

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Monday April 15, 1907.*

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. NO 8.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .  
. . . Magyar-  
ország . . .

WHEN Stephen in the year 997 ascended the throne, he was fully conscious of his difficulties, and worked for forty years with all his strength to overcome them. He organised the new Fatherland of the Hungarians according to western ideas, and in this way gained for the Hungarian nation a place in the European family of nations. Of the Christian religion, which had existed in Hungary for centuries, and had many disciples and apostles there, he made a ruling religion. The new Hungarian State, wedged in as it was between the circle of eastern and western powers, was submitted equally to the influence of the Greek and the Roman Church, and both had disciples in the higher strata of Hungarian society as well as among the subjugated peoples. When Stephen made Christianity the dominant religion of the empire, he was obliged to choose between the Greek and the Latin church, between eastern and western civilisation. Stephen attached himself without delay to the west, and with apostolic zeal to Roman Christianity. His political feeling, his



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS ALEXANDER ANDRÁSSY AND DAUGHTER.

king, aimed at no political influence and raised against the new Christian king and his State no legal demands. On the contrary he invested the king with powers in ecclesiastical matters of so wide a range as scarcely any other ruler before or since has enjoyed. On the basis of the Pope's authority Stephen himself organised the Hungarian church. He divided his kingdom into church districts, deaneries and parishes; founded archbishoprics, bishoprics, and monasteries and arranged their territorial relations, their jurisdiction and bene-

insight as a statesman, and the future of his kingdom led him towards the west, where at that time new culture and a renovated spiritual life had grown up, while the Greek empire and the Greek civilisation were both on the road to downfall. Stephen also took his wife from the west — the Princess Gisella a daughter of the Bavarian duke Henry II, and he asked his crown from the Roman pontiff. But the title of king he asked from nobody, gaining it simply by his own supreme power, and Pope Sylvester, for the crown which he had sent to the Hungarian

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR  
EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

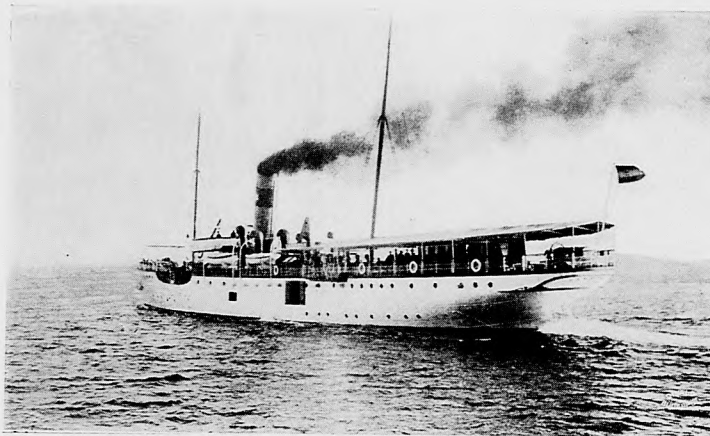
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fices. For each of these new foundations he named the first dignitary and furnished ecclesiastical dignities and privileges. — With apostolic zeal he exercised these prerogatives entrusted to his person, and at the end of his life the Catholic

Church in king Stephen's monarchy rested on a solid organisation.

(To be continued.)



«PANNONIA» UNGARO-CROATA CO. LTD. LINER.

85.000 K which sum will be employed on behalf of Hungarian Home Industry.

This excellent result provided so much encouragement, that at the recent meeting of the Council of the «Tulip Garden League» it was decided on the motion of Count Louis Batthyány the able President of the League

to grant 300.000 Korona out of the fund towards reviving home industry; at the same time a resolution was passed to the effect that a «Home Industry Association» should be formed.

The object of this Association will be to procure an opening in foreign markets for our native productions. This we believe will have some effect in checking the constant flow of emigration as it will provide plenty of work for the labouring population.

We sincerely hope that what legislation has failed to do will henceforth be accomplished by the able propaganda of this diligent Association. The government, we are glad to learn, has evinced considerable interest in this truly patriotic undertaking and has already granted a subsidy of 100 000 Korona to the Association.

### The Propagation of Hungarian Home Industry.

A PLEASANT recollection has been preserved by us of the successful Bazaar recently in Budapest in connection with Hungarian home-made articles, arranged by the «Tulip Garden League» a society which comprises almost all the members of the highest aristocracy, whose object is to encourage Hungarian Home Industries, and inspire with patriotism all true Magyars. This Bazaar was followed by a «Grand Hungarian Ball» held at the end of February which was the chief event of our Carnival season. The characteristic feature of this unique ball was the unexpectedly splendid result achieved by the truly Hungarian artistic taste and exquisite workmanship, fitly demonstrated by the great and varied splendour of the Hungarian dresses made entirely by native hands worn by the aristocratic ladies at the ball.

The Bazaar and Ball were organised solely in aid of Hungarian Home Industry throughout the country. An exceedingly good work had been done in collecting from the remotest parts of Hungary the manifold products of different kinds of Cottage industry, in which all the counties of Hungary were represented with their many treasures and examples of exquisite artisan workmanship; a work which was carried out by the ladies in charge to the last detail and utmost satisfaction of all concerned.

All the beautiful goods gathered together under one roof in the Capital, were exhibited at the Bazaar for sale; and they were very speedily disposed of, goods indeed having been almost snatched up by the eager public, so that though the sale was to last 12 days, it had to be closed on the 7th day. The net result of the sale and of the ball was

### The National Art-Gallery.

EXCEPTIONALLY great interest was attracted to the recent opening of the new home of the National Art-Gallery (Nemzeti Szalon) in the beautiful gardens of the Erzsébet-tér, and the first Spring Exhibition of modern painters held therein at the same time.

The spacious rooms were thronged at the opening with fashionable guests among them being Archduke Windischgrätz, Count Julius Andrássy the able President of this Art-Gallery, Count Géza Andrássy, Count Lewis Batthyány, Count L. Edelsheim-Gyulai, Koloman Fülöpp the Mayor of the City of Budapest, a great many M. Ps. and other distinguished folk. The official ceremony was performed by Victor Molnár State Secretary instead of Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, who was prevented from being present in person.

After the ceremony was over the splendid new premises of the National Art-Gallery as well as the pictures exhibited by representatives of various

schools and by acknowledged masters were duly inspected. Mr. Molnár in the name of the Minister highly complimented the painters and management for the charming works exhibited and praised the architectural beauties of the new building.



My Little Mouse

When the moon is highest  
I go to a little house,  
When the stars are brightest  
I go to my little mouse.

A candle glimmers in her window  
I greet it with fervid joy,  
And bless the candle's flame so yellow —  
My mouse awaits her happy boy.

I breathe her name all soft and low,  
My heart beats full of delight.  
Open wide she throws the window,  
I gaze in eyes so deep so bright.

Brighter than the host of the stars,  
Sweeter than night that smiles on the earth,  
Brighter her eyes than all the stars,  
Sweeter her lips than aught on the earth.

She clings to my heaving breast;  
I falter, I tremble, my poor heart throbs;  
On my breast seeks she peace and rest,  
But forever my heart's peace she robs.

George Beck.

Mrs. Colin Macdonald.\*

MRS. COLIN MACDONALD, whose portrait we publish this month, is well known in Anglo-Hungarian circles as an enthusiastic promoter of that «entente cordiale» between England and Hungary which Dr. Emil Reich's newlyformed Anglo-Magyar Association has been started to strengthen and foster. It is to Mrs. Macdonald that Dr. Reich has entrusted the presidency of the influential ladies' committee of his new Society, at a meeting of which he paid the other day a public tribute to her unique qualifications for the post.

Friends of . .  
Hungary At  
... Work ...

It is a great pleasure to us, as to all who are working in the same good cause, to find that the efforts of our correspondent are so highly appreciated.

For Mrs. Macdonald, through her constant relations with Hungary and its people (she is a persona gratissima in Hungarian circles), is peculiarly qualified, by her knowledge of the country and study of Magyar life at first hand, for which she has had exceptional opportunities, to act as pioneer in paving the way for a better understanding among English people of the most interesting races in Europe, and to this end she has devoted her pen and influence for some years past.

As the London correspondent of the Anglo-Hungarian society paper, «Hungary», published at Budapest for readers of both countries, Mrs. Macdonald has worked hard and successfully, and has already, by her wide sympathies and kindling enthusiasm, won many supporters to the cause she has at heart.

As a lecturer she has, too, done something to enlighten English audiences about a little known country, and to popularise Hungary as a touring

\* From The Woman's Magazine.



RAGUSA.

ground—witness the interesting lecture she recently gave at the Women's Institute, the slides for which were presented to her by the Hungarian Government.

Although she has thrown in her lot with Londoners, Mrs. Macdonald (who is a member of the Writers' Club) is a Scotchwoman by birth, being a native of Falkirk, which, it may be added, is right proud of its townswoman, as it has reason to be, for, in addition to her literary gift, she possesses one of those charming personalities which make their owners universally beloved. Her latest effort on behalf of what one may call the country of her adoption was the show of Hungarian industries held at the Women's Institute last month,

the Italian Guiffrida—Ruggeri maintains, and proves in an article published in the «Archiv per l'antropologia e la Analogia». Guiffrida—Ruggeri makes good his assertion, that the lines of the most exquisitely developed females, i. e. those standing on the pinnacle of the biological, and social scale, are growing shorter. The length of the hands of Italian peasant women is 92—4 in a hundred, as compared with those of men, but the hands of Parisian ladies only 91—9. The foot of a Parisian lady measures 249 millimetres, whereas the feet of the less exquisitely developed ladies of Bologna, measure 252, and those of Italian peasant women as much as 259 millimetres. However, the shortening of the members only holds good of



SPALATO.

including some of the picturesque peasant dresses. It was in one of these Mrs. Macdonald was photographed for The Woman's Magazine, which has, it is pleasant to know, appreciative readers in Hungary.



### The World is Growing More and More Beautiful Every Day.

PEOPLE may say what they like about the degeneracy of mankind, the stubborn fact remains: in one respect, at all events, we evidently are far in advance of the ancients. The world is growing older, and more grizzly, nevertheless also more beautiful. This of course will only hold good in certain respects, for strictly speaking, it is only the fair sex who are getting more beautiful; but this is much, if not everything. That this is the case,

their extremities; for the legs of women are not growing shorter, but, on the contrary, longer, a fact confirmed by reliable statistics, which is a proof of the improvement of the beauty of the fair sex. Long legs have been considered by all artists, beginning with Sandro Botticelli, as peculiarly beautiful. Whosoever, after this scientific demonstration, is not yet convinced that women are growing more beautiful, is an incorrigible sceptic.



### The New Agricultural Museum.

IN THE Town-Park on the beautiful Széchenyi Island there is a group of magnificent buildings reminiscent of the old Hungarian style and character of architecture. These noble buildings now contain the Agricultural Museum, considered the finest structure of its kind in the world which will

shortly be opened to the public. The greater part of this fine and useful Museum is now complete with the exception of one or two departments which will be shortly finished and opened by the King probably in June next, when the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the King's Coronation will be celebrated in the heart of Hungary with considerable festivities.

In conjunction with this and other various public and social festivals a splendid opportunity offered itself to invite not only the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, but numbers of other English Societies and individuals who are interested in viticulture and other agricultural pursuits.

We believe that steps are being taken in this direction by Dr. Darányi Minister of Agriculture, who will avail himself of this opportunity of extending an official invitation to our English friends.

Likewise another opportunity will suggest itself at the opening of the handsome new Palace of Fine Arts in the near future. Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, whose sympathy and admiration for the English nation is well-known will we are sure induce our English friends to honour us with a visit on this occasion.

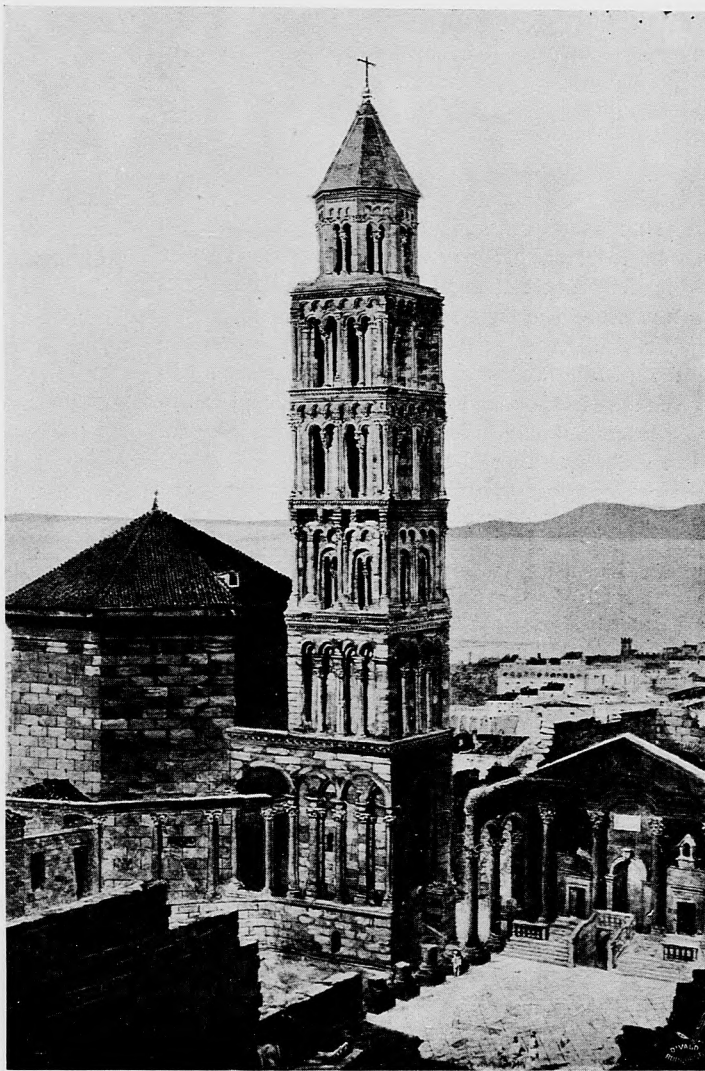


### The Dalmatian question.

A LAND of marvellous beauty lies on the western shores of the Adriatic sea. It is the old Illyria of the Romans, the modern Dalmatia, legally belonging to the Hungarian Crown. Since the XII<sup>th</sup> century Dalmatia had been a land belonging to the Crown of Hungary, but the storms of the following centuries wrenched it away. At the beginning of the last century Napoleon turned it into a French province, which after the Congress of Vienna and by virtue of the rights of St. Stephen's crown came under the sceptre of the Habsburg dynasty. Henceforth Dalmatia became an Austrian country and the Government of Vienna would not join it to Hungary. All attempts and petitions of the Hungarian Parliament and the nobles of Dalmatia were in vain and no agreement could be arrived at.

It was a sad period of Dalmatian history. Geographically separated from the other parts of the Austrian Empire it had no basis and its development was rendered impossible, while a connection with Hungary was prevented.

Now, after the lapse of a long period the interest of Hungarian political life is again directed towards this country, which has a great importance in the commercial development of Hungary. Dalmatia with its excellent harbours, such as Spalato, Gravosa etc. is an excellent road for Hungary to the sea. Hungary demands the cession of Dalmatia, which was actually promised in the coronation oath of the King.



TOWER OF THE CATHEDRAL AT SPALATO.

In consequence of the great interest which is now displayed in the Dalmatian question, we here give some views of the country. The photographs published in our present issue are taken from the very interesting book «Dalmatia» by Dr. R. Havass, who is at present the best authority on the past and present history of the land. A. T.

#### Tours in The Adriatic.

It is well-known that we have but little sea-board in which to rejoice; but the stranger needs to have information about what there is. And we may

fairly say that there is little in Europe to compare with the Dalmatian coast.

This is made easily accessible by the energy of the Ungarn-Croata Steamship Company Limited which has now a flotilla of excellent boats in which voyages may be made down the Adriatic. Pola, Triest, and Venice and Ancona on the one hand; Spalato, Ragusa and Cattaro on the other can be visited at a very small expense, and with every comfort.

The latter places are all well worth a visit for the charming scenery as well as their ancient historical renown. Dalmatia extends from the Quarnero to the hills above Scutari, and is but a narrow strip of land shut off from Herzegovina and Montenegro by the Mountains as also from Bosnia by the Dinaric Alps and the Velebit range. Its shores are of wild, rocky, broken character; the boats thread their way through numerous islands, which lend a special charm of variety to the beauties of the ever-changing sea-scape.

We shall hope at another opportunity to describe some of the towns and their inhabitants, and to give full direction as to reaching all the places to which our shipping industry will now give constant access at reasonable charges.

*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» Csepregy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

### Hungary and British Public Opinion.\*

THE BOOK issued by members of the Eighty Club in commemoration of their visit to Hungary in the autumn of 1906, is not intended to bear an official stamp (the note of the Secretary affixed to the Preface explains this fact): but it is epoch-making. The Deputation contained many men who, besides being members of the Committee of one of the most important political organisations of Great Britain, are destined to play a leading part in the formation of British public opinion in the future. It was the intervention of British public opinion that ensured the maintenance of the political independence of the Hungarian State after 1849 and it is to British public opinion that Hungary looks today for sympathy in the struggle for economic and political triumphs. The myth of the political hegemony of Austria must be exposed; the unfounded suggestions of the political subordination of Hungary must be corrected: and it is by securing information at first hand, by going to the sources and holding intercourse with the leaders of Hungarian public opinion that foreigners will be able to form a true estimate of the rights and wrongs of the quarrel at present raging between Hungary and Austria. The members of the Eighty Club had every opportunity of forming correct opinions: and the result of their researches, embodied in the pages of the book under notice, must be of infinite value in counteracting the influence of inspi-

By Arthur B. Volland . . .

\* «Hungary, its People, Places and Politics»: the Visit of the Eighty Club in 1906 (with 60 Illustrations). London, 1907 T. Fisher Unwin. (Cash Price in Great Britain, 10/6).



A VIEW OF THE BAY OF CATTARO.

red articles and of the effusions of unscrupulous pamphleteers.

The members of the Deputation were delighted with their reception and frankly astonished with what they saw. The remarkably developed state of the cultural institutions of Hungary excited their admiration no less than the splendour of the hospitality that awaited them.

The Deputation was given the opportunity of examining the excellence of the municipal, State, agricultural and industrial institutions of the country: and, to judge from the eulogy bestowed on them, these all stood the test remarkably well. The means of communication, the system of water supply, the educational system and the methods adopted for putting the agriculture of the country, the backbone of Hungary, on a firm and sound basis, all excited the undisguised admiration of men who came from a country proud, and justly so, of its own institutions. The Agricultural Museum at Budapest is unique in the world: and the excellent essay on the same contributed by its able Curator will do much to show the sterling nature of the work that is being done by the Hungarian Government for the agricultural population of the country. The chapter by W. Oscar Browning of King's College, Cambridge, himself an authority second to none, on the educational system of Hungary demonstrates the fact that the State is doing its best to give its sons and daughters the most valuable training for the struggle of life.

The natural beauties of the country, which can vie with those of the Swiss Alps or any of the tourist-ridden lands of Europe, while free from the many disadvantages of the same, are duly appreciated. The true significance of some of the great historic towns of Hungary is explained in a manner that bears testimony to the writer's acquaintance with the story of the past. But, amid all the personal impressions of a delightful sojourn in a hospitable country, the chapters dealing with the «Real Meaning of the Visit» and «The Case for Hungary» will, to Hungarians, be the most precious. Apart from unavoidable inaccuracies — concessions have to my knowledge, never been «wring from Austria» (p. 399), nor do the non Magyar races «suffer disabilities in the public service» (p. 401) — these chapters are absolutely



SHEEP GRAZING, ZELENKA.

invaluable. They throw new light on the nature of the political struggle, and, coming as they do from a source which must carry weight with it, should open the eyes of Englishmen to the justifiability of the Hungarian aspirations, despite the inspired articles of the «Times» and its worthy confrères.

The ice has been broken: and

it is to be hoped that, in the future, Englishmen of all shades of political opinion will extend their sympathy to the efforts of the Hungarians who «stand for the great ideal of nationality, and... have vindicated the right of the representatives of the people to control the government of their state».

The object of the visit is explained as follows (p. 407). «The visit of the Eighty Club meant that a number of members of Parliament and politicians of the rank and file went to a foreign country without prejudices to feed and with no cry to raise, and there made the acquaintance of men and facts on the spot. Our knowledge of foreign political questions is derived almost entirely from newspapers. Even well-travelled men, who may be good linguists, can seldom do more than gather views from the Press of different countries, and supplement these with the conversation of those they meet on their journey. Even if armed with introductions to consuls and diplomatists, they will seldom see the popular leaders who make opinion and fashion history. But the Eighty Club Deputation had the good fortune to enjoy for several days social intercourse with leaders of Hungarian life and politics. They constantly saw in the capital and on «the excursions arranged for them both Hungarian Deputies and high officials. They met these men on terms which allowed unfettered interchange of opinion. None of those who were present at Count Apponyi's farewell dinner to the deputation at Budapest on October 1st and joined the circle which after dinner plied His Excellency with questions about the Hungarian army and the attitude of the Magyars towards the other nationalities in Hungary, can fail to have been impressed with the feeling that at length they were at close quarters with questions which had been familiar but not vivid before». This is the real import of the visit: herein lies its value for Hungary: and though there is a feeling of restraint



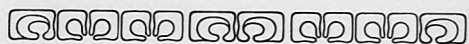
underlying the last chapter, Mr. Allen's article quoted from the *Soeaker* in chap. XVII is frank enough.

The book is well printed, though the wide margin on the outside edge of the pages is, typographically, a serious error and causes great discomfort in reading. The illustrations are excellent and, besides serving as a pleasant souvenir of a happy sojourn, help the readers to obtain a better and more intimate acquaintance with the country and its political leaders.

The price (10/6) is not exorbitant: but will keep it out of the reach of the million, which is a pity. Let us hope that it will one day appear in a popular edition, for it promises to be, for some time at least, the standard work on Hungary.

Instead of the «Szózat» — despite the beauties of the latter as a triumph of poetic genius and an expression of Magyar feeling — we would have preferred to see the «Hymnus», the strains of which, dignified and passionate, must be familiar to every member of the Deputation.

Cambridge, April 6, 1907.



### Topical Notes.

#### King and Emperor to Meet in Vienna.

It is understood that King Francis Josef and the German Emperor will meet in Vienna in June instead of in Prague in April.

★

The statement published the other day by the National Statistical Office contains the following interesting figures: —

In the month of February 63,974 births were registered in Hungary, the death rate for the same period being 41,104.

Marriage in the same month was contracted by 22,349 couples in 1456 of these cases the married pair were of the Jewish and Roman Catholic Religions.

The number of passports granted also in February amounted to 12,724 and besides this 1011 persons left the country for the new world without passports.

★

#### Emigration to the United States.

The continuous emigration to America reported by our New-York correspondents is indeed alarming. Thus in the first week of last March no less than 4005 Hungarian subjects were landed in New-York.

An interesting feature of the unfortunate and constant emigration is presented by some of the

States in North-America. The State of Maryland for instance deputed the secretary of its emigration Office to Europe to spread by means of lectures the advantages and inducements offered by the respective States to foreign Settlers. And so this method unfortunately is carried on in the



PORTION OF THE SUBTROPICAL GARDENS, FIUME.

other States of North-America to attract ignorant immigrants to their fertile land, while on the other hand the Congressional committee of the United States of America is discussing rigorous measures to be employed all round in restricting the numerous and everlasting immigration.

★

The Commercial Association of Budapest organized for the, 6th, 7th and 8th of April a little exhibi-

tion in the Industrial Hall in the Town-Park, where articles of wholesale stationery and fancy goods were displayed. We may record a remarkable progress in the above industries. The exhibition was visited by a large public and sales were effected to a large amount.

with the sincerest regret by all his friends and admirers. R. I. P.

★

On March 27th the Anglo-Magyar Society held its second Reunion at which Mr. A. B. Yolland delivered a lecture on the «Constitutional Struggle of the Magyars». This was very well received by the numerous company, and the meeting scored a great success.

★

#### Hungarian Music in France.

An interesting study appeared recently in the French journal «Mercury Musicale» of Paris by our well-known musician Alexander Bertha treating of the subject of Hungarian Music in general.

In this study Mr. Bertha deals extensively with the characteristic traits of the old Hungarian folk music and gives an idea of the different phases of the development of Hungarian music in general. Mr. Bertha discusses also the music of the 19th century commenting at length on the compositions of Csernák, Francis Erkel, Michael Mosonyi and the Hungarian Rhapsodies of Francis Liszt etc.

★

#### A Textile Factory in Szeged.

The well-known city of Szeged received a proposal last week from a jointstock company in Budapest, according to which, the company in question is prepared to erect a textile factory with a capital of 1,600,000 korona in consideration of certain concessions to be granted by the Municipality. The factory would employ in the beginning 500 hands.

★

Another factory for producing textile goods and rugs is under construction at Lugos. The factory will employ 400 workmen.

★

#### The Main Cause of Railway Accidents.

It is reported from New-York that the chief cause of the terrible railway accidents in America so frequently occurring, is the very small number of employés on the railways.

As we learn, on all the lines of railway in the United States which cover over 320,000 Kilometres only 80,000 men are employed, while in Germany where as is well-known railway accidents seldom or never occur, the lines cover only 53,000 Kilometres, and yet the total number of employés is 85,000. In spite of the enormous sums paid annually by the American Railway Companies in compensation for railway accidents, still it appears no inclination is shown to increase the number of employés.

#### Tóth Béla †.

We deeply regret to announce the much lamented death of Béla Tóth, the prominent Hungarian writer and journalist the son of the late Kálmán Tóth our famous poet. His remains were interred in the Kerepesi cemetery on the 6th of April, the burial being attended by his exceptionally wide circle of friends. The untimely decease of the late Mr. Tóth, which is regarded an irreparable loss to Hungarian literature and journalism was received

### The Eighty-Club.

The Editor of «Hungary» has the most grateful task of tendering his warmest thanks to Mr. Joseph King who had so important a share in the arrangement of the visit of the celebrated Radical Club to Hungary. The Editor has a most pleasant recollection of his intercourse with Mr. King and other members of the Club, and was only too pleased to help them, by supplying blocks and information of all sorts. The result now appears in a concrete form, published by the Eighty-Club under the title of «Hungary its people, places and politics»; and the Editor has forwarded to their several destinations the copies thereof which Mr. King has so kindly sent. The interesting book may be had at 10/6 of Mr. Fisher Unwin Adelphi Terrace, London.

\*

### Oxford University Extension Lectures.

The ancient University of Oxford undertakes in the month of August courses of instruction for visitors who have no opportunity of joining the University in the usual way. Special efforts are made for the sake of those who are not of English birth. Hungarians who should desire to avail themselves of this grand opportunity are invited to communicate with the Rev. M. R. Sharp Honvéd-utca 28. who is the representative of his University in Hungary, and will supply every information.



### London Notes

*London, April 5th 1907.*

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald.

His Majesty King Edward who has been spending some time at Biarritz yesterday left the charming resort to meet the Spanish King Alphonso. Later Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who has been entertaining her Royal sister the Dowager-Empress of Russia in England will join the King. The Royal ladies have been about town a good deal and have delighted Londoners by their gracious acknowledgments of the citizen greetings accorded them.

It is reported that the King will visit Hungary in the Autumn as the guest of Count and Countess Festetics. Should this report prove true surely no monarch will receive warmer welcome to the land of the Magyars than his Brittanic Majesty, and one can almost hear the joyous «Éljen az Angol Király» that will greet his Majesty on all sides as the bosom friend of the beloved and lamented favourite of the Hungarian nation Prince Rudolf. The then Prince of Wales spent many enjoyable days hunting in the state Forests of Hungary and the Hungarians loved the gay young English heir-apparent as much as they now love and revere him as the greatest Ruler in the world. Nothing delights the Hungarian visitor more than a sight of their Majesties and not a few young Magyars declare their Majesties'

salutes have been given especially for their benefit. He is also greatly struck by the freedom and safety with which our sovereigns move among their people often unattended by any military guard. The King is particularly fond of Hungarian music and Her Majesty the Queen has shown marked kindness to young Hungarians making their debut in London. We trust their Majesties will set their seal of approval on the Exhibition of Hungarian art now being arranged for by the Anglo-Magyar Society in London by their Royal presence.

Despite the close proximity of the Easter holidays and the fact that already many people had gone out of town a very good audience met at Kensington Town Hall last Wednesday evening to listen to Dr. Arthur B. Yolland of Budapest lecture on the political situation of Hungary. In a few brief remarks Dr. Emil Reich the President of the Anglo-Magyar Society under the auspices of which the lecture was given introduced the speaker. In the course of his address Dr. Yolland pointed out that Hungary should have a national army serving under the national colours as guaranteed by the proper interpretation of the compromise of 1867 which is itself founded on the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723: 2<sup>nd</sup> that she should have Economic Independence as set down in the compromise of 1867 and put into theoretical force in 1890: 3<sup>rd</sup> that she should have a fair share in diplomatic service and in the direction of foreign affairs.

Dr. Yolland suggested that the use of the word Reichshälfte in the compromise was significant. He was determined that his hearers should rest under no misapprehension regarding the political status of Hungary and emphasised the fact most strongly that Hungary is a sovereign state and not a province of Austria with a peculiar autonomy of its own, and that it was absurd to draw a comparison between Hungary and Ireland as some had done. The only analogy that did exist was that of Norway and Sweden before their separation. Discussion had been invited, but none followed the lecture. Mr. Shrubsole and Professor Lewis however made some remarks the former on the question of the German names of towns and their correction in our school books and the latter on the language and pronunciation of the Hungarian names when the correction is completed.

The Easter holidays have come and gone and seldom have the holiday makers been favoured with such a spell of beautiful weather. The sunshine and sea-breezes wooed thousands from town while the usual complement found its way to the downs and forests within easy access from the metropolis. As I sped northward to seek the quiet and restfulness of the country my attention was drawn by a fellow traveller to the immense rolling stock of the Midland Railway Company at certain depots on the line and I was asked how Hungary stood in comparison. I could not answer, I only knew that I had not seen such an amount of

rolling stock at one time on any of my travels in Hungary. The sight struck one with the sense of England's Commercial greatness and the trade carried on by this railway company alone. And this brings me back to the question of Hungary. I was calling on a city merchant the other day.

merce. Brisk business cannot be carried on without plenty of rolling stock which should include refrigerators for preserving poultry, fruit and provisions for the English market as well. England and other countries would help in building waggons so that Hungary might secure the markets, Hun-



I. E. SNELL



O. T. NORRIS



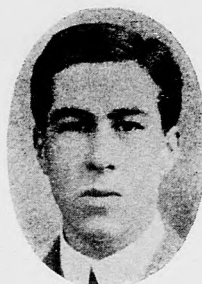
J. C. D. TETLEY



W. U. TIMMIS



E. L. WRIGHT



H. G. HOWELL-JONES



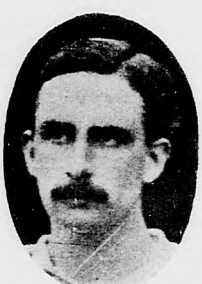
G. N. FOSTER



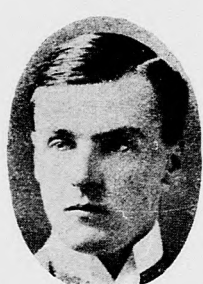
R. A. BENGE-PEMBROKE



H. VICKERS



O. WREFORD-BROWN



R. V. BUXTON



C. R. LAXON

**The Oxford University Association Football-Team in Budapest.**

His business was to import hemp from Hungary and he complained bitterly of the orders he had to refuse on account of delay in shipment of the raw material. He is not alone for I have since heard the same tale from others and the reason given is that there are not sufficient waggons in Hungary to get the hemp to Fiume for shipment. The result is that buyers are seeking the produce of other lands while they own that could Hungary be induced to wake up they have no wish to go further afield, for what they know she can produce in abundance and of good quality. The matter is a serious one for Hungary and it is to be hoped that no short sighted policy will stand in the way of Hungary's advancement in the world's com-

gary bearing in mind that there is a tide in the affairs of countries as well as of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.



**FOOTBALL**

THE visit of the Oxford University Football Association to Budapest aroused wide-spread interest, and gave unbounded satisfaction both to the visitors and their hosts. The Oxonians started on their return journey filled with a grateful sense of the hearty hospitality they had received on all occasions.

That they were quite satisfied with their own

performance on the field is only too improbable, but the last of their 3 engagements showed clearly their class. At best a scratch team, and having been compelled to leave behind three of the very best, Snell, Timmis and Foster, their football suffered at first from lack of cohesion, slackness and bad judgment. The grounds, small and hard without springy turf, as well as the lightness of the ball, and also to some degree the hospitality of Budapest, told against accurate play.

Against B. T. C. only Coleby, Howell-Jones and Norris showed the form that might be expected from them. In the M. T. K. match, the whole side was disorganised, and disarranged; and though Wreford-Brown gave proofs of his long experience of the game, playing with excellent judgment, the whole side appeared like a third-rate team. But against M. A. C., with a complete re-arrangement of the team, the football was quite worthy of first-class players. The play of Norris at full-back was very fine in all the matches.

The most important comment to make, however, is that these games proved the great advance made by the Hungarian teams. They put plenty of dash and vigour into their work, and kept the ball moving all the time. A few years ago when meeting a first-class English Club they used to be content with looking on. Even last year there was no very great sign of improvement.

The other day they showed their capabilities by beating their Bohemian rivals in excellent fashion; but their defence against Oxford University in all games must be reckoned as a great feather in their cap. Let it be recorded that the play was thoroughly sportsmanlike and gentlemanly. There were no fouls such as have frequently disgraced Hungarian football in former years. The referees on Saturday and Monday were very good and made very few mistakes; but on Tuesday the gentleman who took that unenviable position, was scarcely ever right in his decisions. He certainly ought to take a course of lessons on the off-side rule.

The improvement in Budapest football is truly gratifying, and we must congratulate the players most heartily on their performances. It is impossible to assert that any one of the 3 clubs playing is better than the others. The defence of each is very good; and the forward play in front of goal is equally bad — the only goal scored was due to a mistake on part of the Oxford men.

To conclude, we derive great satisfaction from the display of our representatives in these matches, the more that we feel sure that Englishmen will be happier to meet with opponents really worthy of their skill.

\*

#### The Race Course.

The First Spring Meeting at Alag has been in full swing since Easter, and by the time we go to press, will be over. The interest of the public has been as marked as ever, and a good deal of money has

changed hands. When enough of it comes our way we shall feel inclined to run a horse of our own called «Hungary».



## 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. 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.

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

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Office . . .

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**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**

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that his country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

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

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

\*

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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**A Triesti Általános Biztosító Társaság** (Assicurazioni Generali) f. évi március hó 21-én tartott 75-ik közgyűlésén terjesztettek be az 1906. évi mérlegek.

Aból az alkalomból, hogy az intézet ezúttal főmállásának 75 éves fordulóját ünnepli, a társaság központi igazgatósága sok ovációban részesült.

Az előttünk fekvő jelentésből látjuk, hogy az 1906. évi december 31-én érvényben volt életbiztosítási tőkeösszegek 849,570.242 korona és 52 fillért tettek ki és az év folyamán bevett díjak 38,862.847 korona és 74 fillerre rugtak. Az életbiztosítási osztály díjtartaléka 23,657.486 korona 07 fillérral 232,734.149 korona 05 fillerre emelkedett.

A tűzbiztosítási ágban, beleértve a betöréses- és tükörüveg biztosítást, a díjbevétel 15.386,704.734 korona biztosítási összeg után 25,505.395 korona 14 fillér volt, miből 9,306.044 korona 45 fillér viszontbiztosításra fordított, úgy hogy a tiszta díjbevétel 16,199.350 korona 69 fillerre rugott, mely összegből 11,538.632 korona 29 fillér mint díjtartalék minden tehertől menten, a jövő évre vitetett át. A jövő években esedékessé váló díjkötelezvények összege 103,743.787 korona 95 fillér.

A szállítványbiztosítási ágban a díjbevétel kitett 3,916.243 korona 47 fillért, mely a viszontbiztosítások levonása után 1,676.243 korona 96 fillerre rugott.

Károkért a társaság 1906-ban 34,650.665 korona 27

fillért folyósított. Ehhez hozzáadva az előbbi években teljesített kárfizetéseket, a társaság alapítása óta károk fejében 861,570.345 korona és 95 fillérnyi igen tekintélyes összeget fizetett ki.

A nyereség-tartalékok közül, melyek összesen 25,014.452 korona 75 fillérre ruznak, különösen kiemelendők: az alapszabály szerinti nyereségtartalék, mely 5,250.000 koronát tesz ki, az értékpapírok árfolyamingadozására alakított tartalék, mely a 3,729.624 korona 17 fillér külön tartalékkal együtt 17,013.704 korona 71 fillérre emelkedett, továbbá fölemlítendő a 160.000 koronára rugó kétes követelések tartaléka és az ingatlan tartalék, mely az idej átutalással 1,119.637 korona 54 fillért tesz ki. Ezekon kívül fönnáll még egy 1,471.110 korona 50 fillért kitevő tartalék, melynek az a rendeltetése, hogy az életbiztosítási osztályban a kamatláb esetleges csökkenését kiegyenlítsse.

A társaság összes tartalékjai és alapjai, melyek elsőrangú értékekben vannak elhelyezve, az idej átutalások folytán 270,052.078 korona 64 fillérről 292,979.592 korona 76 fillérre emelkedtek, melyek következőképen vannak elhelyezve:

1. Ingatlan és jelzálogkövetelések 51,530.990 korona 71 fillér. 2. Életbiztosítási kötvényekre adott kölcsönök 22,590.292 korona 99 fillér. 3. Letétmenyezett értékpapírokra adott kölcsönök 2,228.403 korona 80 fillér. 4. Értékpapírok 201,268.234 korona 28 fillér. 5. Tárczaváltók 664.481 korona 84 fillér. 6. A részvényesek biztosított adóslevelei 7,350.000 korona. 7. Bankoknál levő rendelkezésre álló követelések, készpénz és az intézet követelése, a hitelezők követeléseinek levonásával 7,347.189 korona 14 fillér. Összesen 292,979.592 korona 76 fillér.

Ezen értékekből 60·5 millió korona magyar értékekre esik.

**A Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank** harmincznyolcadik rendes közgyűlését a múlt hó 27-én tartotta Kubinyi Árpád kamarás elnöklésével, a ki a betegsége miatt távol levő Madarassy-Beck Nándor báró elnököt helyettesítette. Az elnök a jegyzőkönyv vezetésére Neumann Miksa dr. igazgatóhelyettest, hitelesítésére pedig Erdély Sándor dr. és Mandello Gyula dr. részvényeseket kérte föl. Élénk helyesléssel fogadta a közgyűlés Matuska István felügyelő-bizottsági tagnak a felügyelő-bizottság nevében tett ama kijelentését, hogy a Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank ügyvitelére a lefolyt évben is ama szilárd üzleti elvek alapján történt, a melyeket ez az intézet eddig is mindig követett. A közgyűlés egyhangú helyesléssel fogadta el úgy az igazgatóság, mint a felügyelő-bizottság jelentését, továbbá az igazgatóságnak a tiszta nyereség hovaforrására vonatkozó indítványát, majd pedig egyhangulag megadta az igazgatóságnak és a felügyelő-bizottságnak az 1906. évre az alapszabályszerű fölmentvényt. Zsigmond Jenő dr. részvényes emelt szót s elismeréssel adózott mindenekelőtt Madarassy-Beck Nándor báró elnöknek, a kinek nevével a Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank egybe van forrva. Indítványozza, hogy különös tekintettel arra a kitünő eredményre, a melyet a jelzálogüzlet terén épen a lefolyt évben mutatkozott kedvezőtlen viszonyok ellenére is az intézetnek sikerült elérnie s a mely kiváló eredmény az igazgatóság ügybuzgó körültekintésének és fáradozásának gyümölcse, a közgyűlés úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelő-bizottságnak elismerését és háliját jegyzőkönyvileg fejezze ki, valamint a tisztviselői karnak buzgó munkásságáért köszönetet mondjon. Az elnök megköszönve a szives elismerést, a közgyűlést bezárta.

92 á szám.

1907.

## Hirdetmény.

A nagyméltóságú földművelésügyi m. kir. miniszter úr 1907. évi márczius hó 21-én kelt 19.839. számú rendeletével Békéscsabán egy megfelelő melléképületekkel ellátott selyemgombolyító-gyár építését s illetve annál az alábbi munkák végrehajtását engedélyezte.

I. Föld, kőművesmunka	94.569·44 K
II. Ácsmunka	23.409·48 «
III. Tetőfedőmunka	10.254·56 «
IV. Bádógosmunka	4.825·42 «
V. Asztalosmunka	11.469·80 «
VI. Lakatos- és vas munka	32.783·86 «
VII. Üvegesmunka	1.959— «
VIII. Mázoló munka	4.083·81 «
IX. Betonmunka	21.822·88 «
X. Különfélék	420— «

Összesen 205.598·25 K.

Ezen munkák kivételének biztosítása czéljából 1907. évi április hó 18-ik napjának délelőtti 10 órájára a gyulai m. kir. államépítészeti hivatal helyiségében tartandó zárt ajánlati versenytárgyalást hirdetek a következő föltételek mellett:

1. Pályázhatnak mindazon szakértő hazai iparosok vagy vállalkozók, a kik üzletük gyakorlására hatósági engedéllyel bírnak.

2. Ajánlat tehető az egész munkára együttesen, avagy külön egy-egy munkanemre. Az összes munkákra vonatkozó ajánlatban határozottan kiteendő az, hogy ajánlattevő hajlandó-e külön egyes munkanemeket is az általa följánlott egységárral végrehajtani.

3. Az egykoronás bélyeggel ellátott és lepecsételt ajánlatok legkésőbb 1907. évi április hó 18-án délelőtti 10 órájáig alulírt hivatalnál nyújtandók be s az ajánlatok ugyanakkor és ugyanott fognak nyilvánosan fölbontatni.

Később érkezett, távirati és utóajánlatok nem vétetnek figyelembe.

4. Az ajánlatban számokkal és betűkkel világosan kiteendő a költségvetésekben foglalt egységárrakra vonatkozó azon százalékos árengedmény vagy felülfizetés, a mely mellett vállalkozó a munkákat végrehajtani hajlandó és kifejezés adandó annak, hogy ajánlattevő a vállalati általános és részletes föltételeket magára nézve kötelezőknek elismeri.

5. Tartoznak ajánlattevők a vállalati összeg öt (5) százalékanak megfelelő bánatpénzt valamely m. kir. állampénztárban (adó-, vám-, vagy sóhivatal) előzetesen letenni s az erről szóló nyugtát az ajánlatához csatolni. Készpénz vagy értékpapíros az ajánlatához nem mellékelhető.

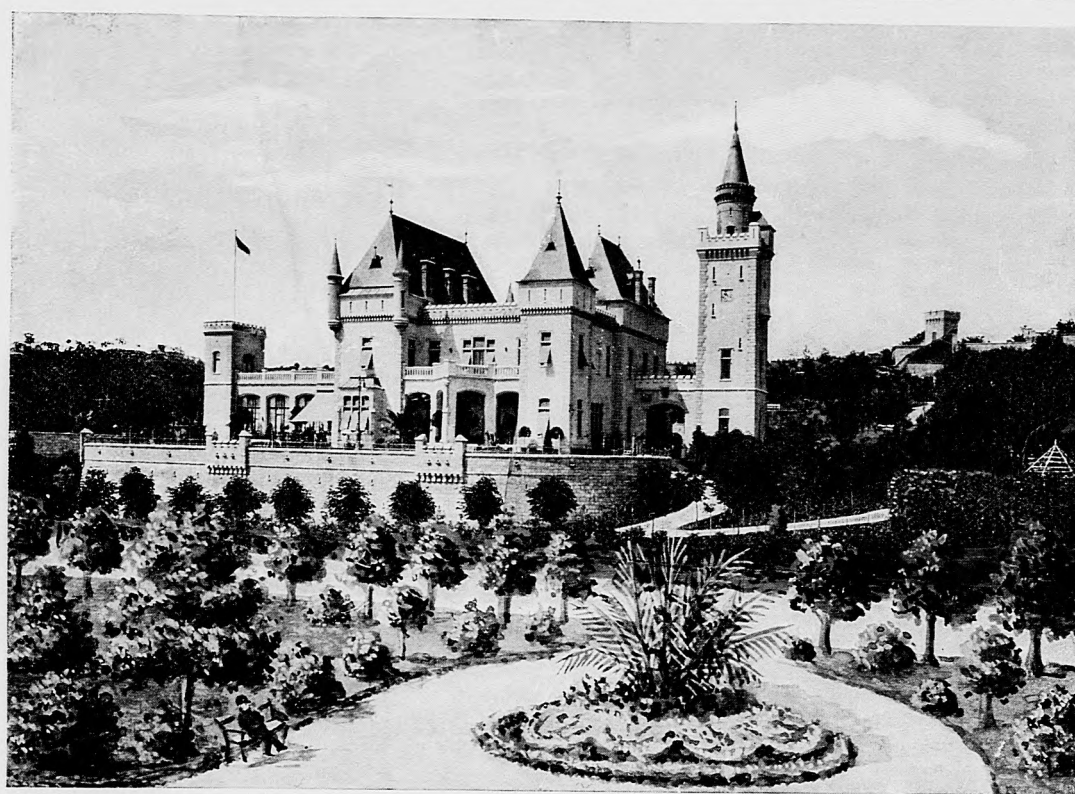
6. A szóban forgó munkákra vonatkozó műszaki művelet és föltételek alulírt hivatalnál a rendes hivatalos órákban megtekinthetők és a költségvetések másolata ivenként egy (1) koronáért megszerezhető.

M. kir. államépítészeti hivatal.

Gyula, 1907. év márczius hó 25 én.

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Budapesti Közúti Vaspálya-Társaság.

### Hirdetmény.

A Budapesti közúti vaspálya-társaság

## XLII. rendes közgyűlése

folyo évi április hó 20-án délután 3 1/2 órakor a társaság igazgatósági épületében, Budapesten, V., Lipót-körút 22. szám alatt fog megtartatni.

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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

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után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43

Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki . . . . . « 39,634.667-79

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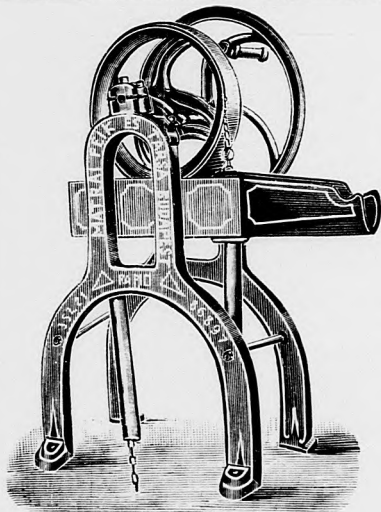


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8572. sz.—IV/2. 1907.

**Versenyfárgyalási**  
**hirdetmény.**

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Ajánlatok az összes berendezésekre, valamint azoknak  
egy részére is tehetőek.

Felhivatnak vállalkozók, hogy 1 korona bélyeggel el-  
látott zárt írásbeli ajánlataikat, a szállítandó tárgyak  
méreteinek, rajzainak, az anyagok mintáinak bemutatása  
és az ajánlati összeg 5%-ának mint bánatpénznek (érték-  
papír) csatolása mellett a **folyó évi május hó 15-ig** a  
herkulesfürdői m. kir. fürdőigazgatóságnál nyujtsák be.

Az említett szállóépület vendégszobáinak tervrajzát  
kivánságra a m. kir. fürdőigazgatóság bocsájta rendelkezésre.

Budapest, 1907. évi márczius hó.

**M. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter.**