

HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday August 15, 1905.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 18.

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 . . .

XI.

AND so the gulf widened, and discontent deepened, and, under a smooth surface, matters ripened to a crisis.

To the unprejudiced reader who has vividly followed us so far, the outbreak of last year will no more be an object of wonder; he will rather ask himself, I presume, and seek for an answer in these pages, how such a state of things could have lasted so long without leading to serious difficulty. Complete explanation of this astonishing fact would fill a book; but a few indications shall be given here. In the first instance, the nation is extremely unwilling to start a new conflict with the crown — a feeling which may have led her to exaggerated forbearance in this and some other matters, but which is, upon the whole, a perfectly legitimate and wise one. Then the state of party was adverse to gradual reform. We have a strong party opposed on principle to the compromise of 1867, bent upon its total destruction; advocating a complete separation of the Hungarian and the Austrian army. The radicalism of this programme drove the defenders of the compromise



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS ALEXANDER ANDRÁSSY.

into an attitude of absolute, almost Chinese, conservatism in all matters connected with it, especially in all military questions.

Between these two currents scanty ground was left to those who, like the writer of these pages, took a middle course, and, accepting the legislation of 1867 as a base, though many parts of its superstructure, especially the military establishment there confounded, susceptible of reform in the sense of the principles laid down in the fundamental law.

It was slow progress which we attempted: a reform of military teaching, to begin with; and still we appeared iconoclasts in the eyes of the crown, while the current of national opposition asked for a quicker pace than we thought wise to adopt.

At last our policy has been vindicated from both extremes by the whole course of last year's crisis; national opposition made its stand, as we had done, on the compromise of 1867. Its methods were somewhat clumsy, but still it pretended to ask for nothing else than the strict fulfilment of that compromise. The representatives of power, on the other hand, took refuge in those very re-

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forms which had been our «subversive» programme before. They did not however, handle them with any peculiar felicity of touch, and what was worse still, they were late.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXII.

THERE were three competitors for the vacant Hungarian throne, the French king, and Frederick, Duke of Austria and Roman Emperor among them. A national assembly was convened to decide the question of succession; the electors, Michael Szilágyi among them loudly urged the promotion of a Hungarian to the vacant throne, 40,000 soldiers stood on the frozen Danube before the Hall of the Assemblies of the States, who proclaimed the favourite son of their much beloved leader, the young Matthias King of Hungary. Szilágyi on the previous day addressed the people, proclaiming loud defiance to all foreign interference; the Hungarians alone should choose their king. He explained to them the unfittingness of the case, should a stranger be thus thrust over their heads. He asserted the inalienable right of the people to choose their own sovereign. After a short and animated discussion, Szilágyi's influence prevailed and the soldiers proclaimed his candidate, the young Matthias king of Hungary. Among the inferior nobles — through the vast concourse of the people ran a loud murmur of approbation at these words, the greater nobles in vain endeavouring to appease the honest warmth and enthusiasm of the people, preserved a strict and unrevealing silence. While the crowd hailed the proposition of Szilágyi, while their shouts yet filled the air, the oligarchs, somewhat taken by surprise, sought by signs and gestures to convey their dissatisfaction. The indecision, the pause continued, when the impatient soldiers, obedient to a whisper of Szilágyi, their leader, artfully cried out: «Long live Matthias».

To this intermezzo, to the impatience of the soldiers Hungary owes its most glorious and illustrious king, who united our country in freedom, not in subjection; during the 32 years of his reign Hungary stood at its proudest and most gigantic eminence of luxury and power.

Beset by secret and open foes, he entered on his reign with an energy more practical and steadfast than could have been expected from the fitful enthusiasm of his youthful years. And

those, who entertained cheering anticipations of the new reign were not disappointed. He was a man, such as the world rarely sees, the worthy scion of his illustrious father.

The ambitious designs of the oligarchs were crossed and even crushed for the moment by the very means to which they had looked forward for their execution. Under all circumstances Frederick deemed it advisable to remain aloof from Hungary. The extent of the privileges constitutionally enjoyed by the oligarchs and the enormous height to which they had swollen at this time was such as to disturb the balance of the constitution and give serious cause of apprehension both to the monarch and the people. They had introduced themselves into every great post of profit and authority. They had ravished from the crown the estates, on which it depended for its maintenance, as well as dignity, they covered the country with their fortified castles, whence they defied the law and desolated the unhappy land with interminable feuds. — Matthias determined at once to advance against his enemies and bring his cause to the issue of a battle, in this acting in opposition to the more cautious counsel of his uncle, who recommended the policy, usually judged more prudent of acting on the defensive, instead of risking all on the chances of a single action. Matthias was calm and determined, and knew exactly what he was about, he therefore consigned his uncle to prison. In the royal assembly convened at Szeged, King Matthias compelled Ujlaky, Gara and their whole faction to restore the rents, royal fortresses and whatever effects they had filched from the crown — in fine the requital and complete restitution of the fruits of their rapacity.



Friends of Hungary at Work.

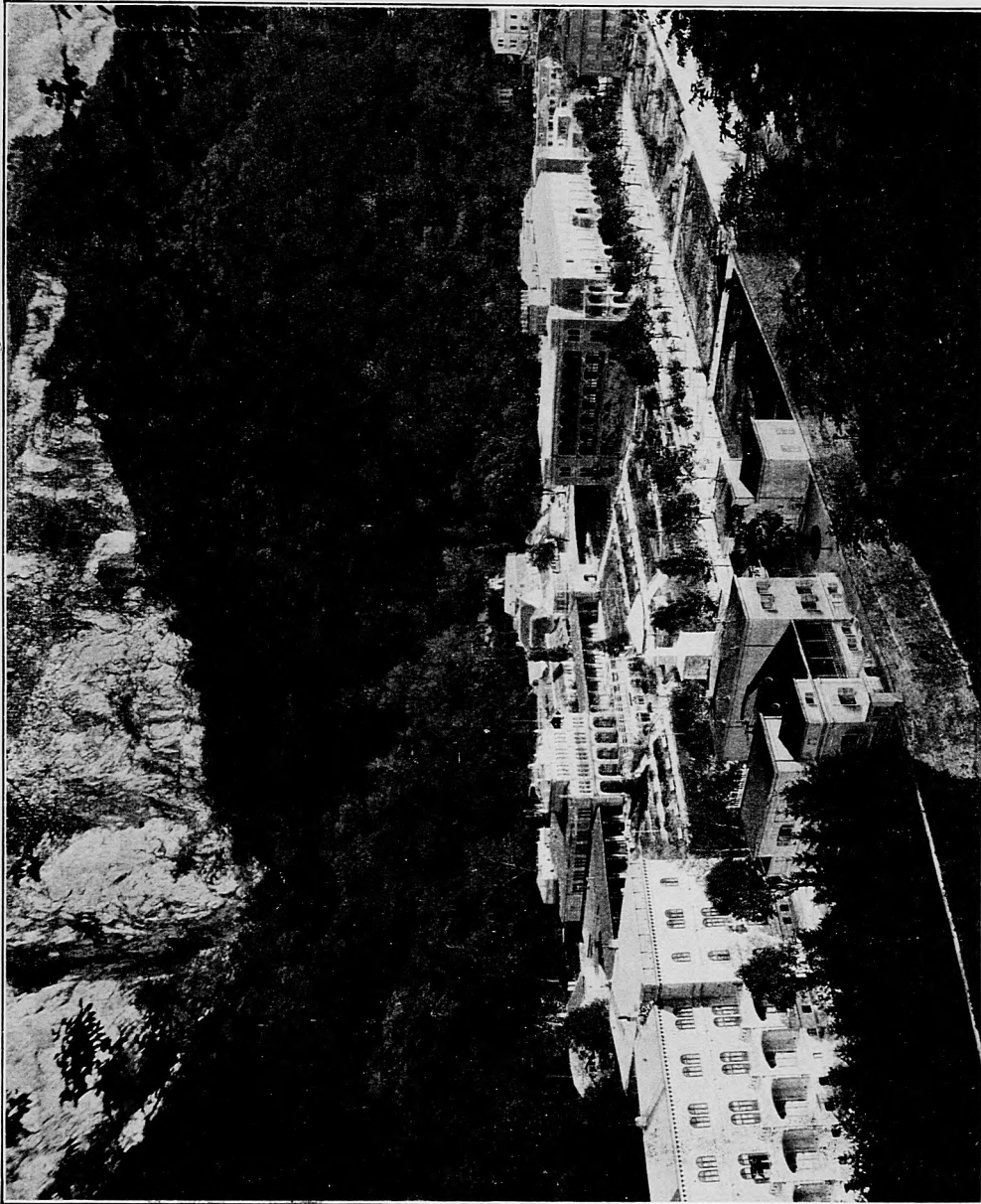
Literary Hungary — Magyar Writers and national Spirit.

V.

ONE MUST not imagine that because we receive no violently-worded telegrams concerning the revolutionary efforts of the Hungarians from Austrian centres, Magyar spirit is being absorbed or quelled. In order to fully appreciate the forces that make for national freedom in Hungary one must arrive at some adequate conception of the intellectual life of the people. Vinet once said that «Man makes the State, not the State man. Man is found in his entirety only in man. The State, man's production, instrument, and means, proceeds from him, but is nevertheless external to him, as the universe

proceeding from God is for all that not God. Such is the characteristic of modern civilisation and politics. Such is the immense difference between our age and Pagan ages.» The more one

my friends who know nothing whatever of the treasures Hungary is able to unfold, I must confess that it has been an enterprise laden with surprises. It has been my privilege to meet some of the modern



HERCULES BATHS.

encounters Hungarian opinion, the more one comes into contact with Hungarian personality, the more one is inclined to the belief that they possess the capacity for not merely freedom, but national independence.

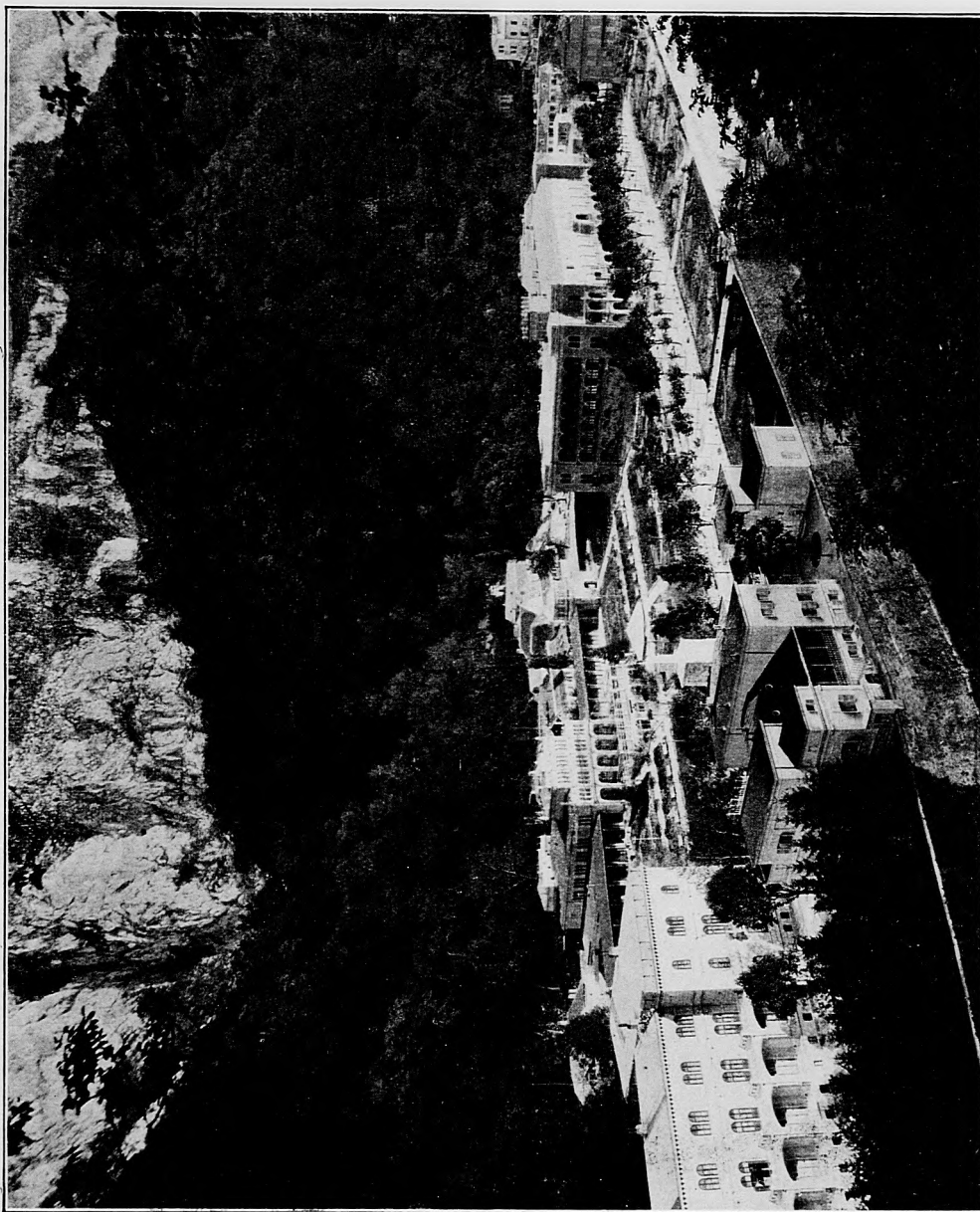
The First lyrical Poet.

In making a study of the history of this interesting country, and in seeking to enlighten those of

leaders of thought in Hungary, many of its writers, but not until recently have I been impressed by the richness of Hungarian literature of a past age. My second great surprise is still with one, I regret to say, for it is appalling ignorance of Englishmen concerning Hungary—what it is, what it does, or what it thinks. The literary history of a nation is an evidence of its feeling. Names and style both count,

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and to remember the former is to recognise the latter. Hungary is not a whit behind other countries in this. To have studied the intellectual development of the Hungarian people is to have come into contact with Balassi, the first great lyrical poet bred in these parts, and the one, perhaps, who lived the longest. In the realm of theological polemics one must not lose sight of that quaint seventeenth century character, Peter Pazmany, who was a master of the incisive Hungarian style.

Another contributory force to the early intellectual life of the Hungarians was Count Nicholas Zrinyi, who, by his political writings, his strategical works, and his marvellous command of epic language, reared for himself a place high in national history. Then came John Cseri, who was both professor and patriot. He was a pupil of Descartes, and in all his writings pleaded for the transformation of all Magyar public and educational institutions, «and the realisation of that ideal of Magyarism which he had woven in his soul out of Western culture and Eastern love of race». Writers and thinkers then came plentifully, including Bessenyei, Baróczy, Benedict, Csokonai, Kisfaludy. Many of these men were called upon to suffer for the opinions they expressed, and thus was the Hungarian spirit of daring, of bravery, and sacrifice woven into the masterpieces of literature, and finally into the larger spirit of national life.

Great Names.

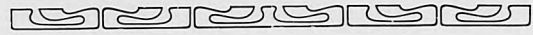
I have just finished a translation of one of Josika's novels, and have thoroughly enjoyed it. Truly he was the Scott of Hungary. But the work and capacity of Josef Eötvös, who became Hungary's first Minister of Public Instruction, is of quite a different order. Politics unfortunately robbed him of his story-telling capacity, and he soon became absorbed in great national questions. Philosopher, poet, and novelist, he speedily became a great national asset, for he flooded his time with new ideas. But I must not close without a word concerning the genius of Tompa. This son of a struggling shoemaker in 1841 spoke loudly from the soul of the people to the soul of the people in his «Folk's Tales and Legends». He was a lover of Nature, and soon caught the glow of national pride that found a place in national favour, and after the revolution he became the finest interpreter of the mood of the oppressed Hungarians. But the best known Hungarian writer on these shores is Maurice Jókai. He was a Trojan for work, for he wrote more than 250 volumes. His career, like that of so many literary men in Hungary, was one long romance. No other Hungarian, possibly, possessed a more extensive vocabulary than Jókai, and he was a perfect joy to spend a day with.

There is nothing slipshod about his work, and much of it I am certain will endure the buffetings of a critical future. He was an arch-romantic, with an almost perfervid Oriental imagination, combined

with a humour which did much to stimulate the forces of idealism during one of the most depressing periods of Hungarian national life.

Extract from the "Echo".

W. F. B.



L'Entente Cordiale

British Visitors in Hungary.

THE GREAT work of the Nineteenth Century was the shortening of space, and increased speed of locomotion will be that of the twentieth. It is a shrinkage in the sense that the world has become apparently smaller. It is expansion in the sense that nations and individuals are no longer confined within the narrow area of their own country, but open into new channels of enterprise and extend their influence. Knowledge is thus increased, the thoughts of men are widened. Nations understand each other better. The sense of remoteness disappears; experience is fuller. New sources of employment are opened and general prosperity is promoted. Industrial-relations reduce the probability of war or at least shorten its duration.

The man who has spread the knowledge of English from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural Mountains is the Englishman who unable or unwilling to learn any language but his own, travels purse in hand, into every corner of the Continent. He it is that is Anglicising Europe. For him the Swiss peasant tramps through the snow on winter evenings to the English class in every village. For him the coachman and the guard, the chambermaid and the laundress study their English grammars and colloquial phrase-books. For him the shopkeeper and the merchant send their sons and daughters to learn the language in almost every English town. For him it is that every foreign Hotel and restaurant proprietor adds to his advertisement — «Only those with a fair knowledge of English need apply». The outlying parts of the British Empire are growing into great powers.

They have taken their laws, their language, their love of freedom, their enterprise and their industries from a centre which shows no sign of failure or decay. Nations do not inevitably tend to decay.

What part of the world have not the Englishman and his language penetrated?

What proportion of the people of Hungary speak more or less English?

*

During the latter part of August and the beginning of September, a distinguished British party will honour us with a visit. It remains for us to give them a hearty and warm welcome. Let us make them feel at home. Let our welcome be not of words only. As Petöfi our great poet has said: «More beautiful than all the speeches of Demosthenes speak deeds». Let us be up and doing so that the visit of our friends may be interesting and instructive.

Let us take care that they shall not be hungry in Hungary a land of corn and wine, and that they bring back to Britain pleasant recollections of the country and its people whose love for England and its people is of ancient date.

In these days of alliances and of universal brotherhood, this visit may have far-reaching effects. We trust that the return visit of Hungarians to Great Britain and Ireland will be an event of the near future. Thus shall the two nations do their part to have «the flag of peace unfurled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world».

★

As we have already announced in the previous numbers of «Hungary» conducted by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F.G.S. the party will leave London on August 16 at 8—35 p. m. and arrive in Berlin on August 17 and after a stay of one day will proceed by the evening train to Tátra-Lomnicz arriving there on the 19th. After the different excursions in the High-Tátra the party will leave on August 25 for Kassa for a stay of one day, the next morning a carriage excursion will be made

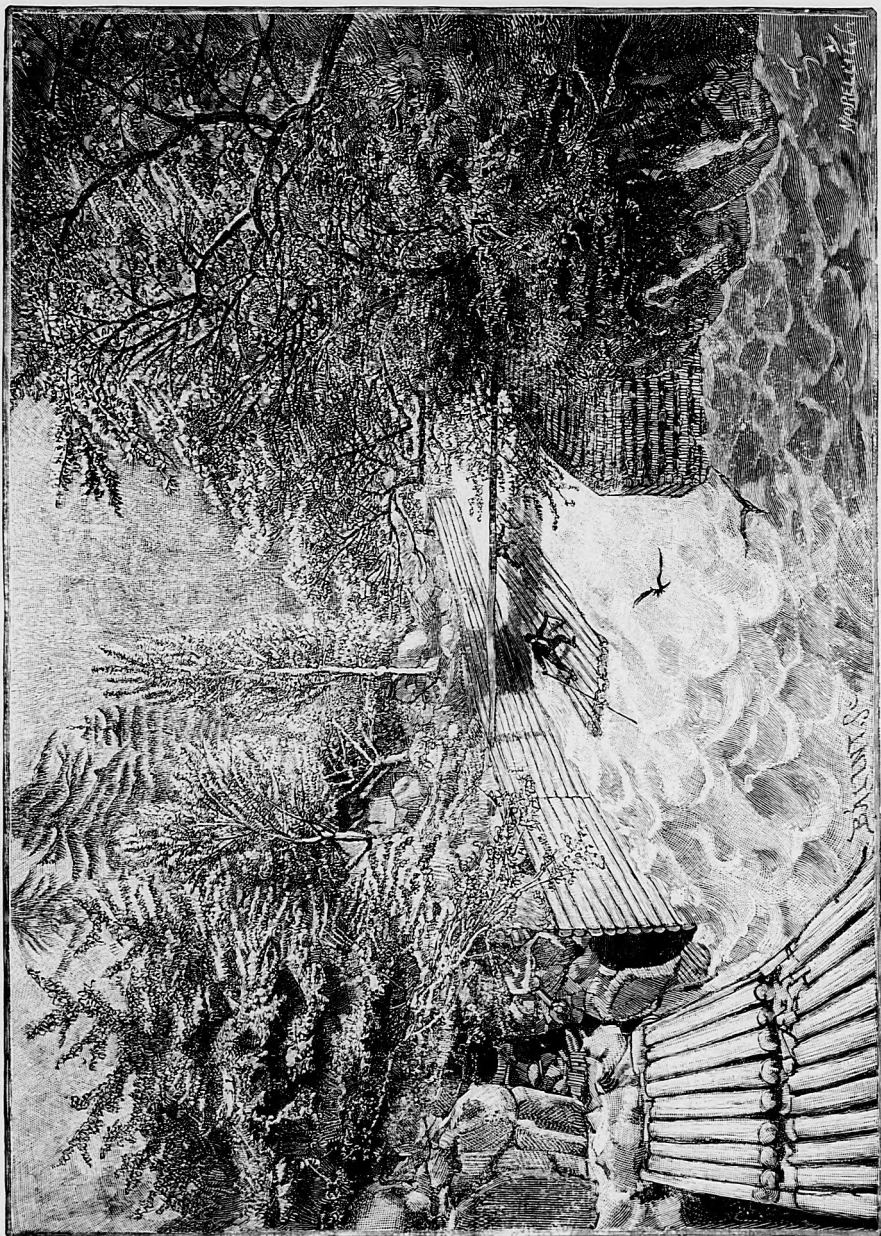
to Dubnik to inspect the Opal mines, returning in the afternoon the party will start to Tokaj, thence to Debreczen and Máramaros-Sziget arriving in Budapest on or about September 1st. Full details of the stay in the Capital will be published in our next issue.

★

We append a few notes upon two or three

members of the party: Mr! William Bosanquet Forster Bovill is a Nephew of Lord Chief Justice Bovill and is related to the late statesman W. E. Forster. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. Took the Degrees of M. A. L. L. B. and B. Sc, and took 1st class honours in Mathematics and History.

On leaving the University, he travelled round



Sketch by Baron L. Mednyánszky.

WOODSLIDING DOWN THE TARACZ VALLEY IN MÁRAMAROS.

the world. Did some climbing in the Himalayas, and visited Stevenson in Samoa. Becoming short of cash, worked his way to Sydney as a stoker on a P. O. Steamer. Went to Russia and learned printing. Returning to London, took up University Settlement work in the slums. Then visited Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, and returned to Europe via



STARTING FOR FISHING.

Sketch by I. Kinnach.

Siberia. Back again to London and Settlement work. As war correspondent went to South Africa. Again in London, editing the «University Magazine» and «The Echo». Was shut up in Fez during rebellion.

Is fond of swimming. Received Legion d'Honneur for saving life in the Mediterranean between Tunis and Genoa and Medal sauvetage for saving life off Cannes.

Has touched life in all its phases in London. Was special correspondent at the Spanish Coronation.

Is a keen sportsman. Has played football and rowed for Cambridge. Rode in the Gordon — Bennet Race in Ireland. Has met most great literary men; Tolstoy, Gorki, Zola, Georg Brandes, Maeterlinck, Ibsen, Björnson, Jules Verne, Meredith etc.

Only sleeps 5 hours; works the rest.

Is a University Extensions Lecturer also for Political Education League. Member of Eighty Club and National Liberal club.

One of the founders of the League of young Liberals.

Is a Liberal Candidate with the certainty of being elected as a member of the next Parliament. Mr. Bovill is a sympathetic friend of Hungary and we are sure his visit to this country will be appreciated by all Hungarians.

★

Miss Mary Alice Vials is a member of the writers club. Writes and edits two columns daily in the «Daily News» on «Womens Work», «Household Topics»; «Ladies Dress» etc. and also contributes other articles.

Has produced several works. The latest is a volume of Poems. Is a very good and graceful specimen of the class of cultured Englishwoman. Miss Vials is devoted to her noble country, and her songs in time of war ring with echoes of exalted passion. — She has sympathy for all

that is noble in labour and all that is beautiful in nature.

★

Mrs Colin Mac Donald writes for several journals. Is the London correspondent of «Hungary». She is a staunch friend of Hungary and the Hungarians whom she has learned to know and appreciate from the right

side. Her sympathetic articles in «Hungary» have gained her the admiration of a large circle of Hungarians.

We are looking forward to their first visit to Hungary with much delight.



English and Hungarian Constitution.

AS IT IS of frequent use among Hungarian statesmen and a commonplace in parliamentary debates to compare the Hungarian constitution with that of England, and as the question is in every respect pressing when we have day after day occasion to read articles in foreign papers of «great authority» misrepresenting our fundamental laws statutes and political liberties, we may be permitted to quote some original English writers in order to draw attention to this analogy. For the collection of these passages we must thank Mr. Elemér Hantos L. L. D. and Politics, D. of the Royal Hungarian University in Budapest, who taking his suggestions from these sources instituted a very interesting comparative view of the Magna Carta and Bulla Aurea in a recently published work which in every respect merits the attention of both English and Hungarian jurists.

The first writer quoted is James Bryce, whose opinion upon this subject is vaguely expressed in these terms: «The constitution of the United Kingdom of Hungary is an *ancient* and *very interesting* constitution, presenting remarkable analogies to that of England».

It is quite natural that the writer should not give a complete account of this analogy. The almost exclusive use of the Hungarian language in our juridical literature makes the sources of Hungarian law inaccessible to foreigners. Yet Lawrence Lowell suggests more, declaring: «The constitution of Hungary, like that of England, is not contained in any single document. It is embodied in a long series of statutes and diplomas of different dates, of which the

oldest and historically, by far the most important, is the Golden Bull of Andreas II. This venerable law was made in 1222, and was nearly contemporary with Magna Carta, to which *it bears a notable resemblance*. The points indeed both of similarity and contrast between the histories of England and Hungary, *are very striking*, and would well repay a careful comparative study».

This careful comparative study was made by Mr. Elemér Hantos, who in the first part of his book, where he gives the political history of both countries demonstrates in short but striking manner the following interesting historical facts:

1. Both England and Hungary were ruled by Roman law in the beginning of their history.

2. Neither Roman civilisation nor habits influenced England and Hungary.

3. The Normans and Magyars alone succeeded in establishing powerful states after the downfall of Roman power and these realms survived the storms of a thousand years.

4. The Hungarian Conquest commonly called «the occupation of the Fatherland» in Hungarian history is similar to the Norman Conquest in the English.

5. Both king John and Andreas II. had no titles to the crown. The lawful heir in England was Arthur Geoffry's son, in Hungary Ladislaus the infant son of king Emeric. This unhappy youth had the same mysterious and tragic fate as King John's nephew Arthur. Both kings were ambitious to play a prominent part in religious matters and made suffer their respective countries. The result was the general discontent with misgovernment and the rising of the nobility presenting themselves in arms before their kings and preferring their claims. There was a moment when Andreas II.-like King John found the whole nation in arms against himself and had only a few mercenaries to support him. Almost the same events gave birth to Magna Carta, which was discussed, agreed to, and sealed in a single day, and to Bulla Aurea, which was enacted at the meeting of a diet in 1222.

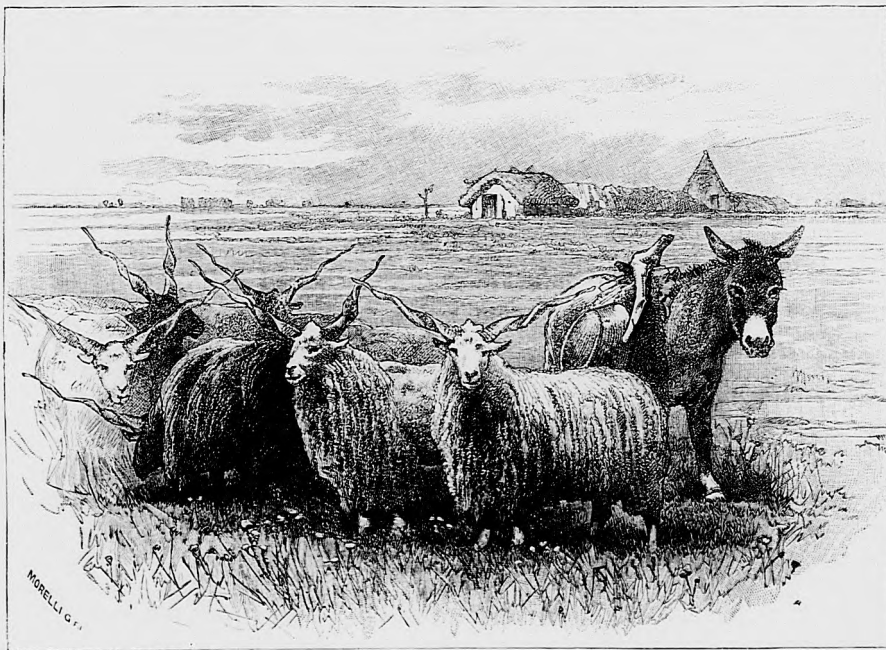
6. From the days of John down to the

second year of Henry VI. a constant desire was felt for the exclusive ratification of Magna Carta so that the confirmation of it had been demanded and granted no less than thirty-eight times. The Golden Bull was renewed and confirmed at least seven times down to 1526, and from that ominous date down to our day each Hungarian king has to take his oath on it at the coronation.

After having thus pointed out some historical analogies selected from the authors investigations let us cite some more quotations from other English savants. John Paget writes: «The English reader can scarcely fail to be struck by the singular coincidence of two countries, so far apart as England and Hungary, having obtained, within seven years of each other, through the weakness of their monarchs, the great charters of their liberties. Nor, if he looks a little further, will he be less surprised to find that at the time the Hungarians were equal, if not before us, in enlightened notions of personal freedom, of civil right, and of political privilege».

Another important note from a contemporary article of L. G. Robinson: «The present methods of constitutional government in Hungary are of no recent origin, but their source is to be sought in habits and instincts which have endured nearly a thousand years. This community of thought may have been a bond of sympathy between Hungarian and Englishman, of which evidence has not been wanting during the past years».

Let us conclude from these English points of view, that having a constitution of our own older than the Austrian empire, older than the Habsburg dynasty, as old as the English constitution, we may right fully adhere to our old constitutional privileges such as the independence of our army, the use of



HUNGARIAN SHEEP AND THEIR FRIEND.

Sketch by John Greguss.

our own language, banners, emblems etc., etc. which some shortsighted statesmen have forfeited for temporary advantages, but which the heart of the nation will never yield and will never cease to battle for. Restitution of our rights must come sooner or later and the longer the duration of the political crisis, the greater the tension until it find a solution strictly in terms of the constitution.



Off to Hungary.

A Week in Budapest and Hungary.

WITH ALL its wealth of natural beauty and interesting features, Hungary is unfortunately but little known to foreigners.

The mere fact that Hungary, the *Gate of the East*, combines the comfort and advanced culture of all modern Western states with many peculiarities of the Orient should arouse a certain natural desire to become acquainted with the country.

The railways of Hungary challenge comparison with the most highly developed systems of modern times.

Of late years numerous modern hotels have been built; and there is scarcely one large provincial town which does not possess a first-class hotel with electric lighting and modern heating apparatus, French and English cuisine.

The measures taken for public security are exceptionally efficient.

It is a well-known fact that the Hungarians have always displayed exceptional courtesy and hospitality — qualities very estimable in any nation.

Hungary, — and in particular its Capital, Budapest, — possesses a large number of celebrated elegantly furnished medicinal baths, the healing properties of which have been duly acknowledged and lauded by the medical profession.

In Budapest is to be found *one of the most important medical faculties in Europe*, connected with which are modern well-equipped hospitals. Treatment in these clinical institutes is all the more to be recommended, as the patients have at their disposal in the same city the medicinal baths.

Very far-famed are the manifold natural beauties, the watering-places and the curious geological formations of the country, which defy comparison. The ethnographical peculiarities of Hungary are also the objects of untiring study for all classes of foreigners.

Besides all this, Hungary provides a great variety of entertainments. The world of amusements has actually given the capital, Budapest, the name of *«Little Paris»*.

Through the intervention of the Strangers Enquiry Office (Budapest), foreigners are put in the way of personally participating in *hunts of all kinds* (Bear, Stag-hunts etc.)

The most important *sports* of the country are: Horse-Racing, Yachting, Athletics, Motor-Racing,

Regattas, Snowshoe sport and Polo. Journeys to the *East* can be shortened and facilitated by passing through Hungary.

Steps have been taken to place all necessary information at the disposal of foreigners visiting Hungary. To this end the *Strangers Enquiry Office* (Central Ticket Office of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, Budapest, IV., Vigadó-tér 1) was established, where all information is given free of charge and every facility offered to strangers.



THE WATERFALLS AT HERCULES BATHS.

All classes of the Hungarian nation, so celebrated for their chivalry and hospitality, display the greatest courtesy and amiability towards foreigners. The latter can have free access to the libraries of the magnates' (peers') palaces, to the museums attached to churches and monasteries and to the exhibitions of Hungarian historical relics. And all that is worth seeing, agriculture, industry and art can be viewed by all strangers. So do your best to visit this beautiful country, to enjoy yourself here and take your fill of pleasure. Let your motto be: *«Off to Hungary!»*

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

Correspondence.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir.

A suggestion has been made to me more than once that friendly intercourse between Hungary and England would be prompted if some individuals of each country were to enter into correspondence by means of the postal service. — During my lecturing tour this suggestion has again been presented

exchange technical ideas with some one in Hungary. Others probably will wish to make the correspondence more comprehensive. Probably you will be able to arrange that persons of nearly similar age be brought into touch and perhaps you will agree with me that a definite period should be fixed for the trial of the experiment.

Letters might be exchanged once a month for six months for a beginning, and then the plan could be modified or dropped as might be found expedient.

As we in England are such poor linguists, it will be found necessary to use the English language.

Perhaps some Hungarians who are learning English may be glad to have pointed out and corrected such errors as are inseparable from early attempts at writing a foreign language.

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

*

Editorial Note: We shall be glad to receive and forward letters and act as intermediary.



Hercules Baths.

(Herkules Fürdő.)

IF THERE were nothing else worth seeing in Hungary, the mineral spring baths in different parts of this country would alone provide ample attraction for strangers, specially when we consider that the natural springs contain all the curative properties claimed in case of other Continental baths or watering places such as Homburg, Vichy, Carlsbad, Marienbad, Wiesbaden, etc. Hercules baths is a most fashionable and modern health resort known to the Romans and in Trajan's time (108 A. D.) bore the name «ad aquas Herkuli saerus.»

The health-resort lies in the valley 700 metres long and 150 metres broad, formed by the Cserna and surrounded by chalk-hills 1000 metres high: these hills shelter the place completely from the raw North winds and provide it with a mild and equable climate. On both sides of the valley extend pine and leafy forests of all shades and the lofty precipices give the whole scene an air of romanticism. In contrast to the bleakness of the steep rocks the high almost exotic vegetation the health-resort has a beneficial refreshing effect. Its climate corresponds of the pure bracing air of the southern Alps. The average temperature is 14° C.

The springs of *Herculesbaths* are, with one exception, all sulphuric at a temperature of from 37—36° C. Besides the sulphur springs the resort possesses one unique in its kind, containing salt, and, in contrast to the other known bay salt springs, at a temperature of 55—60° C.: this spring may be considered *one of the richest springs in Europe*. It is a wonderful natural phenomenon that here, midst so

with such warmth that I feel constrained to transmit the idea to you. Will you have the kindness to consider whether you can allow «Hungary» to be the medium for starting this method of intercommunication?

Should you decide in the affirmative, and submit the suggestion to your readers, I respectfully submit that you will do well to invite those who may be willing to send you their names and addresses for registration. I think that by mentioning the project at each lecture and in the form of conversation, I shall be able to find on this side plenty of persons willing to take part in this international correspondence.

An gentleman who spoke to me on this subject is an Engineer and he says that he would like to

many sulphur springs so splendid a bay-salt spring exists.

The *sulphur springs* of this health-resort are used with excellent results in case of all complaints, for

The wildly romantic valley and the countless beautiful spots on the lofty mountains entice the public to make many excursions. The shady avenues some 50 kilometers long lead in gentle slopes and pretty turnings to the crests of many hills.

The most popular excursions are those to the *Elisabeth Height*, the *Coronini Height*, the *Robbers' Csorics Height* and the so-called Sweating Cave, *Height*, the *Gizella Cross*, and *White Cross*, the situated in the immediate vicinity and giving forth hot vapours. Besides them the lover of nature will find innumerable sights in the mighty chalk-hills with their wealth of caves.

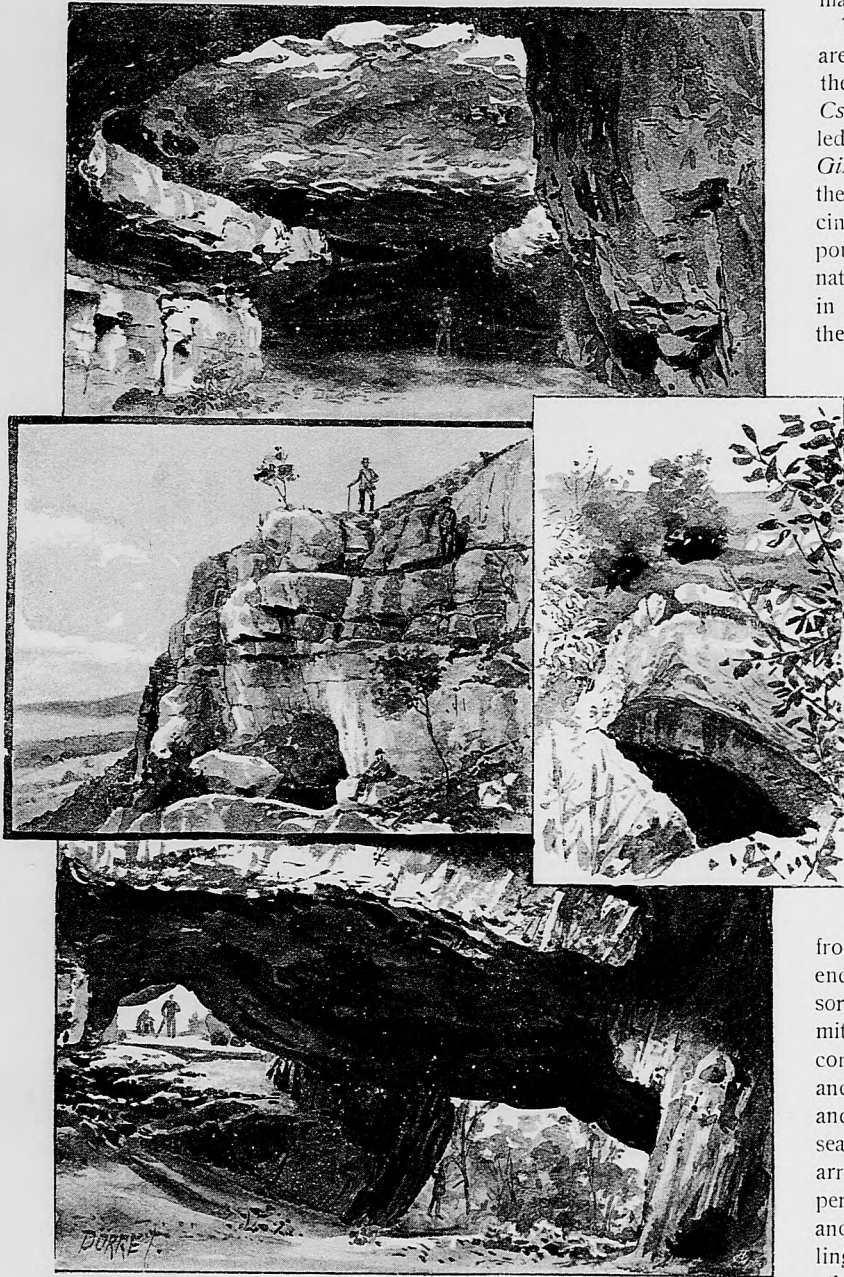
Herculesbaths is the property of the Hungarian State. In the Grand Hotel which is let on lease there are 500 rooms, in private houses 250 rooms at the disposal of visitors: the health-resort can comfortably accommodate 1500—2000 visitors.

The establishments fulfil all requirements of modern hygiene: the hotels are connected with each other and with the baths by covered and closed corridors, so that the resort can be visited all the year round, notwithstanding the fact that the season proper lasts only

from the middle of May till the end of September. The health-resort enjoys a popularity inconformity with its dimensions and the comfort it affords. During July and August no rooms are empty and it is computed that during the season more than 10,000 guests arrive. Military and Gypsy band performs daily. Reading room and library as well as Tennis, bowling-green, shooting gallery and other sports. Excursions by boat and horseback serve as recreation for the visitors. Rooms at the Hotels may be had from 2 to 16 Crowns per day, while the charges for baths is one to two Crowns.

By rail Hercules baths is 10 hours from Budapest, 15 hours from Vienna and 10 hours from Bucarest: all fast and express trains stop there.

Prospectus will be sent by the M. kir. *Fürdőigazgatóság* Herkulesfürdő on application.



VIEWS OF SZELYIM LYUKA REGIONS.

Sketch by T. Dörre.

which sulphur water is prescribed. The *salt spring* is of wonderful healing power for convalescents covering refractory serious illnesses.

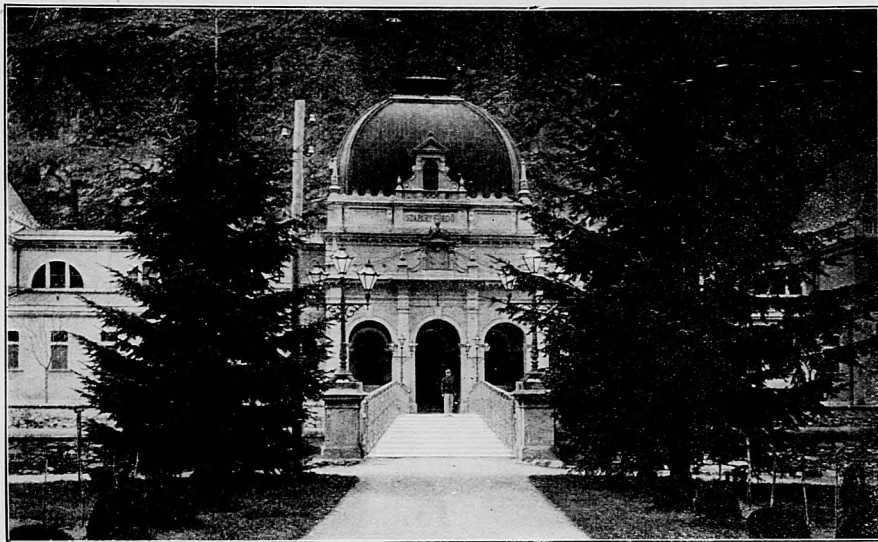
Their medicinal properties excel those of all similar and that is the reason why this health-resort is frequented by sufferers and convalescents from all parts of Europe, often indeed by Royal patients

Topical . .
 . . Notes.

The grotto at
 Barlangliget.

HERE we are all assembled before the dark entry, leading into this wonderful large petrifying-stone grotto. The guide gives all the ladies a long string to tie up their dresses a little above the feet so as not to dirty or wet their clothes; the gentlemen arrange their trousers too, for the same purpose; and we stand im-

patiently waiting for the electric lighter to come and make light in the grotto. All is now ready; the guide lights a candle at the entry of the grotto (for the electric light only begins inside the place and the entry is very dark). The paths are very slippery and dangerous to climb up on and the little staircase, composed of wooden lathes in shapes of a zig-zaggy ladder must be climbed sometimes on hand and foot and we all looked like monkeys following one another; we counted as many as 2500 steps. The vaulted roofs of stone were sweating and icicles of stone, semi-transparent were seen hanging about the roofs; the guide struck some of these icicles and the different sounds were those of bells chiming in the distant valleys; a little balustrade has been arranged around about, as in some places it is very dangerous, lakes are to be seen here and there which seemed very deep. Beautiful decorative scenes here and there remind us of different places for example; one scene they call «Bethlehem» another «the white house» others «the cascade, the colonnade» etc. In some places the vaulted, sweating roofs were so high and in other so low that we were obliged to crouch on our hands and feet

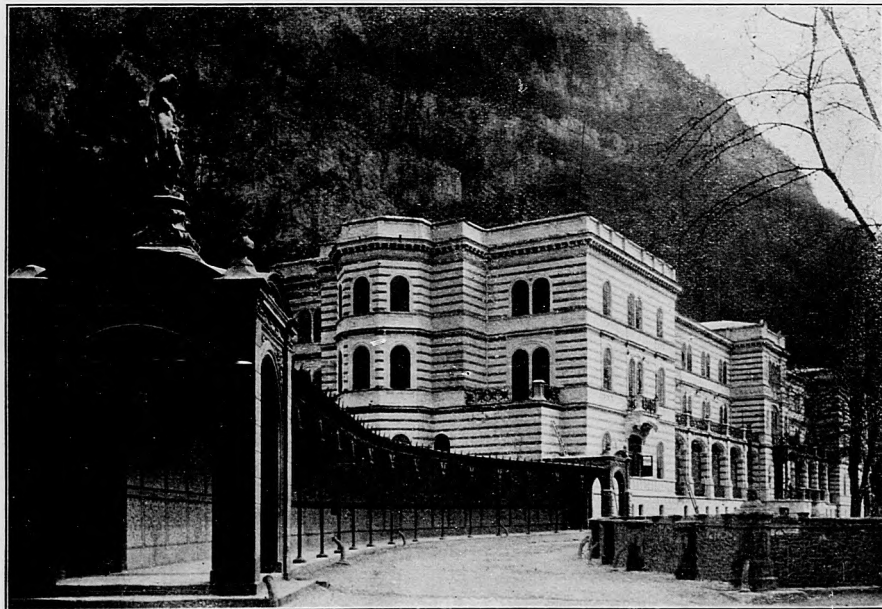


THE «SZAPÁRY» BATHS AT HERCULES BATHS.

so as to enter the different parts of this wonderful grotto. From time to time pieces of these pendant rocks fall into the deepness of the grotto with a tremendous, awful crash and the idea of this gives one a shiver to think of being surprised perhaps by one of these avalanches. After two hours hard climbing, we were glad to come out and enjoy the fresh breeze of the mountain air once more. It was not inviting to attempt another look in, but the one visit we made was very interesting if not so amusing.

★

At a meeting of the St. Pancras Borough Council in London the immediate past Mayor, Alderman T. Howell Idris, L. C. C., Liberal candidate for the Flin. Boroughs, was presented by his colleagues with his



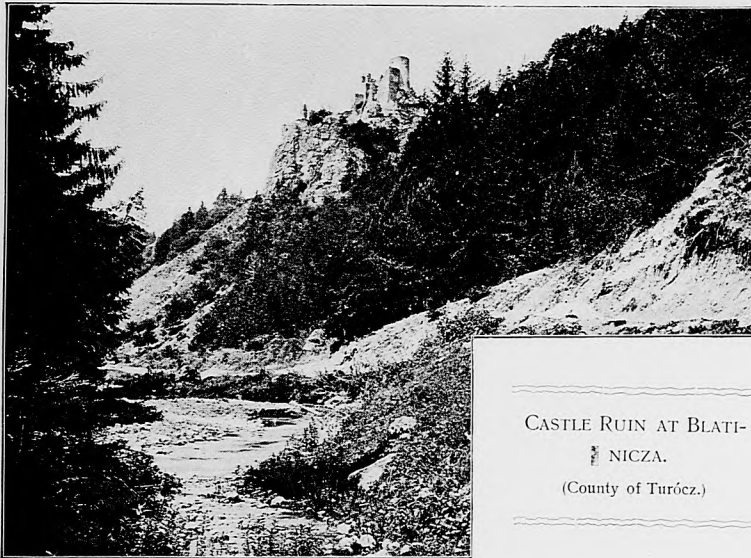
HOTEL FRANCIS JOSEPH (FERENCZ JÓZSEF-SZÁLLÓ) AT HERCULES BATHS.

portrait, in Mayoral robes, in recognition of his great services to the borough during his year's office.

The present Mayor, Alderman Purchase, in making the presentation, said not only during the year Mr. Idris presided over their deliberations, but for many years previously, he had been one of their most strenuous workers in municipal life, and one of the most striking examples of how much a busy man and a large employer of labour could do in the service of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Idris made a modest reply.

The two pictures—the original for the Town Hall and a replica for Mr. Idris's private collection—have been finely executed by Mr. J. Coutts Michie.



CASTLE RUIN AT BLATI-
NICZA.
(County of Turóc.)

A new Venture.

No one need despair of being lost in London now provided he gets lost in the vicinity of St. Martins el grand. At that great and noble institution the General Post Office one has only to enter, pay for his stamp' and say where he wishes to be posted to, and forthwith a commissionaire lands him safely at his destination. This will be an immense blessing to the worshippers of Bacchus whom the good guide can see home even finding the keyhole as well as the latch key for his «Charge» the benefits to the general public will be many and not the least, the amusing incidents the night shift will be able to give for the edification of passers by.

None to spare.

«Your husband will pull through, madam», the surgeon said, «although the injury to the skull is quite severe, and we shall have to remove a small portion of the brain before the operation is entirely over». «Don't remove any more than is absolutely necessary», pleaded the anxious wife. «Poor George hasn't any to spare.»

The London «Cabby».

A very amusing story is going the rounds of Society anent the maternal relative of one of Hungary's musical stars now in town. The lady in question although quite familiar with English as it is spoken is not quite so well up in the written language and naturally puts more importance than necessary on all she finds written for her guidance. One day Mademoiselle had an appointment at a lady's house and her good mother who was accompanying her in giving directions to the cabman read from a card Lady so-and-so *second floor* putting emphasis on the latter when the cabman exclaimed, I ain't no bloomin' lift ma'am! It just happened that one of the ever present pressmen was passing and seized on the incident as «data» for his paper. A few days later Madame and Mademoiselle — were guests of an M. P. friend on the Terrace of the Houses of Parliament and were much amused when their host read to them an account of the episode from one of the «Dailies» which ended with the suggestion that no doubt Madame was still wondering what a bloomin' lift meant.

★

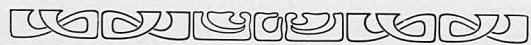
Mr. Idris, we understand will pay us a visit in the course of next month.

Hints for Scientists.

Landlady: «Oh, Mr. Gloomy, the Government

is trying to raise featherless chickens! Won't that be nice?»

«Umph! Wish they'd try to produce some hairless butter!» said Gloomy, as he removed a long, black curl from his slice of bread.



Mining Enterprise in Hungary.

I.

FOR TEN years I have observed the course of foreign enterprise in Hungary. There have been failures—many but I may remark that in nearly every case they have been due to want of consideration and a certain tendency to assume that because particular circumstances obtain in England or elsewhere they must, of necessity be common to all countries.

About nine years ago a Company was floated to develop the oil-fields of Transylvania. The idea into due to a village Schoolmaster who had con-

nexions in London, but the start was inauspicious and shewed such ignorance of the locality itself that it was easy to see the place had not even been surveyed. The Syndicate after losing £ 50,000 withdrew.

There are oil fields in Hungary as rich as those in Roumania and 400 meters deeper but they need developing scientifically. One does not make a purse out of a sow's ear! So much for oil, but whose was the fault? Five years ago an English firm bought an old gold mine and began work on a large scale. They brought miners here at great expense, from Africa imagining Hungary to be a desert and Hungarian labour useless. Mining in Hungary if not so old an industry as English mining yet goes back to the eleventh century. The firm dropped £ 150,000. It was a speculation, badly madly carried out and the whole blame rests with the advisers who did not advise and happy-go-lucky managers who did not manage. Is Hungary to blame?

Three years ago rumours appeared in the newspapers that tourists had discovered a rich vein of metallic sulphur in the Eastern Carpathians. It was described as the richest in the world. The rumour spread to every commercial centre and a Company was formed with a capital of £ 3000. Now what were the facts? There is sulphur in the Carpathians. Good. There is milk in a cow. It is a matter of common knowledge. But you can get the milk from the cow whereas you can not get sulphur from a district remote from civilization or if you do it will be at such a cost that the market price would have to be trebled to enable you to dispose of it. Now this syndicate will of a surety blame the Hungarians for not having their sulphur in a handy place: if the syndicate blame itself it would be more to the point, or at least let it blame the Carpathians or even the sulphur. Dozens of enterprises have come to the ground for want of ordinary business caution. The blame lies any where but at the feet of this country and its inhabitants. We are rather tired of being held responsible for the idiocy and credulity of shareholders and repudiate it once and for all.

Next week I will give a few instances where enterprises have been successful, and the reasons therefor.

DEZSŐ NAGY.



Change in Prospect.

Hayes: «I hear that pretty little widow across the way has changed the epitaph on her late husband's tombstone».



CSIKÓS (COWBOY) ON THE HORTOBÁGY.

Dayes: «Going to marry again?»

Hayes: «Looks like it. She has cut out the words «Parted, but for a time», and substituted «Parted for evermore».



From one of our British Visitors.

Why I went to Hungary.

I HAVE been asked, what made me want to go to Hungary. The answer is not far to seek. First of all, all the Hungarians it had been my good fortune to meet, were so charming. I felt sure their country must be equally so. This caused me to lend

a sympathetic ear to Mr. W. H. Shrubsole's eloquent descriptions of its beauties, as well as to Mrs. Colin Mac Donald's hardly less forcible representations in its favour. Certainly, if my compatriots do not appreciate Hungary and its attractions, it will not be the fault of these two enthusiastic pioneers, for warmer friends and supporters it would be impossible for the Magyar Folk to have, than they are. Then last, but not least, I read «Hungary», and what enterprising tourist, I should like to know, could possibly resist its invitation to English travellers to see for themselves a country which is one of the few happy-hunting grounds of «the true romance» left, whose history is an epic, and whose constitutional traditions appeal with peculiar force to all who value national ideals of liberty.

Is it any wonder that a humble Englishwoman, dwelling in the prose of London all the year through, should eagerly grasp this chance of seeing the far-famed land of the Magyars for herself and of making the further acquaintance of its charming and hospitable people.

M. A. V.



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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

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

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

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

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

The Depot of the National Bible Society of Scotland,

formerly at Rudolf-rakpart 7, will now be found in the Tükör House, sometimes called the Tükör Palace, in Arany János-utca. *Andrew Moody D. D.*

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

Places of Interest.

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

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

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

Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum. József-körút 1. May be viewed with the exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12. a. m. and from 2—5 p. m.

Agricultural Museum. Town-Park Open Mondays all day Ad. free. Museum of Relics from the War of Independence in 1848—9 Károly-körút 3. Open from 9—1. o'clock.

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

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

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.



THE «CITY PAVILION» IN THE TOWN-PARK. E. M. KOVÁCS'S GRAND RESTAURATION.
Excellent cooking. — Military Band every day. — The Rendezvous of the wealthy class inhabitants of Budapest.

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.

Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".

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

Westend Agency MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news agents, 160, Piccadilly, *London W.*

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.

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

Young English Lady speaking French, German and some Hungarian, desires post in Hungary as Governess or Companion, apply «R» to the office of «Hungary».

English Professor Class and individual instruction good and cheap, Erzsébet-körút 21, III. 20.

Calderoni & Co. Budapest,

IV. ker., Váci-utca 1. szám.

Best assortment of **photographic Views** and **panoramas** of *Budapest* and the *Danube*. **Hungarian Costumes**. **Portraits of Celebrities and Beauties**. *Prisma* binocles by *Zeiss*, *Busch* and *Goerz*. **Photographic Apparatus, Materials and Chemicals** of every description. Dark room at disposal of Amateurs free of charge. Large stock of **optical goods** **Field and Opera glasses**, **patent spectacles and folders**, with the very best glasses.

English spoken.

English spoken.

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.

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



Művészi Clichék

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

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

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

WHOLESALE HOUSES in England wishing to open business communication with Merchants in Hungary. Letters: "WHOLESALE" C. Mac Donald 9 Carleton Road London N.

If your hair become grey,

use the **Stella** water which is not a hair dye, but such effective chemical drug as restores the original colour of the hair. — **2 Crowns per bottle.**

From **BÉLA ZOLTÁN** Chemist
BUDAPEST, V., Szabadság-tér.

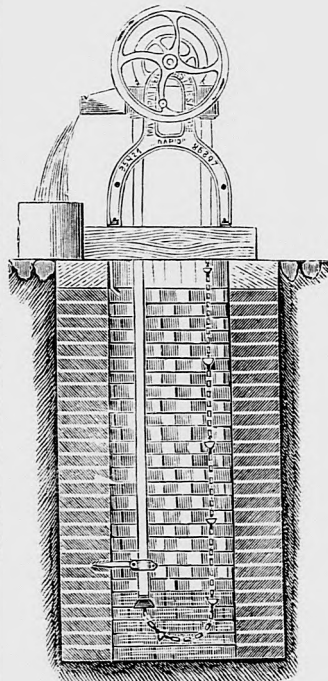
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

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 ömögött láncz által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés beleszűntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékok is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 500 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára láncz, ruggyanta-kúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézcsövek (35 mm. bel.) ömögött láncz, karimák és ruggyanta-kúpok ára felszereléshez teljesen kész, folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona



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nélkülözhetetlen a legújabb szerkezetű körhajtós eredeti **WHEELER** és **WILSON 9-es varrógép**, melyen a tű- és gobelinhimzéseken kívül a legszebb áttört és ajourn munkák 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.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.

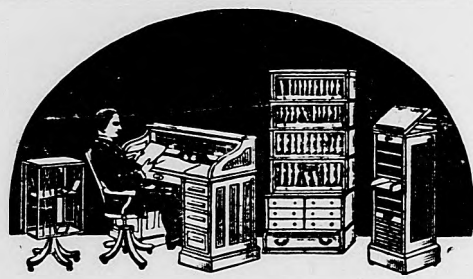
A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.

Érvényes 1905 május hó 1-től.

Érvényes 1905 május hó 1-től.

Délrelett				Délután				Délrelett				Délután							
vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan
102	1 00		kel. ost. expr. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende, London	106	1 45		gy. v.	Wien, Páris, Bukarest, Báziás	701 ¹	12 50		kel. ost. expr. v.	Konstantináp. Bukarest	703	1 15		gy. v.	Bukarest, Ver- ciorova, Báziás
1404	7 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704	2 25		"	"	6101	6 15		sz. v.	Szolnok, Czeg- léd	103	1 40		"	Páris, Wien
104	8 00		"	Wien	716	4 30		"	Szeged	1407	6 35		"	Berlin, Zsolna	115	5 55		"	Wien, Berlin
712	8 30		"	Temesvár, Karansebes, Báziás	108	5 15		"	Wien	709	7 15		"	Bukarest, Báziás	707	6 30		"	Bukarest, Bá- ziás, Temes- vár
116	9 20		"	Wien, Berlin	1406	6 45		"	Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony	117	7 45		"	Páris, Wien	105	7 00		"	Wien
708	9 40		"	Bukarest, Báziás	710	6 55		sz. v.	Bukarest, Báziás	1403	9 25		gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	711	7 10		sz. v.	Temesvár, Báziás
					118	10 00		"	Wien, Páris	119	10 50		sz. v.	Érsekújvár	107	9 05		gy. v.	Wien
					706	10 10		gy. v.	Szeged, Báziás	715	10 55		"	Szeged	1405	9 45		"	Berlin, Zsolna
					1408	10 30		"	Zsolna, Berlin						901 ²	10 55		k. ex. v.	Konstantináp. Belgrád
					902 ¹	11 20		k. ex. v.	Belgrád, Konstantin.						101	11 00		kel. ost. expr. v.	London, Oe- stende, Paris, Wien
					702 ²	11 30		k. o. ex.	Bukarest, Konstantin.										

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Leitersdorfer D. és Fia
 elsőrangú férfi-szabók, császári és királyi
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== Alapított 1878-ban. ==

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 amatőrök részére minden a szak-
 mába vágó fényképezőgépeit,
 felszereléseit és vegyszereit ju-
 tányos áron. ●●●●●●

Nagy képes árjegyzék
 ingyen és bérmentve.

Kizárólag amatőr-célokot szolgáló
 műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. sz.
 (Serenczlek-bazára). ●●●●●●

Illatszerek és pipreczikkék, valamint vegyszerek,
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 pest, IV., Kossuth-Lajos-utca 7.

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PREVENTIVE of that most distressing and almost universal
 complaint, the PILES, but also a

Thorough Deodorizer and Disinfectant
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The inventor confidently recommends this
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