

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 . . .

XIII.

INFLAMED by the encouragement of public opinion, opposition soon degenerated into obstruction. Mr. Széll resigned. His successor, Count Khuen, tried to restore peace by withdrawing the ill-fated Bill; but it was too late. The cry for army reform in accordance with the general principles of our public laws, and the idea of an independent Hungarian kingdom, especially the demand for the introduction of our language into our regiments, was no longer to be appeared by a simple return to the status quo ante.

These reforms were no longer urged as a compensation for greater military changes; they were claimed as absolute rights of the nation, rights founded on the very terms of the compromise law of 1867, which expressly mentions a «Hungarian army» as part of «the whole army». Most sections of the Opposition declared their firm intention to go on with obstruction, and to stoop the whole activity of Parliament, including the vote on the Budget and on the normal numbers of recruits, till these claims



Photo by Strelisky.

MR. KÁLMÁN DE SZÉLL P. C. M. P.
EX-PRIME MINISTER.

led, he too, resigned, and we were practically left without a Government for more than a quarter of a year. All attempts to form an administration became wrecked on the radical opposition between the wishes of public opinion and the principles upheld by the crown. It was the most serious epoch of our history since 1867, an epoch in which the legitimate anxiety of patriots was soothed only by the twofold certainty that never, under any circumstance whatever, would the people of Hungary be shaken in their loyalty to a king faithful to the Constitution. Still we were again

should be allowed. In fact the country was governed through nearly ten months without a Budget, and without a law on recruiting, taxes being paid only by those who chose to do so (happily for our public credit these were the enormous majority of the taxpayers), and no recruits being levied during the whole year 1903. Parliamentary anarchy of this kind never fails to produce incidents which complicate the situation; they were not wanting during Count Khuen's short but stormy administration. Seeing that his mission had failed,

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on the verge of a conflict between King and nation. At last, towards the end of 1903, a compromise was effected. A military programme was elaborated by the leading members of the Government party, which provided that the introduction of Hungarian as the official language into our regiments should not be enforced, but teaching should, to a large extent, be given in Hungarian in military schools of all degrees existing or to be created on Hungarian territory; measures were devised for increasing the number of Hungarian officers to the amount required by our regiments; the flag and emblem question was brought no further than to a general declaration that it should be solved in accordance with the principles of our public law. Minor points I pass by, nor do I mention those particulars, though not unimportant, which suffered alteration when the new Government was formed. To this programme the majority of Parliament assented; after some hesitation it was accepted by the crown, and Count Tisza came into power.

A revulsion of feeling had taken place throughout the country; public opinion certainly did not renounce the claims of Hungary to the use of her own flag and of her own language in her regiments, but it was no more thought fit to enforce them by irregular proceedings. The dangers which beset the Constitution through lasting parliamentary anarchy were more keenly felt than before. So obstruction gradually died out and parliamentary order was restored in March of this year.

So far the facts. But how are we to appreciate them? What are the results of the crisis? Is the solution arrived at a satisfactory one? Is it a solution at all? What will the future bring: an epoch of peaceful activity or a new series of outbreaks?

It is by answering these questions, as far as they can be answered at all, that I hope to fulfil the task set before me. After the foregoing explanation, which may have taxed the reader's patience to an unconscionable degree, this is comparatively short and easy work.

The above-sketched compromise did good service in stopping obstruction, but it is no solution, of the army question, as still pending between Austria and Hungary, and, what is of still graver import, between Hungary and the reigning dynasty. It is merely a halting place where that question may rest for a while, it is not the goal to which it tends and where it can be considered as finally settled.

The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

By MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXIV.

MATTHIAS was a great man, never greater than in conciliating his enemies. He declared war against all robbers whether in tent or tower. Immediately on the death of Hunyadi, the robbers returned to their former habits, sparing neither age nor sex; they laid waste the fields and infested the public roads in the first months of Matthias' reign. Matthias however converted the dens of robbers into the discipline of a camp. A wonderful thing it was to note the change which some short months of the salutary and wise rule of Matthias had effected in Hungary. The discontented nobles, who had carried matters with so high a hand under the preceding imbecile reign, feeling the weight of an authority which rested on the affections of the people, were so disconcerted by his energy, that they made no attempt to rally, but condescended to make their peace. And to complete Matthias' triumphs, the best and bravest of these Bohemian robbers, confessed his authority and subscribed to his laws with Giskra at their head. — Tears of joy had blessed him who had expelled the brigand from his hold, the tyrant from his castle and ensured the hut of the peasant, the gain of the merchant. Five years he had wielded the sceptre, but was not yet crowned. Frederick assured Matthias' envoy, entreating him to surrender the crown to its rightful possessor, that he admired the young king's genius, hailed his power, and would not fail to consider as favourably as he might of Matthias' demands, convinced, as he was of the truth, that a man, who contents the people and awes or conciliates the nobles, is born for empire. And at the end of three years from this date, it was stipulated by several treaties, that Matthias should pay a heavy ransom for the crown and recognize in case he had no sons, the right of succession of Frederick and his posterity to the Hungarian throne. In addition to this, several border-fortresses were pledged by Matthias to Frederick, with the cession of their revenues, and Frederick (making a purchase that cost him afterwards dear) was permitted to use among his titles that of the King of Hungary.

Matthias was accordingly crowned in presence of the foreign ambassadors amidst great festivities. — The young king however was precisely the chief who prepared most for war, when most he pretended peace. In quick suc-

cession three checks, or positive defeats were inflicted upon a small Turkish force, by Zokoli. Matthias himself struck across Transylvania, and putting himself at the head of his forces, passed

degree destructive to its security, there being a continual antagonism between the numerous pretenders, who sought to secure to themselves the alliance of the Turks against their suc-



CSIKÓS (COWBOY) IN THE LOWLAND.

Sketch by I. Roskovics.

by water to Jajza, besieging it in person and checking the future operations of the enemy by the capture of sixty fortresses.

The Balkan states which ought to have been indispensable to Hungary's safety all the while the Turkish wars continued, were in the highest

successful rivals, protected by the Hungarian sovereign.

No compact could bind their faith; sometimes they hired themselves to Hungary to protect it against the Turks, and the next year beheld them in the field against their former employers.



AT HARVEST TIME.

Sketch by J. Greguss.

The Truth about Hungary.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

VII.

HUNGARY is becoming a popular resort for tourists. Many Englishmen make the acquaintance of the glorious Hungarian Highlands or of the great unending plain which stretches from the Capital east and south: all I would ask is, do they know or care to know the history of the land whose natural beauties they learn to admire?

During the last month or two I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with fellow-countrymen who might easily have answered ninety per cent. of the questions set in a «General Knowledge Paper». Their ideas about the history of the Hungarian Monarchy and its true relation to the Austrian Empire were extremely hazy and seemed to me to be derived from sources which, either purposely or from rank ignorance, left the reader in complete doubt as to the true nature of Hungary and her position as a sovereign State and co-equal factor in the Dual Monarchy.

It may not be amiss to retrace our steps and on the ground of strict historical facts, try to define for ourselves the correct relation of the two members of the Austro-Hungarian Union.

During the reign of Charles III. (1714—1740) an Act called the Pragmatic Sanction was sanctioned by the King. This Act (1723) provided for the right of succession of female descendants of the Habsburg House to the Hungarian Throne; but, at the same time, «stipulated, unequivocally and expressly, that the 3rd Act of 1715* should be binding on the

*«Nec Status et Ordines Regni, eadem Sacra Regia Majestas secus regi aut dirigi vult quam observatis propriis ipsius Regni Hungariae hactenus factis vel in futurum Diataliter constituendis Legibus.»

entire independence of Hungary was ratified and guaranteed in even more explicit terms by Act 10 of 1790, to which I have already had occasion to refer.*

Act 12 of 1791** is only a further ratification of the same principle. Act 3 of 1825 is an equally explicit confirmation of the clauses of the 10th Act of 1790 Ferdinand V. (1835—1848), by his «Inaugural Diploma» — based on that issued by Charles III. in 1712 and the laws he sanctioned in 1848, went even further still. All these provisions were founded on the Hungarian «Magna Carta» the «Bulla Aurea» granted by Andreas II in 1222, just seven years after the signing of the charter of English liberties at Runnymede. The question of the exact resemblances or precise differences between the two great charters is not one for discussion in the space of a short article.

The main point is that the constitutions are remarkably similar, and that the Hungarian constitutional privileges are not founded on any «favours» granted in 1867—as one of my countrymen informed me; but are derived from the traditions of nearly 700 years. The old rights were merely ratified from time to time: and the compromise of 1867 was the latest solemn ratification by a constitutional King of the laws and privileges of his independent Kingdom of Hungary, a ratification which all of his predecessors had made except Joseph II. who, however, himself cancelled all decrees issued by him and made preparations for a legal coronation which was, however, prevented by his death. This independent Kingdom was *never* part of the Roman-

*Hungary vol. III. No. 11. p. 8 footnote.

** «Leges ferendi, abrogandi, interpretandi potestatem in Regno hoc Hungariae Partibusque adnexis, salva art. 8 1741 dispositione legitime coronato Principi et Statibus et Ordinibus Regni ad comitia legitime confluentibus communem esse; nec extra illa exerceri posse . . .»

female line admitted to the succession by the said compact». The first solemn confirmation of this compact was made by the first Hungarian Sovereign, Maria Theresa, who ascended the Throne by virtue of the same. This confirmation is contained in Act 8 of 1741 which was a reiteration of the above mentioned Act 3 of 1715. This solemn declaration of the

Germanic Empire,* a fact which is of very essential importance. As declared in the Manifesto issued by Francis I. on Aug. 17. 1804. the assumption of the title Emperor of Austria left the rights and privileges as well as the constitutional position of the Kingdom of Hungary untouched.

The Address mentioned below is most explicit (§ 42) in its declaration of the true relation of Hungary to Austria: «Hungary was at no period of her history an incorporated province of the Austrian Empire; she possesses her own crown and her own constitutional independence».

And it has been our endeavour to prove the absolute incontestability of these statements by following the course of history. The Union of the two sovereign States Austria with her provinces on the one hand and Hungary on the other is one adopted for the defence of common interests and mutual protection. And it is the *common* and *mutual* part of the bargain which should be important but is very often forgotten. A one-sided contract is invalid in law: it is no wonder, then, that the Hungarians consider their agreement with Austria to have been more than once invalidated. If two persons of equal rank confer together, both sit: neither would be inclined to stand while the other reclines. Courtesy requires equality of treatment among equals: it is not only courtesy but *interest* that dictates equality of treatment in the case of Hungary and Austria. And it may one day be England's interest to recognise the importance of the existence of a mutually trustful Austria-Hungary.



Correspondence . . .

The Modern "Counter Blast".

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Sir, — Under the above heading the following rather odd paragraphs appeared in a recent issue of a London paper. A reproduction in your esteemed journal will I trust be not unacceptable.

«Sir, — If we are to take» most high-minded, and even saintly men» as a criterion or example, there are few habits but could be justified, few offences but could be condoned.

If it is to be

* v. First Address of the Diet of Hungary (July 5. 1861). § 23.

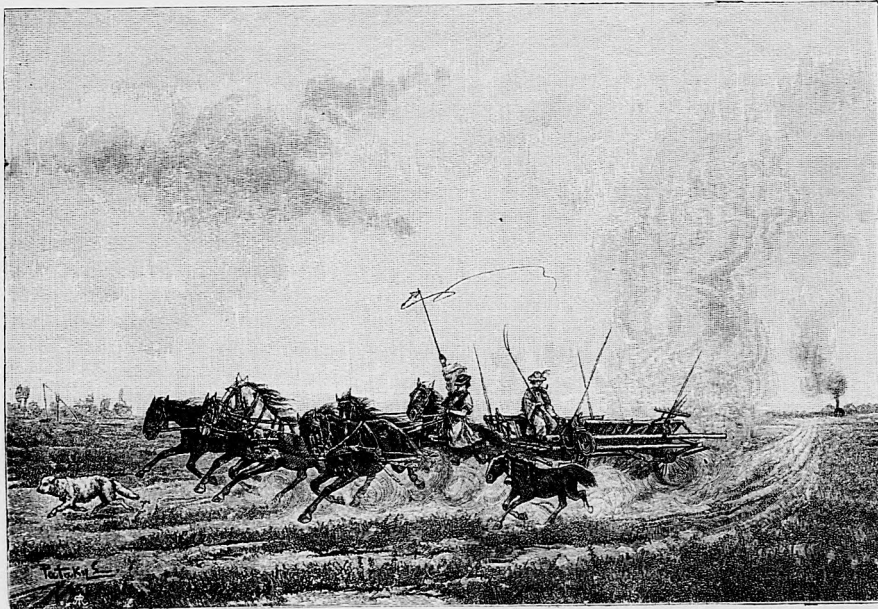
urged that an evil is to be tolerated because there are other evils which are commonly practised, then not only should we have to be silent concerning the smoking habit, because, as you say, some are given to eating tainted meats, but every protest of such kind must needs cease.

Many speak of the opium habit as «degrading and debasing» and so it is, and the tobacco habit is not far removed. Yours etc. *Thos. Cross*.

My reply would be: This is the opinion of a non-smoker, the smoker's plea is that he enjoys smoking, and thus can boast one enjoyment the more. Smoking has a tranquilizing effect. The medical faculty, in certain cases, actually prescribe moderate tobacco-smoking; and although, as a rule, they declare it to be prejudicial to health, it seems to me that doctors indulge very freely in the practice.

The opium habit is obviously degrading, and debasing because it impairs the mental faculties, but it is in no way allied to smoking. Where one individual indulges in the opium habit thousands indulge in that of smoking. Again, Sir, — Mr. Harrison and your correspondents who supported him have evidently suffered much personal inconvenience from other people's tobacco smoke, but they appear to be attacking a symptom, while ignoring the disease.

The smoker is often a blessing in disguise. — Unhappily the waste products which are given off in the breath are not coloured as they are in the diagrams in a text book on ventilation. — The tobacco smoke, which is harmless in comparison with the poisonous carbonic dioxide in the breath, in effect plays the part of the coloring matter in the diagrams referred to, and, as it were, makes the foul air visible, thus providing a reliable indication of the state of the ventilation. Most people recognize the desirability of getting rid of smoke, and the result is that the smoking compartment is often the



OFF TO HARVEST.

Sketch by L. Pataky.

best ventilated of any in the train, and the «Ladies Only» the worst. The situation is not vitally altered by a smoker putting away the pipe which has given offence. The smell of stale tobacco is certainly offensive, but the offence to the nostrils becomes a trivial matter when the state of affairs which it indicates is properly understood. Yours etc. *A. G.*

Surely the «gentlemen» have no right to monopolise the car to the discomfort of ladies, and non-smokers.

I must say, however, in fairness to non-smokers, that I fear the non-smokers sometimes sit at the rear of the car when the front is available, and I think more thought might be exercised in this direction; but even the fact that the rear of the car is already occupied should not warrant the afore-mentioned «gentlemen» causing discomfort to their fellow passengers. I am not objecting to smoking; what I do ob-



THE KAZÁN-PASS NEAR HERCULES-BATHS.

ject to is having all sorts of smoke thrown into your face whether you like it or not. — Yours etc. *Anti-Tramcarsmokist.*

Every reasonable reader will agree with the sentiments expressed by the above correspondent. No *gentleman*, would inconvenience others, under any pretext.

«Sir, — Every one will agree with you that gentlemen will not smoke to the annoyance of other people, but, unfortunately, they are so comparatively few in number that they are apt to be lost in the crowd who are not gentlemen. These latter foul the air of the booking-offices, stairs, waiting-rooms, and platforms of railway-stations, and non-smoking carriages, where smoking is prohibited, and also the public streets, where it ought to be, and, to those who suffer from the nuisance, the expressions of Frederic Harrison do not err on the side of severity. — Yours etc. *Lex.*

Admitting this statement to be correct, non-smokers, as a rule would prefer defective ventilation to the inconvenience of air filled with tobacco smoke.

«Sir, — I am pleased to see the letters respecting «gentlemen» smoking. Here, in Sheffield a notice has been placed on the top of electric cars requesting smokers to keep to the rear of the car. It being my fortune to travel by these cars four times daily to and from business, I have ample opportunity to witness the result of this notice, and my experience is, regular smoking passengers time after time sit at the front of the car, emitting smoke to their hearts' content, having no thought whatever for their fellow passengers.

The man who smokes in forbidden places is dead to every sense of decency, and propriety. He is indeed a trespasser, a public nuisance. However, some of the correspondents appear to be carried away by their wounded sensibilities, and greatly exaggerate the state of affairs.

«Sir, — These is something, in my opinion, a great deal more objectionable than smoking, or the smell of tobacco.

I refer to the scent so prevalent among women; and this scent, whether agreeable or not, must be inhaled by every one who comes in contact with them.

The atmosphere of a railway carriage (if one is so unfortunate as to travel in a ladies' compartment) the restaurant, the theatre, reeks with scent; it spoils one's meal, it makes one's head ache.

A thousand times rather the smell of a good, honest, manly and useful (inasmuch as it is disinfecting) pipe». — Yours etc. *Baon Odere.*

This will provoke a smile; it is so far-fetched, so obviously written in a spirit of harmless resentment, by a man who wants to give the ladies a gentle hit for their unsparing raid on the male sex.

I venture to say that not one man in a thousand has actually been inconvenienced by ladies' perfumes. And as to making his head ache, or spoiling his meal, we can only conclude that this could happen to but very squeamish men, such as, fortunately rarely exist, in actual life.

Yours etc.

TH. HIRST.

Editorial Note. We cannot bring ourselves to agree with our correspondent in his view concerning the last letter quoted. The streets of Budapest, as a concrete instance, reek, and reek foully with the evil-smelling perfumes with which the females delight to anoint themselves. Has Mr. Hirst tried a tram-ride in summer? Does he frequent Theatres? If so, he will understand our point. And no Bye-Law can protect us!

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Our English Visitors.

AFTER the delightful and enjoyable tour through Hungary of which we gave a full account in our last issue our visitors arrived at Budapest from Máramaros-Sziget on Thursday evening the 31st of August. English and Hungarian friends gave their visitors a hearty welcome.

On Friday in spite of the fatigue of 14 day's tour the party spent the day in visiting the Royal Palace, the Fortress, the Law Courts, the Museums, the Houses of Parliament etc. the beauty and grandeur of which excited their unbounded wonder.

Other interesting sights were viewed by the party on the following day. Sunday morning was given up to devotion: In the afternoon an excursion was made by train to Gödöllő the «Windsor of Hungary» to inspect the Royal Palace, Parks and gardens returning to town after a pleasant afternoon in time for dinner.

On Monday morning excursions were arranged to Tata-Tóváros and neighborhood returning to the capital late in the evening.

On Tuesday at noon an excursions was made by steam boat to Mr. Joseph Törley's champagne factory at Budafok where after full inspection our visitors were entertained to luncheon and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent.

In the afternoon Margaret Island was visited upon the invitation of Mr. Andrew de György Minister of Agriculture. This visit quite enchanted our English friends who all enjoyed the beauty of this magnificent health resort.

In the evening the party was received by Mrs. György in the reception Hall of the Hotel. A farewell banquet was given by their Excellencies in honour of our guests on which occasion a large number of the distinguished foreign members of the Veterinary Congress was also present. The first toast was that of the Minister who having lived in England for a number of years is an ardent admirer of England and its people. While cordially welcoming his guests, he dwelt on the great importance of England and Hungary knowing and understanding each other. For more than one reason a closer relation should exist between the two nations whose constitutions and instincts are so much alike:

«England is a great nation of consumers» the Minister went on to say «while Hungary, on the other hand, is a vast field of agricultural and numerous other produce, hence the establishment of a truly friendly union between the producer and consumer is a mere question of knowing and understanding one another». «I propose the health» concluded the Minister» of our British guests as pioneers of the Hungarian cause I just alluded to, I also drink to the prosperity and mutual friendship of the two nations». Many toasts were proposed: On

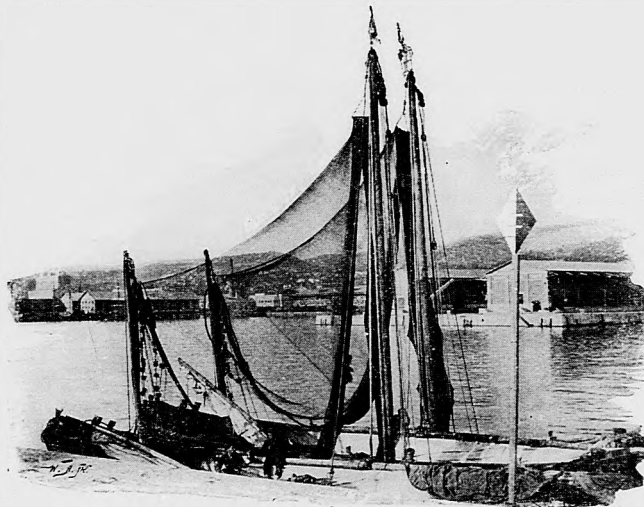
behalf of the English party Mr. Shrubsole replied in a speech that was appreciated. In all a delightful and most enjoyable evening was spent.

We hope and trust that our British friends will take home with them a pleasant recollection of their sojourn in this country. When we said goodbye to them we said we hoped to see them again before long.

The party left for England via Vienna on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

*

Many thanks are due to Mr. Shrubsole and to our Editor-in-chief who arranged the whole tour, to Mr. Zoltán Szarvasy, Dr. Dezső Nagy correspondents of «Hungary» and Béla Sztatényi the Director of the Stranger's Ticket office who acted



FISHING BOATS NEAR HERCULES-BATHS.

as «cicerone» and Mr. Éder of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway Co. who all rendered valuable services during the visit.



A Story

By DARLINGTON.

IT IS NOW some fifteen years ago that I published a little book on the subject of wit, humour, and naiveté at school. For some reason or other—certainly from no merits of my own—the book attracted a remarkable amount of public attention. American and Colonial pressmen filled columns of their papers week by week with unconscionably long extracts from it, and generally without any acknowledgment. Some of our English editors, too, look equally copious draughts, and with an equally light heart. In fact, all and sundry seemed to look upon my work as so much public property.

Shortly after the appearance of the book. I was applied to by a number of agencies to deliver lec-

tures under their auspices upon my subject of humour at school. Although I was very diffident about my powers as a lecturer on public platforms, I eventually made terms with one of these agencies. The very next week they arranged for my lecture to be delivered at a small town about half a dozen miles from London. Of course, I kept the appointment; and never shall I forget the experience of that first night—never! I was ushered on to the platform by the vicar of the parish—the appointed chairman for the evening—and the first thing I noticed was that the room was as full as it could possibly hold. This, strange to say, at once disconcerted me. The next thing I noticed was that one of the three walls bounding the platform—namely, the one on my right as I faced the audience—was wholly taken up with a brilliant mirror! I blinked my eyes at the sight of the great dazzling thing, and felt all the more bewildered. However, I lost no time in beginning.

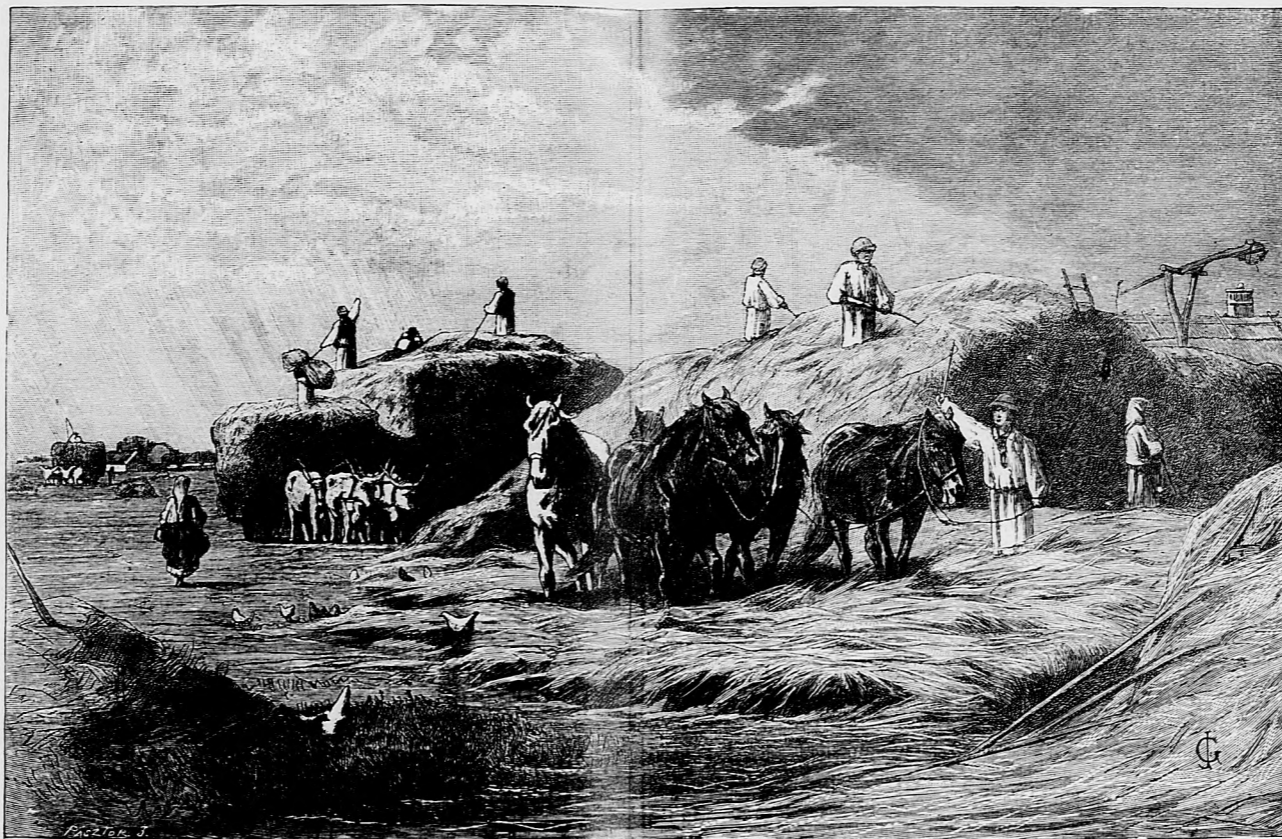
As I proceeded I could not help glancing at that mirror now and then to see how I was deporting myself. A little later the attraction of it seemed to become irresistible. I could see in it not only my own figure, speaking and motioning, but likewise the image of my reverend chairman, laughing and rolling in his seat just behind my coat tails! Of course, I became more disconcerted than ever. I felt that I was losing my head; the mirror itself told me so. I both felt and saw beads of perspiration glistening on my forehead, and twinkling like dewdrops at the tip of my nose. I managed to keep scrambling on, somehow, through my first series of school tales, but I knew that I had lost my spirit and self-possession.

At last I came to an anecdote in which I had to describe and mimic a plucky little boy thrashing a big «school bully». The story was a very funny one, and by thus suiting the action to the word I had counted on scoring a special success. However, by this time I had so far lost my wits as actually to take a few paces towards the mirror, and, in imitation of the fight, began sparring to my own image! My reflection, so it seemed, was the «bully», and I was the «youngster». How long I should have kept up this farcical business there is no knowing, had it not been for the fact that my ears were suddenly assailed by tumultuous sounds of—mockery, or applause. I instantly turned and looked straight at my audience to see what the sounds meant. Yes; it was all right; I had, indeed scored a great success. The people, in genuine appreciation, had simply gone off into convulsions of laughter. The fact was plain, and in a moment it cleared my brain and removed all my nervousness.

I had now the calmness and composure to perceive that the distracting mirror could be readily and completely hidden from view by simply drawing a sliding curtain before it. I turned and asked the clergyman to kindly oblige me by drawing it. He did so at once; and, as soon as my audience

was quiet again, I proceeded with my lecture to a most satisfactory conclusion.

In connection with one of my subsequent engagements (my first metropolitan one) I had an experience which I think must really be unique. The lecture was given at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, and my crowded audience of young men and women proved very appreciative. The following morning, on looking at one of the London dailies, I was gratified to see that a fair amount of space had



«PRESSING» IN THE LOWLAND.

Sketch by John Greguss.

been given to the account of my lecture. However, on reading through it what was my astonishment to find that not one of the tales or anecdotes there given had been related by myself! If they had been good stories I should not have minded; but they were, all of them, wretchedly poor and insipid. Really angry, I wrote off at once to the editor, stating the facts. Within twenty-four hours I received a reply from him, informing me that he had had the reporter before him, and gone into the matter. The man was fain to confess that he had never attended my lecture at all, but had written out the account in his own room. The editor concluded by making me an apology, saying that he had there and then

sent the reporter about his business. I promptly wrote back, begging that the man's punishment be limited to a warning, and I am pleased to add the editor acceded to my request.

On another occasion I was to give my lecture in a large City hall, not far removed from St. Paul's. On my pulling up at the entrance I saw a large sheet, some ten feet high, giving notice of my lecture. To my surprise and chagrin I perceived that I was labelled a Reverend. On my being introduced

the great Reading room; and, from his stern look and deeply studious pose, had always felt a certain awe of him. I never remembered to have seen him smile; and under no circumstances dared I to have disturbed him by word or movement. Well, his presence there before my platform with the old stern museum expression, tended to chill the humorous vein within me. A wet blanket hung before my platform would not have had a more depressing effect. However, as I proceeded with my lecture, I managed somehow to forget the man. Presently, just after I had put the point to one of my best anecdotes, and was waiting for my audience to recover from their merriment, I was delayed by still continued laughter on the part of some individual just below me. I glanced down, and behold, it was my stern-visaged friend of the British Museum! I think I never experienced a prouder moment in my life.

In connection with the giving of my lecture at a Mechanics' Institute in South London I had another rather singular experience. During the evening, whilst dealing with the subject of «school recitations», I had advocated that the poems chosen for English scholars to recite should be such as inculcated habits of temperance, unselfishness, courage—moral and physical—patriotism, &c. As an example of what I meant, I delivered one of my own poems, «The Picket», from a volume of original school recitations which I had published some years before. About the third morning following the lecture, on opening my letters, one of them (which had been re-posted on to me from the institute) proved to be a communication from a young man who had formed one of my audience there. With some difficulty, I deciphered the missive. The young fellow, after saying he had enjoyed the lecture, promptly began to lodge a complaint against me—in very weak grammar and orthography. He said that he was surprised that I had asserted that the recitation called «The Picket» was one of my own, because, he said, he could «plainly prove as it was not». Would I mind being at the trouble of looking into the enclosed book of general recitations—at the place where the leaf was turned down—and I should there find inserted the very poem I had given during the evening, I and also should find that the name of the author was not Mr. B—, but a Mr. Anon. On opening the book at the place where the leaf was turned down there, sure enough, was my poem. It followed one by Hood, and the compiler, not knowing the author, had very properly set it down as anonymous.

This reminds me of another communication I received from a person who had attended one of my lectures in the metropolis. In his letter the man said that he was sure I should be interested to learn that he, now grown up, was the very schoolboy who had given a certain funny answer which I had referred to from the platform. He went on to say that, after hearing me relate the anecdote, he had at

to the chairman in the committee room, I promptly told him that I was not in Holy Orders, and, moreover, that I should like my audience to know it. The old gentleman was evidently much perplexed, but he presently said, resolutely, «No, no, sir; the audience must not be enlightened. You are printed as Reverend on all the programmes. Besides, clergymen do sometimes get into evening dress, you know. Let it pass, sir, let it pass.»

Another memorable circumstance took place in connection with the delivery of my lecture in an institution in Bloomsbury. Sitting in the front row of my audience I recognised a student of the British Museum. I had often sat near to this gentleman in

once recognised me as the gentleman who put the question to him at school. My correspondent concluded by giving me a delectable account of the condition of want and distress in which, through no fault of his own, he then found himself.

Now on the face of it, I saw that the man's story was a pure fabrication, and for the following reasons: When I related the amusing incident in my lecture, I did so in the briefest terms, giving no details whatever as to who the schoolmaster or inspector was that put the question, and not mentioning whether the school was a metropolian or a provincial one. On referring to my MS. I found that the story, in extenso, was originally recorded by me thus:—» The master of a rural school got a remarkable masculine gender from one of his scholars. The village pedagogue was dealing with the grammatical distinctions of sex, and had got correctly from one lad that the masculine of 'Mrs.' was 'Mr.,' and from another that the masculine of 'lady' was 'gentleman' and then he asked a third a little fellow for the masculine of 'Madam'. 'Madam Adam!' glibly responded this village prodigy, little dreaming of the mental shock he was giving his master.»

Thus, this particular examination question had not been put by myself; and, moreover the school in which the incident took place was situated many miles away from the metropolis. Without ceremony I consigned my correspondent's letter to the waste paper basket.



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.

The Fortress in Buda.

After resting a while we cross the Danube by ferry-boat from the Vigadó-tér station and arrive at the Buda bridge head of the *Chain Bridge*. Here we see the entrance to the celebrated *Tunnel*, which cuts through the hill and maintains the connection with that quarter of the town (Krisztinaváros) which is situated behind the same. Beside the tunnel we find a *Cable Railway* that takes us up to the top of the hill. It is scarcely possible to conceive what a panorama of beauty meets us here at every turn. Before us looms the mighty and imposing pile of the *Royal Castle*, which, during the absence of the court, is on view. Specially beautiful and interesting are the Throne Room, the King's Reception Room and Study, His Majesty's Pri-

vate Apartments, those of royal guests, further the Habs-Room, King Stephen's Chapel, the Palace Garden etc. — From Szent György-tér (St. George's Square), where is situated the *palace of the Prime Minister* and the new one recently built by the Archduke *Joseph*, the view of the Danube and the panorama of the capital are sights not easily forgotten. We then trace our steps to *Dísz-tér* (Parade Square), where stands the *Honvéd Monument*, erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in the recovery of Buda during the war of Independence (1848—49). In the proximity of this monument rises *St. Matthias' Coronation Church* (Mátyás-templom), a monumental pile built by King Béla IV. (1236), rebuilt by Mathias Corvinus (1458), and restored in accordance with the plans of Professor Schulek. Human art and human science, combined with the charm of an incomparably beautiful position have created a work of such harmony as must justly attract the attention of all who wish to enjoy the beauties of our Capital. Innumerable interesting, finely-worked details make the comparatively small building appear much larger than it really is. All fronts, corners towers and doors present new artistic ideas; on all sides the spectator's wonder is incited by new, picturesque groups and charmingly perfect architectural details and his attention riveted with-out his eye being offended or wearied. Quite recently a grand romantic piece of architecture has been erected on the edge of the *Fisher Ramparts*, hard by the church. There are mighty cloister-like arcades with stone conning-towers, oriels, doors, stair-cases and cosy corners, open terraces crowning the covered corridors. It is all entirely at the disposal of the general public. The grand new stair-case which provides a short cut from the *Albrecht-út* (Albrecht Road) lying some 20 metres below, to the fortress-hill forms a beautiful thoroughfare that is well-frequented. From the high-lying terraces or the balconies of the towers, the exposed position provides a splendid view alike of Pest and of Buda. Passing down the monumental stair-case we reach the *Albrecht-út*, which takes us again to the Chain Bridge. Returning to Pest, our second tour is completed.

The House of Parliament and the Margaret Island.

The electric railway that skirts the river-bank takes us to an enormous square, richly laid-out, the *Országház-tér* (Parliament Square), where we find several monumental buildings. Here stands, above all, the grand pile, famed far beyond the borders of Hungary, of the *House of Parliament*, an imposing masterpiece of architecture, of gigantic and majestic dimensions, a true triumph of artistic skill. The interior can always be viewed for one crown (10 d.) and the impression made on us by the fairy-like beauty of the dome-hall, the debate-rooms and the general get up, is one not easily forgotten. Opposite the House of Parliament rises the palace of the *Royal Curia*, the highest Hungarian Court (corresponds practically to the House of Lords' Court of Appeal) the entrance hall of which is a sight especially worth seeing. Passing the Palace containing the *Ministry of Justice* and *Agriculture* with its arcades, we reach a perfectly new quarter, *Szabadság-tér* (Liberty Square). The whole enormous area of this square was once covered by the «Neu-Gebäude», an old, gigantic barracks, in which many prominent heroes of the War of Independence were done to death. Today, in its place, side by side with other beautiful triumphs of modern architectural skill, rises the monumental pile of the *New Exchange*, the *Austro Hungarian Bank*, the Central Offices of the *Post Office Savings Bank*, the home of the *Adriatic Steamship Co.* and the *Merchants Hall*. All these buildings

form a beautiful frame for one of the grandest squares ever possessed by a modern city.

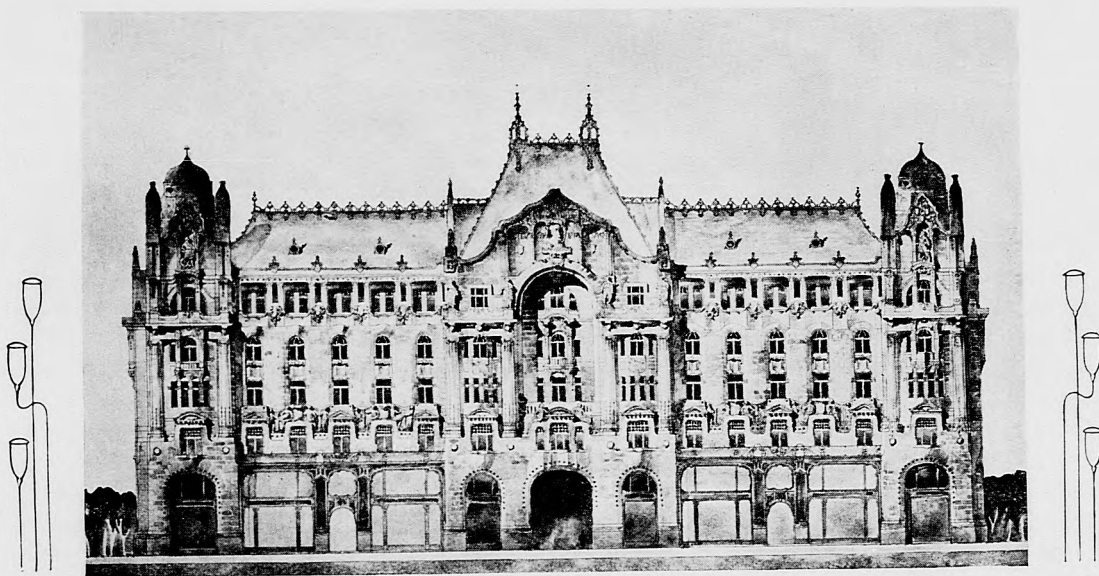
Encircling the House of Parliament, the electric railway takes us to the *Margaret Bridge* (Margit-híd). On arriving there, we see, to the right, the *Lipót-körút* (Leopold Boulevard) and the *Gaiety Theatre* (Vígsház). We cross the bridge on foot, and in the middle of the same find a side-wing leaping to the *Margaret Island*, a little paradise in the centre of the Danube. Fabled ruins of a nunnery, snug wooded recesses, smiling rose-hedges, beautiful flowerbeds and the murmuring of a rushing sulphuric fall, all unite in one harmonious whole that acts refreshingly on eye and mind. All these beauties form a fitting frame for the luxuriously furnished medicinal baths situated on the island. In the restaurants concerts are given every evening by military and gypsy bands; while on the sport ground (the home of the *Magyar Athletikai Club*) all branches of

Hívvölggy. The beautiful Pamphlet «A Week in Budapest and Hungary» from which we reproduce the above was printed at Mr. Victor Hornyánszky's in Budapest.



The Gresham Life Assurance Society.

WE ARE glad to be the first paper to present to the public a view of the palatial new building of the «Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited». This world-wide Society, which was founded in the great year of 1848, has always believed in the future of Hungary and has worked continuously here for the past forty years. Many people no doubt regretted the disappearance of the old building,



THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING IN BUDAPEST.

sport (football, bicycling, lawn-tennis, etc.) are indulged in. — Of an evening one may return to the town with the last local ship, to the accompaniment of music played by a military band: and one can scarcely conceive a prettier picture than that presented at such a time to the eyes of the passengers. The world-famed panorama of Budapest, bathed in an ocean of gas-flames and enhanced by the poet-sung moonlight, offers a most enchanting view.

Talking *medicinal springs*, we must mention the sulphur springs, far-famed for their healing properties, of the *St. Lukes* (Lukács-) and *Imperial Baths* (Császár-fürdő), two triumphs of balneological science situated just opposite the Margaret Island.

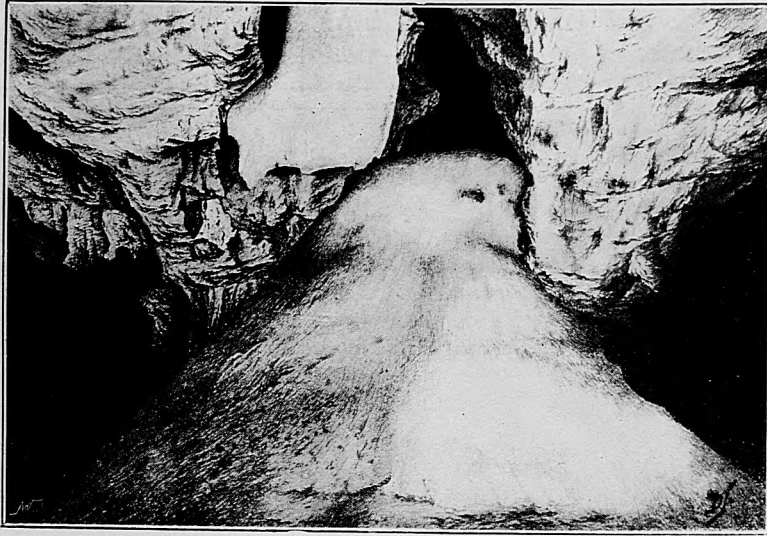
Excursions and Amusements.

It would be as bad to go to Rome without seeing the Pope if we were to neglect visiting the Buda hills which are so rich in romantic natural beauties. Charming valleys, thickly wooded, lofty hills with beautiful views. All these charming romantic places are easily within reach. The best places for excursions are: *Széchenyi Hill* (Sváb-hegy), on which the *Cog-wheel Railway* runs; *Zugliget* and

which was so familiar an object on the Francis Joseph Place facing the suspension Bridge. It was in fact proposed that the site should be acquired by the Municipality for the purpose of beautifying the city by opening out a new thoroughfare. This has not however been carried out, and the Society was naturally attached to the spot where it had been for so long successful in gaining the sympathy of the Hungarian public. The city of Budapest has reason to be grateful to the Gresham, which is expending an immense sum in the erection of a building which — as our illustration shows — will be for generations to come an ornament to the City of which it occupies perhaps the finest site, if not indeed the finest site in Europe.

Doctor: «Did your visit to the seaside have the desired effect, madam?»

Mrs. Tullpurse: «Oh, yes, doctor, both my daughters are married.»



THE ICE-CAVE AT DEMÉNYFALVA.

Great Men of Letters.

Kálmán Széll.

THERE has rarely been a statesman in Hungary in modern times who exhibited such fact as Mr. Kálmán Széll during his ministry, or whose influence was more extensively felt after his retirement. He was born on the 8th of June, 1845, at Gosztony in the county Vas, where his father held the Office of vice-Comes and later-Comes. At an early age he gave strong indications of the industry and talent which later combined to ensure success in his public career.

He was instructed at Sopron and Szombathely, until he was fit for the University of Budapest. Here he acquired a very extensive knowledge of jurisprudence and with political philosophy he was more familiar than most Hungarians of his age, so much so that in 1866 he took the doctors degree at the University and in the following year was elected member of Parliament for Szent-Gotthárd and ever since has been returned for the same district. He was a favourite of Ferenc Deák, whose pupil, daughter of our famous poet Vörösmarty, he married. This familiar relation caused Deák to spend the summer always at Rátót in the family circle of Széll. Office in various Cabinets was offered to Mr. Széll, and in 1875 he was appointed Minister of Finance which office he resigned after the occupation of Bosnia-Hercegovina. During his ministry he not only raised the revenue to the level of the expenditure of Hungary, but reduced the deficiency which he found at the beginning of his administration to the half of the sum. By converting the National debt he

created the Hungarian rente with great wisdom he resolved to make the State proprietor of the Railways and by acquiring the Eastern and Tisza Railways he took the first steps toward that most important principle. He was the founder of the Hungarian Hypothecae Credit Bank of which he acted as President as also of the Escompte Bank for several years.

Since his resignation Mr. Széll has again and again been offered the office of Minister of Finance but he always declined

and restricted himself to the support of the Government from the benches of Parliament, as a stunted member of the Liberal party. During this interval the King granted him the title of Privy Councillor, and in 1893 he was granted the Grand Cross of the Leopold order and later the St. Stephen's order. Nor was the Hungarian Academy ungrateful: it elected him member in 1902.

After the fall of Baron Bánffy's Cabinet, he was appointed Prime Minister which office he held until the crisis, but as the military question grew more acute and the opposition took refuge in obstruction, he again resigned office and is now probably waiting for the time, when he will be again summoned to the scene of action...



TOPICAL NOTES

THE BRITISH visitors before leaving Hungary, in appreciation of the hearty welcome and hospitality which they received at Máramaros-Sziget have sent a donation of 200 Crowns to Baron Perényi towards the founding of a bed in the Hospital of that town, which sum we have no doubt may be increased in the future in order to found a complete bed in their own name.

*

Considerable interest has been aroused by the recent visit paid by our British friends to Mr. Joseph Törley's champagne factory to Budafok. All who have enjoyed Mr. Törley's hospitality recall with delight the happy time they spent at his house and the interesting sights which his courtesy enabled them to see. We learn that the excellent quality of

his champagne prompted some of the members to order a few sample cases to have it forwarded to London which will no doubt be appreciated.

*

We find that Englishwomen are worthily represented at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress, just being held at Budapest. Among the English delegates is the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, and Miss Gray, the well-known temperance worker, who possesses, moreover, the rare distinction of being able to address a temperance audience in most European languages. The Congress is represented by 104 members from abroad 57 Hungarians in all about thousand delegates.

Our English Visitors.

By one of the Party.

The most delightful holiday has an end, and very reluctantly did the party of English visitors say goodbye to Máramaros-Sziget and its hospitable folk, who had done so much to make the stay of the «angol»-s in their wholly charming town such an enjoyable one. On behalf of all who shared the hospitalities and amusements of the programme so lavishly provided, the writer would wish to here express the English visitors' very cordial sense of gratitude to Baron Perényi, the Lord-Lieutenant of Máramaros-Sziget, for his unwearied kindness and ever-ceasing efforts in ministering to the comfort and enjoyment of his English guests. Thanks to Baron Perényi's goodness, the elaborate programme devised for the party was carried through in a way that can only be described as «royal», and those who took part in it will never forget the kindness and courtesy of their Hungarian hosts.

Budapest was the next resting place, and a very pleasant five days were spent in exploring its wonders. Among the entertainments here provided was a breakfast at the Champagne factory of Mr. Törley a visit to the Budafok, coal-mine at Tata and a dinner given at the Margaret Island by His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture and Madame A. de György

which was attended by most of the party and the Japanese Minister, as well as by many distinguished Hungarians.

In fact the attractions of Budapest were so numerous, that it was difficult to choose among them, for many of us, it was sufficient to ramble about the beautiful streets and lovely public gardens, or to linger by the stately quays and bridges that span the noblest river in Europe. No wonder that Budapest leaves one cold to the charms of all other continental cities, and as for saying «goodbye», why who could get up their heart to say it? Not the English guests who took leave of its beauties so unwillingly, so we all cried «au revoir» as we turned our backs upon the Pearl of Hungary. And once more, as we quitted those hospitable borders, we exclaimed from the fulness of our hearts: «Éljen Magyarország!»

*

He: What a wretchedly bad play. I wonder the people don't hiss it».

She: «Well, they can't very well yawn and hiss at the same time».

*

Madam: «Bridget, didn't I see that policeman kissing yon at the door last night?»

Bridget: «Shure, you might, ma'am; I couldn't think of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, ma'am.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language will be resumed in the Reformed Church, Hold-utcza (beside the Cultusministerium) on Sunday, September 3rd at 11—15 a. m.

English-speaking visitors and others who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

On September 17th the service will be conducted by the Rev. J. W. Pringle, M. A., of Glasgow.

Hold-utcza 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



J. Jates. H. J. Tuson. W. G. Donaldson. W. H. Shrubsole. Mr. Porter. C. Hopper. Dr. Gresswell. H. J. Morris.
A. Binns. W. F. Bovill. Miss Tuson. Mrs. Mac Donald. Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Wichelow. F. Faintain. C. Boyes. E. Golonya.

Representatives of the American Meat Trust in Budapest.

THE VISIT of the representatives of the American Anti-meat Trust last month has caused a certain stir in the commercial circles of Budapest.

The Anti-meat Trust deputed these gentlemen to our country for the sole reason of making a thorough study of the Hungarian meat market, is in opposition to the meat trust, which has lately assumed such paramount control over America, Canada and the most important of all, Argentine, that it has become a necessity for the Anti-meat Trust to look for new territories, in order to find a suitable outlet for its products.

With this object in view, they came to Hungary and their sojourn here may culminate in erecting slaughter houses, factories and packing houses in some of the larger towns of Hungary for the purpose of working up meat as well as the various animal products, such as horns, tallow, entrails, leather etc. They were received by the Hungarian minister of Agriculture, and on submitting their project were promised the full benefit of his Excellency's support in their undertaking.

These are the mere facts. — The matter itself, however, deserves of more careful attention and especially as to the motives, which induced the American Anti-meat Trust to depute their representatives to Hungary in search of new resources.

They seem to have realised the favorable condition of our country for an enterprise such as theirs, and the great opportunities for a safe and legitimate investment, that would bring good returns on money invested.

The chief reason, why their attention was attracted to Hungary is presumably due to the Germans having lately raised barriers against the import of American meat by levying prohibitive custom duties, while on the other hand Hungary has been able to secure in her commercial treaty with Germany on basis of reciprocity, the best of conditions (low custom duties) in regard to the import of meat and its various bye-products.

On the above mentioned facts do the Americans base their calculations.

In order to judge what the prospects of such a scheme might be, it is quite sufficient to take a glance at the present market prices in Germany as compared with those of previous years.

At present the price of pigs in Berlin is

Marks 125.50 per 100 kos. In 1903 Marks 94.25 were paid and in 1902 the prices were as low as Marks 92.50 per 100 kos. In Hamburg and all other parts of Germany market prices present the same fluctuations.

Now the above figures will prove that there is an ever increasing demand in Germany, and since the German tariffs prevent a free supply of American meat into Germany, it is not to be wondered at, that the smart businessmen of America hit upon the idea to approach Germany from our country.

They will find an easier access to Germany from here, and in addition the present conditions of our meat industry offering a wide scope for operation, fully guarantee a speedy success to such enterprises. Hungary by her propitious situation both in geographical and commercial respects, not to mention her fine stock of cattle and the excellent resources possessed by this country, bids fair to achieve a supremacy in Germany in respect to the quality of her goods as well as to control the German market prices.

We learn that the same has been also stated by the deputy of the American Anti-meat Trust as a result of their careful examination into the meatpacking industry and especially of the meat in Budapest.

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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.

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

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Budapest, 1905. szeptember 11.

(Utányomás nem díjaztatik.)

Az igazgatóság.

Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank r.-társ.
(*Ungarische Agrar- und Rentenbank Actiengesellsch.*)

Budapest, V., Erzsébet-tér 9.

Issues of the Bank.

The *Four per cent Vine Bonds*, and the coupons of the same, are according to Act V ex 1896, exempt from taxes on the interest on capital, revenue dues, from the general supplementary income tax and coupon dues as well as all other stamp duties, fees and taxes. They can be used as caution deposit, are suitable for the profitable investment of trust funds, and will be accepted as marriage-guarantee by the Imperial and Royal military authorities, by the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries (the Ministries for National Defence) as well as by the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie.

The coupons of *Four and a half per cent Income Bonds* can according to Clause 6 of Act XXII ex 1875, be realised without any deduction for taxes on interest or revenue dues, and the Bonds, as well as their coupons, are, according to Decree Nr. 98.070 ex 1899 of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance, exempt from all fees. Bonds presented for repayment are accepted at 102% of their nominal value, without deductions. These bonds are accepted by political as well as by all judicial authorities as forfeits in business transactions, and as securities by all chief and branch offices of Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The *Four and a half per cent Debentures* of the Bank are available as caution deposits, and are suitable for the profitable investment of trust funds; further they can be presented as marriage-guarantee to the Imperial and Royal military authorities, the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries as well as to the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie.

The coupons of the *Four per cent Railway Income Bonds* of the Bank, according to Act XXXII ex 1897, are and will in the future be cashed without any deduction for taxes. These Railway Bonds, which, within a period of 70 years, are all drawn by lot and their full nominal value repaid, can, according to the clauses of the said Act, be used as caution deposits, and may be used as a profitable investment for the monies of parishes, corporations, foundations and institutes existing under public control as well as of trust funds and deposits. They may be presented as securities in public service and business transactions and are accepted as marriage-guarantee by the Imperial and Royal military authorities, by the Imperial and Royal Austrian «Landwehr» and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministries as well as by the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie, as forfeits by the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War and the Royal Hungarian «Honvéd» Ministry, and finally as security at all chief and branch offices of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

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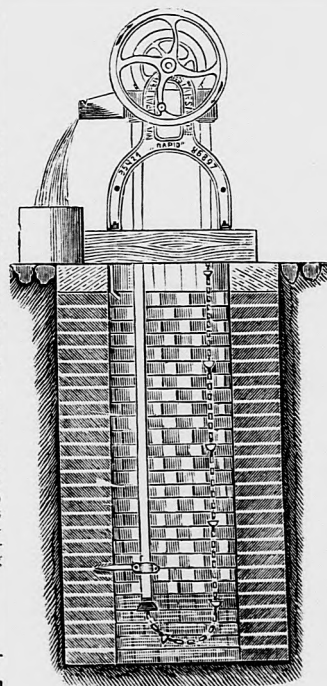
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-körút 33.

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kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

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