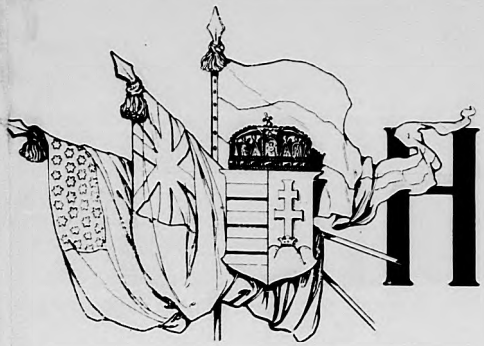


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HUNGARY

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1624

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...

XVIII.

IT BECAME a problem in the second quarter of the nineteenth century only, when agitation fostered from without tried to spread discontent and subversive aspirations among our fellow citizens of foreign tongues. So we, too, have our nationality question, not as acute as in Austria where, in opposition to the old and uninterrupted political and historical unity of Hungary, almost every race has a provincial organisation to lean upon, and a history to appeal to; but still a problem to be always borne in mind. The forces of unity, if we know how to use them, are immensely superior in this country to the forces of disintegration; but for numbers of our fellow citizens they do not belong to the realm of flesh and blood, they are moral agents the fulness of which must be kept in constant and conscious operation, to counteract evil influences, appealing sometimes to flesh and blood. Of course a liberal legislation must ensure to our brethren of foreign tongues free development of their racial individuality, free



From the Szalon Ujság.

Photo by Strelisky.

COUNT GEZA KUUN.

use of their native idioms as far as State unity permits. But for that very reason must every institution and every influence converge in its operation to the strengthening in them of sincere and proud attachment to the Hungarian State, to the one and indivisible Hungarian language, as being their own, too, in its capacity of State language and symbol of national unity.

And such is in fact the teaching imparted to these our fellow citizens by our public schools, by the conscious working of all our civil institutions. But in military service this teaching is suspended, nay contradicted, by every impression which the souls of our young soldiers imbibe through the unending and irresistible infiltrations of daily experience. There no emblem reminds them of their Hungarian mother country, nowhere do they see her arms or her colours; the symbols for which they are trained to die are not those of Hungary, the words of command are given in German, the official language is German. Knowledge of German is at a premium even for the modest advancement which

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any trooper may expect, to the grade of under-officer.

Hungarian avails nothing; that language, the official language of the Hungarian State, the symbol and bond of political unity between Hungarian citizens of all races, is degraded there to the rank of a mere racial idiom. Even the King is sunk in the Emperor, and the kingdom of Hungary absorbed in an empire which is a reality only in this connection, but here claims to be the only reality.

Let students of public law explain these facts as they best can; let them prove that the authority of the Hungarian State lies at the bottom of them, since they are sanctioned or at least tolerated by its legislative power. What does the simpleminded young farmer or artisan, whom we are considering in his years of military service, know of juridical fictions and subtleties? Things work upon his soul as they appeal to his eyes, to his ears to his immediate perception; and he sees, he hears, he perceives only what has been described here.



Great Men of Letters.

Count Geza Kuun de Osdola.

COUNT GEZA KUUN one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors Vice President of the Hungarian Academy of Science in the last lustrum, Peer of Hungary, Doctor honoris causa of the Leyden University, President of the Transylvanian Society of Literature, Vice President of the Transylvanian Culture Society, Chief Superintendent of the Transylvanian Evangelical Reformed Church, one of the most prominent Hungarian scholars whose Oriental and historical works were frequently commented upon by Prof. Vámbéry in the English «Athenaeum»; a member of numerous scientific societies at home and abroad, died on the 10th of April, 1905. I may, perhaps, as one who knew and esteemed him all my life as my father's best friend be allowed to express my own sense of personal loss on the decease of so great and good a man. He *was* a man, a real man, in the purest and highest sense of the word, gentle and kind towards everybody, an excellent patriot, a good husband, a warm friend. All his friends and they were legion, acknowledged the integrity of his character, his inflexible straightforwardness, the charm of his conversation. He amused the smallest child as freely as he discussed with the greatest savant. His private charities were numerous but unostentatious. Misfortune never failed to arouse his interest; none applied in vain to him for protection; He continued to publish essays on various subjects — he continually wrote letters to ministers and persons of influence on behalf of the benefit of those, who

asked for his protection. And it is characteristic as to his great popularity, that though he so often requested favours for others, he rarely did so in vain; many of his proteges, he never saw, nor did he care, whether they were thankful or not. About 3 months previous to his decease, appeared his last work «The years of my childhood», in which he portrays his domestic affections, the charms and trials of his youthful years, with warmth and earnestness. His love for his parents and his sister Irene, the late Mrs. Fáy, whose loss he never ceased to bemoan (she died just a year ago) his strength of will, his great charity towards his fellow creatures, increased with years. He never forgot the smallest service, nor was he ever heard to utter a bad opinion of his fellow creatures, but found good and laudable qualities in the weakest of human beings.

But what he most delighted in was talent, patronage of science being his chief characteristic. His beautiful castle at Marosnémeti teeming with artistic collections was visited every summer by savants and friends who were entertained with true Hungarian hospitality both by him and his wife. Whom may God console and give strength to support the blow.

He is not dead, but will continue to live in his literary creations and in the hearts of those who knew, loved and revered him.

MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

*

Biography.

Count Géza Kuun de Osdola, Orientalist was born at Nagy-Szeben in 1838, His father, Count László Kuun was a man of letters, his mother was the Countess Constance Gyulay whom Kazinczy, the celebrated Hungarian poet mentions in his Transylvanian letters, Count Geza entered Paul Szönyi's institute at Budapest, attended the University, and continued his philosophical and philological studies at Göttingen. On completing his studies he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, France, England and Denmark, enlarging his mental horizon and forming friendly connections with the representatives of science he also travelled in Italy and Greece. In later years he visited Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro, seeking to enter into amicable relations with the Scientist of Belgrad and Bucarest with the idea of clearing up Dacia's past, a duty devolving on him from the circumstance of his being the president of the Archaeologic and Historic Society of the County Hunyad. In the Italian Reviews, so often defectively informed of our political condition and literary endeavours, he figured as our defender. He spoke and wrote German, Italian, French, English and Latin, read with the greatest facility Greek, Hebrew and Arabian authors. Several of his works, as the «Codex Cumanicus» and his essays, concerning the historic authorities of Hungary's conquest «Relationem Hungarorum cum oriente genti-

busque orientalibus originum Historia» (1893) appeared in Latin. The products of his literary activity form a rich library. His first greater work «The Hebrew nominal form» appeared first in the Hungarian Philological Review III. volume 3rd copybook «From the new Arabian idiom» (the same Review IV. vol. 3rd copybook) «The Phoenician epigraphs on the island of Cyprus» (VI. volume) «The numerical relations of the Hebrew noun» (Philological Review VII. vol. 1st copybook.) «The vowel sounds of the Hebrew tongue» (1872) «Additional data to Crim's history» (1873). In 1873 he edited preceded by his introductory explanation «The journal of his uncle Count Lewis Gyulay». From 1873 till 76 appeared several of his Italian letters in the Rivista Europea, treating of the historic relations of Hungary. The «Bolletino Italiano» published from 1873—1876 his dissertation «The development of new Oriental philology». — A great sensation was caused in the scientific circles of Europe by the appearance of his Codex Cumanicus, for which he was elected honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of science. Many other works appeared from time to time.

Notice. With the present issue our readers will receive the first number of «Hungary». — The subscription for the year ending Nov. 30 1905 having expired and in order that we may be able to carry on our cherished mission, we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage in the future and send in their further subscriptions by return of post.

Subscription post free 14 Crowns, England and the United States 13 Shillings and 4^d per annum, payable in advance. Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders should be made payable to the publisher of «Hungary» and addressed VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Telephone : 89—52.

A Peep at the Past.

Hungary and "The Times".

NEWSPAPERS have short memories, a fact too often revealed by a great controversy. English newspapers in this respect are no better than their continental representatives, and «The Times» least of all. The files of a newspaper contain all the tragedies of debate, all the errors of statecraft, and the thousand and one slips a public man is prone to. The contentions of yesterday are forgotten in the

contest of to-day. Hence truth and falsehood, sincerity and insincerity, mistake and premeditation are all huddled to sleep under the same counterpane which never varies in its colour. The name of a newspaper covers a multitude of sins.

Readers of «The Times» are by this time aware that «The Times» and Austria is one thing; but that «The Times» and Hungary is quite another thing.

Fame as a manipulator of Encyclopedias, or as a competitor in the free-library craze is of course more to be desired than impartiality; and the advertisement value of the former is patent to all. But if newspapers are gifted — and it is a gift in these days of conscientious objection — with short memories,

there are many amongst their large reading audience whose gifts are otherwise.

Mr. Gladstone was not always well-informed, for in criticising the late Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, he said, in his famous Wirral speech: «He (i. e., Lord Salisbury) does not look at Austria, which, in emancipating Hungary, has given the most astonishing example of decentralization and local autonomy that the world has ever seen».

Following this came a criticism of Mr. Gladstone's wild statement, a statement bristling with error and which inspired the appended answer and queries. It would be of considerable value to students of foreign politics who are dependent upon «The Times»



Photo by Strensky.

COUNT PAUL SZAPÁRY, The New Governor of Fiume.

for their information, if the files of that august journal were occasionally perused, particularly of 20 years ago. Let us read what «The Times» contained!

«It is too bad that Mr. Gladstone should utter such words as the foregoing. They might have been excused in a political tyro utterly ignorant of foreign affairs, but it must be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, although he was not in office at the actual time when the dual system between Austria and Hungary was established in 1867, was one of the leading members of the administration in power

able to keep. The truth is that Austria did not create Hungary as it now exists, but Hungary practically created constitutional Austria.»

Pursuing the amazing absurdity of Mr. Gladstone's assertion, the writer says.

«Has Mr. Gladstone forgotten that Hungary was never conquered by the Hapsburg dynasty, that it freely elected a Hapsburg to be its King, that for a century after this event the Magyar Monarchy remained elective, and that when at length the crown was made hereditary in the Hapsburg line it was only



THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

from June, 1859, to July, 1866, and he was consequently officially cognizant of all the preliminaries to the arrangements which resulted in the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. He must have known then, and he must know now, unless his memory has strangely forsaken him, that no concessions were ever made by Austria to Hungary, and that Austria simply recognized rights which she was too weak to confiscate, although she tried to do so. At this time, when Austria and Hungary are living at peace nobody wishes ungraciously to recall by-gones, and yet to say that Austria emancipated Hungary is just as sensible as it would be to state that a man had made a donation of a purse to another when he was merely restoring what he had unlawfully taken and was not

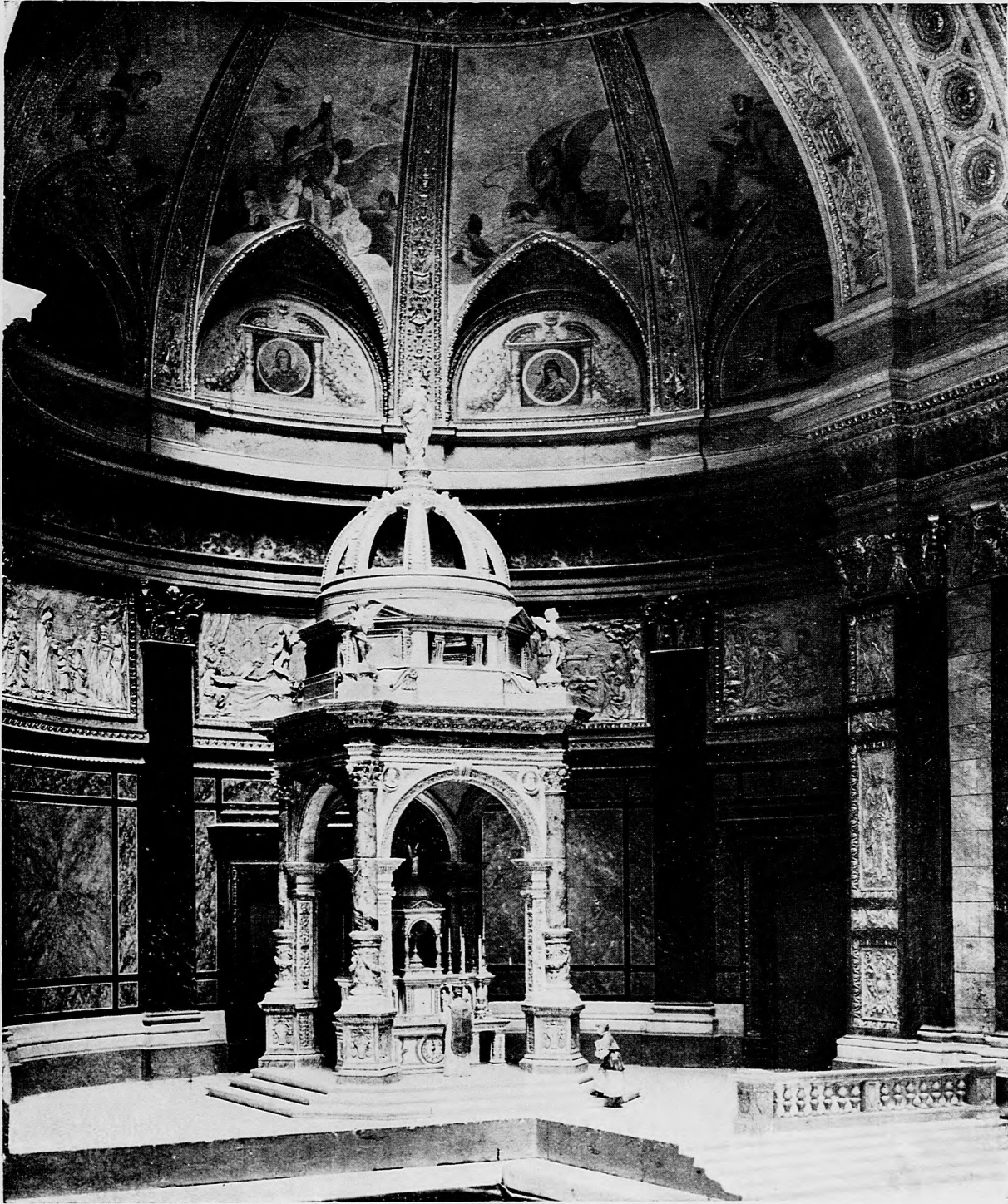
on condition that every successor to the throne should be crowned King of Hungary and should swear obedience to the constitutional charter of the country? Is Mr. Gladstone not aware that Hungary had its Parliament centuries before such a thing could be named in Vienna, and that the quarrel between the Hungarians and the Court of Vienna during the first half of the present century turned precisely on the fact that the Emperors would not recognize to the Hungarians the rights under which the Hapsburgs held St. Stephen's crown?

After Napoleon had deprived the Hapsburgs of their title as German Emperors, the Empire of Austria, over which they ruled, was an inchoate Monarchy which, including a large and disaffected Italian population, had to be governed under a

system absolutely despotic. Prince Metternich, during his 40 years' rule, tried to keep the Hungarians under the yoke of the Crown, but, powerful as he was, he felt obliged to let the Diet assemble whenever he was in urgent need of supplies. After the rebellion of 1848, which was only put down by Russian aid, Baron Bach made a weak attempt to Germanize Hungary, and only succeeded in driving

the whole population of men and women into wearing the national Magyar costume and into eschewing everything that was German.

Finally, when, after the loss of its Italian provinces, the Austrian Government granted a constitution to the whole Monarchy, the Hungarians refused to sit in the Parliament at Vienna. They acknowledged no kinship with the Austrians. They stipula-



THE CHIEF ALTAR IN THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

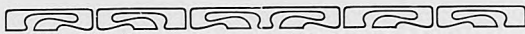
ted purely and simply for a restoration of their old privileges as an independent nation, not subject to, but allied with, Austria, and as they could not get what they wanted they remained sullen and apathetic during the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. In the following year, the Vienna Cabinet was only too pleased to make peace with them on their own terms, but it must be noted that, in concluding the Ausgleich of 1867, the Hungarians expressly bargained that they should be joined henceforth to a constitutional and not to a despotic Monarchy, and so, while recovering their own liberties, they once and for all secured those of Austria.

Has Mr. Gladstone forgotten these facts? Has it escaped his memory that Hungary is territorially larger than Austria, that it was victorious against the Austrians again and again in 1848—49, and that to this day its experience in Parliamentary government makes it a much freer land than Austria, where constitutionalism has only existed for 30 years? Where, then, is the analogy between Hungary and Ireland?

One cannot help observing that the Hungarians themselves very much resent the identification of their cause with that of the Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites in Ireland.»

Surely this refreshing incident is not without its value to those whose aim is truth and not fiction.

W. F. B.



The Duchess.

By: SZOMAHÁZY. Translated by: ELIZABETH BLEUER.

THE DELIGHTFUL wedding trip over — Mr. Fehér and his young wife were on their way back from Italy one gloomy November day. Leaning back on the cushions they felt a gentle melancholy creep over them and as the mountains of Tyrol with their white snowcaps vanished beyond the window panes they once more looked back upon those happy weeks the remembrance of which was so dear to them.

Mrs. Fehér dreamily shut her eyes and the young husband himself lost in thought more than once dropped the Gazette.

It seemed that the bright sunshine of Sorrento had followed them as far as here they felt the soft spring air, the sweet smell of violets and it made them thrill.

How long they would have remained thus, feeding on sweet memories, no one could say but suddenly the waiter of the dining car appeared with the news that.

— Dinner was ready.

Then Mrs. Fehér cast a glance at the looking glass and smoothed her curls, Mr. Fehér put on his blue travelling cap and they made for the dining-car where the waiters were busy preparing dinner for them. The tables were crowded with travellers all

hungry and impatient a clatter of knives and forks was audible, everybody seemed anxious to begin; some even smiled pleasantly at each other in expectation of the savoury enjoyment to come.

Mr. Fehér on the look-out for a table was just going to swear gently to himself when suddenly he heard somebody call out.

— Mr. Fehér is it you?

The young husband turned round with puzzled curiosity. A slender bright-eyed young woman in a pretty-travelling costume was seated at the next table. A tall elegant looking young man was seated next her busied in filling her glass with golden sherry.

Mr. Fehér stared at her lost in amazement. He had recognised her at once. Although four years had elapsed since they had met he could not help admiring her anew. She was the handsome Sara one-time star of a renowned music-hall. He had loved her for more than three months, when suddenly she disappeared and it was impossible to find out what had become of her. Later there was some scandal about her stay in Russia, a scandal connected with a wealthy member of the aristocracy some even pretended to know that she drove in the gilded coach of a Russian Grandduke to the Opera-house every evening.

But whatever the truth Mr. Fehér had lost self-command and stood there embarrassed at the fascinating belle's greeting.

— Well, it — can be no other?

— Yes — he muttered and stopped short. It was an awkward reply and he looked mortified in the presence of his young wife who stood resolutely by.

— Surely you are in search of a table — continued Miss Sara, beckoning to them.

Come and join us here. Our table is laid for three. And this is Mrs. Fehér. I am really delighted to see her. My husband will be charmed — he has a fancy for Hungarians.

Mr. Fehér looked quite upset but as no idea except murder crossed his mind and all flinching was in vain, he gathered his strength and turned to his wife.

— Well dear have you nothing against it?

— Oh no she is so kind — replied the young lady and looked enchanted. Sara then introduced her husband «Captain Teuchwald» who notwithstanding his grey travelling-suit could not be mistaken but for a stiff soldier Captain Teuchwald bowed to the young woman and shook hands with Mr. Fehér in a very hearty way. He drank sherry to his guest and in course of the meal declared that the sympathy he felt for the Hungarians was indeed great.

While the wretched Mr. Fehér gulped down the insipid soup in a wild rage the two women entered on terms of closest friendship.

Mrs. Fehér remembered Venice with glowing cheeks and its moonlit night with thrilling delight — and Miss Sara spoke of her fine captain and his splendid character with tears in her wicked eyes.

— Oh you cant realize what a love he is: he would not deny me anything!

— How could he even if he would? — interposed Mrs. Fehér obligingly — You are really bewitching.

Captain Teuchwald modestly apologized for having bidden the waiter bring champagne, whilst Ellen stole an inquiring glance at her husband but the captain's lady-who became aware of it exclaimed, as if to soothe her anxiety.

— Oh dont mind it — this gentleman can afford it. You must not be uneasy about his resources.

Mrs. Fehér — who had taken to her new friend — felt somewhat shocked and a trifle displeased — but the Captain seemed to enjoy the more his silly wife's garrulity, and proposed the ladies' health, in which all joined with enthusiasm. When dinner was over the captain left to fetch cigars from his compartment and Miss Sara turned mysteriously to the young lady.

— Well! why should I keep it secret? — she said — you may know it if you promise not to tell him — Agreed? — let me tell you, then — she continued — the captain's name is not Teuchwald.

— Who is he, then? — exclaimed

Mrs. Fehér staring dumbfounded at her companion.

— He has assumed this name as sovereigns generally do — preferring not to be annoyed with ceremony while travelling.

But promise once more not to betray me. The captain's name is Tybald II.

— The Grand duke of Liegnik? — whispered Mrs. Fehér horrorstricken.

— You have it — replied Miss Sara with ill concealed delight.

— Mrs. White, who when a girl, had often read with secret delight of the light minded sovereign, the renowned heartdevourer; of his scandalous relations with operagirls — now incredulously ventured a question.

— And thus, you — you are the Grandduchess?

— Certainly! There's no doubt of it.

The captain soon after returned with his cigars and offered to Mr. Fehér a stout Habanna.

But Mr. Fehér, who suffered from continual bronchitis on account of his abuse of smoking — was very sorry but could not accept, as he was now an abstainer.

When the time had come to take leave; Miss Sara embraced her new friend affectionately.

If you happen to come to Vienna you must come and see us. His Majesty lodges in the Imperial.

Mr. Fehér never believed that anybody could feel so wretched as he in these moments — but his young wife was pleased.

— How kind and gracious the grandduchess is — she repeated again and again. — Did you notice it? She even condescended to kiss me, though we met — but

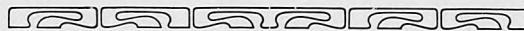
for the first time. But why did she call her husband «His Majesty»? Perhaps etiquette demands it?



Answers to Correspondents.

This Journal is not intended to take any position with relation to party politics, Hungarian or otherwise. It will maintain a perfectly impartial attitude in all such questions. But the Editor is open to accept signed contributions from individuals of all shades of opinion; each writer taking the full res-

ponsibility for the expression of his views. — *Nothing personal will be admitted.*



Nationalism.

Remarkable Revival of the Younger Nations.

By DR. EMIL REICH.

THE RECENT events in the Scandinavian peninsula have taken the world by surprise. At a time when, as most people think, the smaller nationalities of Europe are doomed to absorption by a few Imperial Powers, the disruption of the Union between Sweden and Norway came as a shock to people anticipating quite another trend of events. If, moreover, one considers that the severance of Norway from Sweden has been brought about in an absolutely tranquil way, and without any noteworthy political or military commotion; it is, we



THE CENTRE MOSAIC PICTURE OF THE COPULA IN ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

take it, only natural to recognise in that severance a fact not only of local importance, but one of general European significance. The severance of Belgium from Holland proper, in the thirties of the last century, was accompanied by warlike measures, and by intense diplomatic activity both in England and on the Continent. The severance of Bulgaria from Turkey, of Roumania from Turkey, of Hungary from Austria, of the Southern from the Northern States in America, was, in every case, carried out by great wars. Alone the secession of Norway from the Scandinavian Union was realised in a manner as academic and Platonic as any philanthropist or mere University Professor could desire. In this there is much more than a new fact. In this there is a symptom; a symptom of the political life — or decadence? — of Europe.

Renaissance of the Small Nations.

Decadence. I venture to say the word. Do we not speak of decadence when in our body one organ or the other falls out quietly, without much pain?

However that may be, it is exceedingly symptomatic that Norway was able to cut loose from Sweden without much ado or risk. It shows that there is in Europe, at present, an irresistible tendency to assert the Hellenic idea of small individual States with greater strength than the Roman idea of Imperialism has ever been insisted upon. For it is not only in Scandinavia that things are driving into the disintegration of larger realms.

What Norway has accomplished to-day. Hungary will accomplish, *mutatis mutandis*, tomorrow; Poland the day after to-morrow; and Finland next week. Imperialism of the Roman type is still possible, nay, necessary for a time, in Africa, Asia, in the Pacific. In Europe proper it has long become obsolete. He does not read a single letter of the large characters written over the face of every one of the minor nationalities, who still think that either Germany or Russia will ever be able to Germanise or Russify the Continent. Even in the case of Norway, the spectre of absorption by Russia is still dangled before the eyes of the Scandinavians. At the present moment people are of course less inclined to think much of the Russian Peril. Two years ago it was an axiom, and I was held up to the scorn of the world for having shown, in my "Success Among Nations", written over a year before the Russo-Japanese war, that Russia's military power is immensely overrated.

Germany and Nationality.

Remains Germany. There is no denying that Germany is a very great Power. The Germans, not only the Emperor, constantly and unremittingly prepare to become in Europe what at the present moment the Japanese are in Eastern Asia. They may realise much of their great aim. But they will never swallow those minor nationalities who, like the Hun-

garians, the Swiss, the Danes, the Belgians, the Dutch, and the Roumanians have at last secured the greatest driving force of History: Real Nationality. "Race" is the fad of old Infirmity; there are no permanent races. But Nationality is a reality; Nationality is as real as the Alps or the Danube. When strong and endowed with juvenile elasticity it is unconquerable. It would be a grave error to assume sapiently that Norway mustered courage for the severance from Sweden only because Russia is at present helpless. Nothing could be more remote from the facts. The Norwegians have cut loose from Sweden, because they have long reached absolute maturity as a separate nation, different from the Swedes in point of language, art, science, commerce; in short, in point of every single feature that differentiates one Personality from the other.

So have the Hungarians. They are, in point of physical and mental and moral forces and tendencies, utterly different from the German or Slav Austrians. Since 1867 they have assured their complete political independence. Now they want to assure also their complete military independence. They will succeed. In the Austrians there is no more fight than in the Swedes; and such claims as were and are raised by the Norwegians and Hungarians respectively can be rebutted by war only.

"Sic Transit", &c.

The decadence I spoke of before is the decadence of some older Powers in Europe who have totally unlearned the lesson of Hellenic Europe, that you cannot make an omelette without breaking the eggs. Sweden and Austria will, it may be confidently predicted, eat no more omelettes; and for the next generation or two they will sink and decrease in importance. Go to Vienna to-day. It is a dead town. Where is its pride, its laughter, its gaiety, its music? At Budapest So it will be with Stockholm. Its great men of science, its commerce, its intense social life will soon be found—at Christiania. The minor nations asserting themselves rise and become greater and greater; the formerly great nations that accept secession without turning a hair go down inevitably for a generation or two, at any rate.

The statesman nowadays is accustomed to leave out of his considerations all the "small fry" of Europe; such as the Dutch, for instance. But the Dutch, will fight; they will fight as their African kin fought.

The minor nationalities of the Continent form an almost complete ring of national "fortresses" round Germany. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland can, and eventually will, form a League guaranteeing to one another their separate existence. There is a Dual and Triple Alliance there may be a Multiple one. The minor States can very well afford to raise an army of at least 2,000,000 men and attack Germany on all sides at a time. Nor can Austria or Italy remain indifferent to such a League. What has happened just now in Scandinavia, næ

what will soon happen there, I mean, a League between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; that will sooner or later take place on the Continent between the minor Powers. To realise such a League, Hungary must be practically independent, even as a military Power, and Holland must resist all attempts or allurements to Germanise her. Both conditions will be realised; and then Europe will be in that normal equilibrium between States larger and smaller which alone responds to her real Hellenic nature, and then alone wars will be undertaken only for reasons that would commend themselves even to the Tribunal at The Hague.



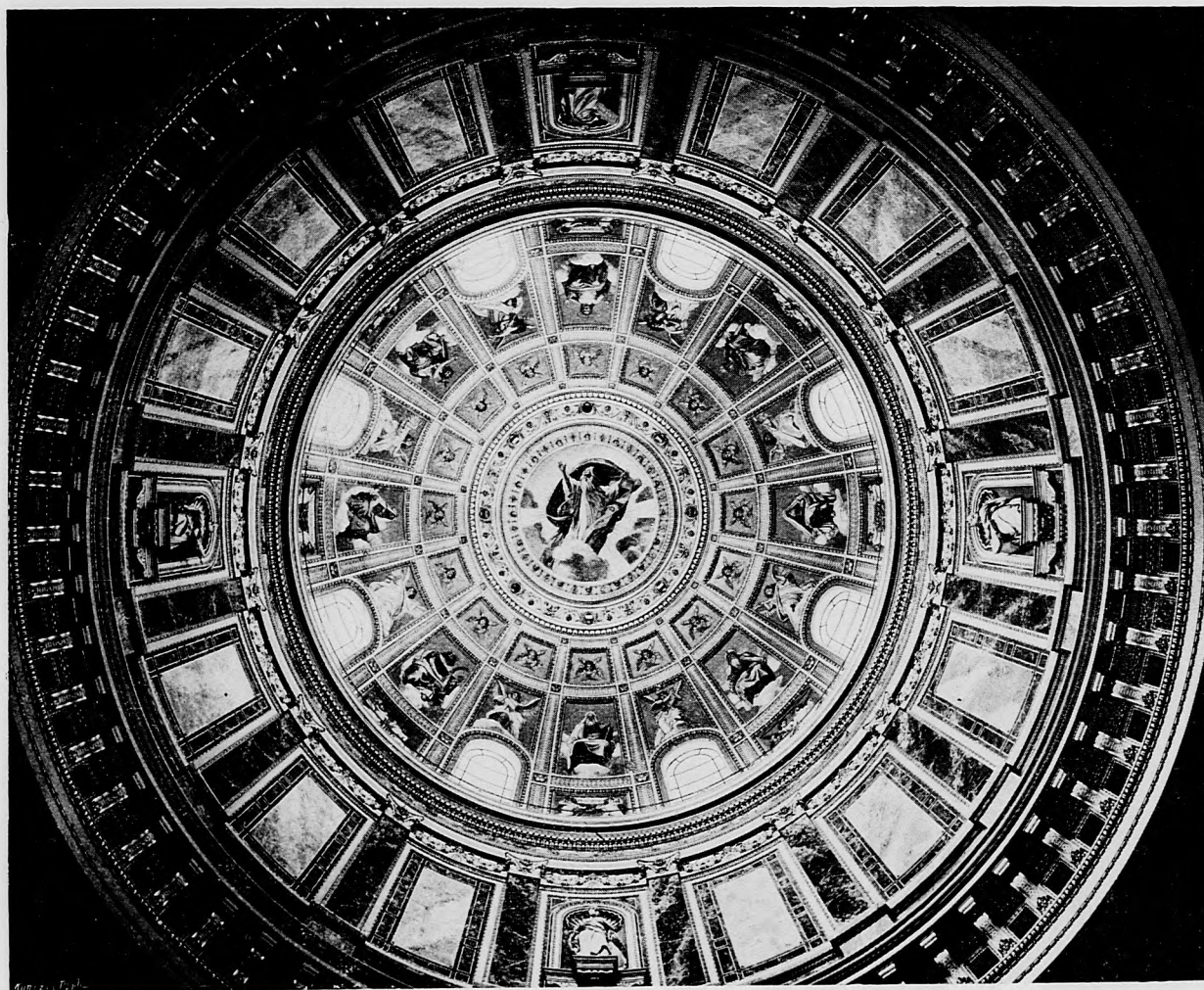
The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXVIII.

TO THE German states Matthias sent a missive, according to which, the war merely referred to Frederick and to him alone, and asked them to desist from any interference. Matthias now led

his victorious army against Frederick; the revenge came at last and found Austria utterly unprepared, still clinging against hope to the hope of peace, confused and distracted by false arguments, that Matthias would never fight, never resort to force against him, the Roman Emperor and the ally and friend of the Pope, but would be contented with talk and threats alone, however grave his grievances. It was in the middle of the summer, of 1482, that the transport of the Hungarian army began. The walls of Hainburg were demolished in spite of the Pope's letter; the intervening winter alone saved the scattered remains of Frederick's army from destruction. With the spring breaking however Matthias sent Stephen Dávidházy against Bruck and Korneuburg. The latter was besieged four months long by Matthias' army, who leading in person the attack against the fortress, took it by storm, though the inhabitants were entrenched in comparative security within the walls and houses of the city and were enabled

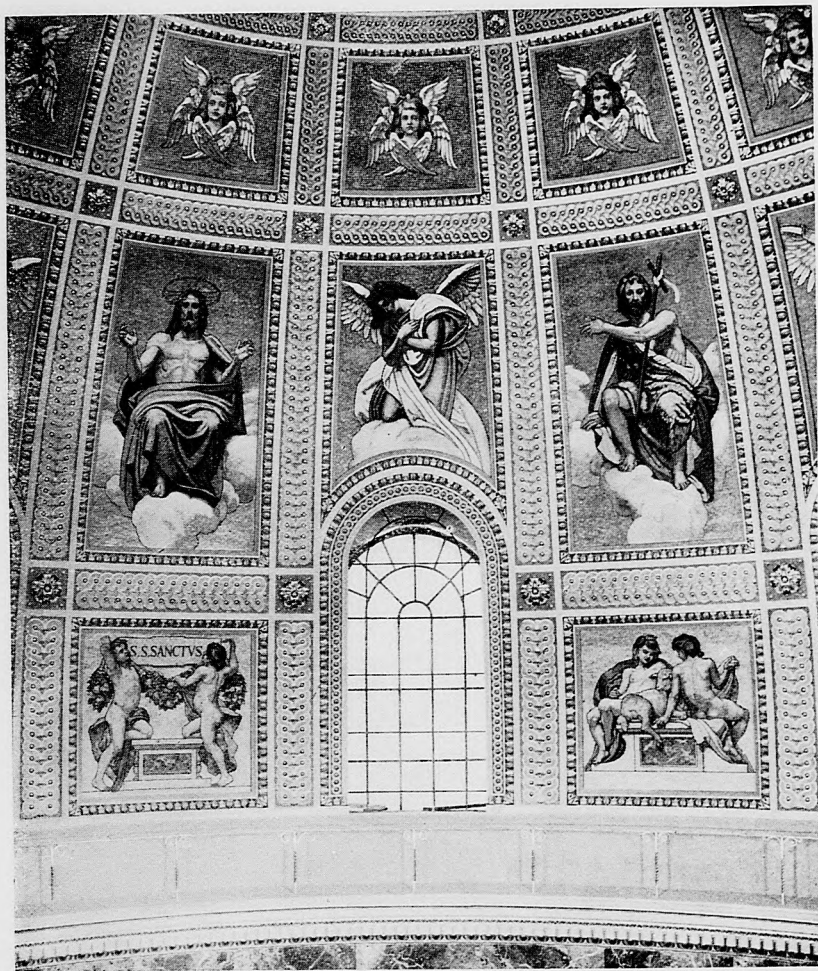


THE CENTRE MOSAIC CEILING IN THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

by certain elevated positions to inflict much heavier injury on their opponents, than they could possibly receive from them; St. Pölten fell also into the Hungarian's hands. Frederick, trembling to meet his victorious foe, asked the Bishop of Castella to mediate with Matthias. Castella's attempt however in spite of Beatrice's interference proved vain and fruitless, Matthias

bullet piercing the wall and fell from his seat. The shot was intended for Matthias, but thanks to the vigilance of Országh (who discovered the black spot marking the sovereign's place), as well as to his heroic self-sacrifice, Matthias' precious life was preserved. He now conquered Ebersdorf, where the traitor Jaroslav was executed without mercy and marched directly against Vienna.

This latter place from the haste with which it had been supplied with provisions was wholly deficient in siege artillery and in other means of defence; its communications being cut off, it soon became straitened for provisions, in consequence of the neighbouring fortresses being in possession of the Hungarians. To the messenger, imploring Frederick to send the garrisons of the city fresh supplies and provisions, the Duke returned the laconic answer: «I very much like to see you famish; 22 years ago, you caused me to hunger in my own castle». Notwithstanding Frederick's apparent nonchalance, the defenders' spirit was unbroken and they refused submission. Matthias proceeded with his usual alacrity in the re-



THE MOSAIC WALL IN THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

expounding to the Bishop the true cause of the war: Frederick's perjured treachery. Next year Dávidházy was sent against Vienna and lost his life in this campaign. Matthias now put himself at the head of his armies. Frederick, retreating with his daughter to Lincz, left the protection of Vienna to his experienced officers. Matthias won the drawbridge and the suburbs, when it happened, that taking his supper, as usual in society of Zápolya, Gara, Ujlaky and Országh, the latter — taking the seat, usually occupied by Matthias — was mortally wounded by a

reduction of the exterior bulwarks, while at the same time he instituted a blockade at Vienna. The fortifications were strong and the king was unwilling to expose so fair a city to the devastating horrors of a vigorous storm. The defenders of Vienna, made one effort in a sally against the Hungarian forces, but their strength was soon broken, admonishing them of their inability to cope with the Hungarian veterans.

English Professor Class and individual instruction good and cheap, Teréz-körút 24, I. 4.

Friends of Hungary at Work.

The Crisis in Hungary.*

(To the Editor of «The Week's Survey».)

SIR,—It is a significant fact that Hungary is now beginning to make her presence felt throughout the civilised world, and that influential political papers and journals like «The Week's Survey» are taking up their cudgels in her defence, although, sad to relate, even now we in England must admit that we know very little about the real issues at stake in Hungary at the present time. Shortly, however, in reply to your articles re «The Scandinavian Settlement» and «The Crisis in Hungary», why should we say «nay» to Hungary while we applaud the action of Norway? Wherein lies the difference. Why should not Hungary have full freedom to work out her destiny?

Many people are carried away with the idea that Hungary wishes to separate, but I think if a vote were taken they would find that Hungary, as a partner in the dual-kingdom, only wishes, as such, to have a voice in the governing of her people, and surely she is entitled to that? If Norway is blamed hunting for pretexts for separation from Sweden, there is no reason why the same charge should be laid on Hungary. Alas! her grievances are too real to admit of any misrepresentation even to be classed as «instances of race jealousy». It is curious, at the same time, that the question of the «word of command» should be made so much of as a *raison d'être* for the present discontent. True, for a Hungarian to have his own forcible and beautifully musical and expressive language supplanted by another at the moment when his whole romantic nature is worked up to its fullest, to put it mildly, must indeed be distasteful. It may be sentimental, but there it is. Although recruits are trained in Magyar, and,

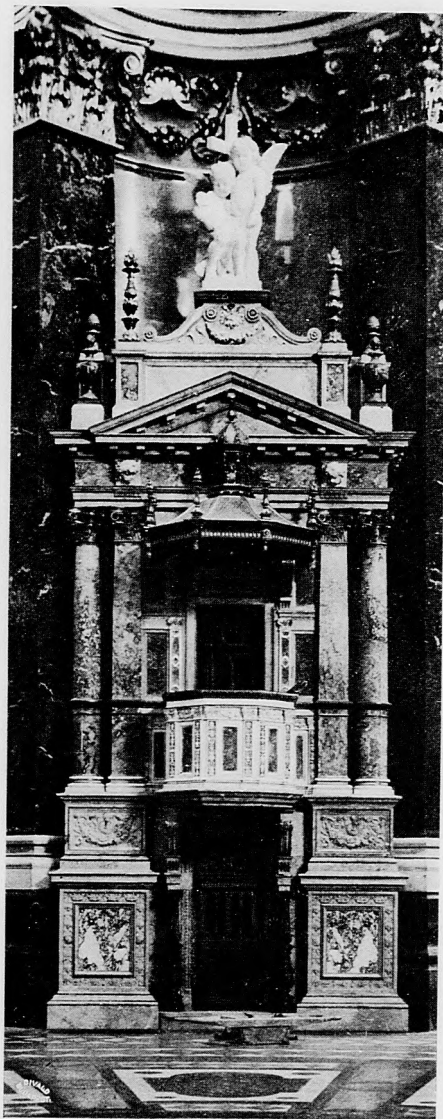
again, receive the word of command in their mother-tongue on entering the reserve, the German language is always used when serving the colours.

Then there is the tariff question, on which you have not touched, Austrian merchants have an imperial tariff against all external competition but have free trade in Hungary. Happily, however, there is hope

that Hungary may soon have her own tariff. Till then, it is needless for her to try to compete in the world of commerce, and she needs all our help and sympathy in the uphill commercial struggle before her. It is most essential for her own good that she should have industries as well as agriculture. It is pitiful to see the vast tracts of land—beautiful, rich soil—unfruitful from continued droughts, and yet no complaint reaches the outside world of the serious loss and suffering such a state of things involves. With the advent of labour-saving machines there is not enough work on the land for the peasantry. So the Hungarian Government wisely helps its people to homes across the sea whence they invariably return sometimes better, often worse, but always with the same loyal love for their homeland. This emigration must, however, stop and the people taught to be abiding and useful citizens. This can only be done by erection of factories and giving work to the people, and the Government again steps in and offers help and advice to those ready to start, any enterprise, especially if it be British.

That Hungary is in the right in her dispute with Austria there can be no

doubt, and it remains to be seen whether, given her constitutional rights, she will not become a great power politically and commercially. The Hungarians are a sincere, peace-loving, hospitable, and well-educated and well-informed people; note the number and efficiency of their universities, schools, and agricultural colleges, to which latter we cannot even hold a candle. One, however, must visit the country and judge for one's self, both as to the social and

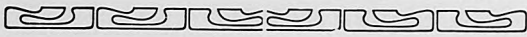


THE PULPIT IN THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

* Extract From «The Week's Survey».

political aspect of Hungary. We would soon find that even enlightened England and overwhelmingly commercial London could take a few points from Budapest alone. *Éljen Magyarország!* May thy peace and prosperity be within sight, and as lasting as thy mighty hills. — I am, Sir, etc.,

SHEENA MAC DONALD.
Correspondent of Hungary.



The opening of the St. Stephen's Basilica.

HUNGARY'S most magnificent cathedral, St. Stephen's Basilica having been recently finally completed was opened on Sunday November 19 with great ceremony by their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta and their son Joseph Francis, in the presence of the most distinguished notabilities of Hungary.

The erection of this beautiful church was begun as far back as 1840, but through stress of circumstances and lack of funds the continuation of the work was often hindered. The strong will of the Municipality of Budapest with the help of the people of all creeds and classes of the country made the progress of the work eventually possible after the lapse of some years and it was completed in the beginning of November. In the erection of this great work the most prominent builders, architects, sculptors painters etc. of Hungary were employed

while all the material used in construction is of Hungarian produce.

The whole structure is thus a triumph and a tribute: a triumph of will overcoming obstacles of every kind, political and financial, and a tribute to the development of pure Hungarian genius.

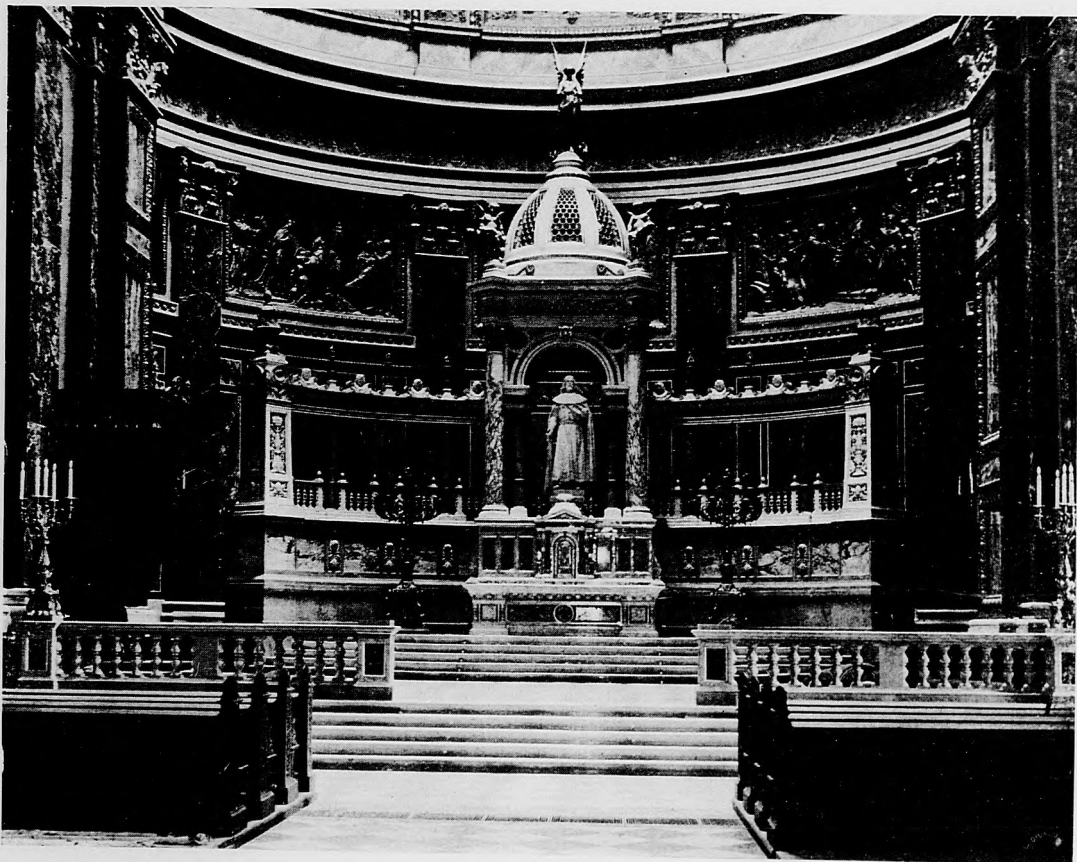


The Gresham Life Assurance Society.

WE HAVE to record another gratifying example of the tendency which it is the duty of all patriots and the task of this paper to encourage, viz. the closer social and commercial union between Hungary and England. The great English Company «The Gresham Life Assurance Society», which has been naturalised among us for more than a generation, has already come to be regarded by us as a home institution. That this feeling is reciprocated by the Directors in London is shown by the fact that a deputation from the Board recently visited Budapest for the express purpose of choosing and appointing a Hungarian Local Committee. The public will note with satisfaction and pride that this representative Committee includes the very cream of Hungarian Society. Its members are:

Count *Géza Andrassy*, P. C., M. P., *President*.
Count *Theodore Batthyány*, M. P.

Francis Bolgár, Esq., M. P., *Vice-President* of the Parliament.



THE MAIN ALTAR IN THE ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA IN BUDAPEST.

Count *Alexander Benyovszky*, M. P.

Count *Michael Esterházy*, P. C., M. P.

Count *Eugene Karátsonyi*, P. C., M. P.

Jacques Simon, Esq., Stock Exchange Councillor etc., Order of the Iron Crown.

As the portraits of most of the above gentlemen are already familiar to our readers, we present them in this number with a photograph of a meeting in the Office of the Society at which there were present, besides the Hungarian Direction, the London Deputation, consisting of Mr. William Thornthwaite,

TOPICAL NOTES

HIS MAJESTY the King has conferred upon Mr. Charles Demény Managing Director of the General Post and Telegraph Office at Budapest the third class of the Order of the Iron Crown for his long and valuable services. Mr. Demény who is a well-known friend of the English, is one of our most distinguished experts in Postal, Telegraph and Telephone matters in whose interest he has contributed



SIGISMUND TAKÁCS, F. W. BUTTERWORTH, W. THORNTHWAITE, JAMES H. SCOTT, REGINALD A. BECKETT.
 Manager for Hungary. Chairman of Foreign Committee. President. General-Manager & Secretary. Sub-Manager for Hungary.

President of the Society, Mr. Frederick William Butterworth, President of the Committee for foreign affairs, and Mr. James Henry Scott, who has long been popularly known here as the General Manager and Secretary of the Society. We congratulate these gentlemen, as well as the public, upon the brilliant result of their labours; which furnishes proof, if proof were needed, that the «Gresham» occupies the very first rank among the insurance institutions of Hungary.

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much to further knowledge in the spirit of the latest modern requirements.

*

While Mr. Julius Vezlerle Director of the central Department of the General Post Office has been likewise honoured by the King with the same order for his long and active services. This well-merited high distinction to both gentlemen has been everywhere received with satisfaction. We too offer our congratulations.

*

His Majesty the King has appointed Count Paul Szapáry as Governor of Fiume after the resignation of his brother Count Ladislav Szapáry. We hope that although Count Paul is yet a young man he will prove himself an able administrator of our great seaport town.

Mr. Julius Szekula chief Inspector at the Kassa-Oderberg Railway at Budapest has been nominated *Royal Councillor* by His Majesty the King. Mr. Szekula has during his long period of service always stood forth as a hardworking and active official and well deserves the tributes and congratulations which were offered him upon his well-merited distinction. Mr. Szekula as chief inspector rendered valuable services to the English party who recently visited Hungary. We extend Mr. Szekula our heartiest good wishes.

*

Our Christmas number with beautiful coloured illustrations will appear on December 15. Orders should be sent in to the publisher of «Hungary» as early as possible.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Ladies' Bible Class meets on Sunday afternoons at 3.30, and the Ladies' Work Party on Tuesday afternoons at 5 o'clock in the large hall, Hold-utca 17. In the same Hall Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Kertész-utca 39. The Religious Tract Society's Depot at Alkotmány-utca 15, is open daily from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

Budapest, Dec. 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

Church of England.

The only services of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged. Dec., 1905.

M. R. SHARP.

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NOTICE

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

*

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

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

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings, and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

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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.

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

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VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.
TELEPHONE 89—52.

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.*

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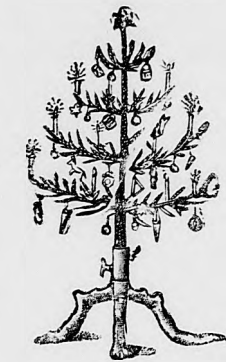
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Érvényes 1905 október hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután				Délelőtt				Délután							
vonat- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonat- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonat- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan	vonat- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan
28	6 20		sz. v.	Trieszt, Nagy- Kanizsa	8	12 20	sz. v.	Győr, Wien, Szombathely	327	5 20	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttka	301	12 40	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttka			
10	6 45		"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	1308	1 50	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Arad, Bukarest	1707	5 45	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	7	12 45	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely			
908	7 15		"	Belgrád, Bród	602 ¹	2 00	"	Arad, Bukarest	909	5 45	"	Belgr. B.-Bród	903	1 00	gy. v.	Konstantináp., Belgrád			
604	7 25	gy. v.		Gyulafehérv., Nagyszeben, Kolozsvar, Tövis, Stanislaw	404	2 15	"	Wien, Páris	405	6 35	"	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget	601 ¹	1 10	"	B.-Bród			
1302	7 35		"	Fehring, Graz	904	3 20	"	Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Kon- stantinápoly	11	6 40	"	Wien, Triest	401	1 30	"	Bukarest, Arad			
402	7 40		"	Kassa, Lem- berg, M.-Szig.	304	3 30	"	Ruttka, Berlin	1303	7 25	"	Graz, Fehring	401	1 30	"	Lemb., Kassa			
1002	8 00		"	Zágráb, Fiume Torino, Róma	308	5 35	sz. v.	Ruttka, Berlin	501	7 50	gy. v.	Bukar., Brassó	1	1 45	"	London, Páris, Wien			
				Torino, Róma	1004	6 50	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	1005	8 10	sz. v.	Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs	1307	2 10	"	Graz, Fehring			
				Vinkovce	1706	7 05	sz. v.	Róma, Torino	1509	8 15	"	Csorba, Kassa	505	6 40	sz. v.	Brassó, Kolozs- var, Stanislaw, M.-Sziget			
1006	8 15		"	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród	1008	8 30	"	Máramarossz., Stanislaw	1003	8 50	gy. v.	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágr., Berlin, Ruttka	907	6 55	"	Belgrád, Bród			
2	8 50		"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	502	9 15	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	307	9 45	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttka	305	7 00	"	Berlin, Ruttka, Szerencs			
506	9 00	sz. v.		Kolozsvar, Brassó, M.- Szig.	406	9 40	sz. v.	Pécs, Bród	27	10 15	"	N.-Kanizsa, Triest	3	7 10	gy. v.	Wien, Graz			
306	9 35		"	Ruttka, Berlin	1304	9 40	"	Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislaw					1001	9 05	"	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágr., Vinkovce, Pécs			
					910	10 10	"	Lemberg, Kas- sa, M.-Sziget					303	9 10	"	Berlin, Ruttka			
					12	10 30	"	Fehring, Graz, Belgrád, Eszék, B.-Bród					9	9 30	sz. v.	Wien, Graz			
					325	11 10	v. v.	Belgrád, Eszék, B.-Bród					603	9 35	gy. v.	N.-Szeben, Kolozsvar, M.-Sziget			
								Wien, Páris											
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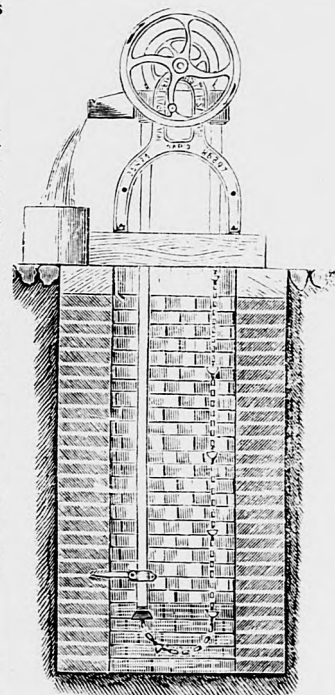
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