

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

THE northern part, of which the predominating member is the Simonka mountain 1094 m. high, is especially famous for the opal mines which are worked in the Libánka mountains (at Vörösvágás); while the southern portion called the Hegyalja which ends with the conical shaped hill close by Tokaj, is celebrated all over the world for its wine.

II. The second section of the mountain range of the Carpathians is the north-eastern highlands which curve round in a south-easterly direction from the valleys of the Poprád, Topolya and Ondava and extend to the valley of the Visó which empties itself into the Tisza, but their eastern off-shoots reach over to the left bank of the Tisza. This section is the north-west portion of the whole Carpathian system, its elevations are considerably lower than that of the branches of the High Tatra, the whole is composed of two more or less parallel ranges: the north-eastern boundary range and the Viharlat, Gutin trachyte mountain. The former begins at the source of the Poprád and extends in such a direction that its chief ridge almost



MR. EUGENE RÁKOSI,
Editor of the Budapesti Hirlap. Member of the House of Magnates.

Photo by Strelisky.

sides are extraordinarily rich mines of salt and numerous salt springs. The north-eastern frontier range is traversed by several passes, amongst which those of Szvidnik-Dukla of Uzsok, of Vereczke, of Körösmező and Borsa, have been made into fairly usable roads. The Viharlat-Gutin south of the boundary range advances from the northwest to the south-east. It is not an unbroken chain but rather a series of groups of hills through which several streams break their way down to the Tisza. The largest hills are the Viharlat (1074 m.)

everywhere coincides with the boundary of the country. In the neighbourhood of the Poprád its peaks rarely exceed 1000 m. Their greatest height is attained at the sources of the Tisza, where the mountain mass of Pietros rises to the height of 2022 m. and the neighbouring peaks of Hoverla 2058 m. The western portion extending as far as the pass of Vereczke (the road of the Hungarians) is named from its vast forest Erdős-Kárpátok; the eastern and loftier continuation is known as the Alps of Máramaros. Both on their southern and northern

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which rises between the Latorcza and Ung and the Gutin (1700 m.) and which towers over the left side of the upper Tisza. Other portions are the low groups of hills of Ungvár, Beregszász and Nagyszöllös and higher than the rest the Avashegy to the south of Gutin. On the west-side of the Havas notable gold and silver mines are worked at Nagy-, Felső- and Láposbánya.

III. The third and most extensive member of the Carpathian system is the south-eastern highlands or Transylvanian mountain range the form of which resembles a quadrangle. On the border especially towards the east and south mighty frontier ranges rise whose bald tops stretch for the most part above the boundary of vegetation while the surface of the interior is an undulating and elevated plateau intersected in every direction by valleys. The whole is one grand natural fortress to which access from without is only found by a few passes. The mountains rising on the borders are customarily named after the points of the compass northern, southern, eastern, western border ranges.

The northern border range runs in an easterly direction from Gutin to the Borgó pass; the western portions are the lower, the higher eastern portions are called the alps of Radna in which Pietrosz (2341 m) and the Ünökő (2248 m) are the principal peaks But in the western part too there is a respectable mountain mass known as the Czibles (1842 m) in whose south-western branches, in the mountain by Lápos, are to be found mines of gold and silver. (To be continued.)

Notice to Subscribers.

The first half years subscription having expired we shall be *grateful* if our readers will kindly continue their patronage for another six months, and hope to receive their further subscriptions by return of post. Copies of «Hungary» will be forwarded to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.

The 25th Anniversary of the Budapesti Hirlap.

ON SUNDAY the 3rd of June the Budapesti Hirlap celebrated its 25th anniversary having been founded and edited under its present Editor and proprietor Mr. Eugene Rákosi.

Mr. Eugene Rákosi was born of humble parents in the town of Acsád, county Vas on November 12th 1842.

Being one of a family of nine children it was with great difficulty he received his education.

He began his school days in Kőszeg after which he entered the school of St. Benedict where he found time for his literary pursuits.

From his earliest days he showed great interest in politics and always endeavoured to keep in close touch with the affairs of the country.

After having studied Law he took up an agricultural life but soon left it on finding a place for his higher talents in the family of Count John Zichy as tutor to his children and estate steward.

In 1862 he organized amateur theatricals he himself being the author and manager of his pieces, and when his first drama «László V» appeared followed by «Acsopusat» they met with great success.

He was a great admirer of English literature studied Shakespeare and trans-

lated many of his works. His literary success secured for him the friendship of Baron Zsigmond Kemény, a great critic at the academy.

In 1867 the Pesti Napló invited him as correspondent, not merely to give him employment but to give him an opportunity of developing his talents and it was here that he became a journalist.

In this period of the «Compromise» he, being entrusted with the leading articles, fought with his pen, through which he gained his popularity.

It was also during this epoch that the present popular comic paper «Borsszem Jankó» was established.

In 1869 he wrote the celebrated one act drama «Szép Ilona» thereby gaining a membership of the Kisfaludy Society.

The year 1875 saw his reform paper which during the Deák period joined the Pesti Napló; also his



PETER, KING OF SERVIA.

historical pieces «Szinre Szint», «Krakkói Barátok», «Szerelem iskola», which treated of Shakespearian times.

It was also in this year that the People's theatre was built to which he was invited as manager and to which he rendered considerable assistance. His reputation as author and journalist was firmly established.

For the theatre he founded a substantial company and formed a strong literary association thus grounding the future of the theatre and considerably weakening the then existing German Theatre.

Here he remained till 1881 not only as director but also as organizer, and translator, involving an

In this year his novels «Acsapus», «László V.», «Régi dal régi gyűlölségről» and his theatrical pieces and operettes «Tempefoi», «Csokonai» «Endre és Johanna», «Éjjel az erdőn», «Világszép asszonya Marcia» and many others became very popular.

He also translated tragedies from the Greek and Persian which appeared in his paper in 1895.

Mr. Rákosi is a member of the house of Magnates and President of the «Otthon» Writers and Journalists Society.

We now offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Rákosi upon his brilliant success, and wish him prosperity and long life.



MR. RÁKOSI REPLYING FOR THE HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS ON ARRIVAL AT BELGRADE.

enormous amount of work. Most of his foreign pieces he translated from the German.

In 1881 he established the *Budapesti Hírlap* and under his able supervision it soon became popular, till at the present moment it ranks among the first daily papers of Hungary holding a most prominent position.

His great endeavour was to keep in close touch with the general public and through his «leaders» he firmly paved his course.

When subscriptions were needed for public purposes his appeals always met with a successful response.

His novel «A legnagyobb bolond» (The Biggest Fool) appeared in his paper in this year.

In 1890 the «*Budapesti Hírlap*» being consolidated in addition brought out the «Children's Fashion» paper also an evening edition the «*Esti Ujság*» and in 1892 he was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Science.

A change of system.

By COUNT JOSEPH MAILÁTH.

PROSPERA omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur. In pondering over the long crisis and its happy solution I cannot help recalling these shrewd words of Tacitus. All troubles, all evils had been hitherto laid at the door of the Coalition by the home and foreign enemies of the nation and national resistance; while the credit for the successful solution has been monopolised by those who heaped illegality upon illegality, whose unlawful violence, acting under the cover of legality and constitutionalism, has done deadly damage both moral and material.

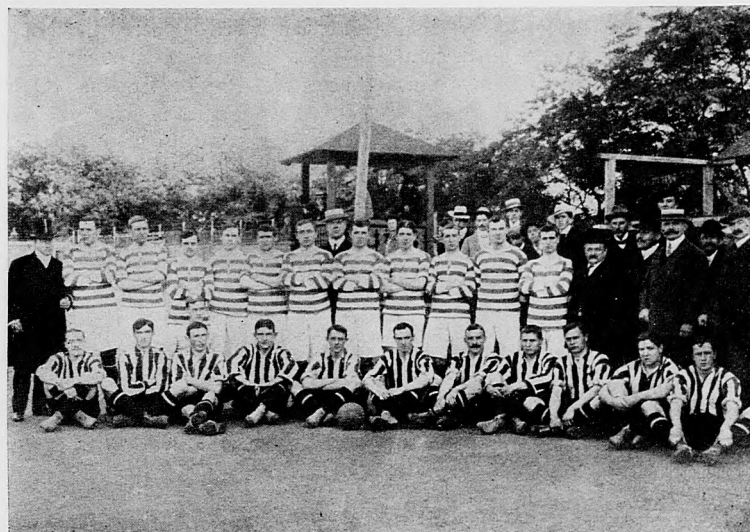
Peace is due, in the first place, to the constitutional conscientiousness of the King and to the deliberate, wise and patriotic moderation and self-denial of the leaders of the Coalition.

The crisis, which has been solved satisfactorily if

not definitely, has been one of long duration. The troubles began with the excesses of the obstruction, fought against by Bánffy and Széll, who fell victims the one to his own arbitrariness, the other to his many-sided honest efforts. Tisza was fortunate enough

immediately after the elections were over; in that case its fall and disappearance would certainly have been much more creditable than now.

I never was a member of the Liberal Party: and though I never opposed its efforts in respect to the



THE CELTIC VERSUS SOUTHAMPTON.

to disarm obstruction; but in a thoughtless moment he wrote the «Ugra letter», which incited afresh the slumbering resistance of the obstructionists.

Tisza meant well; but the means, the time and the factors he chose for the restoration of parliamentary order were ill-advised. His action was followed by a secession, which ruptured the Liberal Party, a move which resulted in the fall, at the General Election, not merely of the old Liberal Party, but of the whole Liberal system.

Tisza aggravated his errors by dissolving, without absolute necessity, a Parliament which contained a strong majority devoted to the orthodox «67» ideas, in which an insignificant minority was driven to have recourse to the weapons of obstruction by exasperation: he plunged more heavily by calling upon the nation, in the unmistakable words of the Address from the Throne, to decide upon the course to be followed and by refusing to accept as binding the answer given, notwithstanding the obligation implied in the Royal pledge.

The Coalition was formed. If a year ago, under the influence of the first surprise — I must admit, a period of very short duration — the Coalition had taken over the reins of government they could have guarded the nation's rights with the authority of those in office and we should never have had the Fejérváry Government which outdid the Turks and Tartars in the work of destruction carried on at the expense of our constitution, our social institutions and the energy of national life.

Such an undertaking would, however, have been possible only if the Liberal Party had ceased to exist

general, larger State standpoints, I but rarely supported it in detail. I have never belonged to any party, as I have never busied myself with everyday politics. My field of politics has always been a social one: still I have the courage and sense of justice to assert that, during 38 years, the Liberal Party did much good both from a financial, cultural and economic point of view, and did no small work towards raising our country to rank with the other civilised nations as well as increased the political position, authority and esteem of the Monarchy abroad; this fact is proved by our cultural institutions and creations, by a perusal of the various works treating of schools, scientific institutes founded since 1867, of our means of communication (Hung. State Railways), teachers and professors, of books translated into Hungarian during the last 38 years, and by a comparison of the same with the state of affairs before the Compromise.

But, while acknowledging all this, I am bound to give expression to my conviction that, in politics just as in agriculture, no profitable work can be done without rotation. One-sided farming involves excessive exhaustion of the soil and an artificial encouragement of all those parasites, so pernicious to the crops, which sooner or later render the soil barren and unsuited to the development of healthy plantage. The system of party-monopoly in time ruined the state of public morality to such a degree, and the long predominance gave rise to such internal troubles within the party itself that it could only be kept alive artificially, often by means not quite permissible.

And then the old Liberal system was a bad school in Parliament for the younger generations. Many men of little acquirements, without exertion succeeded in procuring influence, authority, position and a sinecure. That is why politics, instead of being a serious profession and an ordinary occupation, became a comfortable and — *exceptis excipiendis* — lucrative sport.

The said party was not killed by its enemies, but, in consequence of its own internal troubles and sickness, its organism became so enfeebled that it could not survive the January (1905) elections.

The new Cabinet must enter the electionary campaign with a short definite programme, which must include the principle of manhood suffrage and a sincere, serious social reform, for the old Liberal Party (I do not wish to depreciate its merits) during its long regime failed to initiate a social policy. And I consider the principle of manhood suffrage an essential element of the programme, for the great majority of those citizens at present outside the bounds of the constitution have a legal right to the same.

There are questions which, if once laid on the table cannot be taken off the order of the day: and it is imperative that we should treat these questions sincerely, seriously and well-meaningly, for our present laws dealing with the fran-

that in all countries where manhood suffrage has been introduced, it has been used as the means to attain political, selfish ends. This fact is proved by history. That is why manhood suffrage must be dovetailed into the ordinary, serious scheme of parliamentary work, if we wish to prevent any damage to state and national interests.

The task of the new government will be to render ordinary, parliamentary work feasible: on the other hand it must secure guarantees for the autonomy of home affairs, that is of our country which will render the nightmare of attempted absolutism (the recent state of affairs cannot be called anything but an attempt at absolutism) once and for ever an impossibility. Act X of 1790—91 must be validated, as it is a guarantee for the independence and autonomy of our country; full force must be given to Act XII of the same year, which forbids patents; to § 32 of Act III of 1847—48, which defines the measures for the impeachment of ministers; and to §§ 5 and 6 of Act IV of the latter year, which prescribe the conditions for the dissolution of Parliament in conjunction with Act X of 1867 which, while modifying the above conditions, guarantees the continuity of the Budget.

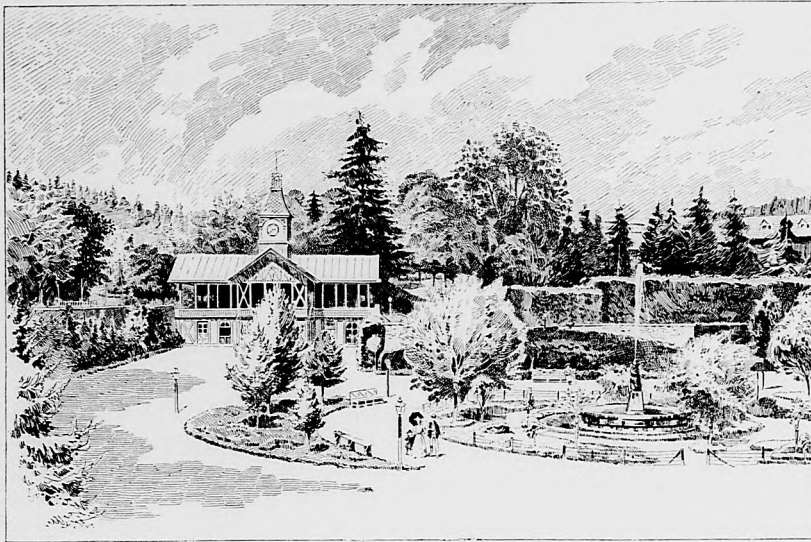
As far as the nationalities are concerned, they must be conciliated. Though ever since the occupation the leading part in Hungary has been played



THE LANDING STAGE ON THE RIVER SAVE AT BELGRADE.

chise are bad and insufficient. But manhood suffrage must not be used as a means to attain tactical, political ends, as the late government intended to take advantage of the principle as a means whereby to overcome the national resistance. It is remarkable

by the Hungarian nobility and episcopacy to an extent hardly seen in other countries, there can be no doubt that the same have included numerous celebrated families who were, by origin, Slavs, Servians, Croatians, Roumanians, Italians, Germans, Poles and



THE BORSZÉK HEALTH RESORT, TRANSYLVANIA.

even French; and it is a historical fact that all the same, as soon as they settled in our country, proved themselves true Hungarians by their unselfish, patriotic loyalty displayed both in deeds and feelings. Among our prominent statesmen, prelates, politicians, soldiers, writers, poets, artists we find no few men who, though not Hungarians by origin, were good patriots and could be displayed as models to many true-born Hungarians — alas! both in early and more recent days; a fact which is the best proof of the truth that every nationality living in Hungary under the shelter of the thousand-year-old constitution is at home here and can prosper.

If here and there petty differences and internal troubles have occurred in which the nationalities too played a part, in most cases the fire was the work of internal incendiaries who however did not succeed in seriously threatening the common fatherland. I have always heard that, in 1848—49, all the nationalities — with the exception of the Wallachians — struggled side by side with the Hungarians against Austria; and the Swabians who have settled amongst us above all proved their Hungarian patriotism by splendid bravery when the aged Field Marshal, who towards the close of his life was overcome with a desire to assume the role of statesman, attempted to validate the old Roman saying «Divide et impera» by inciting the nationalities and the social classes against each other, and forgot that his jokes were particularly stale and no capital was to be made out of them. Besides, every Hungarian, whatever his birth, clings with every cord of his heart to his free institutions and to the thousand-year old constitution which every crowned King takes an oath to observe.

Brachfeld F. Ö cs. és ap. kir. Felső kamarai szállítója, cs. és kir. udv. szállító. A «Jockey Club»-hoz. Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 7. Különlegességek férfi-fehérműekben és minden divatcikkekben. First class English hosiery.

English Visitors in Budapest.

THE VISIT of the British Committee for the study of Foreign Municipal Institutions to Budapest is now an accomplished fact in spite of what Austrian opinion in London and Vienna has tried to effect.

Meeting Dr. Lunn in the National Liberal Club one day suggested a visit to the Hungarian capital and assured him of a splendid welcome, we met

and discussed a scheme, but political disturbances and the struggle within the Dual-Monarchy delayed affairs considerably. However Lord Lyveden personally visited Budapest and the preliminaries were arranged, which Mr. Golyony, the Editor of "Hungary" and myself completed aided by the Vice-Burgomaster Julius Kun. Everything was done to make our guests happy and at the same time provide something of civic and municipal interest.



Hungarian Emigration.

I.

EMIGRATION is one of the saddest features of national life. To stand idly by and watch a nation drained of its strength, and utter no remonstrating cry, nor stretch forth a hand to save, is criminal.

Yet every nation has its period of criminality, for every nation understands the difficulties of overpopulation and unemployment; but to solve them is another matter.

On the face of it emigration looks an easy way out of the difficulty, but on reflection one is speedily made aware of the dangers and limitations of such a solution.

Hungary like other countries has been called upon to legislate in this direction, and it is in connection with such legislation that some searching criticism has been offered. Hostile journals, not content with ordinary criticism charged Hungarian officials with «making use of her emigration law to rid herself of undesirable elements of her population, and to disgorge her criminals, wastrels and proletarians».

To all such criticism Baron Louis de Lévy, Royal

Commissioner has replied in the January «North American Review»; and in doing so traces the development of the emigration movement in Hungary.

It was towards the end of the seventies that the movement really commenced, and recognising the danger it conveyed the Hungarian legislature attempted to check it with the law of 1881, an enactment directed against certain mischievous shipping agents dotted here and there over the Continent who exhibited unusual interest in Hungary and whose real object was to make money by any means. The measure was unsuccessful, and the duping of the Hungarian continued.

Quoting from the article I find the following a fair sample of the tricks practised upon unfortunate emigrants. In many cases

«They were held in small cities and taken to places of notorious repute, where they were swindled out of their money under innumerable pretexts, one of which (often put into practice) was to make the unfortunate dupes believe that they had to submit repeatedly to medical examinations, at which usually some quack — often the nearest railroad carrier — posed as the physician, and shared his honorarium frequently amounting to twenty or twenty five florins, with the impostors.»

Such a condition of affairs however could not continue for ever, and in 1901—1902 a climax was reached, but it was not until the law of 1903 had been sanctioned by the Crown that some measure of relief was forthcoming. The two main provisions of that law are these; power to restrict emigration; the security of the «moral and material interests of those persons who have finally made up their minds to emigrate». In connection with the restriction of emigration the following were not allowed to emigrate:

Parents leaving behind offspring unprovided for.

Male minors without consent of parents.

Female minors unaccompanied by a trustworthy and responsible person.

Those with insufficient means.

These were rigidly enforced, and a good answer is given to those who maintained that Hungary was only disgorging her «undesirables», in the fact that «emigration is absolutely forbidden to persons who have been

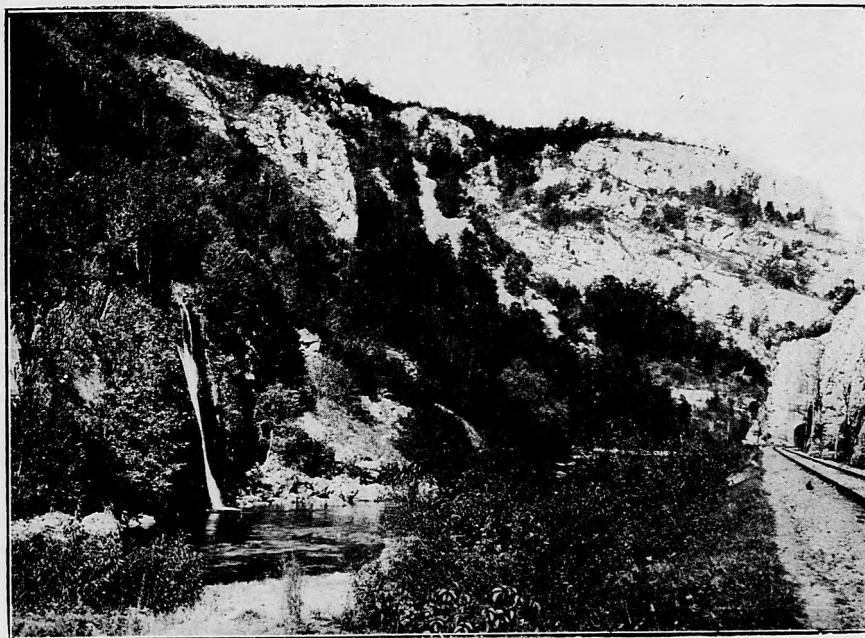
criminally sentenced or who are under criminal investigation». Criminals and weak-minded individuals were kept at home.

But the power of restriction goes even further, for it is applied to those «who attempt to propagate the emigration idea among the people». An interdict is placed «upon speeches in public meetings recommending emigration, and upon advertisements, placards and notices in newspapers having the same object». Those invading any of these provisions are suitably punished, the penalty in some cases being two months' imprisonment and heavy fines.

It is surely seen that by such means the Hungarian legislature has advanced its checking methods, and arrived at the border line of legislation for free citizens in a free state. In order that those legislative acts may be effectively carried out a «governmental frontier police» was organised, and at Fiume, and all railroad crossings emigrants were submitted to a rigorous examination, in order that it might be ascertained whether or no the requirements had been complied with «under which the United States admits emigrants to that country». The police officers have been kept very busy for during the last 18 months no fewer than 3000 «secret emigration agents» have been dealt with.

Another interesting feature of the emigration law is that a fund is provided by which emigrants who have fallen on evil days and who realise the difficulty of remaining in the land of their choice, may be aided to return home.

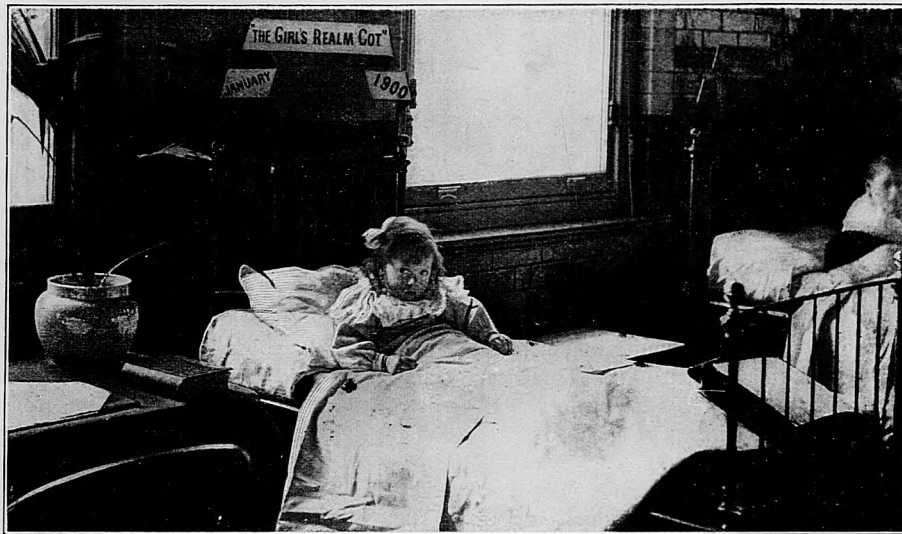
Economic reasons alone prompt Hungarians to emigrate, and not over-population; and it is interesting to note that the Hungarian legislature having regard to this, provision is made for the safe transmission of the savings of those emigrants who



THE WATERFALL AT RÉV, TRANSYLVANIA.

have left friends behind in the old country. The article referred to in the *North American Review* is brimful of valuable data, presented in a concise manner, whilst throughout it seeks to justify the action of the Hungarian legislature in relation to American

clearer insight into those issues continually making for disturbance and disruption, then the root of the matter is not in them. Granting that the gift of observation was not largely developed, the gift of appreciation was I am convinced present in no



THE GIRL'S REALM COT-CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

emigration. No more admirable defence could be conceived, — though probably there is an American point of view.



A Journalistic Entente.

Magyars meet Serbs.

II.

NOTHING robs man of his prejudices and insularity sooner than a visit to another country however near that country is. A country that is near enough to quarrel with is certain to be interesting. Hungary and Servia are commercial competitors, and competitors soon lose sentiment; there is however the possibility of competition to be carried on in such a manner as to be shorn of that harshness so prevalent in Balkan commercial centres today. Both Servia and Hungary are political nations, in fact the political similarities of the two countries are astounding.

The coincidences are so plentiful that one is almost forced to apply the remark of a distinguished American writer to them when he said «the reason relations never agree is because they are too much alike». But disagreement is not infrequently the result of ignorant misunderstanding, hence the visit of the Hungarian journalists to their brothers of the pen in Belgrad, was fraught with hopeful, peaceful possibilities.

The real journalist is always observant, and if both Hungarian and Servian journalist failed to gain a

small degree. Servian hospitality is difficult to describe, its spontaneity embarrasses one; and its fulness is o'erwhelming. Never can I forget our reception. The crowded quay, the band of the Kings' guard, the exuberant multitude, the decorated houses, the shouts of welcome, in fact there was everything present a jaded knight of the pen might wish for. One might have been a royal visitor, instead of a mere chronicler of events.

The Servian representatives were assiduous in their endeavours to make us happy, and they succeeded. We were hungry and they fed us, tired and they sheltered us, thirsty and they gave us to drink. Man thus aided grew strong and the strength begat friendship. In journalism, it is fearlessness which is the precursor of friendliness, that wholesome, clean, judicious fearlessness of the well-informed writer. Most men who say but little talk too much. This is equally true of journalism.

Belgrad was clad in its summer garments and the Balkan city was in itself an educative factor. One must not however forget the entertainments — as if one could. There was the gala performance at the theatre attended by the Crown Prince and the Princess. There was the late — very late — dinner, and the enthusiastic speeches, of Rákosi Jenő and others, at the Grand Hotel.

Next day what a delightful drive to Topcsider we had, after a hurried walk through the beautiful State apartments at the King's Palace. Here amid a profuse display of vegetation one was able to rest one's eyes from the glare of White Belgrad. But the heat! It was tremendous, it was tropical. It was a lunch in

shirtsleeves, for even priests discarded their coats and waistcoats. In the evening we were dined by the city of Belgrad and a sumptuous spread it was. Seated opposite me was a professor of Edinburgh University who was visiting friends in Belgrad. It did one good to hear one's mother tongue. Sunday in Servia is like Sunday in London for all the shops are closed. This is a trifle disconcerting. I should call Sunday in Belgrad, promenading day.

Whit-Monday however proved an excellent compensation for Sunday's enforced quietude. The boat ride to Szmendria was simply delightful and the luncheon in the old fortress picturesquely fascinating. Personally the most interesting feature was the chat I had with Mr. Draskovitch, who was Minister of Commerce in the Stojanovitch Cabinet, for he is one of the best informed Servians I have ever met.

Our journey back to Belgrad was rendered doubly interesting by a supper on board and a firework display.

Reflecting on my journey, the unrestricted hospitality of my Servian friends, their love of everything English, and their desire to open up commercial relations as well as diplomatic, it is difficult to understand that spirit of reckless abandon which culminated in 1903. One thing I am convinced of,

The Girl's Realm Guild of Good Fellowship.

To the Girl's of Hungary.

I.

I PROMISED some time ago to tell the young people of Hungary about a very helpful association we have in England and one which we would all like to see copied in Budapest and Hungary generally. When grownups are full of «ententes cordiales» why should not the young people and especially the girls of Hungary have a real Anglo-Hungarian «entente cordiale» we know what the ladies and girls of Hungary have accomplished during the last few weeks, and we know full well the great possibilities that lie hidden in the mind of budding girlhood». There is inborn in every girl an instinct to help «said Mr. Leeder, the able editor of the Girl's Realm Magazine, and prime mover in the Guild whose objects I wish to explain, and he bids me welcome all the girls of Hungary to become members of the Guild and ask them to form a branch in Budapest. Mr. Leeder will gladly give all the advice and assistance in his power.

There are no hard and fast rules, each member (the membership fee is one shilling per annum



A GROUP OF STALLHOLDERS AT THE SHAKESPEAREAN BAZAR, OF WHICH WE PUBLISHED DETAILS IN ONE OF OUR RECENT NUMBER.

that is the necessity of harmony between Hungary and Servia, and the visit of the Hungarian journalists should do much to promote this. Austria is impossible, but a Balkan Confederation not improbable.

W. B. FORSTER—BOLLIV.

payable in april of last year) on joining promises to do all he or she can (boys may also become squires of the guild) to help others, to alleviate suffering, and to make this world a sweeter and happier place for their less fortunate fellows. Each can

chose her own method of helping and one is amazed at the amount of ingenuity displayed in the workings of the various centres of the Guild. English girls would be glad to have ideas and suggestions from their Hungarian sisters, and would be equally glad to carry out the sisterly feeling on their side as well. Perhaps it will interest readers to know a little of the work carried on by the Parent Guild in London and its auxiliaries.

The Guild was started in 1900, at the suggestion of the Bishop of London then Bishop of Stepney, and who has taken the greatest interest in its working. Although quite in its infancy it has made its influence felt in all parts of the world, and very gratifying accounts come to the homeland of the success attending the Guild work in the lands beyond the sea. The Guild is managed by a committee of girl members, the chosen representatives of their centres, who meet periodically, the President taking the chair.

The Guild has its distinguished service order, a solid gold medal, awarded by the President to those Girls who show themselves most active in the cause of the Guild. Among the objects and aims of the Guild are the following.

The Guild cot at the Children's Hospital.

The cost of endowing a cot is £1000 and the Girls have already subscribed nearly £600 of the Amount.

The Guild Trust fund.

The Trust fund is subscribed by the Guild members to forward in life girls of gentle birth who need a helping hand. Some are trained as nurses, teachers or apprenticed in business houses. If showing musical talent applicants are sent to the best masters and their education assured. I heard of a case taken up lately father imprisoned for embezzlement of money, Lady mother, and daughters who had been brought up in luxury left penniless, too proud to seek assistance they tried by needlework to eke out an honest living when some good angel of the Guild found out the true state of affairs. The two daughters are apprenticed to businesses, and the Guild allows a grant of money until the girls are able to earn enough to keep their mother and themselves. This is only one case of many.

Queen Victoria Memorial fund.

To perpetuate the memory of Victoria the Good the Guild has started work among the factory girls of the East End. The Guild lately built a spacious

hall for the use of these girls and its members go down and amuse the tired work girls in the evenings shedding new life and hope around them.

Fresh air fund.

This is also subscribed by members to send poor women and girls and invalid and Convalescent Children for holidays in the country.

Christmas Treats.

These are given in poor districts nominated by the Bishop of London and others.

The Guild helps in many more ways, too numerous to mention here. Girls who are musical arrange concerts, and thus brighten many sordid lives; others make clothing and toys or send flowers to the Hospitals. I heard of one girl who daily took her carriage down to the East end to take a little cripple out. Her self sacrifice and kindness has been rewarded the little fellow is able now to play with his companions and enjoy the sunshine.

The Bazaar.

On every alternate year the Guild holds a great Bazaar which is always patronised by Royalty and attended by interesting and distinguished people. Miss Marie Corelli takes a great interest in the Guild, and did much to make the Bazaar last December very popular. The decorations included representations of scenes from Shakespeare and all

the Stall holders and assistants represented Shakespearean characters; a prettier sight could hardly be imagined. In one of the pictures will be found a group of the girls in their quaint costumes.

Now dear Girls of Hungary would it not be nice to have a «Queen Elizabeth Memorial Fund» a great Bazaar occasionally to raise funds for the work. There are so many ways one can help, and serve and no end of good would result from such a union of English and Hungarian girls.

In the meantime I have just thought of a lady to whom I will write, and ask to become President of a Hungarian End. I know this lady puts the true value on girls and their capabilities and we shall be most fortunate if she will accept the office. I shall be pleased to give any further information on the subject and trust my appeal will not be in vain.

Educated English lady seeks engagement for travelling abroad with a family; speaks five languages. Agreeable companion. Salary of no importance. Please write to the office of this paper under: «Lady-like».



THE GIRL'S REALM COT-CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
IN LONDON.

London Notes

II.

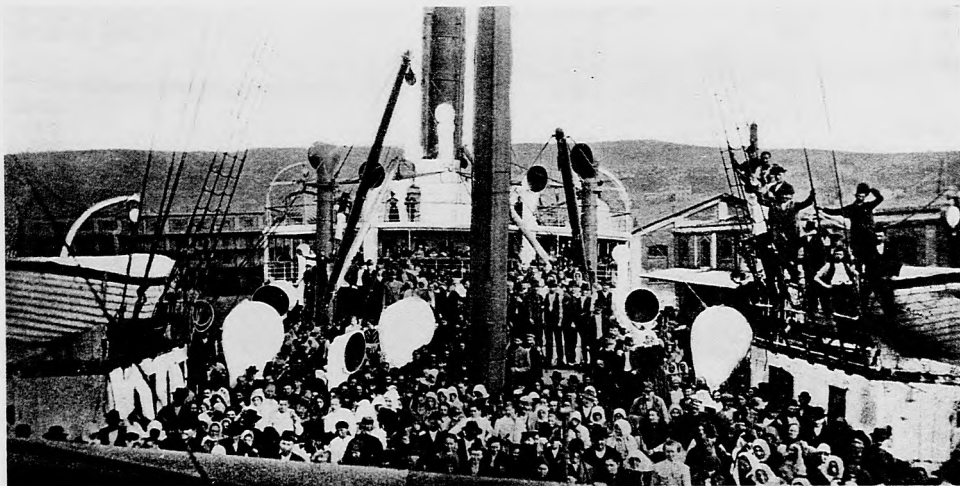
London, June 8th 1906.

KING EDWARD and Queen Alexandra with their ladies and Gentlemen-in-waiting motored down to Windsor to spend Whitsuntide and were present at a cricket match played in the Home Park in which Prince Edward and Prince Albert sons of the Prince of Wales look part.

The King will open the King Edward VII sanatorium at Midhurst next wednesday.

Britain has kept firmly to her resolution not to be represented officially in the Court of Servia until the men who took part in the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga had been removed from the government service. Now the regicides have been pensioned off, Mr. Whitehead who was

were sweetly Ah, Yes I am I love home and domesticity very much and feel inclined to settle down — But there are just some things I want to do and if I don't do them now I am afraid I never will In a few weeks I will go to Northern Europe Denmark Finland Norway and Sweden and in the winter to south America. It is probable that the following instance is unique — Miss Ackerman secured from Cook and Sons a ticket which carried her over 63,000 miles. Miss Ackerman spoke so kindly and encouragingly, of the Hungarian Women. «I love the Hungarians and the Hungarian Women particularly» and the fair traveller went on to talk about some ladies whom she met in Berlin at a conference. We all know what the Hungarian woman can do and how richly she deserves the high compliment paid her by the celebrated student and the world still re-echoes with the work of the Tulip



SLAVONIA ONE OF THE CUNARD LINE IS LEAVING FIUME WITH EMIGRANTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Chancellor of the British Embassy at Berlin has been appointed Ambassador to the Servian government. It is to be hoped that the appointment will be the forerunner of brighter days for Servia. Miss Jessie Ackerman the world's greatest lady traveller has made her home in London for the present and I had the good fortune the other day to have a long chat with the celebrated American. Miss Ackerman has all the charmny and easy ways of her countrywomen, and makes one feel quite at home with her at once. She shows the liveliest interest in all the concerns of those with whom she converses and tells in such an unassuming way her travels and experiences that one is strangely drawn to her.

Her greatest study is human nature. After a time said the gifted lady a tree is still a tree and a mountain a mountain, but man is an ever changing an ever interesting subject. In the cold of Sceland and warmth of the islands of the Pacific Miss Ackerman has studied the people she has met and many and varied are her experiences. Asked whether she were not tired of travelling Miss Ackerman ans-

leaque', and its good offices in averting serious trouble in Hungary. Miss Ackerman has promised me something from her large and varied repertoire for the readers of «Hungary» and we may look forward to that being of the most interesting and sympathetic nature. Carrying its message of affectionate greeting to Hungary's brave daughters.

On the night of the Spanish wedding I had an invitation to witness 'Carmen' at the People's Palaces South London. The Victoria Hall as it is now called was filled in every part by an eager appreciative audience. The Hall once the 'Old Vie' and one of the largest theatres in London was rather popular thirty or forty years ago. Gradually, however, the place became less and less attractive and had to be closed. Miss Cous, who had the cause of the working classes much at heart came forward with a plan to convert the great theatre into a place of amusement for the people. For two years the noble lady collected funds for her object and succeeded in opening the Theatre as a 'Hall (for they have not a Theatre licence) in 1880.

Every week evening for 26 years the Hall has been open for the amusement of the people of South London and is managed on temperance lines—no intoxicants are sold and many homes have to thank the influence of the 'Old Vie' and Miss Cous for happiness and prosperity in their homes. As we sat in the general management box of the Theatre with Miss Cous who is one of the sweetest women it has been my pleasure to meet, we got on the subject of Hungary — «You ask why I am interested in Hungary», said Miss Cous, «I am interested first, because Hungary like ourselves is fighting for her liberty and her rights and we should give her all the sympathy we can; and then we learned so much from a lecture we had from Mr. Shrubsole here recently that we feel we know quite a lot about Hungary». We wished Miss. Cous good speed in her great and good work and she in turn sent her greeting and good will to Hungary. Shaikk Abdul Gadir a noted Indian journalist gave an interesting paper on India at Miss Toynbee's Monthly Gathering on Wednesday last. The paper read treated with some phases of social and industrial life in India. Some distinguished Indians were present as well Mr. Richard Whiting the celebrated novelist and two of «Hungary's» Contributors Miss Vialls and Mr. Yusuf Ali—Among those who took part in the debate that followed was a gentleman holding the unique distinction of being the first Zulu who has qualified for the English Bar. SHEENA MACDONALD.



TOPICAL NOTES

THE long anticipated visit of Mr. W. J. Bryan, brief though it was created quite a happy impression. It did one good to gaze upon this big sunny son of America. The perennial sunniness of Mr. Bryan is inspiring, and his undaunted optimism acted as a tonic. It was but a brief sojourn but a great deal was crammed into it. Mr. Bryan's visit to Parliament was highly interesting and there he met most of the leading politicians. Magyar tenacity and political instinct appealed to him strongly, and though he understood not a single word in Parliament he caught something of the glow of the marvellous patriotic sense of the Magyars. He had long chats with Count Apponyi and Mr. Kossuth, whilst as he is considerably interested in railway affairs he was fortunate in securing a long interview with M. Ludwig who is at the head of the State Railways. The beauty of Budapest also delighted him and many were the expressions of pleasure he allowed to escape.

In his honour a dinner was given by Baron Semsey at Kovács's, and a distinguished crowd of guests were drawn together. Most of the present ministry were present including the Premier Dr. Wekerle. The health of great American was proposed by his Excellency, Count Apponyi in a speech redolent

with good feeling for America. In his characteristic manner Mr. Bryan replied, after which Mr. Kossuth spoke.

★

After 40 years of sterling service rendered to the church of his choice in Budapest the Rev, Dr Moody intends to return to his native and beloved Scotland. In Budapest Dr. Moody has endeared himself to his congregation and will leave many friends behind.

★

On Saturday June 2nd Mr. Joseph Törley was kind enough to show the members of the Southampton F. C. over his splendid Champagne Factory. The good-heartedness and *bonhomie* of their host were much appreciated by the visitors, who would all gladly pay another visit to the «Champagne Spring».

★

We learn as we are going to press that the Rt. Rev. W. E. Collins, D. D. Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar is intending to pay a visit to Budapest before the end of the present month.

★

Football.

The visit of such old friends of Hungary as Southampton aroused some interest as a matter of course. Unfortunately numerous casualties occurred before their arrival, and the teams put into the field were not up to the old mark. Nevertheless, allowing for injuries, for the fact that they were holding back for the great match on Whit-Monday, and for the improvement in Hungarian play since 1903, they were still fairly easily winners in their games. The most important match — that against the Celtic — was only lost by the narrow margin of 1 to 0. This was a great disappointment to those who expected an easy win for the Scotch team. The game was a very fast one, and a fine exhibition of the contrast between long- and short-passing. The Celtic on Sunday had easily beaten M. T. K. by 8 to 1; and to uninstructed spectators, appeared likely to pile up 4 or 5 at least against Southampton. But the long-passing game is calculated at all times to gain a victory over the other. The Southampton defence was splendidly worked, and they should be heartily congratulated in so cleverly reducing the odds against them under such adverse circumstances. Several of the men had to play out of their usual places. The Celtic must be reckoned as at present about the best team in Scotland, but on this occasion were not at the top of their form. No doubt their hard work on Whit-Sunday took something out of them, as well as perhaps the enjoyments which Budapest so liberally supplies to visitors.

At the close of the Celtic — Southampton match the Scotchmen were presented with silver medals, whilst the less fortunate «Saints» received bronze medals as a slight souvenir of their visit from the City of Budapest.

Stage and Music.

THE OPERA season has come to an end. The last note has been played the final tone sung, and the curtain at length rung down — every body has packed up an has gone or is going away for a well earned three months holiday and rest and it only remains for us to briefly summarize the work done.

Taking it altogether the season has been a very satisfactory one, especially from the financial side, and some 5 of the many promised new Operas were produced, notably Massenet's «Manon», Wolff-Serrari's «Inquisitive Ladies», Puccini's «Madama Butterfly» — all more or less successful, and two new Hungarian Operas — Reka's «The Gypsy of Nagy-Ida», an ambitious effort to Wagnerize an Hungarian subject — and lastly «The Tiger», a one-act comic opera by the talented young composer Peter Stojanovits, both of which latter works however hardly lived longer than the necessary three nights.

Of course there were many unfulfilled promises, and we have waited in vain for young Ábrányi's «Mona Vanna», not to mention Hubay's lyrical opera «Lavotta's first Love». We hope however, both these novelties will be produced early in the Autumn.

There have been the usual tenor troubles — Bochnicek and Kertész having been practically *hors de combat* the whole 9 months through indeed had it not been for Anthes and Arányi, it would have been impossible to give many of the Operas as it was the later works of Wagner suffered very much, and the management had to fall back on Anthes for «Tannhäuser», and «Lohengrin» at every turn.

We see that Anthes includes Wahlter stolying in his London repertoire — we wish to goodness he would do so in Budapest in order that we might once again experience the delight of having a first class performance of Wagner's marvellous comic Opera — The language question is surely not such a difficult one, but that it could be overcome.

The death of David Ney, the magnificent Bass, caused a gap which it has been impossible to adequately fill up — still those promising young artists Wenzel and Erdős have helped to some extent and great things are expected of them as they gradually gain experience and a larger repertoire.

The Baritones Takács and Beck have been as usual excellent, while the chief successes among the ladies were attained by Szamosi, Szoyer and Miss Errár S. a young lady of 18, possessing a crystal clear soprano of great flexibility who made a striking débüt in «Lakmé».

In conclusion unqualified praise must be given to the Orchestra under the direction of Mess. Kerner, Markus and Mader.

The final week of the Opera saw a visit of the Student Male Choral society from the university of Helsingfors. Last year we were able to welcome a similar Choir of the Upsala university, and the

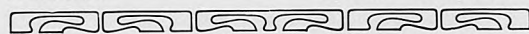
extraordinary singing of the latter made us eagerly look forward to their neighbouring countrymen. The Helsingfors students although splendid with regard to intonation, precision and the finer phrasing, lacked the vigour and force which appealed so much to us in the Upsala men. In spite of that either of the societies will be warmly received whenever they let us have the privilege of hearing them again.

Giacomo Puccini has returned to Florence where he is at work on a new Opera, the text of which is being written by the Italian poet Gabriele D'Annunzio.

The Opera House and Budapest public will regret much the announced departure of Madame Szamosi for America, where she has received a most flattering, and remunerative offer for a series of performances throughout the States. It is however some consolation to know that we are not to be deprived of Madame Szoyer's services as well — at least not until the next year — that lady having been persuaded by Director Mader to remain here till 1907, when she goes to Berlin.

During the whit-holidays, the Hungarian members of the press were entertained by their Servian colleagues at Belgrade. On the first evening a gala performance was arranged at the National Theatre and a capital programme submitted. Madame Szoyer came specially from Budapest with her husband, music director Márkus, who accompanied her on the piano. The diva's reception was immense, and her singing delighted the Servians as much as her Hungarian compatriots. But *the* great surprise of the evening came at the end of the entertainment, with the magnificent rendering of Magyar and Servian melodies by members of the Belgrade Choral society. The Choir are some 40 strong, and although unaccompanied sang with perfect intonation, while the attention given to light and shade showed the excellence of their tuition. The whole training reflected great credit on their conductor — indeed such a choir is worthy of any Capital. The other interesting treat from a musical point of view, was the unique playing of the Servian gypsies. They differ from their Hungarian brethren in so far as they sing while playing a most attractive, but equally difficult feat when performing on string instruments.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Reformed Church.

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.

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day afternoons at 5 o'clock in the large hall, Hold-
utcza 17. In the same Hall Evangelistic Addresses or
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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-utcza 39. The Religious Tract So-
ciety's Depot at Alkotmány-utcza 15, is open daily
from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

Budapest, 1906.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

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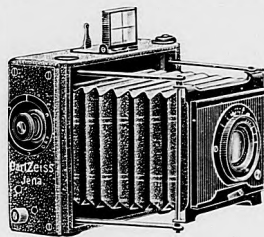
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Az első húzás folyó évi október hó 25-én tartatik meg és folyó évi december 27-én tartatik meg a második húzás, a melyen kisorsolásra kerül az egymillió koronás főnyeresemény. 10 éven át nyújtja a Jelzáloghitelbank ezen főnyereseményt nyereségekötvénytulajdonosainak, a mely főnyeresemény mellett még 500.000, 400.000, 300.000, 250.000, 200.000, 150.000, 100.000 stb. stb. korona összegű főnyeresemények sorsoltatnak ki. Külön megemlítést érdemel, hogy minden egyes százkoronás kötvény 40%-os díjjal sorsoltatik ki, úgy, hogy minden 100 koronás kötvény feltétlenül és pedig már az első törlesztési húzástól kezdve 140 koronával sorsoltatik ki.

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fényképészeti cikkek szaküzlete

IV. kerület, Városház-u. 1. szám.



Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos áron.

Alapított 1878. Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve

Kizárólag amatőrözélokot szolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferenczik-bazára.)

Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom-..... nice Palace Hotel

Hotel Vadászkürt

☪☪☪ Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca Nr. 5. ☪☪☪

Central position. — Near the Danube. First class Hotel and Restaurant. ☪☪☪

Prop. F. Kommer.

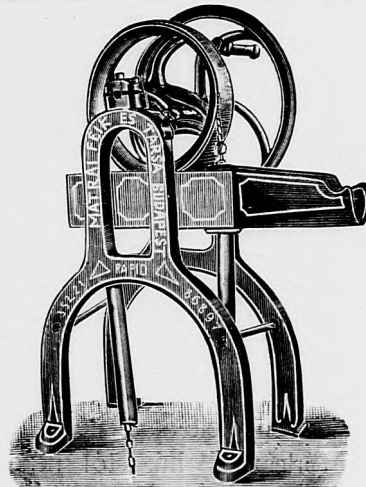
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid” Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hivány utánzatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.