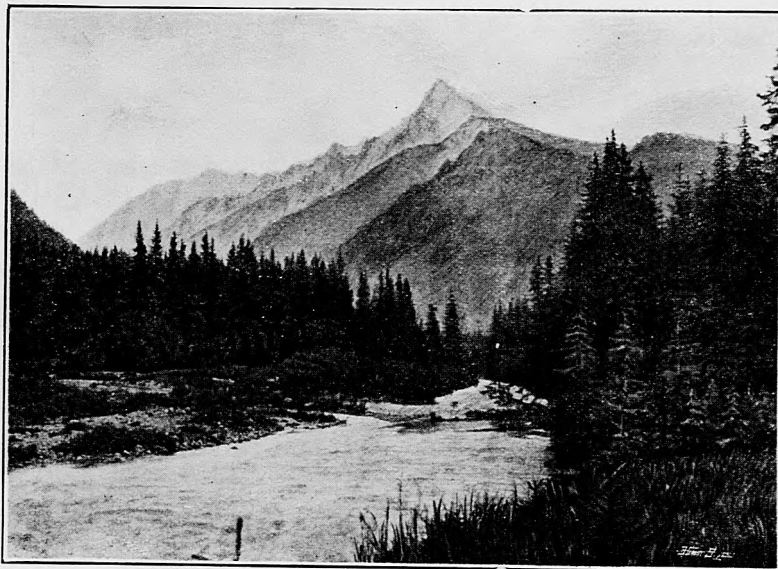
The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXI.

THE KING worthy pupil of Cillei knew well how to choose his time and postpone his revenge, to indulge which in the present perilous situation would have been in the highest degree impolitic, and granting them a full amnesty returned on his way to Vienna. A matron clad in complete mourning, the venerable Elizabeth Szilágyi,

Ladislaus Hunyadi's mother, begged an audience from the king at Temesvár, asking him on her knees to be merciful towards her son and exacted from him at the same time a solemn vow on the Eucharist, that he would not retaliate on her son. The young king wondered that he had not displayed already a sufficient magnanimity but acceding to the wish of the cautious mother, he took a vow on the Eucharist, in the most solemn way — calling Elizabeth Szilágyi his mother and her sons his brothers.



KRIVÁN MOUNTAIN IN THE HIGH-TÁTRA.

A succession of fêtes and entertainments, at which both parties assisted seemed to announce the entire oblivion of all past enmities, and the nation welcomed with satisfaction these symptoms of repose after the vexatious struggles by which it had been so long agitated. The repose however was of no long duration. The slavish mind of Ladislaus V. gradually relapsed under its ancient bondage and Cillei's partizans, the old Gara, Hunyadi's intended father-in-law among them, caring little for his beautiful daughter Mary's unhappiness, infused into his mind suspicions of an attempt of assassination against his life. Ladislaus V was so far incensed or alarmed at the suggestion, that he concerted a scheme for privately seizing the person of Hunyadi during a tournament, whither Hunyadi was eventually invited. His friends besought him not to rush into the very den of perils, but the king sought to soothe his mind by the fairest professions and to allure him to Buda, Hunyadi believing, what he most earnestly wished, accep-

ted his invitation, whereupon both the brothers, Ladislaus and Matthias and his friends were consigned to prison. On the day of his imprisonment Ladislaus Hunyadi was sentenced to death, for an intended conspiracy against the king's life and executed on the square of St. George. Three times did the executioner strike his head and three times he fouled; then Hunyadi lifting up his hands towards Heaven, was heard to exclaim, «I am innocent, even the greatest criminal is absolved after the third stroke», but the unrelenting executioner, encouraged by Gara, continued his task and the fourth stroke severed his head from the body».

No sooner was the news of Hunyadi's death spread throughout the kingdom, than the whole country was thrown into a ferment. His unhappy bride bewailed his untimely death in piteous accents.

The high-spirited Transylvanian nobles rose almost to a man, Elizabeth Szilágyi, who was of immense weight with the people levied troops placed them under the command of Michael Szilágyi, her brother The revolutionary

spirit of the Hungarian national faction, kept alive by the recollection of past injury, as well, as by the apprehension of future vengeance, soon became so alarming, that the young king found it advisable to withdraw from the capital and sought refuge with Matthias the young son of Hunyadi at the court of Prague. His sudden death ensuing on the anniversary of his twice prepared pacification with Ladislaus Hunyadi was imputed universally to poison administered to him by Podiebrad the Bohemian king, though naturally not attested by positive historic evidence. Thus perished the young king, who had in him some seeds of virtue and lofty inclinations, but they were choked by more than hereditary vices.

The first half year's subscription having expired, on June 30 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.



RAFT EXCURSION ON THE DUNAIECZ.

Friends of Hungary at Work.

The Regenerators of Hungary. — Széchenyi—Kossuth—Deák.

THE HISTORY of Hungary is the history of strenuous struggle, of oppression and suppression, and of the inevitable change from obsolete ideas to ideas embracing contemporary needs. If one would understand to the full the struggle that is going on to-day in Hungary, and which undoubtedly will challenge the speculative faculties of the entire civilised world, it is necessary that something be understood of the men at least who are regarded as the regenerators of Hungary. From Vienna accurate, unbiassed news is absolutely impossible, though at present it is the only medium by which any news filters through. It is not the first time in the history of a people, a people noted for their courage, for their devotion to principle, and their fiery spirit, that the gauntlet has been thrown down. Those early patriots, who accomplished and suffered so much, seemed to have caught the glow of what Milton called «the sublime inebriation of the martyrs», and they understood full well the value of seizing the psychological moment.

No Dearth of Leaders.

In Hungary there is no dearth of leaders. In 1825, the year in which King Francis summoned the Parliament anew by compulsion, this was not the case. But soon after Count Széchenyi began to interest himself in the political and social development of Hungary. How did he endeavor himself to the heart of the entire nation? In these days of millionaire gifts it does not seem much, but in 1825, and in Hungary, it meant a good bit when he devoted a whole year's income of 60,000 florins to the object of establishing the Hungarian Scientific Society. He at once set to work to kindle within the nation the spirit of action and the feeling of duty. With eye fixed upon a more glorious future than ever past had been, he entered into the political activities of the nation in order to create enthusiasm and inspire hope. Truly he was the first great modern statesman of Hungary. Then came the rise of Kossuth. The seductive eloquence of Kossuth, together with his brilliant literary gifts, soon earned for him a high position in the interests of the nation. He was an object of Austrian persecution, and, as has before transpired, the bitterness with which he was assailed but drove the iron of opposition into his blood.



TÁTRA-FÜRED IN THE HIGH-TÁTRA.

Kossuth.

Kossuth soon became a leader. He was in fact an editor leader, for drawing round him a coterie of brilliant writers and thinkers, the masses were soon electrified by the written as well as the spoken word. Dealing out Titanic blows on every side he struck at the reactionary policy of Metternich until all the countryside came to regard him as a saviour of his race. Then came the fight, the physical encounter, and the sad and continued defeats. Undaunted by reverse, however, Kossuth never once abandoned hope, and as history now attests he was finally victorious. Russia intervened, and the Hungarian success after the dethroning of the dynasty was thus cut short. Then came another figure into the national life — Francis Deák. His immortal creation, or contribution, is known as the Compromise, and it restored independence to Hungary and exactly defined its rights and obligations in the monarchy of the Habsburgs. Since that period many changes have come over the political and industrial life of the people. The politics of communication and trade have been moulded into the service of natural interests, and have lent gigantic dimensions to the export trade.

The Present Crisis.

But in these latter days all the old bitterness of strife has returned, and the agitation for the Magyar language of command eclipses at the moment all other political ideals. Count Tisza, who, though an admirable and skilful debater, is not always certain of his facts, has recently been deploring the fact that the realisation of the military concessions granted by the Emperor in 1903 should have been neglected in favour of this agitation for the language of command. It is extremely difficult to see why he should deplore anything of the kind, for his great argument is untenable, viz., that if the Emperor grants the language of command, the act must remain a dead letter, seeing that there are not a sufficient number of officers capable of using it. Surely the learned debater is aware that such a statement is untrue, that it is based upon no authoritative return, and that it is but one of the many Austrian reactionary arguments. If only Englishmen would visit this delightful country and study for themselves the facts of the case, I am convinced that much of this Austrian make-believe would vanish.

(Extract from the "Echo".)

W. F. B.

L'Entente Cordiale.

British Fleet at Fiume. — Hungary Welcomes the British Jack Tar.

AFTER the visit of the British fleet at Brest last week. Vice Admiral Sir W. H. May on board the battleship King Edward VII will honour Hungary at Fiume today or tomorrow.

These are flattering signs of friendly feeling towards this country.

A heavy programme is in progress with grand reception and a cordial welcome will be accorded to Vice Admiral May and officers at the Governors Palace and by the City Municipality of Fiume.

After the reception formalities, a concert will be given during the course of which the best singers from the Royal Opera House in Budapest will be heard. Concurrently with other fitting festivities there will be a torchlight procession, and the town will be illuminated in honour of the Naval visitors.

We have no doubt that Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May and officers will carry with them a most agreeable impression of their sojourn at the Hungarian Sea port.



Leaves are falling...

(Hull a levél...)

By Alexander Petőfi.

Leaves are falling from the rosetree
Darling sweetheart I must leave thee.
Fare thee well my sweet one,
Fare thee well my dear one,
Pretty darling dove.

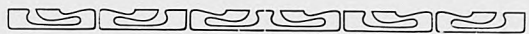
Yellow moon above the sky,
Just so pale art thou and I.
Fare thee well my sweet one,
Fare thee well my dear one,
Pretty darling dove.

Hot tears roll from thine and mine eye,
As roll dewdrops from the twigs dry.
Fare thee well my sweet one,
Fare thee well my dear one,
Pretty darling dove.

The rose may yet bloom on the tree
We each other yet may see.
Fare thee well my sweet one,
Fare thee well my dear one,
Pretty darling dove.

Debreczen, July 20, 1905.

Translated by Miklós Komlóssy.



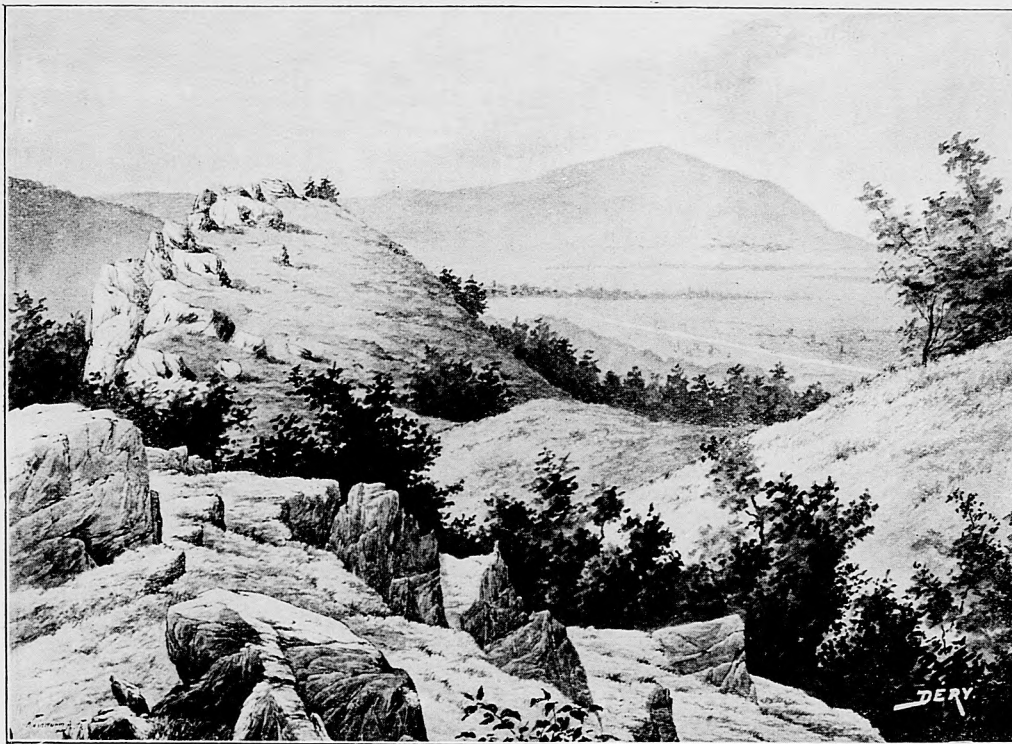
The Francis Joseph Institute in London.

THE FRANCIS JOSEPH INSTITUTE, is no doubt well known throughout all parts of the Austrian and Hungarian dominions, and what I have to say about this admirable philanthropic institution will not be new to readers of «Hungary» Still a good thing is none the worse for being often told, and lest we forget, let me refresh the memories of those concerned with a few facts about the Institute.

Within the last fortnight I have paid two visits to Fitzroy Square, and had a very kindly reception from Mr. Max Deutsch Hon. Sec. and Mr. M. Weiss, Hon. Almoner on the Hungarian side, while Mr. Bodascher is Hon. Almoner on the Austrian side. Mr. Max Deutsch kindly enlightened me as to the history and the modus operandi of the working of the Institute.

Until the Jubilee of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, six years ago, which was thought a fitting occasion to amalgamate the now entwined branches of the family tree, the Austrian Aid

cases are investigated and afterwards helped as the Management think fit, should the case prove a «bona fide» one. If in search of a situation the kind friends at the Institute help to find work for the applicant, if in want of medical attendance several medical gentlemen are ready to render their humane offices in relieving the sick and afflicted, while serious cases are sent to the splendidly equipped German Hospital. There is also a dormitory where respectable, but unfortunate compatriots can remain for a stated period, while those who wish to return to



THE FEKETEHALMI MOUNTAINS.

Sketch by Joseph Déry.

and the Hungarian Aid Societies carried on their charitable works quite independently of each other at Great Russell Street.

In 1898 the Board of Management of the combined Societies purchased the freehold of the present commodious premises in Fitzroy Square and to do honour to the Emperor-King, named them — «The Francis Joseph Institute».

Many well-known and influential gentlemen comprise the Board of Management and give their patronage and services to the work.

Every Tuesday evening the gentlemen holding office attend at the Institute, to dispense assistance to those in immediate need of help, monetary or otherwise, to listen to applicants whose

their fatherland are assisted thither. Austrians and Hungarians are treated exactly alike.

The Institute is affiliated with the surgical aid society, and therefore can provide when necessary, artificial limbs etc. on advantageous terms for those in need of such.

Some time ago a young journalist had an injury which necessitated the amputation of his leg. The Management not only provided him with hospital accommodation and the best artificial limb procurable free of charge, but assisted him to go to the country to recruit on leaving the Hospital, and again until he was able to work.

This is only one of the many grand instances of real philanthropic work that is being carried

on at the Francis Joseph Institute. — While I waited in the room in which Hungarian subjects are dealt with, I had an opportunity of seeing how the work is managed. The continual stream of people came, speaking many different languages but as a rule Hungarian and German are the languages used. One man told his tale of woe thus: — He had come to London in 1878, probably a young man full of promise: had ultimately started for himself as a barber, and thus managed to bring up his family of seven. But evil days came, and illness prevented him from attending to his business, and he had to close his little shop. He had no debts, he said, save a loan he had from the Jewish Board of Guardians. His children, mostly girls had enough to do to keep themselves. He had tried his best to find a situation, but was told he was «too old». Alas! how many in England have the same tale to tell, «too old» although experience comes with years, and many men are at their best at middle-age. Mr. Ebner, who for many past years has acted as Hon. Almoner, having written down all particulars, Mr. Weiss said, «Now, my good fellow, during the week an officer will investigate your case; be sure you tell him the whole truth and come back next Tuesday and we will see what we can do for you». Such kindly treatment goes far to raise the fast-dying hope in the applicant's breast.

At the same time those whose cases have been looked into and «found wanting» are summarily dealt with, and it requires men of shrewd mental calibre to deal with such. Nowadays it is extremely hazardous to exercise a philanthropic spirit mainly an account of the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the real from the unreal in cases appealing for relief, but no one can doubt that at the Francis Joseph Institute, at any rate, the right men are at the helm.

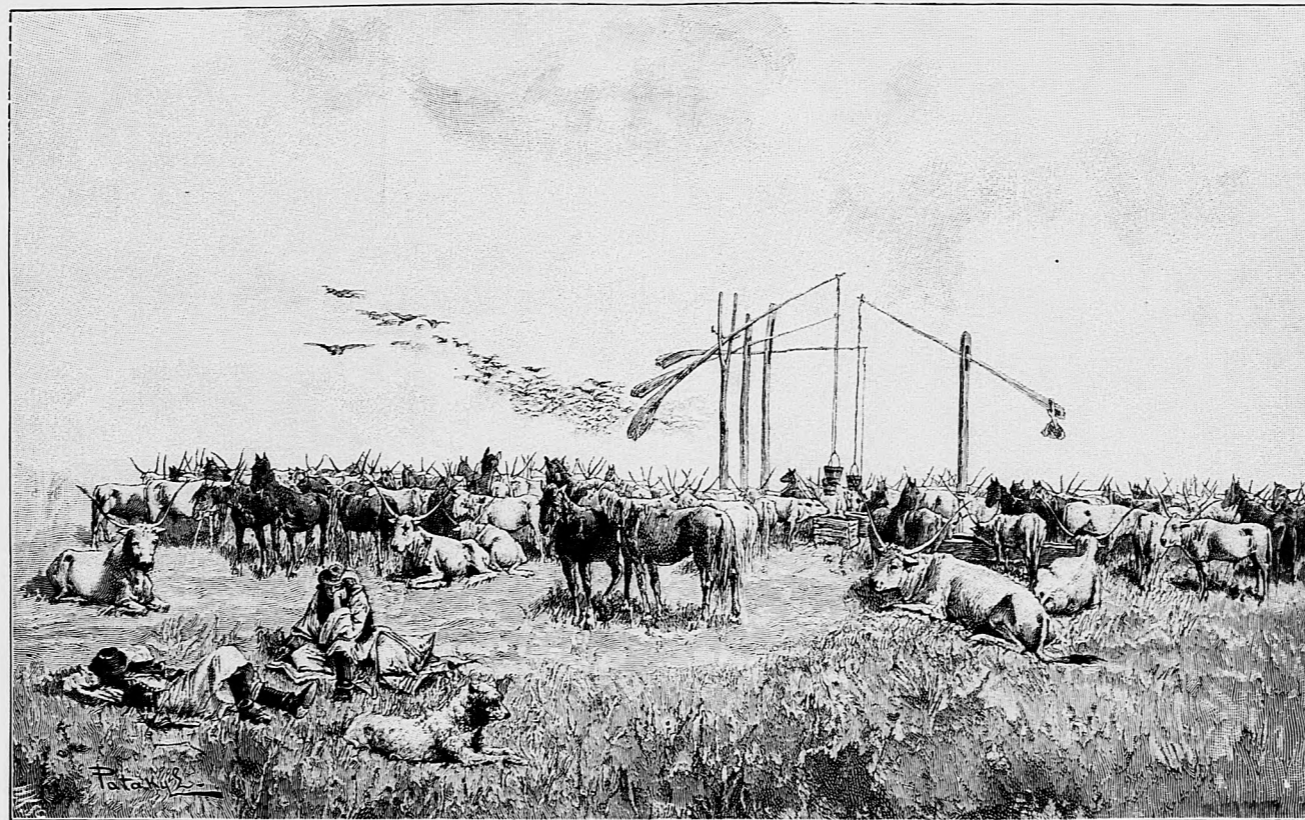
I would commend the good work of the Institute to the sympathy of all loyal subjects of the dual kingdom and interested friends in England.

I am sure the genial and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Max Deutsch will be thankful to receive donations, however small, either from those who have been helped and are now prosperous, or from those more fortunate ones who are doubly blessed with good health and this world's goods. In the Report of the Institute for the year ending December 1904 it is shown that the amount that the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Rapp received attained a higher figure than in any preceding year since the foundation of the

Institute. This is very gratifying even though it has been stated that disbursements have also increased proportionately.

The chairman for the year current is Mr. E. Hecht, following Mr. Louis Felbermann, the well-known author and journalist, thus perpetuating the sound rule that the occupant of the chair should be Hungarian one year and Austrian the next.

(Mrs) C. MAC DONALD.



MID-DAY REST.

Sketch by L. Pataky.

London Notes

I.

London, 22nd July, 1905.

THE HOTTEST day of the year was recorded here last Friday when the thermometer rose to 84 deg. in London. At Three Bridges the excessive heat caused the metals on the railway to twist by expansion and traffic was delayed to some extent, in consequence.

Last week a monster demonstration in the Albert Hall must have given much encouragement to the Tariff Reform League, under whose auspices it was held. Mr. Chamberlain spoke as usual about the Tariff question.

The London season is closing Mr. Lewis Waller is going to close next week and start for a short provincial tour. Mr. Tree brings his season to a brilliant conclusion Monday next with the presentation of Mr. Comyns Carr's version of *Oliver Twist*. Every seat that could be booked for the occasion has been purchased, and so great is the demand for places that the theatre could be easily filled twice over.

Mr. Charles Frohmann meantime will produce the "Catch of the season" in New-York with Miss

West to East connecting Beyswater with Whitechapel and the other from South to North connecting Elephant and Castle with Holloway through a new bridge, will be built at the cost of 24 million pounds.

All England was glad to hear the royal message which reported that the Princess of Wales had given birth to a son which is the fifth son of their Royal Highnesses the eldest being now eleven years old. All the children but one were born at York Cottage Sandringham.

The Cabinet has been defeated on the Irish Estimates. This reverse which was a mere snatch vote will have no effect whatever upon the political situation as the normal majority of Ministers remains unimpaired.

GÉZA ADLER.

II.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Louis Felbermann our countryman gave an At Home at their residence, Bladen Lodge, The Boltons, South Kensington London, which was attended by over 100 guests, including: His Excellency M. C. Mijatovich and Mdme. Mijatovich, Sir John and Lady Furley, Lady Berwick, Lady Clarke, Lady and Miss Miller, the Baroness de Bazus, Gen. E. D. Smith, Col. Hain, Mrs. Heaton Armstrong, Mdme. Bricka, Miss Beatrice Bright, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bailie, Mr. John and Mrs. John Cutler, Miss Cook, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. C. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Harper, Mrs. Javal, Mrs. Kemp and Mr. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Loney, Mrs. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Morice, Mr. Walter Morice, Mrs. MacDonald, our London correspondent, the Misses Mure, Mrs. and Miss Meade, Mr. Philip Mence, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pace, Mr. Thomas Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Offord, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. Lowthome, Mr. and Mrs. Lund, Mr. Theodore and Mr. Walter Lumley, Mrs. Molesworth and Mr. Bagot Molesworth, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mr. C. Martin, Mrs. Percy, Miss Price, Mrs. Sharood, Mrs. Webber and Miss Stainbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Hugh Watt, Mrs. Carington Wylde, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss and Mr. Arthur Welsley. The guests were received by the host and hostess on the terrace of the extensive and picturesque gardens, where the Hungarian Band and the Edelweiss Tyrolese Singers, in picturesque costumes, performed national music and songs. A huge marquee was erected on the lawn, where refreshment were served. The interior of the house was richly decorated with masses of roses, trails of smilax, and a profusion of gigantic plants of various kinds lined the entrance to the house. During the afternoon a very excellent programme of music was performed in the drawing-room by Miss Janotha, the world-renowned Court pianist to the German Emperor, and Miss Amely Heller, a very talented young Hungarian violinist, a favourite pupil of Professor Sevcik, both of whom were accompanied by the popular Chevalier Wil-

Edna May in the chief role. His efforts have resulted in the capture of eight French fourteen English and twelve American "show-gals".

The yearly theatrical garden party was held at the Botanic gardens last week. The proceedings included hat trimming competition for actors, an Aunt Sally, the appearance of Max Darewski nine years old composer, a cricket match in which actors played against actresses and at last Mr. Bernard Shaw's new original tragedy *Passion, Poison and Petrification* which was presented under the management of Mr. Cyril Maude.

The Royal Commission on London traffic published its report yesterday and beside other very interesting arrangements two new avenues, one from

helm Ganz. The hostess wore a very elegant gown of beige lace over white taffeta and a picture hat a pretty bunch of malmaisons jauntily stuck in the gold waistband. Numerous other smart gowns were seen and shown off to advantage on the beautiful green lawn.



Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

LADY SARA turned her flashing eyes upon him. All the rushing feelings of a woman despoised took possession of her.

— Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned. Her pride had suffered and suffered by comparison, Suddenly she burst forth wildly.

— You mock me! That of which I have spoken is-is quite different. Perhaps you do not understand.

George Fekete, cool as ever, needed all his delicacy and tact to enable him to remain master of the situation. He put forth his hand silently and she noted the simple betrothal ring which circled his finger.

— Lady Sara, if by word or deed I have offended you I beg you to forgive me — he said gently. — I have my simple life, you are born to higher things. What could there be in common between us, between the engineer, whose bread is all the sweeter because he must earn it by laborious effort, and the noble daughter of a noble house, gifted, accomplished, intended by nature to move in the courts of kings; to be admired and loved for her beauty and her high character. I shall always think of you as of a star, out of my world. You cannot descend, and I — how shall I rise?

He had spoken at length, and in the soothing tones which one might use to a fretful child, to give her time to recover her composure.

Now she stood outwardly calm as became her, but raging within, fearing to speak lest she should say too much for though she denied the justice of his position, she was woman enough to recognize the inflexible purpose which underlay his words.

«You have shewn me» she said at last, in cold hard tones «what I never hoped to see, a man true to his ideals. Spare me your thoughts and your advice. — I need neither. You will be happy, of course, — with the lady who eloped with a Prince and came back because he had found her a little tedious.

She turned suddenly and swept out of the

room. George Fekete followed her with his eyes and calmly resumed his work.

Are women by nature spiteful? he asked himself. Let me see, now, with a gradient of two meters per kilometer — five twos are ten, — H'm — I played Joseph well but she's not Potiphar's wife yet, — altitude at end of section, nineteen, — suppose I must leave here at once. — Square of twenty seven, seven, two, nine. — Never mind... (The End.)

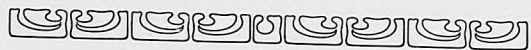


Great Britain and Japan.

Prince Arisugawa's farewell message.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA, who left Southampton last week on his return to Japan, has sent a message through Viscount Hayashi for the British and Japanese peoples. H. I. H. expresses his deep appreciation of the warmth of the welcome he and the princess have received in the country of their allies. The visit cannot but result in increasing the happy relations existing not only between the two peoples, but also the two courts.

A message of friendship. Prince Arisugawa came to England to convey a message of friendship and respect to the King and Queen of England and to the British people from the Emperor of Japan, and to act as a channel through which the Japanese people, separated by thousands of miles from England, might reciprocate the sentiments of cordiality and affection which have been expressed by their Western allies. The feelings existing between the two nations are not merely the outcome of a formal alliance—they spring from the hearts of both peoples, and will increase with the growth of amity and friendship.



Our Bookshelf.

The Burden of Demos; and other verses. By Mary Alice Vialls ("Alicia" of the "Daily News"), London. David Nutt. Long Acre. 1905.

THE TITLE of this work recalls. Wandering echoes of the old days; of the days of Blatchford and George, of days when to avow oneself a Radical was voluntarily to retire without the pale; when to be a Socialist was to invite police supervision. To say that the times have changed is merely to say that the guiding principle of Nature has held its level course assisted by, or in despite of legislation: how far they have changed can be estimated only by those who recall the days of Irish Disestablishment, and of Bradlaugh.

"Alicia" is a Socialist without doubt and a propagandist: one might be tempted to add a pessimist were it not for a certain busyancy which acts as

an escorcist, or pace Mr. Toots, as a "banisher of Gloom".

She is not unfavourably known in Hungary nor is her publisher, to whom we owe the "Mabinogion", one of the most charming works in any language.

Now what ought we to expect from a lady who not only writes but publishes poems? Love and Lilies? They are wanting. The Casket Letters in metre, Byronic remorse, Lake Mysticism, the Desire of the Moth for the Star? — all, all fail us.

The key-note is rather strong common sense differing from the strong common sense of Whitman in that it is rhythmically expressed. But "Alicia" does not take the Middle Way; no reformer of our acquaintance ever did, for it is a truism that he, or she who would divert human thought and change

... the dim disconsolate realm ... where ever gather in pale swarms the hosts of unfulfilled achievements.

O lost songs of my life, I shall not find
Your phantom melodies: only behind
The close-barred gates of dream
To mock me yet, ye seem:

Vainly I chase you with unflagging feet,
Your strains my listening ear will never greet.
Nor shall I ever understand
Your secret undivined!

If poetry be the decking of thought-gems in sitting dress, this is poetry. It is reminiscent of the Ode to Immortality and leaves behind the vague restlessness that "makes it a sorrow to be".

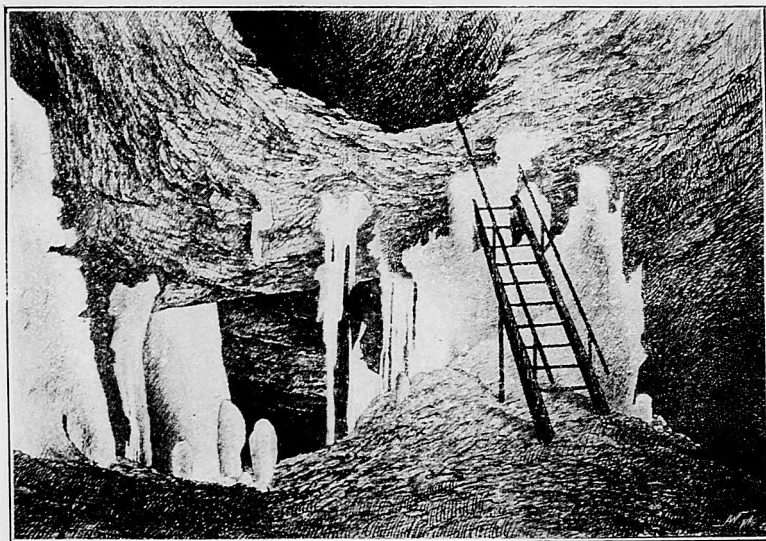


Photo by L. Petrik.

THE ICE-CELLAR AT DEMÉNFAVA (County of Liptó).

the destinies of nations must take thought of the pros but see the cons as Nelson saw the signal in the Sound. Moreover she is frankly one of that band of Little Englanders who preferred to fight for the poor at home rather than for the rich abroad. In the fierce light which beats upon Chinese Ordinances one feels inclined to support "Alicia". But politics is no handmaid to poetry. That which lies within the scope of a carruthers Gould an Owen Seaman or a Wilfred Lawson aspires no higher, lends itself to no more than parody and indifferent humour. For this reason Alicia must be content to be judged upon such verses as have a wider horizon than is afforded by a whole Hog or a Little Loaf,

There are many such in her book. She writes of the poor, of the Rose, of Szent Erzsébet — *Patrona*. Mother — in God of the rugged magyar folk, of Songs of the dim Before. And this last is wonderful. Listen:

O', Lost songs of my life where are yet fled?
Do ye perchance, abide, unsung, unsaid
Within

Here "Alicia" is at her very best though from this opinion she will most probably dissent. The clarion call of the "Pioneers" and the simple beauty of "Vila Nuova" deserve to live, and these poems, for poems they are, will be read with pleasure when Abdul has been most unequivocally damned and a generation has arisen which knows not Joseph.

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir.

Many thanks for the numbers of your splendid paper "Hungary", which the post handed me yesterday.

If my judgment be right, the intention of your esteemed paper is to make the position of our country better known to the outside world, specially the

English and American circles, leaders in social and business matters, I congratulate you infinitely. Your endeavour is very noble and praiseworthy, and will surely be crowned with success. To contribute a little to this result, permit me dear Sir, to make a few remarks, and an offer.

The knowledge of geological data is most important, because it is the source upon which the riches and national economy of its inhabitants are based. As a private geologist, I should be glad to give information from time to time concerning geological questions for the use of your Journal. It would be of some little service for the furtherance of your object as we resemble the English in many ways.

Nature has endowed Hungary with such treasures as are not found in such profusion in any place so small. There is everything except diamonds. To develop our resources properly is the peculiar work of the Anglo-Saxon Race a work for which it is eminently fitted. We Hungarians would like to bring our treasures upon the markets of the world. Therefore it will be my endeavour to make known to such readers as are interested the true facts without colour but without depreciation.

If this effort will only half succeed we can be satisfied, that we have brought into closer relations two nations, traditionally fitted to coalesce.

These are the main outlines of my intention and if you agree to this I shall be very happy to be your collaborator and will commence by informing you why some English enterprises have failed in the land of the Magyars, and how English capital may profitably be invested in our country.

Budapest, July 20, 1905.

Yours sincerely

DEZSŐ NAGY.



Theatre and Music

WHILE our Theatres in Budapest have closed their doors for the summer season and actors and actresses are taking their well deserved holidays, music-lovers forced to remain in London when nearly «all the world and his wife» are holidaymaking, will rejoice to hear that Mr. Henry Russell is arranging a season of opera in English, to begin at the end of the present month, at the Waldorf Theatre. We understand that the performances will be mainly devoted to light lyrical works, some of them being selected from the repertoire of the Opéra Comique, Paris. Should the enterprise prove successful it will be continued into the autumn, or until the production of the new musical play for the Waldorf, which is being written by Mr. Paul Rubens and Mr. Huntley.

*

An autumn opera season, in Italian, has also been arranged for Covent Garden, but this will not begin till October, so it will not interfere with Mr. Russel's venture. The details for Covent Garden

are not absolutely settled yet, but, we think, it may be considered a foregone conclusion that the San Carlo Opera company and Signor Caruso will be the attractions.

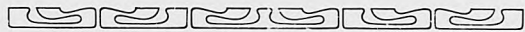
*

A banquet of old Oxonians was given last week at the Savoy Hotel to commemorate the jubilee of their University theatricals, founded just five and twenty years ago by a little band of collegians calling themselves the Philothespians. Five years later Mr. F. A. Benson organised the first University Greek play, «The Agamemnon», in the hall of Balliol College. A little later Mr. Arthur Bourchier obtained official recognition for amateur acting in Oxford from the late Dr. Jowett, then Vice-Chancellor, on the condition that in future only Shakspeare's plays were to be acted with ladies impersonating the female characters. Upon this basis Mr. Bourchier established the present flourishing University Dramatic Society, the existence of which a few years later led to the erection of the New Theatre at Oxford.



Motoring. — Echoes of the Gordon-Benneff. Sport and . . . Pastime.

FRANCE seems definitely to have decided that she will not compete again for the Gordon-Bennett Cup and we think the majority of motorists will sympathise with her in the attitude she has adopted. In her case the eliminating trials to select her representatives have been of a terribly cut-throat order, in which numbers of first-class firms have been put to great expense, from which no profit has accrued to them, while in the case of Germany and Italy the Mércèdes and F. I. A. T.'s have had a monopoly, and, as regards advertisement to the individual firm, an overwhelming advantage. This being so the French club cannot be accused of unsportsmanlike behaviour in coming to the conclusion that they are justified in resting upon their laurels.



Fifth son to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Copical . . . Notes.

The following official announcement of the birth of a Prince was made on Wednesday morning:

«York Cottage, Sandringham. July 12, 1905. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a son this morning at 3. 5. Both mother and son are doing well. (Signed) *John Williams, M. D., Alan Reeve Manby, M. D.*»

The other children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are Edward, born June 23, 1894; Albert, born Dec. 14, 1895; Victoria (Mary), born April 25, 1897; Henry, born March 31, 1900 and George, born Dec. 20, 1902. Friday night's bulletin stated that the Princess and child are both doing well.

International Congress against Alcoholism.

The Xth international Congress against alcoholism will be held in Budapest in the beginning of Sep-

tember next under the Presidentship of Professor Otto Schwartz member of the House of Lords. Many important decisions were brought by the executive committee on their last meeting and there is a heavy programme for the reception and festivities of the members. We understand that representatives have already promised to join from several parts of Europe and the United States. England will be represented by Miss Elliot Yorke and America by M. Forel and Miss A. Gray. The executive committee has omitted nothing in order to welcome the numerous foreign guests who will pay us a visit at this humanitarian occasion.

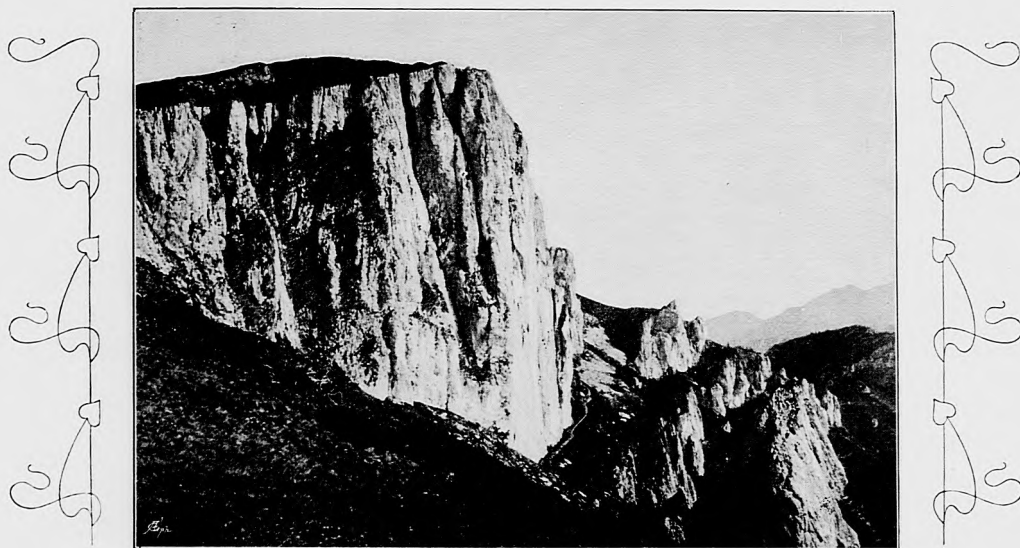
*

At this period we expect our British friends who will have completed their tour in the High-Tátra and

A Liverpool cotton broker's clerk on Thursday cashed a cheque for £ 3,300, and then walked across Castle-st. to another bank. Arriving there, he was amazed to discover that notes to the value of £ 3,000 were missing from his pocket. At present no clue has been found, but it is believed that the notes were extracted from the clerk's pocket by a daring thief, who had watched the transaction in the first bank.

Queen's Good wishes.

(*Dr. Barnardo's Birthday Appeal.*) «The Queen wishes you every success in your endeavour and God speed in your good work», was a message read at a meeting at the Mansion House last week to further the appeal for £ 120,000 in connection with Dr. Barnardo's 60th birthday. The object is to clear



THE NAGYKŐHAVAS ROCK.

Photo by L. Petrik.

other parts of Hungary by that time and will arrive in Budapest on or about September the 10th, hence, we may look out for a lively time with full of distinguished foreigners in our Metropolis.

A hearty welcome to them all!

The International Press Congress at Liege.

The Xth international congress this year is held at Liege to which representatives of the Press have come from all parts of the world. Besides Belgium, England and France is most represented. Representatives from Hungary include Eugene Rákosi member of the House of Lords, Dr. T. Herzka, A. Sturm, H. Veigelsberg, M. Gelléri, J. Hevesi, I. Béldi, J. Surányi, B. Kabos, J. Rubinek, Dr. J. Lógody, L. Lewlei, E. Herczeg, Dr. B. Nagy, S. Boros, Dr. Á. Földes, Ch. Sebestyén, and other prominent members of the Hungarian Press. The meetings of the congress began on the 25th ult.

*

off accumulated deficits on the homes. Fifteen children are added to the homes every 24 hours, said Dr. Barnardo, and he added that a scheme was under consideration by which the care of destitute children would be converted into a wide-spread national movement. «Dr. Barnardo is a most successful autocrat; the results of his system has been amazingly good», said the Duke of Argyll. It was announced that subscriptions up to the present had reached £ 6,508.

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.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. o o o o o
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ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD *London* 9 Carleton Road, N.

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

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

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ALAPÍTATOTT 1825. — ESTABLISHED 1825.

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

A „Standard» kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei: Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világgötvények. — Kötvények érvényben tartása díjfizetések elmulasztásánál. — Tökésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Fel-tétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háboru-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

— DÍJTÁBLÁZATOK KIVÁNATRA KÜLDETNEK. —



Művészeti Clichék

készülnek HERBST SAMU photochemigraphiai műintézetében BUDAPEST, VII., MIKSA-UTCZA 8.

Egy és többszínű illusztrációk kereskedelmi — nyomtatványokhoz, szép-irodalmi és tudományos munkákhoz.

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nélkülözhetetlen a legújabb szerkezetű körhajós eredeti WHEELER és WILSON 9-es varrógép, melyen a tü- 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 vezérképviselője. Állandó nagy raktár harisnyakötőgépekben, valamint különleges és iparogépekben. Legjobb minőségű kerékpárok legolcsóbb árban. Állandóan nagy raktár.

Képes nagy árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Commercial Bank in the High Tátra.

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

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

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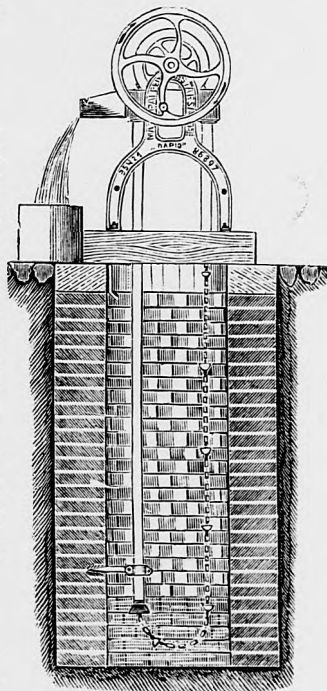
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-körút 33.

Új javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

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



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I. B—1.

Fenyőhaszonfa-eladás öt évre.

A beszercebányai m. k. erdőgazgatóság tanácstermében f. é. szeptember hó 18-án d. e. 10 órakor az alább megnevezett erdőgondnokságokban az 1906. évtől kezdve öt éven át termelendő fenyő-, szil-, juhar- és kőrishaszonfának eladása iránt nyilvános árverés fog tartatni és pedig:

A) Írásbeli tárgyalás d. e. 10 órakor.

Csoport	Erdő-gondnokság	A használat éve	A tarvágások		A fokozatos felújító vágások hozamfájának								Bánatpénz	Jegyzet		
			Terü-lete	Kikiáltási ára hol-danként	Körülbelüli mennyisége	Az alsó átmérő		A közép-átmérő		Kikiáltási árai koronákban						
						alsó	felső	alsó	felső	értékosztály						
			k. hold	kor.	mért határai cm.				I.	II.	III.	IV.				
I	Zólyom-Lip-cse, Luczató, Szentandrás	1910	490·98	1466·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.000	A beszercebányai üi észért 1907 jan. 1-től öt évre 3200 K évi haszonbér fizetendő	
II	Jeczenye-Péteri	1910	359·87	1278·46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.000	A péterii fűrészért 1907 jan. 1-től öt évre évi 3000 K haszonbér fizetendő	
III	Rezsőpart Kísgaram	1906	190·99 421·09 612·08	1348·81 2179·20	Mintegy 1000—2000 drb erdei lécz és mintegy 3000—6000 m ³ egyéb haszonfa	7	12	—	—	0·27	0·27	0·24	0·21	60.000	A rezsőparti füzesért 1907 január 1-től kezdve öt évre évi 6000 K haszonbér fizetendő	
IV	Benesháza Vaczok	1906	419·23	2503·17	Mintegy 700—1500 drb erdei lécz és mintegy 7000—14.000 m ³ egyéb haszonfa	—	—	—	—	19	7·60	6·60	5·60	4·60	60.000	Favásárló kincstári területen kincstári terv szerinti gőzfűrész köteles építeni, mely a szerződés lejártakor értéke 60%o-ával megváltatik
B) Szóbeli árverés.																
Az A) alatt tárgyalat írásbeli versenytárgyalás befejezése után.																
V	Ó-hegy	1910	—	—	Mintegy 1500—3000 m ³ haszonfa	Minta a III—IV. csoportnál.								2000	Az V., VI., VII., valamint a III. és IV. csoport favásárlója esetleg szeldöntvényekből, széltörésekből és szüirtásokból termelt haszonfát is köteles átvenni	
VI	Zólyom-Lip-cse, Luczató, Szentandrás	1906	—	—	Mintegy 1500—3000 drb erdei lécz és mintegy 3000—6000 m ³ haszonfa									4000		
VII	Jeczenye-Péteri	1906	—	—	Mintegy 2000—4000 drb lécz és 1500—2400 m ³ haszonfa									12.000		

Minden csoport külön-külön értékesítési tárgyat képezvén, az írásbeli ajánlatok minden egyes csoportra (I—IV.) külön-külön adandók be külön-külön borítékban, továbbá határozottan kikötötték, hogy a kincstár által a fokozatos fölújítás egyéb vágásokban kitermelendő összes választékokra ugyanazon százalékban teendő meg a fölüligéret, mely körülmény a III. és IV. csoportra teendő ajánlatokban figyelembe veendő, nehogy az ajánlatok visszautasíttassanak.

Az árverési általános és a részletes szerződési feltételek a beszercebányai erdőgazgatóságnál és a m. kir. földművelésügyi minisztérium I. B. főosztályában (Budapest, V., Zoltán-utca 16.) 1905. évi augusztus hó 1-től kezdve megtekinthetők és átvehetők. Ugyanott a tarvágással terület szerint értékesítendő vágásoknak a kir. kincstár részéről hozzávetőleg bebecsült fa mennyiségére vonatkozó adatok is tájékozás végett megszerezhetők.

Budapest, 1905. évi július hóban.

A magy. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.

Érvényes 1905 május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.

Érvényes 1905 május hó 1-től.

Délrelelt				Délután				Délrelelt				Délután							
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
23	6:20		sz. v.	Trieszt, N.-Kanizsa.	8	12:20		sz. v.	Győr, Wien, Szombathely	327	5:20		v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12:46		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
10	6:45		"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	1308	1:50		gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest	1707	5:45		sz. v.	Stanisla, M.-Sziget	7	12:45		sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely, Győr
908	7:15		"	Belgrad, Brod	602	2:00		"	Wien, Páris	909	5:45		"	Belgr., B.-Brod				gy. v.	Konstantiná., Belgrad, B.-Brod
604	7:25		gy. v.	Gyulafehérv., Nagyszében, Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Stanisla	4	2:10		"	Kassa, Lemberg	405	6:35		"	Lemberg, Kassa, Maramarossziget	903	1:00		gy. v.	Belgrad, B.-Brod
					904	3:20		"	Bosna-Brod, Belgrad, Konstantinápoly	11	6:40		"	Wien, Triest	601	1:10		"	Bukarest, Arad
1302	7:35		"	Fehring, Graz	304	3:30		"	Ruttká, Berlin	1303	7:25		"	Graz, Fehring	401	1:30		"	Lemberg, Kassa
402	7:40		"	Kassa, Lemberg, M.-Szig.	308	5:35		sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	501	7:50		gy. v.	Bukar., Brasó	1	1:45		"	London, Páris, Wien
1002	8:00		"	Zágráb, Fiume	1004	6:50		gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	1003	8:50		gy. v.	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb	1307	2:10		"	Graz, Fehring
					1703	7:05		sz. v.	Róma, Torino	1509	8:15		"	Csorba, Kassa	505	6:40		sz. v.	Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanisla, M.-Sziget
					1008	8:30		"	Zágráb, Fiume	307	9:45		"	Brod, Pécs	9:07	6:55		"	Belgrad, Brod
1006	8:15		"	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Brod	502	9:15		gy. v.	Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanisla	1003	8:50		gy. v.	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb	305	7:00		"	Berlin, Ruttká
2	8:50		"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	406	9:40		sz. v.	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget	27	10:15		"	Nagy Kanizsa, Triest	3	7:10		gy. v.	Wien, Graz
506	9:00		sz. v.	Kolozsv., Brasó, M.-Sziget, Stanisla	1304	9:40		"	Fehring, Graz					1001	9:05		"	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb, Vinkovce, Pécs	
306	9:35		"	Ruttká, Berlin	910	10:10		"	Belgrad, Eszék					303	9:10		"	Berlin, Ruttká	
					12	10:30		"	Wien, Páris					9	9:30		sz. v.	Wien, Graz	
					1506	10:40		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba					603	9:35		gy. v.	Nagy-Szeben, Kolozsvár, Stanisla	
														1301	9:50		"	Graz, Fehring	

¹ Május havában csak Brassóig közl. ² Jun. 1-től bez. szept. 15-ig közl.

¹ Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.



== Alapított 1878-ban. ==

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