

HUNGARY

Budapest Friday February 15, 1907.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 4.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország . . .

IN SOME places they wash gold-dust from the streams. — A special product of Hungary which has a worldwide reputation, is the opal which is found in the trachyte beds of Vörösvágás. Cooking-salt is found in immense quantities both in Transylvania and Máramaros. Rock-salt is, in some places, to be seen in the form of quite bare rocks. Black coal is not found in many places but there is plenty of brown-coal. Recently however a rich seam of black coal has been

discovered at the base of the High Tatra range in the vicinity of Dobsina. Useful stone, especially red marble, sandstone, trachyte and slate, are abundant. Lime is burnt in many places. Lately they have discovered petroleum and asphalt in certain layers of the Carpathian sandstone, the mining and working of which has already developed into to an important industry.

The History of Hungary.

The present territory of the Hungarian dominions, shaped in the form of a circle and only towards the south-west extending to the sea, is a united territory of a character emi-

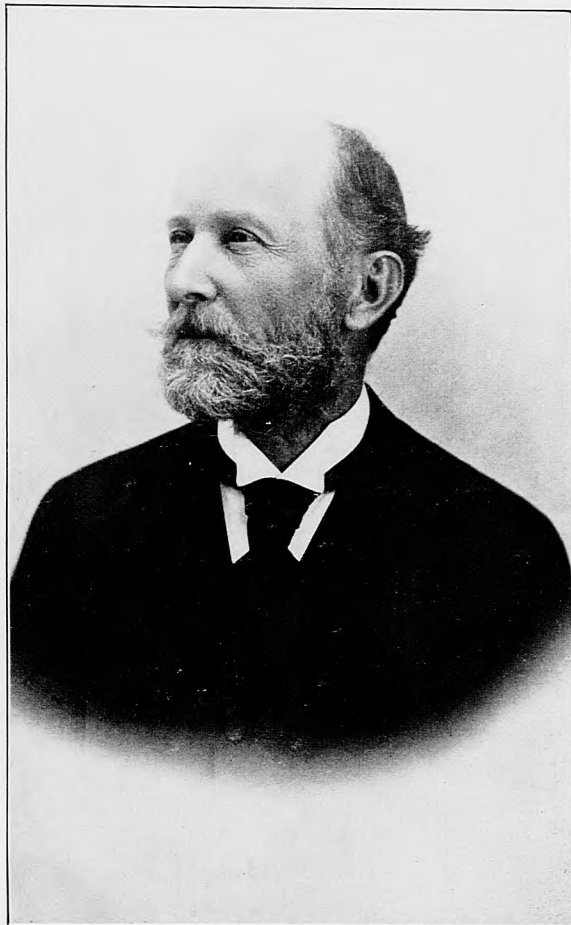


Photo by Erdélyi.

PROFESSOR CHARLES THÁN.

eastern mountain districts, the sandy, marshy plains of the basin of the Danube and the Tisza, despite their geographical connection, had no political union with the remaining portions of the country. The Hungarians have in the course of centuries achieved this union, and with their blood, and the force of their intellect they have preserved it now for a thousand years

In ancient times the Celts of the West pushed forward also into this land and founded a certain civilisation. They cultivated the ground, carried on trade and commerce; and the amber from the

nently unique and strongly accented geographically. — Its boundaries have been nearly everywhere assigned by Nature, but it has been moulded into a political whole not by Nature but by the political genius of the Hungarian people. Until the conquest of the land by the Hungarians only individual parts, borderlands of this territory, loom out of the darkness of history, to play a part in the annals of the human race. The bulk of the land was still covered in obscurity, while the remaining portions were basking in the sun of civilisation. —

The northern and

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öltönyöket korhű kivitelben, remek szabás és elegáns kiállításban, továbbá

katonai, kapus, kocsis, szolgálai és mindennemű egyenruhákat, valamint az itt felsorolt üzletágak körébe tartozó cikkeket elismert szolid és csinos minőségben készítenek

TILLER MÓR ÉS TÁRSA

osztrák császári és magyar királyi udvari szállítók, Ő cs. és kir. Fensége József főherceg udvari szállítói, görög királyi, román királyi, szerb királyi, perzsa császári, szíami kir. udv. szállítók, Ő kir. Fensége a görög trónörökös udvari szállítói, Ő királyi Fensége a luxemburgi nagyherceg udvari szállítói

BUDAPESTEN,

IV. ker., Váci-utca 35. sz. Eskü-tér 3. sz.

sarokház, saját palota, az új Erzsébet-híd közelében.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk **Bencze és Társa** Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. **czipő-különlégességek** raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadtnak.

Mult évben a «Fonc ère» Pesti biztosító intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 5072 ajánlat 20,083.019 korona biztosítási tőkére és 14.145 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 4455 kötvény 17,469.409 korona tőkéről és 7345 korona járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 4,067.221 korona — fillérre rüg. Haláleset 242 jelentetett 837.800 korona összegről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei (körülbelül 31 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 korona határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség, 30.000 korona erejéig a népfölkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve. (Hivatásszerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.) 2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy, ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett. 3. Egy, három vagy ötévi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl. 4. A biztosításnak háromévi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos föltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad, vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül kiházasítási biztosításoknál tőkésítést eszközöl anélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár



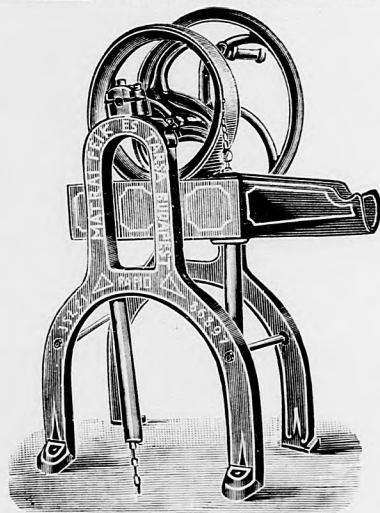
MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

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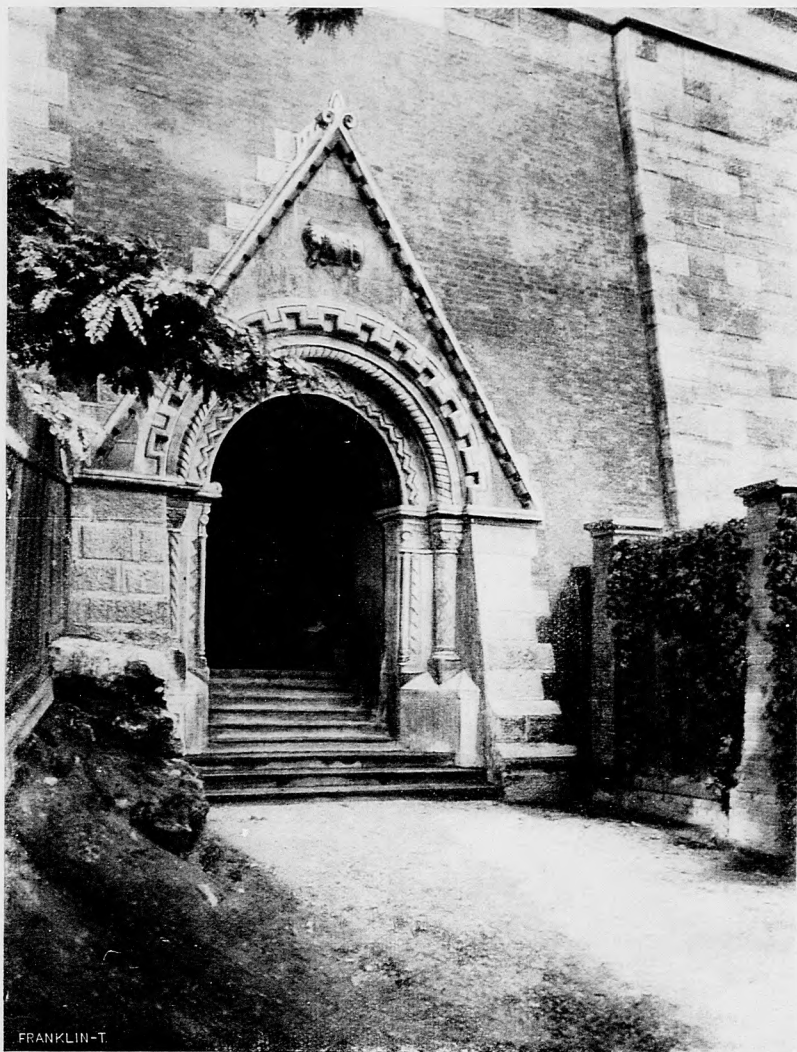
Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más lánczoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

A legjobb és legczélszerűbb ruházatkodási rendszer előkelő uraknak

Ifj. Deutsch Manó
ruhabérlete

Budapest, V. Erzsébet-tér 18., I. em.

A cég csak a legfinomabb angol szövetelekből készíti urruhákat művészi kivitelben. Prospektus kívánatra.



THE JESUIT ENTRANCE, FISHER BASTION. I.

land of the fabled North passed through their territory, and, perhaps by their aid, to the South.

Within the natural fortresses of the southern Carpathians the Thracians established themselves. But the Celts and Thracians alike were swallowed up by the Roman empire which in the course of two hundred years had conjured up here a bloom of culture and social life. A widespread network of towns, fortresses and roads, covered the conquered territory, to which however only the west and southern part of the land belonged.

The wooded districts of the Carpathians and the plains of the lowlands were at this time only sparsely peopled by poor barbarians, who had not raised themselves to any height of civilisation nor signalled their names by any meritorious actions or creations in the history of the land in which they were born.

(To be continued.)

Professor Charles Chán

THE CHEMICAL world is greatly indebted to Mr. Charles Thán for his excellent work and the assistance he has given to this science. Not only is he known in Eastern Europe but his name is familiar to all chemical experts and students throughout the continent.

Great Men of
.. Letters ..

He was born in the year 1834 at Obécsé and is now Professor of Chemistry at the University of Budapest. He first came into prominence in the great struggles for liberty in the year 1848 holding a position as «Chief Rider»; being appointed afterward Artillery Master in the Regiment of Bern. After the great struggles subsided he entered upon the study of pharmaceutical chemistry to which he devoted most of his time studying at Vienna University. In 1858 he went to Heidelberg, where he remained, under the well-known Baron Bunsen, for one year after which he was appointed as assistant to the Vienna Academy of Science, and 3 years later he was elected as chemistry Professor at Budapest University. Since then he has devoted his

whole time and energy to this subject and his endeavours have met with great success; but not till after he had overcome many difficulties.

His devotion to the development of general education, especially scientific, in Hungary has borne fruit and proved a blessing to many; and the institutions of chemistry which he so carefully and practically founded are now so well-known that they often form patterns for similar institutions in foreign lands.

The laboratories of Birmingham, Rome, Grac and Aachen have all been modelled on the same lines.

Not only has he taken an active part in the promotion of chemical Science, but he has also written several valuable books and articles in foreign and home papers on this subject.

Since 1870 he has been member of the Academy, since 1887 President of the third class of the Academy and also a member of several home and foreign chemical societies. His Majesty conferred on him the title of «Royal Councillor» in 1872, one year after he received the third class order of

the Iron Cross; and in 1895 he was nominated member of the House of Lords.

Mr. Thán is considered one of the leading lights of the chemical world and a great authority on this subject.



Kossuth's Reform Proposals.

THERE IS NO denying that those, who have followed attentively the debates upon each of the Ministerial Budgets laid before Parliament, will agree with us that the present Cabinet, composed of men of great talent and wide political knowledge, will doubtless in no distant time bring Hungary fully into line with the most advanced Powers of Western Europe.

We have already given an account of the working programme of the new Reforms undertaken by Mr. Kossuth in order to establish sound methods in commerce and Industry: we have heard Dr. Wekerle Minister of Finance: we have listened to the unfolding of Dr. Darányi's reforms and proposals for improvement in all branches of agriculture throughout Hungary: we have also given our utmost attention to Count Apponyi's inauguration of a change in the Education system of Hungary; and we have watched with interest Count Andrassy's elaborate scheme of a «Greater Budapest». Just so the other day nothing was more interesting or impressive than to hear how, displaying his usual characteristic of love for his own nation and people, Mr. Francis Kossuth Minister of Commerce spoke on the social policy of Hungary. His powerful truth and earnestness moved the whole House and filled them with the greatest enthusiasm and desire for prompt action. However he only gave a synopsis of the subject leaving it to Mr. Sztérényi Secretary of State to give further details.

He said the present actions of the government are only first steps in the region of social policy and the initial forecasts of better thing in store which are to leave deeper traces on the sands of time. Social questions stand in the foreground for every

nation but the exceptional situation of Hungary compels us to give them more intensive consideration. If he succeeded in all the projects which he had prepared to lay before the House, our country would stand in this respect among the first for, the strengthening of our people is the strengthening of the power and influence of our Kingdom.

Now lying before them was a Bill holding out a helping hand to the labourer and his family in cases of sickness and when this had been accepted by Parliament he would prepare measures for the protection of the workmen against usury, as he could no longer endure to see poor people victims to the high rate of interest. Besides this he intended to draw up a Bill on Sickness and Old Age Insurance, as these matters need a decided reform. He hoped that the material situation of the land would during the next few years so improve as to enable his successor to devote special attention to widows and orphans. For this purpose it was his earnest wish that members should render him all assistance, as the bases of his principles were autonomy and parity.

As a result of the principal of parity, the burden of the labourer has been lessened and instead of



THE SOUTH CORRIDOR, FISHER BASTION. II.

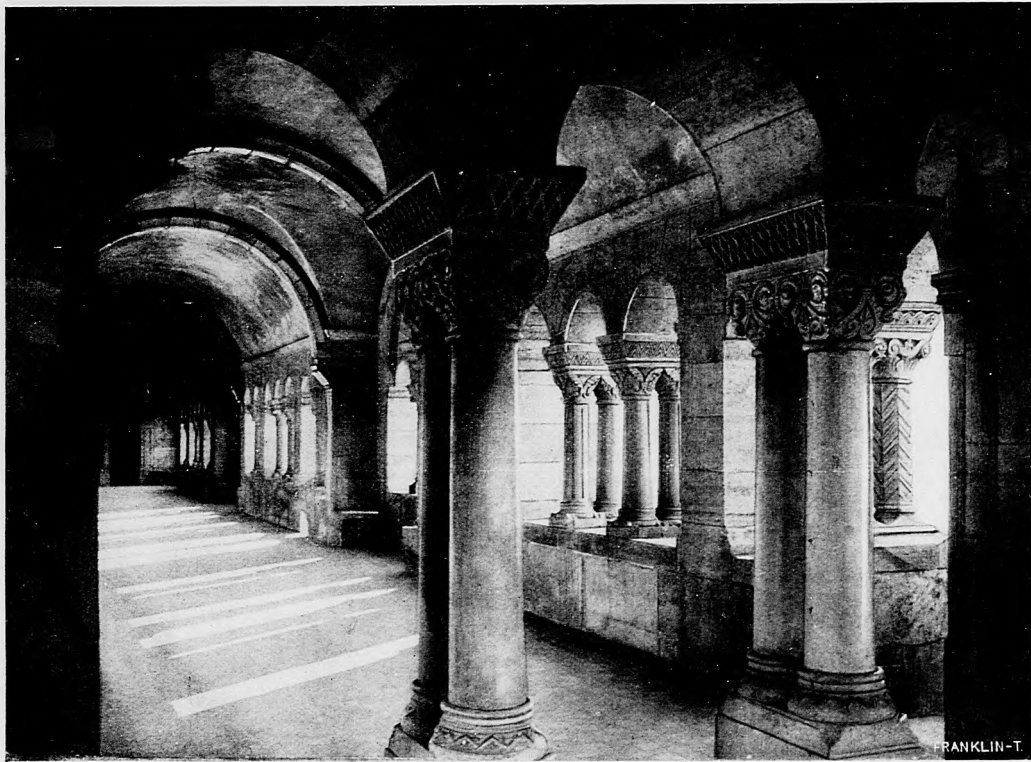
paying two thirds as hitherto they have now only to pay one half, which means 1,300,000 crowns (£ 55,000) difference in respect of insurance against accidents.

He regretted that in spite of this favourable alteration, discontent prevailed in certain working-class quarters, but this was chiefly due to the importance of the question rather than to the quota of the burden.

It must be acknowledged as a sign of good feeling that the employers had declared themselves

Mr. Sztérényi's Efforts For Hungarian Industry.

THE QUESTION of developing Hungarian Industries has long been before Parliament; politicians and experts have expressed their opinions, and the public have long interested themselves in it. No one has entered into it with such energy and determination as the present Secretary of State, Joseph Sztérényi, who by his tact and ability has stirred up the whole country, and awakened it to



THE NORTH CORRIDOR, FISHER BASTION. III.

prepared to take upon themselves the whole expense of this action demanding in return the right of parity.

The Minister said that all the modifications contained in the new Bills and mentioned by the «Reporter», and referring especially to small industries, were his own preparation, as he was fully convinced of the urgent necessity for some steps in this direction. He wished the smaller industries to recognise that the Government have their interests at heart.

He hoped it would prove with us as has been the case abroad where similar steps have been taken and where antipathy has given place to sympathy, sympathy to contentment, and out of contentment came all manner of blessings. He declared, also that as leader of Hungarian Commerce he viewed the situation from an impressive standpoint and that no other feeling than love for his compatriots prompted his action.

the fact that «forward» must be our watchword. His work for the last decade has been regarded with feverish interest, his words have been criticised, praised and even suspected, yet they have been listened to with the greatest attention, especially his recent speech in parliament which made a most favourable impression and compelled everybody to accept the powerful truths it contained.

In order to fully understand the immense work involved it is necessary to go back to the period of the late Gabriel Baross, Minister of Commerce, whose work was regarded with a pitiful indifference. The incessant labour of a long period was not enough to instil into everybody the perfect conviction and belief that one of the chief conditions of economic welfare of any country is the creation of a sound industry. And yet if we consider the results attained through that modest beginning of Baross, taking into account Sztérényi's figures referring to it we may look back with per-

fect satisfaction that at least something has been done to encourage our future efforts in the building up and extension of our Industry and Commerce.

Many have been hostile to and placed obstacles in the way of the solution of this question, but Sztérényi, with his powerful reasoning and accurate figures, following from point to point the results attained, has been able to overthrow their devices, and to light up the dark recesses of Conservatism and its narrow-mindedness, at the same time admitting that mistakes have been made in the past and may also be committed in the future.

To raise doubts of the honest aim of this project would be an endeavour to prevent the carrying out of a plan which could only result in the welfare of the whole country; for it is not proposed to support amateurs or pleasure-seekers but wait for enthusiasts, who fully understanding the subject will enter in to it with great zeal investing something on their own account not expecting the state to supply every necessity.

Sztérényi has done a great work and his method is in accordance with the work he has been doing for several years up to the present moment. His fitness for the task and love of the subject is shown by the earnestness with which he enters into this undertaking while he never shuns a justifiable criticism.

Every honourable man in this country only desires that the work of commercial administration based on the Bill introduced a short time ago by Francis Kossuth the Minister of Commerce shall be successful whereby Hungarian Commerce and Industry may be developed and extended.



The «Eighty Club» and Hungary.

THE VISIT paid to Hungary last autumn by a deputation of the «Eighty Club», if it produced no other result than the book about to be published by W. Fisher Unwin, would imply an immense gain to Hungary and the Hungarians, — and that not merely in England and among Englishmen. The much-discussed question of the truth about Hun-

gary could not have received a better or more decisive answer. The able arguments adduced by Count Apponyi and Mr. Francis Kossuth could always be met by the sceptic with the mere remark «yes, but they are Hungarians», the humble efforts of people like the present writer could be, and were met (v. the «Times») with insinuations of paid labour and views made to order: but no-one, not even the cynical Vienna correspondent of the «Times» (who, by the bye, could not let the opportunity offered by the «*affaire Polónyi*» slip without having his pet hit at Count Apponyi), can accuse the writers of the Eighty Club's memoirs of partisanship or bias. The book is a mere record of experiences, made at first hand and not through the channel of Vienna, a faithful diary of events and a scrupulous chronicle of speeches made. The members of the Eighty Club who were privileged to accept the invitation of the Hungarian Independent Club entered Hungary in a perfectly open frame of mind and left the country convinced of the justice of Hungarian claims, of the suitability of the Hungarians to be a governing nation and of the extraordinary progress and remarkably high level of Hungarian culture, administration and science.

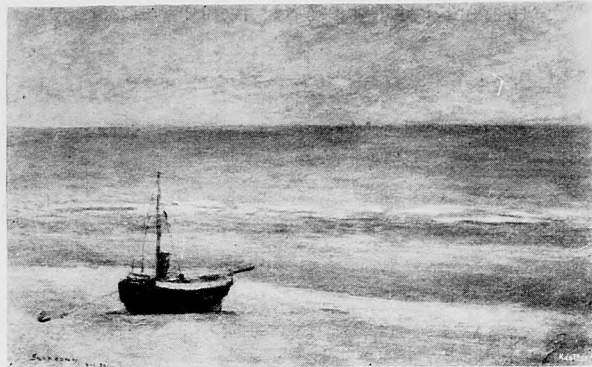
The earlier chapters of the book need no comment. They are merely a succinct but faithful chronicle of

events, enlivened with a literal report of all the important speeches delivered, of which that of Mr (now Sir) Henry Norman at the Government Dinner that of Sir C. Maclaren at the Banquet of the Independent Club (we are naturally dealing exclusively with the speeches of the Englishmen as being the essential part of the whole) and those of Mr. Micklem at the grave of Louis Kossuth and at the dinner at Hercules-fürdő deserve the greatest attention.

By directing attention to the excellent institutions of the country and by a well-deserved encomium on the administration of the various departments (particularly that of agriculture), the book is rendering inestimable services to Hungary. By insisting on the dual principle of the two sister States and pointing out the justice of the claim of Hungary to at least an equal share in the administration of «common» affairs, the writer is opening the eyes of the British public to a fact of which it has



THE COLONNADE, FISHER BASTION. IV.



ABANDONED.

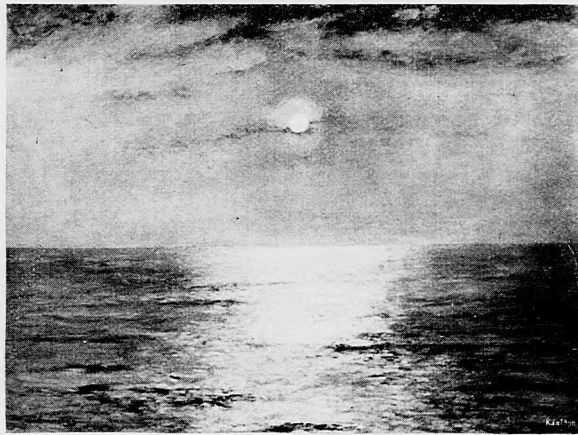
By Feri de Szikszay.

been, purposely and for ages, kept in profound ignorance, viz: that Hungary is a sovereign State in no wise dependent upon Austria (this dependence seems to have been presumed from the state of affairs during the Liberal regime, and the idea was fostered by the principle of Austrian statesmen of a *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*), and has rights founded on laws and patents of far greater antiquity than the boasted constitution of Austria, which owed its origin entirely to the generosity of Hungarian statesmen. By pointing out the faults and offering occasional advice (as in W. Toulmin's address), the book proves that it was written without any bias but with a real, earnest conviction and a «fixed determination to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth». The object of the visit is explained in a way that is calculated to disarm even the most captious critics «whose name is legion»: and «the case for Hungary» lays down, in a perfectly dispassionate manner, the case between the two sister states as it stands today.

The writer has had plenty of opportunities of discussing various questions at issue with the members of the deputation, both in and out of Hungary: and must admit that they were determined to hear *every* side of *every* question, entered heart and soul into every problem, and did not omit to balance the opposing views well and nicely before coming to a decision. The convictions contained in the book are therefore sincere and unprejudiced.

The voicers of the various sentiments were influenced neither by prejudice nor predisposition. The very slight theoretical or argumentative part of the work is based on a *first hand knowledge of the facts as they are*, and not as they are reflected on the slides of any political magic lantern. This circumstance gives the book a double value; and, though the usual host of captious critics will, of course let their ingenuity loose to lay bare its deficiencies, the work must come as a revelation to a large majority of the serious reading British public. Its evident sincerity will carry conviction with it: and the cause of Hungary, so unscrupulously shelved in the past «in the interests of higher politics», will receive a new impetus! The telegrams and ar-

ticles of «our own correspondent» will not always be swallowed with open mouthed credulity; and the British public at large will begin to realise that Vienna is *not* the Capital of Austria-Hungary and that civilisation does *not* end at Bruck and Marchegg. The nation which, in days of yore, withstood, an impenetrable barrier of hardy heroes, the attacks of the Ottoman hordes, acting as the vanguard of western civilisation, stands today in the forefront of culture, and, recognising the arduous tasks that, in the immediate future, may lie before it, has succeeded in attaining a level of perfection in administration,



THE MOONLIT SEA.

By Feri de Szikszay.

legislation and public institutions that entitles Hungary to the unqualified admiration of the civilised world.

The book, «Hungary, its Places and People», is being published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is well printed, its illustrations (chiefly, I believe, the merit of Mr. Gálos and the Editor of "Hungary") are excellent reproductions. It will not be merely a pleasant souvenir of a pleasant and instructive sojourn in a hospitable country, but a text-book to Englishmen of knowledge about a country that has hitherto, thanks to ill-meaning misrepresentations and the efforts of Austrian statesmen, been considered as lying outside the pale of civilisation. I believe that no-one, after perusing the pages of this interesting work, would be guilty of addressing a question I was asked the other day: — «Are there any railways in Hungary?»

Oxford, Feb. 6. 1907.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

London. Lady with comfortable convenient and healthily situated house receives young Hungarians for the study of the English language, manners and customs. Arrangements made for attendance at classes and lectures on special subjects, examinations etc. Every care taken of young visitors. Terms moderate. Excursions arranged and parties conducted to places of interest. For particulars apply, Offices of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

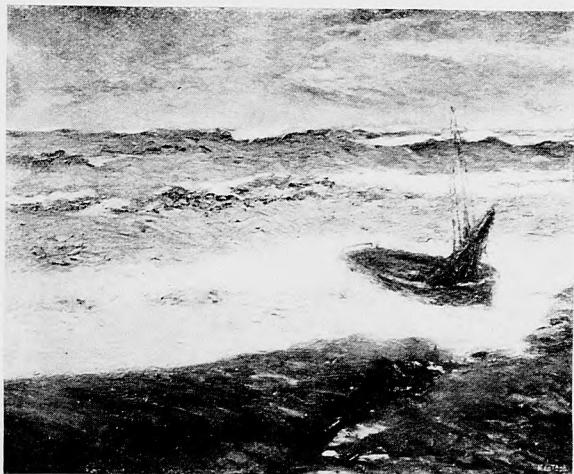
The «painter» of the Sea.

WE FIND that the Art Gallery of Könyves Kálmán, has now been supplemented by the collection of pictures from the brush of Mr. Feri de Szikszay, a few of which we here produce, a most promising representative of our art. Of his first exhibition held in Budapest 2 years ago a full description appeared in our numbers at that time.

Mr. Feri de Szikszay, whose name is familiar to our public, although much of his time is spent abroad, is a realistic painter of the sea and of the infinity of nature. His ability in transferring the Sea and nature to canvas merits great reward. His paintings are an apology of the infinite water, which surpasses, with its magnificence and gigantic grandeur, the diminutive and feeble human.

The sea in all its phases supplies the material for his brush, when the tempest rolls and dashes the waves against the cliffs, when the sun sets on the western shores, when it is green or angry black, all apparently inspire the artist with features which he so ably produces.

Mankind forms a very trivial matter in his



A STORM.

By Feri de Szikszay.

works and are simply inserted as coloured poems of nature.

Since Mr. Szikszay's first exhibition, he has shown considerable advance and is chiefly evident from a certain gentle atmosphere prevailing in his sea views and landscapes, and also in several other subjects. It is the quietness of the artist himself that chiefly characterises the individual and we may say that this development, was not derived from his scholastic studies or from other masters, but is the result of deep observation and penetration into the beauties of the romantic shores of Brittany and Britain.

The recognition assigned to him by the critics will be a new instigation for his future work. We wish him further success and hope he will

secure a name abroad as several other representatives of Hungarian art, and that this exhibition will be only his first step on the ladder of fame.

A. TONELLI.



Where Are the Good Chances To-day?

IN THE man who can do things with force and originality, not simply dream about them. — In the young man or woman who is always ready and able to «carry a message to Garcia».

In the worker who takes the trouble to go to the bottom of everything, who is thorough in small things as well as in large.

In the youth who consecrates himself to one unwavering aim.

In the man or woman who not only has high ideals, but is also willing to make sacrifices to live up to them.

In the one who takes the thorns in his occupation with as good a grace as the roses.

In the employé who does not measure the quality and quantity of his work by the amount of his salary. In the young man or young woman who is willing to do a little occasional extra work without pay and without grumbling.

In the man who no more doubts his success when hewing his way through obstacles than when his road lies smooth before him.

In the one who has conquered fear, and whose faith in God and confidence in self never waver.

In the soul who always minimises difficulties.

In the man who never loses sight of his goal no matter what difficulties beset him.

In the worker who brings power instead of weakness to his task.

In the man or woman who is working for a noble, unselfish end.

In the one who expects great things of himself, and spares no pains in the effort to realize



AUTUMN AFTERNOON.

By Feri de Szikszay.

his expectations. In the man who puts his faith in hard work and stick-to-it-ive-ness rather than in luck.

In the worker who sees opportunities to be accurate, prompt, courteous, kind, generous, true in everything he does.

In the man or woman who never gives way to discouragement, who is always faced toward the sun, who acts, thinks, and lives in expectation of success.

In the courageous struggler who puts grit, determination, and will power against his handicap, whatever it may be.

In every man, woman, and child, not outside of him, not here or there, or elsewhere, dependent on this circumstance or that, but *right within himself*, is the possibility of a grand success.

New-York.

S. S.



Mrs. Macdonald's Lecture on Hungary.

Our Friends
at Work...

WE ARE glad to see that no effort is being spared by our friends in London to spread information about the natural beauties of our country. This can scarcely be done satisfactorily except by magic lantern views such as are used by Mrs. Macdonald. The following is a brief notice of one of her latest efforts:—

Despite the very foggy weather, a fair audience assembled in the St. Luke's Institute Students' Association London, when Mrs. Sheena Macdonald, the London correspondent of «Hungary», attended in place of Miss M. A. Vials (unavoidably prevented from being present) and gave an excellent lecture on «Transylvania» Hungary. Mr. J. Flint, B. A., presided, and the lecturer having been briefly introduced, the lecture began. With nearly one hundred fine slides and so much to say about them, the lecture was not ended till ten o'clock; and the audience are to be congratulated on the very happy, discursive way the subject was treated from start to finish, without a break or reference to notes in any form, and it was easy to see the lady's own love for the country was very strong.

Stories charmingly told, both grave and gay, came in quick succession, while her witty remarks frequently evoked the applause of the audience; and at the close she was loudly applauded. The usual vote of thanks was given for what many described as being one of the best lectures yet given under the auspices of the Students' Association; and it is expected a similar treat will be given during next season.

There is some hope that a tour will be arranged during the ensuing summer term to the charming scenes depicted in the lecture; and those intending to take advantage of the visits in course of arrangement, are urged to join as early as possible.

Topical Notes

Our Exports to North Africa.

IN VIEW of the growing commercial importance of North Africa, the Minister of Commerce, sent Mr. S. Illés, as correspondent to the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum to Tunis, Algiers and especially to Morocco. Mr. Illés after spending some months in that country investigating affairs, returned to Buda-



LIFE IN A BUDAPEST CAFÉ.

pest and on the 30^d of this month, gave a detailed and interesting account of prevalent relations and of the possibilities for Hungarian exports to these lands.

The lecture was given in the museum and was attended by a goodly number of interested merchants who listened with great attention to Mr. Illés's opinions.

According to the lecturer's experience and study, he said that on account of the prohibitive French duties our prospects are very diminutive in Tunis and Algiers, as all other nations are almost excluded from competition. This has been proved most by

the Germans, who spent large sums yearly for this purpose but without success.

The country which shows a good opening for our raw products is Morocco, and it promises well for the future if taken in hand. Mr. Illés gave proofs that several factories have already established a good connection with this semi-civilized people, whose development and progress has yet to begin. Many samples of the articles most saleable to Morocco

a decided change. After several others had expressed their opinions the meeting closed.

Recently the interest of Hungarians has been directed towards Dalmatia and Bosnia, which is also proved by the frequent lectures given lately. Amongst the most interesting and instructive was one delivered by our correspondent Mr Alexander Tonelli, given on the 3rd of January at Nagy-Körös. Before a large assembly he spoke of his experiences and facts gathered on his travels in these lands, emphasising the necessity of a commercial campaign, and illustrating the scenery of the countries by lantern views. He referred to the advantage Hungary possessed in having the shortest route to these lands which provide a good field for many of our industrial productions. The lecture, which gave an excellent impression, was received with great applause.

We are informed from Lőcse that the German Singers Union comprising of 2000 voices will hold their annual festival in the High Tára this year. The arrangements for the feast has been placed in the hands of the Carpathian Society.

Madame Ilona Ginever's lecture the other night at the Polyglot Club, on «Three Hungarian Poets», marked her out as not only a clever «littérateur», but as a linguist of rare gifts. To how few foreigners is it given to address an English audience fluently in their own tongue! Yet this is what Madame Ginever, like her accomplished compatriot, Dr. Reich, can do with ease and force, with that charm of manner, moreover, that is the prerogative of so many of her countrywomen. The Polyglot Club, which has largely increased its membership of late, deserves congratulation on the acquisition of so gifted a member as Madame Ginever. She will do much to strengthen the Hungarian element in its ranks — an element that is too often overlooked in our cosmopolitan gatherings. The Esperanto «At homes» are also a feature of the Club, and bid fair to become very popular.

The «Daily News».

were shown to those present. He mentioned the names of Count Leopold Kodziebrodski, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Tangiers and Mr. George de Patere, the Consul, whose ready support rendered his mission so successful.

At the conclusion of his speech, many enquiries were addressed to him regarding our relations in Morocco and Mr. Hacker, Director of the Refined Petroleum Company Ltd, stated that the efforts of the Government and the energies of its emissaries were in vain unless some measures were taken to improve the shipping connection between Fiume and these lands; in fact, our shipping relations call for

We learn with pleasure from Mr. Shrubsole that his work with the English geographers has proceeded most amicably and satisfactorily. There has been no such thing as a fight over the matter, but everyone was pleased to receive accurate information at first hand for correcting mistakes in future Editions.

In this way everything necessary for producing accurate school-books seems to have been done already; and our enthusiastic friend is attending also to Almanacs, Guide-books, Year-books and

hoc genus omne. There is nothing in fact that escapes his attention, and we may be permitted to hope that it will not be long before the darkness of English ignorance about Hungary will be finally dispersed.

*

We had the good fortune to be present on Feb. 2nd at a small entertainment given by Professor Maurice Halmay of the Erzsébet Népakadémia and some of his pupils in English. Although we are not going to flatter them with undue praise, yet we may congratulate them on their pluck in making the attempt, and the evidences of keen interest and thorough study which were displayed without exception. We trust they will «try again».

*

The Academy of Science has decided to place a memorial to the first Hungarian prince Árpád the 1000th anniversary of whose death occurs on the 5th of May. A feast will be arranged at which papers will be read on the «Memories of Árpád» by the President, Mr. Ignátz Goldzeiher and others.

*

The war Department has placed an order with the Danubius Ship-building and Machine Co. Limd. for the construction of 10 Torpedoes and 6 Torpedo Destroyers. The shipbuilding yards of Fiume have been put in order for the commencement of this work at an early date and it is expected that in the course of a few weeks fair progress will have been made. This is most gratifying to our ship-builders, as it is one of the largest orders placed in their hands.

*

Exhibition of Mr. Feri de Szikszay.

Mr. Feri de Szikszay one of the more important Hungarian masters of the brush, has arranged his second exhibition in Budapest.

The exhibition, about which we write in another part of this number, can be seen in the Art Gallery of Könyves Kálmán, and was opened on the 7th in the presence of Mr. Victor Molnár, Secretary of State, Mr. E. Térey, Director of the Art Museum and many other notabilities.

A great number of the pictures on view are the property of different Museums and private persons, but still a large number remains for sale. The success of the exhibition has been well merited and complimentary to the artist and we hear many pictures have already found buyers.

*

We greatly regret the error which got into our last number regarding the Lectures on Hungary given in Lewisham Church Hall, Ladywell. We find that our well known friend Mr. J. H. Porter, Honorary Secretary of the Forest Ramblers Club presided. Mr. Porter has spent some time amongst us and is keen on propagating the interests of Hungary.

Deeply as we regret the occurrence of this discrepancy we can only say it was an exact copy of the article sent us by a London paper.

*

Hungarian Society in London.

Annual Dinner.

It is fortunate for Hungary that a man of such recognised attainments as Sir Albert Rollit has come to take so personal an interest in her. Ever since his visit here in the autumn he has neglected no suitable opportunity of speaking an essentially Commercial mind upon the value — prospective and latent it may still be, — of trade relationship between the two lands. His latest pronouncement was made upon the occasion of the Annual dinner of the Hungarian Society in London a day or two ago. He frankly recognised what Agrarian authorities would fain blink, viz: That Hungary is slowly emerging from her traditional agricultural status and entering into her inheritance as an industrial centre. He made plea for the enlistment of English capital to develop the vast mineral and other resources of the country, a point consistently advocated in this Journal.

Amongst other guests may be noted the Indian Sir M. M. Bhownaggee whose outlook so far from being exclusively Asiatic is catholic enough to embrace all possible trade horizons.

The dinner itself attracted a fair sprinkling of guests the chair being taken by Sir John C. Lamb Mrs Ginever (hon. sec.) was of course in evidence, as was Mr. Louis Felbermann (acting vice-president) without these two we do not see how any distinctively Hungarian function could well proceed.

«The Times» from whose reports these details are extracted appears to be paying a little more attention to Hungarian as distinct from dual affairs, but perhaps the names of the distinguished publicists who found time to include this function amongst their engagements may have been responsible for this.

*

Foreign Trade.

According to the statistical reports of the Central offices issued this week for the first eight months of last year, the results have been most favourable and show an increase all round on the corresponding months of last year.

The imports and exports were in million crowns

	1906		1905
939.9	£ 37,596.000	845.0	£ 33,800.000
	1906		1905
893.3	£ 35,732.000	809.3	£ 32,372.000

The most important factor in the import is the Textile which was 281.1 million crowns which is an increase of 29.1 million crowns on last year.

As is only natural our flour and cereals played the most prominent role in the exports, which also show a fair increase on the previous year and a tendency of increasing trade in distant lands.

London Notes

The Anglo-Magyar Society in London.

London, 8th February 1907.

THE FOLLOWING was read and approved of at a special meeting of the Board of Management on February 7th., 1907, and the suggestion of the President, Dr. Emil Reich, to acquaint the Hungarian Government and Embassy with the fact of the formation of the Society was unanimously adopted.

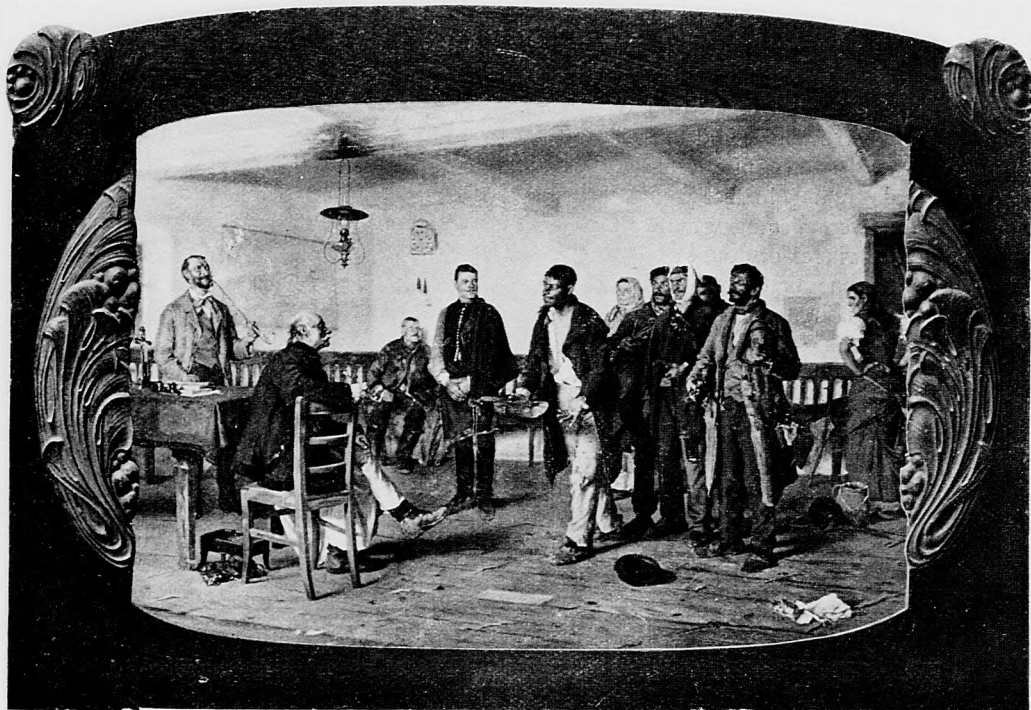
The objects of the Society.

President: Dr. Emil Reich. Board of Manage-

d) The Society will give information through the Press or other channels regarding all matters concerning Hungary and Hungarian feelings.

e) The Society will endeavour to enlighten Hungarians in Hungary, through the Press or by means of lectures delivered in Hungary, or by other means on subjects it may deem useful to Hungary and Hungarians.

f) The Society will spread or assist others in spreading a truer knowledge of Hungary in England, of Hungarian History, of the Status of the Kingdom of Hungary, of Hungarian Arts and Literature, of Hungarian Laws and Administration,



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BEFORE THE VILLAGE MAGISTRATE.

By S. Bihari.

ment: Eugen Basch Esq., Max Deutsch Esq., Mrs. Colin Macdonald, J. Singer Esq. Hon. Treasurer: M. Steinberger Esq. Hon. Secretary: Leopold Kálmán Esq. Hon. Assistant Secretary: Hugo Gonda Esq.

The objects for which the Society has been formed are: —

a) That Hungarians resident or staying in London shall have a social centre where they can meet and cultivate their language, literature, music and art.

b) The Society is to form a link between Hungarians all the world over. Wherever Hungarians reside in numbers sufficient to form a Society, and have in fact formed one, this Society shall enter into intercourse with the same.

c) The Society will cultivate the keenest possible interest in all questions concerning Hungary. The Society, as a Society, will not become a partisan of whatever political party in Hungary, but will strongly champion the National Hungarian policy in England.

of Hungarian Banking and Credit, of Hungarian Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture and Industries.

g) The Society may from time to time enlarge its aims and objects, provided such serve the interests of Hungary and of the Hungarians. Under all conditions, however, the main aim of the Society must always be to unite Hungarians under the Hungarian flag, under Hungarian Executive in London, under Hungarian guidance and Hungarian leadership.

h) The Society may initiate, conduct, lead or follow any movement which may directly or indirectly be deemed to conduct to the advantage of any of its aims or objects.

All persons interested in Hungary, whatever their nationality, are cordially invited to join the Society as Members.

Joseph Jetleb Ladies Hairdresser — Hölgyfodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

An Erdély Gipsy Maiden.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

«I WILL GO, Madame, but I must come back, I could never live away from the dear hills for ever and ever.»

«Well, well, you know it is possible you may travel all over the world if you marry a rich man, and there are plenty in England. Then you can come back!»

But Mariska's thoughts were far away as she took the hands of her patroness and showered kisses on them.

The days seemed to pass quicker now. Margit's home was kept in confusion with preparation, and Mariska talked jauntily of her trip to London.

«Never mind, néni. I'll come back soon. I have some money, and I'll teach English so well when I have heard how it is spoken. How I wish you were coming, my good friend». And thus she rambled on till the day of departure came. What a strange conflict was raging in that young breast! how hope and fear were waging war now that the time was so short. Twinges of doubt as to whether she were acting for the best flitted in quick succession across her mind, but now it was too late. The baggage was on its way and the train for her own beautiful capital which she had never remembered seeing was on its way to Kolozsvár. Her friends bade her a fond and sad farewell. Margit néni gave her some trinkets and the priest a missal with his blessing. In a pocket in the binding many days afterwards she found a card and on it these words in her own «magyarul nyelv».

«If in need of a good friend write to the address given on the other side».

It was a tearful parting for Margit and Mariska, and the kind hearted priest even did his best to force a pleasant humour on the parting scene, but it was with an effort. Many days passed ere Mariska's good angel had news of her. Berlin had been reached and Mariska seemed in the best of spirits.

Then an interval and a long letter descriptive of the quaint sights of Holland. «Amsterdam Madame declares is worse than Kolozsvár and one is buried alive — I wonder what London is like then — I think the noise will turn my head» Mariska wrote.

And then silence — from the great throbbing pulse of the world London not a word came, and it was to London the pair were bound. Margit became depressed, still she prayed daily for the safety of her young friend and felt assured her prayers would be answered — she wished a thousand times she had never let her go away and blamed herself as often. And the gay old town revelled in its gaiety.

It was only a few weeks till Christmas, and the festive season was beginning to show signs of its approach in the general appearance of the shops; still Christmas does not bring joy to all and none

were sadder in prospect than faithful Margit in the absence of her sweet young friend.

But hark! as she absentmindedly arranged her papers — the postman calls.

She had been trying to write, but when the mind is troubled great thoughts come but slowly and confusedly as well.

The maid handed her a letter. It had the London post-mark, but was written in an unknown hand.

She looked dazed for a few minutes and feared to open the missive. With trembling hands she broke the seal — and read — Szegény kis Mária!

«My poor Mariska! Why did I let thee go? God help her and guard her Rózsa! Take this to Father Barta at the Church. Ask his advice.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÖLYOM FEKETE.

XXXIX.

DISPLAYING formidable military capacities and abilities he conquered one important post after the other, in the northwestern part of Hungary. From a political point of view he was equally a match for the veterans of Vienna and so great were his power and eloquence, that he succeeded in uniting the Catholics and the Protestants under the same banner — swearing all to resist with heart and hand with life and soul, in defiance of death and in hope of redemption the arms of the oppressor. The voice of the people invested him with the supreme power and he was crowned king of Hungary. But being defeated before Vienna, one check after the other was inflicted upon his army and he ended his life in sorrowful exile in Nicomedia, whither he was followed by his faithful wife, Ellen de Zrinyi, the model of Hungarian virtue and excellence. The first inventory we possess of the castle of Vajda-Hunyad comes from the era of Emeri Thököli, whose possessions were confiscated by Michael Apaffy II. who tendered his vow of allegiance to King Leopold I. and Vajda-Hunyad now descended to the possession of the sovereign's sister, Catherine de Apaffy,¹ who expired in 1724. Since her decease, the royal Treasurer is the actual proprietor of the castle of Vajda-Hunyad — down to the present day.

The romantic castle like all sublunary things had its revolutions and it gradually declined from its former splendour, its apartments being employed for agricultural purposes. It was

¹ Famous for her poetical talents.

frequently besieged and so common in these days was the barbarous appropriation of the most precious monuments and ornaments of art, that the material of the castle was but regarded as a mere quarry, from which every man was free to gather the materials. This wantonness of outrage excited the greatest indignation of Francis I, who taking a night's rest in the castle, ordered 30,000 fls. from his private funds to be spent on the restoration and reconstruction of the castle. A lawyer of Vajda-Hunyad Ádám Bögözy de Osdala spent thousands of his own to the same effect; but a thunderbolt devastated the castle again, and it soon fell back into its previous decrepit condition. During the revolution 1848, the castle was the refuge of the Hungarian nobles, who defended it with great obstinacy against the intruding foe. It was inhabited at this juncture by Joseph László, the guardian of the castle and his family. In 1849, on the 14th April, immediately after the battle of Piski Bem and his whole staff, Petőfi among them passed some days in the castle.

The desolate state of Vajda-Hunyad after it was partly destroyed by fire, however continued to haunt each true Hungarian's heart, most of all perhaps that of Lewis Arányi de Hunyad. This man, in his youth, a physician, devoted his whole life to the restoration and reconstruction of the castle of Vajda-Hunyad. He was happy enough to see his idea ripen to maturity; the project for the rebuilding being entrusted to Joseph Schultz, the eminent Hungarian architect, when suddenly the financial catastrophe of 1873 thwarted his brightest hopes, swallowing up even Arányi's possessions. But these vicissitudes did not break his great soul and the creation of the Hunyad Archæological and Historical Society seems to have suggested to him the idea of organizing a similar society, surnamed from the castle of Vajda-Hunyad; the details he discussed in extenso with the president of the above-mentioned Culture Society, the Count Géza Kunn at Maros Németi. Later, however the new society was transferred to Budapest, from whence Arányi directed its affairs and suggested the plans for an eventual reconstruction of the castle. But this was not what Hungary could afford just then, for the minds of the people were too much concerned in the special questions belonging to the time. Arányi however with an unflagging resolution expressed his intention to lecture, for the purpose of obtaining the means to restore the ancient castle of Vajda-Hunyad, a scheme, which was always

in his mind. He accordingly went from town to town, claiming the attention of his countrymen to the castle, witnessing to the glories of a triumphant career, the honour given alone to the emperors, falling upon a man of obscure birth. He bemoaned in piteous accents the desolation of Matthias' hall, who was «the conqueror of kings, the best and noblest man, that ever wore a crown». Arányi modelled the castle in cork and sent one specimen of these miniature Vajda-Hunyads to the Crownprince Rudolph, who hunting frequently on the Retyezát, showed much predilection for the historic and architectural beauties of the castle. It was an open secret, that Vajda-Hunyad was meant to be a present for the Crownprince Rudolph; with his sudden and tragical decease however the fine schemes concerning the restoration of the castle fell well-nigh into oblivion. A dangerous illness crossed Arányi's plans, that were he thought ripe for execution. Arányi died previous to this unhappy occurrence. His death ensued in 1887, but he gave an example, such as will keep its place in times to come and raise and strengthen the souls of men through many generations. We all unite in his fervent prayers, that God may have in store a better and more blessed future for the castle, in the precincts of which the valour, nobility and renown of five centuries was gathered into a dazzling focus. What wonderful changes have passed over the face of Hungary since the erection of this castle. What a vast leap over the desert of events from John Hunyadi to the present day.

As to the means of transport, there is direct railway communication between Budapest-Déva and Vajda-Hunyad, a pretty little town to the east of the castle, that has developed of late with extraordinary rapidity thanks to its great and extensive iron-works. Its hotels are — by the bye — commendably comfortable and there is something in the air of Vajda-Hunyad, that is peculiarly invigorating and enlivening.

Those, who visit the fair castle, will not fail to be involuntarily, yet powerfully impressed with the sense and the spirit of the place crowded with pageantries and illustrious names grand in its whole effect and charming in its small details. While we gaze on the castle, which charms and commands the eye, we recall no less than six centuries. (The End.)

For sale Lucrative mines, Oil spring, forest and other property direct from the owner. Apply to the office of «Hungary» Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest.

Shaking Hands.

Let us now assume that, by your bows and your general affability at the dinner-table, you have made the acquaintance of a lady, and that you meet her the next morning in the street when you are taking your walks abroad. Your English education in manners will require you to make no advances unless she bows. She will not bow, and you will wonder why, and will perhaps apprehend that she does not wish to know you. Nothing of the kind. In England we leave it to the lady to decide whether an acquaintance shall be continued or dropped. All over the Continent the rule is that the man bows first. Bow boldly, therefore, and all will be well; and if it comes to shaking hands bear something else in mind. In England you are in the habit of pulling off your right-hand glove for the purpose. Abroad it is imperative that you should keep it on. It is also proper to keep your gloves on during the course of an afternoon call. The foreign view of gloves is that they are an essential part of your costume, and that to take them off is, so to say, to begin to undress. You must no more take off your gloves to shake hands with a lady than you must take off your boots to walk across the road with her.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

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.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

M. R. SHARP.

*

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. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German

languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



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.

Information
... Office ...

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

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

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — AMERICAN CONSULATE General. 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.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIPTION for the year ending Dec. 31. 1906 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.

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (13/4) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*

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

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Földváry Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérnemű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.

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Old Tokay Wine for Sale

Fine old Hungarian Wine. Tokay the royal wine. 140 cases — 2 doz. in a case — to be sold, freight and duty paid, may be seen at the *London Docks*. A rare opportunity for connoisseurs. Apply Office of "Hungary" Csepreghy-u. 2. Budapest.

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(Saját új palotájában.)

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én K 216,505.894.39

Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311.51

Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857.43

Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667.79

összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Budapest, Hungary.

Under section 172 of the consular regulations all American citizens residing for an uncertain period in the district of this consulate general are invited to register themselves at once in this office.

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.

Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank. Az igazgatóság mai ülésében jóváhagyta a lefolyt üzletre vonatkozó zárszámadásokat s megállapította a legközelebb megtartandó közgyűlés elé tejesztendő javaslatokat. A mérleg 10,782.725 korona 14 fillér bruttó nyereséggel zárul (tavaly 9,862.438 korona 45 fillér) és a 2,184.215 korona 83 fillért tevő leírások, terhek és költségek levonása után 8,598.509 korona 31 fillér tiszta nyereséget mutat ki (a tavalyi 7,932.489 korona 27 fillérrel szemben). Az 1905. évből áthozott 771.627 korona 60 fillér nyereség-elővitel figyelmen kívül hagyásával az 1906. évi üzleti ténykedés 7,826.881 korona 71 fillér tiszta nyereséget eredményezett (1905-ben 7,012.411 korona 18 fillér). Ezen tiszta nyereség 22.36%-os kamatoztatását jelenti ama 35 millió koronányi részvénytőkének, melylyel a bank 1906-ban dolgozott, míg a röviddel ezelőtt kibocsátott 7 millió korona új részvény az 1906-iki üzletév hozadékában természetesen még nem részesül. A nyereség emelkedése ezek szerint a tavalyihoz képest 814,470 korona 53 fillér s főképen a jóval magasabb kamatjövdelemből ered, melyben az állandóan szűk pénzvisszonyok nyilvánulnak. Az eredmény egyébként kiváltképen a folyó bank- és jelzálog-üzletnek tulajdonítható, mely majdnem valamennyi tételben magasabb jövedelmet eredményezett. A bank közgyűlése február 16-ikára fog egybehivatni.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank január 29-én Kornfeld Zsigmond főrendiházi tag, elnökgazgató elnöklésével rendkívüli közgyűlést tartott. A közgyűlés napirendjének egyedüli tárgya a tőkefelemelés és az ezzel kapcsolatos alapszabályok módosítása tárgyában benyújtott igazgatósági javaslat tárgyalása volt. Kornfeld Zsigmond elnökgazgató a formalitások elintézése után bejelentette a közgyűlésnek, hogy 163 részvényes 44.991 darab részvényt helyezett a különböző letéti helyeken letétbe, melyek 44.991 szavazatra jogosítottak. A közgyűlésen megjelent 43 részvényes 43.433 darab részvény birtokosa, melyek 2150 szavazatra jogosítottak. Azután előterjesztette az igazgatósági indítványt, mely oda irányul, hogy mondja ki a rendkívüli közgyűlés, hogy a 44 millió koronát kitevő alaptőkét 40.000 darab 400 koronával teljesen befizetett részvény kibocsátása által 60 millió koronára emeli fel. A mennyiben a közgyűlés e javaslatot elfogadja, hagyja jóvá az alapszabályoknak módosítására vonatkozó indítványt is. A kibocsátott részvények mikénti felosztására vonatkozólag az igazgatóság azt javasolta, hogy a régi részvényeseknek elővételi jogot biztosít a kibocsátandó új részvények átvételére és pedig akképen hogy minden 11 régi részvényre 4 új részvény esik. Az elővételi jog bejelentése 1907. év márczius 1-étől 9-éig volna eszközlendő. Az elővételi jog alapján átveendő új részvények 725 korona összegben bocsátatnak ki, melyek 1907. év január 1-étől a haszonban már részesülnek. A közgyűlés úgy a tőkeemelés, mint az ezzel kapcsolatos alapszabálymódosításokra vonatkozó javaslatokat egyhangulag elfogadta.



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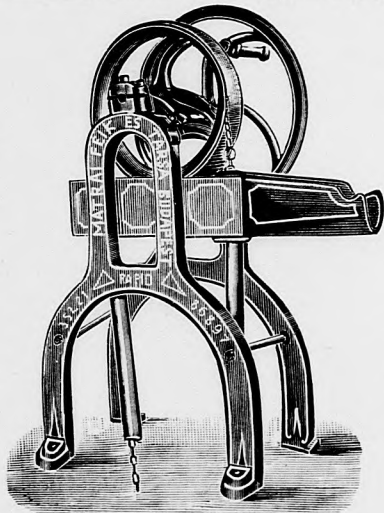
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