

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, February 15, 1909.*

VOL. VII. No 4.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

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

THE HISTORY of the Hungarian railways and especially of the state lines is full of hard struggles.

Act 25 of 1836 indicated a complete railway system which already comprises the main lines of the land. However the first 35 kilom. of railway lines were opened in 1845. At the end of 1866 the length of the railways was 2160 kilom. After the re-establishment of the Constitution there was in the department of railway projection and railway making a feverish activity which lasted to the end of 1873. The length of the lines at the end of 1873 was 6253 kilometres certainly, but on the other hand this system was saddled with all those evils which occasioned difficulties of finance and traffic policy. When the government took the lead of affairs it found the system of interest guarantee already established and it could not let it drop without abandoning the construction of new lines. Further the government was faced by the difficulty that the necessary influence was not secured to the state over the two largest railways. The government did everything that was possible in the unfavourable financial relations of the State. It made the first step to call the State



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess Ladislas Semsey (née Dessewffy).

railways into life and to check the power of the influential companies which arrayed themselves in hostility to the interests of the land. But success was only secured when the government took over the «Tisza» railway. Then came the buying up of the great lines between 1889 and 1891 which established the State railways in their present dominant position, to which the lines constructed at the expense of the State also naturally contributed. This policy also lightened the burdens of the state.

An idea can be formed of the enormity of these burdens when it is mentioned that the State paid up till the end of 1894, 199,384,799 florins for guaranteed interest. The redeeming of the railways by the State helped the traffic interests of the land to triumph, but it could not quite obliterate the financial results of the older management, the expensive and reckless construction of railways.

At present we have done with the financial calamities and the war of tariffs which so often were prejudicial to the reputation of the State; now the fore-mentioned 13,944,700 crowns (which sum besides decreases from year to year) are no more of importance as the State railways first and foremost

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum.
England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

have to serve great economical purposes. Along with the redemption of the great railways activity began in the establishment of local lines.

(To be continued.)



A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

For a long time these latter played a very subordinate part, in fact they were almost non-entities. In Hungary, on the contrary, by virtue of the principle of equality among all the nobles, and by the fact of their reunion in one assembly, the element equivalent to the Commons, the lower nobility, was in the full enjoyment of all parliamentary rights from the very beginning; as a matter of fact they were usually predominant, and it was not until much later that the prelates and higher nobility were detached and became a distinct order.

It was in the 16th century that the prelates and the higher nobility began to sit separately, and a law of 1608 settled, in a manner which remained in force till 1848, the composition of the two Chambers that formerly had composed the Diet. They were called in Latin «*status et ordines*» (estates and orders); in Hungarian «*Karok és rendek*» (arms* and orders), the whole of the elements sitting in the Diet. The first Chamber was called: «Table of Magnates» or «House of Magnates» (*Főrendiház*), a name it has preserved down to the present day. The second Chamber was called: «Table of Nuncios» (*Kövelek táblája*) today it is known as the «House of Representatives» (*Képviselőház*).

The «Table of Magnates», under the presidency of the Palatine, comprises the great dignitaries of the kingdom, the Catholic episcopate (also since 1792 that of the Orthodox Greek Church), the «supreme counts» (*főispán*) of the counties, and lastly, all the adult sons of the titled families: princes, marquises, counts, and barons. This aristocratic element forms the real body of the Assembly. The enormous difference between its constitution and that of the English aristocracy, where the head of the family alone

* In the sense of limbs or branches.

has a seat in the House of Lords, may be easily seen. This difference derives its origin from private law. Our ancient law did not recognise inalienation of title, an institution brought in later (1861); it put on the level of equality all members of the same family.

The «Table of Nuncios» comprises 1. the members of the royal tribunal of appeal, which sits for the purpose of giving advice on questions of law; their president is at the same time president of the Assembly; 2. the representatives of the *comitats* — two for each, whatever may be its population; they are elected by the assembly of nobles of the *comitat*, and they are furnished with instructions to which they are obliged to conform under penalty of being unseated; 3. the envoys of the free cities; 4. the delegates of the chapters and of the magnates prevented from appearing in person in the Upper House.

(To be continued.)



A Vindication of Hungary.

Reprinted by kind permission of THE TIMES.

IN ENGLAND and other lands at the present time many are interested in Hungarian affairs, yet owing to imperfect or inaccurate information they often form incorrect conclusions. The numerous enemies of Hungary in Austria and elsewhere for time some have been vigorously working to mislead European opinion respecting the Hungarian people.

For some years we Hungarians have had to defend our right and the integrity of our Constitution in the campaign made against us, even in friendly countries. Our efforts to retain highly valued sympathy have been almost in vain, chiefly because, without reason, it has been alleged that we wish to weaken the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and, by following the example of Norway, seriously to imperil European peace.

Now, when order has been re-established in Hungary, it happens that an internal conflict has again attracted public opinion and led to a renewal of attack. The conflict is between Hungary and Croatia, one of its provinces which possesses a certain amount of legislative and administrative autonomy. The principal point in the dispute is a long continued and obstinate obstruction in the Hungarian Parliament by the Croatian deputies.

Our enemies, being unable now to make other nations believe that their interests are jeopardized, try to show that our political acts are illegal. Their false representations are found in various organs of Europe much read in Hungary. It will be

Hungary and
Croatia. . . .

interesting briefly to investigate the actual relations of Hungary and Croatia.

The rights of the Hungarian State, rooted in ancient history, are set forth in the compromise made in 1867 by Deák. Here also are found the rules which govern (as in one State) the relations between Hungary and Croatia. According to the 30th Law of 1868, this Croatian province is a «consort country», but not more than formally independent of Hungary.

This law contains rules for the guidance of Hungary in its relation to its «consort countries» beyond the Drave, which state exactly that the Hungarian Parliament has no right to alter any legal enactment concerning Croatia, without the consent of the Croats, and that an agreement between the Hungarian and Croatian Parliaments and the King of Hungary is necessary before this law can be altered. This fundamental law, therefore, lays upon Hungary the obligation to assure this autonomy to Croatia, but, on the other hand, it imposes on Croatia the duty to remain within the limits of its special autonomy. In any case it does not give Croatia the right to become an independent State. A study of current events shows that Hungary is strictly observing this law, while Croatia,

dreaming about self-government, appears openly to aim at the dissolution of Hungarian legal unity. These are the fundamental facts of the present conflict.

In order to be able to form a just estimate of Croatian pretensions, it is necessary to know the context of the 30th Law of 1868 as well as to consider the public rights between Hungary and Croatia which this law enacts.

In the preamble to this law we read that «Croatia and Slavonia being for centuries in right as in fact an integral part of Saint Stephen's realms, and that, as according to the Pragmatic Sanction, the provinces of the Hungarian Kingdom are inseparable, the following agreement on the foregoing basis has been established between Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia, in order to settle pending political questions: — Hungary and Croatia-

Slavonia-Dalmatia form only one State with regard to their only King and to other nations.»

Another section of this law sets forth that the State has this unity; and it follows that the King of Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia is crowned with only one Crown in one ceremony, for all the provinces of the Kingdom of Stephen, and that the national Parliament prepares but one diploma of the King's coronation. In regard to Austria this special coronation and this special diploma show that Hungary is an independent State. And the fact of having only one coronation for Hungary and Croatia proves also the Hungarian unity.

Were the King of Hungary to abdicate the Hungarian Throne, the renunciation would extend *ipso jure* to the «consort countries». But the abdication of the Throne of the Austrian Empire would not affect Hungary, for the Monarch would still remain King of Hungary. Thus we see that the unity of the Magyar State exists in relation to itself and in respect of Austria.

The law states, too, that for the common business between Hungary and Austria there must be only one Delegation, one Parliament, and one Government for Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia.

Therefore for the settlement of such com-

mon affairs the Croatian Provincial Assembly cannot exercise any direct or indirect influence. It is exclusively the Hungarian Parliament in Budapest, in which are Croatian Deputies, which can settle such affairs. It is worthy of remark that in the 50th Law of 1879 it is stated that «the nationality in the countries of the Holy Hungarian Crown is one and the same everywhere». Therefore it follows that, although there are Hungarian subjects and Austrian subjects, there are no Croatian subjects.

The Governor (Ban) of Croatia is the director of the Executive Government in Croatia and has no political responsibility to the Provincial Assembly, which has but small legislative power. A rule made by this Assembly has force only when the Croatian Minister, as a member of the Hungarian



KÁLMÁN THALY, M. P.
(the latest Member of His Majesty's Privy Council).

Parliament, has signified his approval. But the Croatia Minister, as a member of the Hungarian Government, has political and legal responsibility to the Hungarian Parliament.

All this goes to show that the autonomy of the

Since 1868 the National Party, which accepts unity with Hungary, has always had a majority in Croatia. The coalition of Hungarian parties tried to restore good relations. In the subsequent election the Croatia Coalition rejected the old Na-



I. Railway Construction near Lake Balaton.

«consort countries» exists as well as Hungarian unity. This autonomy is regulated by law and exists exclusively for home administration, public instruction, and justice. The 30th Law of 1868, accepted by Croatia, would have abolished all right to Croatia to form a State independent of Hungary, had such right at any time been in existence.

Without doubt, any impartial arbitrator, if he knows this law, will regard as illegal any and every attempt to destroy the Hungarian unity by proclaiming a separate Croatian State. To seek the formation of a special Croatian State with special rights is to contravene well established law. The Croatian claim is not legitimate and is not grounded on historical facts. Croatia-Slavonia has always been an integral part of the Hungarian Kingdom, but it is only since 1745 that those districts have been governed by a Viceroy or «Ban». In 1867 Deák made with Austria the celebrated compromise grounded on old laws; the relations between Hungary and Croatia (unfortunately for both parties) were not written out but, after verbal agreement, a blank sheet of paper was given to the Croatian representatives. This agreement became the foundation of the relation between Hungary and its «consort countries».

tional Party and elected a new Croatian Government. Now events have shown that the Croats, in whom the Hungarian Coalition placed confidence, are not sound politicians, but Panslavist agitators, who cherish the Utopian idea of an independent State to be known as South Slavia.

Observe what has recently happened in Croatia. In a Bill for improving the condition of the employés on the Hungarian State Railway in Croatia, it was provided that they should know the Hungarian language (as well as Croatian). The Croatian Deputies in the Hungarian Parliament strongly object to it on the ground that the new rule is in opposition to the law! They object to a knowledge of *Hungarian* being a qualification for employment on the *Hungarian* State Railway in Croatia where naturally there are very many *Hungarian* travellers!!!

In furtherance of the ideal of Croatian independence false news is circulated throughout Europe, and attempts are made to show that the Hungarians violently oppress the poor Croats!

(COUNT) JOSEPH MAILÁTH.

Specialities of the *finest Hungarian Jewellery* in *antique Style* to be had at M. Wisinger, IV., Krisztof-tér 2. (Near the Hotel Hungaria.)

A Famous Ride

IT IS WELL sometimes to recall deeds of daring, and we are sure our readers will enjoy the story of how, for our own Hungary, a brave Englishman accomplished an act of heroic effort unparalleled of its kind in the annals of history.

The year was 1849, when our country's cause was for the time lost, when Louis Kossuth and other notable Hungarians had fled to Turkey, whence Austria and Russia demanded their extradition under threats of war. At that time the British ambassador at Constantinople was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, trusting to his being supported by his Government at home, encouraged the Sultan to resist the tyrannous demands of the two despotic Powers. Lord Palmerston, the British Premier, ever energetic in action, despatched the necessary stiffening authority by the hands of Captain Charles Townley.

On October 18th he reached Belgrade, where the railway terminated, so that he had before him a ride of 820 miles to Constantinople, and every moment precious. Ploughing through deep mud all night, he crossed the Balkans in pitch darkness. An old wound opened and drenched him with

morning of the 24th he staggered, more dead than alive, into the British embassy at Pera and delivered his message of support, which was to be backed up by the presence of the British Fleet in the Dardanelles. Louis Kossuth and his fellow refugees were protected, honour and humanity were vindicated, and Townley's great ride excited the pride of the English, the admiration of the Hungarians, and the wonder of the world.



The Széchenyi Banquet.

SINCE the year 1864 the custom has obtained among the élite of Hungarian Society of annually gathering at the Nemzeti Casino and feasting in honour of the memory of Count Stephen Széchenyi, the «*greatest Magyar*», founder of the Casino, and universally known for his heroism and self sacrifice for the amelioration of the conditions of his fellow-countrymen. This year's banquet took place on the 7th inst., the honour of proposing the toast *in memoriam* falling to Marquis George Pallavicini. Among the principal guests were Count Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Count Julius Széchenyi,



II. Railway Construction near Lake Balaton.

blood, and often he reeled in his saddle from sheer exhaustion. Twice his horse fell with him. Half an hour when changing horses was all the rest he allowed himself. Thus for five days and eleven hours he held on his way until, on the

Ex-Premier Kálmán Széll, Count Leopold Edelsheim-Gyulay, Count Béla Esterházy, Count Paul Festetics, Count Michael Károlyi, Prince Géza Odescalchi, Marquis Edward Pallavicini, Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Count Ladislav Semsey, Count Paul

Szápáry, Count Julius Teleki, and Count Dénes Wenckheim. Upwards of 200 guests assembled in all.

H. R. H. Archduchess Isabella and Home Industry.

On the 7th inst. the National Home Industries Association held a general meeting, under the presidency of H. R. H. Archduchess Isabella, in the Council Room of the Industrial Art Museum. Speeches were delivered by Her Royal Highness and State Secretary Joseph Sztérényi. Dr. Wekerle, Premier, also spoke, thanking the Archduchess for presiding and for her invaluable patronage of the Association. A distinguished company were present.

dents' Soiree (10th) at the Lloyd Hall; the «Mensa» Ball (11th) at the Catholic Club; the Violet Soiree (11th) at the Lloyd Hall; Veterinary Students' Soiree (13th) at the Royal Hotel; the Railway and Steam Navigation Club Soiree (13th); Sewing-machine Workers' Dance (13th) at the Protestant Club; the White Ball (14th) at the Vigadó.

The following events are still future: Coffee-House Keepers' Soiree (17th) at the Eagle Club; Chemists Ball (19th) at the Royal Hotel; St. Imre Club Soiree (20th); St. George's Ball (20th) at the Terézvárosi Casino; Post-Office Savingsbank Officials' Ball (20th) at the Royal Hotel; Iron and



View on Lake Veicenze.

The Carnival Season.

AT THIS PERIOD of the year in Budapest almost everybody either gives a ball, soiree, or party or else attends one. Since our last issue the following social events have taken place on the dates named:

The Catholic Ball (5th) at the Royal Hotel; the Széchenyi Ball (6th) at the Vigadó; the Locksmiths' Ball (6th) at the Lloyd Hall; the «Gaudcamus» Ball (6th) at the Catholic Society; the Buda Citizens' Club Ball (6th) at the Buda Vigadó; the Jewellers' Ball (6th) at the Royal Hotel; the Childrens' Ball (6th) at the Official Casino; the Hungarian Merchants' Union Soiree (6th); the Assistant-Gardeners' Ball (6th) at the Erzsébetvárosi Club; the Young Merchants' Soiree (6th); the «Pro Calabria» five-o'clock tea (7th) at the Lloyd Hall; the Ladies' Masked Ball (7th) at the Vigadó; the Academy Stu-

Metal-workers' Ball (20th) at the Vigadó; the Ladies' Union Masked Ball (21st) at the Vigadó; Commercial Ball (27th) at the Royal Hotel; Joiners' Ball (27th) at the Vigadó; Confectioners' Ball (March 2nd) at the Terézvárosi Casino; «Purim» Ball (7th) at the Vigadó; Tailors' Ball (8th) at the Vigadó; Hotel-Keepers' Ball (10th) at the Royal Hotel; the Children's League Soiree at the Vigadó.



~ Kálmán Rév ~

A twelve-year-old Violin Virtuoso.

AT A PUPILS' concert recently a sensation was created by a young boy named Kálmán Rév. The first passage in Paganini's Concerto in D. major he rendered with crystallic clearness, powerful tone, and vigorous strokes of the bow. With almost

perfect control he executed the artistic elements in which this piece lavishly abounds. Notwithstanding that the public of late years have become mistrustful with regard to miraculous children, it may confidently be predicted that he has a brilliant future in store for him. The fascinating little fellow was awarded such an abundance of applause as to enable him to lay some of it by for years to come; though he is not likely ever to stand in need of it. To create a sensation in a musical country like Hungary, is an achievement confined to the most famous artists. Kálmán Rév's music is, as it were, «the music of the spheres» — a glimpse into the unseen world.

the world's rulers. Besides his visits to his possessions beyond the seas, he has been in nearly every European country; Hungary and Turkey alone are excepted. We know however that in His Majesty's youth Hungary was a favourite resort of his, and many happy excursions were made by him, as Prince of Wales, accompanied by the present German Emperor and the late Crown-Prince Rudolf.

★

The idea of Conscription for England does not meet with general approval, hence the tactics adopted to rouse our young men. Lately Lord Esher, who is taking much interest in the Territorial Force,



Students' Picnic in the Forest.

At five years of age his marvellous talent manifested itself in an extraordinary way. He improvised a bow with which he contrived to produce melodious sounds from *a maize cone!* His parents observing his ingenuity bought him a toy fiddle, on which he learnt to play some popular airs. He was afterwards presented with a real violin, of which he is now already master.

Th. Hirst.



London Notes

London, 7th. February, 1909.

TODAY His Majesty King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and a numerous suite start for Berlin, where a hearty welcome is awaiting them. His Majesty is said to be the greatest traveller among

appealed for 11,000 men to bring it up to its required strength. As a result 1000 recruits were enrolled in three days. The march of the «London Scottish» through South London also brought a goodly number of recruits.

★

Through the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh an institute for the treatment of Cancer by radium is to be founded, and built on a fine site in Cavendish Square. King Edward has promised his patronage and support. The difficulty is to procure an adequate supply of radium. The best known supply is in Bavaria, but there the government has forbidden its export. Has Hungary no pitch blende ore whence to extract those tiny particles that are to give new life to suffering humanity?

★

We are glad to note, from the reports of the



Carnival Types.

Opium Congress now sitting at Shanghai, that the consumption of that noxious drug has diminished 50% within the past few years.

*

A choir of English girls selected from the schools of England is to visit Paris, to take part in concerts given by Parisian girls belonging to a choral society in the French capital. A reception for the girls at the Sorbonne has been arranged by the Rector.

*

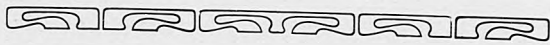
A World's Congress of Suffragettes will be held in London from 20th April to 1st May, in which the representatives of twentyone countries will take part. I hear that Hungary also is sending its contingent.

*

I had the pleasure the other day of meeting Miss Zimmer, who is much interested in female suffrage. She is very anxious to learn about the feminist movement in Hungary, and receives weekly a Budapest paper, from which she has translations made of all items bearing on the subject.

*

Three of our Militant Suffragettes made another attempt last week to force an entrance into the house of the Premier. They drove up in a taxi-cab and asking for «Miss Asquith» they were admitted, but their object being discovered they were arrested, taken before the magistrate at Bow Street, and remanded.



New-York Notes

New-York, January, 1909.

«Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American».

By Eugene . . .
. Lucas

FROM the preparations that are now taking place for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of *Abraham Lincoln* on the 12th of February, we can be assured that this memorial celebration

will be appropriate to the name and fame of America's greatest patriot, statesman and citizen. In whatever light we may survey his wonderful career we are fascinated by the elaborate manner, simplicity and wisdom with which this great man added chapters to the history of the United States by virtue of his activity. His life, his tragic death, are known to us all who know the history of the world. He was a man with wonderful ideas, great faculties of expressing his thoughts and had the biggest heart that ever beat in any bosom. Lincoln's name will be blessed forever and on this day particularly the uttering of his name brings thoughts of how he helped in forming the freedom and greatness of the Union.

Kassa. This is a Hungarian name, no doubt about it! But it is not a name but only the title of a play produced by the famous Mrs. *Leslie Carter* and written by *John Luther Long*, given at the Liberty Theatre in New-York. It is a pretty fair show and according to the newspaper clippings before me, it was enthusiastically received on account of Mrs. Carter's reappearance after two years absence from New-York. The cast is as follows:

Kassa of Kemisvar — Mr. Leslie Carter. Prince Bela Balvanossi — Mr. Charles A. Millward. Zickros Varsova — Mr. Robert Cummings. Father Lovak — Mr. Harvey Weaver. Father Kapi — Mr. Thomas V. Morrison. Noel — Mr. Charles Mason. Janos — Mr. Charles Pitt. Lieut. Varvas — Mr. Eugene Ormande. Baron Sokoli — Mr. William E. Shay. Hirske — Mr. Edward Langford. Bosha — Mr. L. W. Keller. Hugo — Mr. Charles Hayne. Lady Jazel Madoesi — Miss Eleanor Moretti. Lady Alisco — Miss Margaret Campbell. Lady Judith — Miss Virginia Milton. Countess Zoroff — Miss Florence Malone. Lady Matilde — Miss Doris Hardy. Lady Soufki — Miss Ella Bee Cross. Mother Superior — Miss Martha Lewis. Therese — Miss Merle Gail. Marro — Miss Sallie Akers. Jablas — Miss Emma Reeves. Bebos —

Mr. Martin Hurley. Dwnys — Mr. James Pearl. Nyary — Mr. Thomas Oakley. Layyos — Mr. H. C. Potter. Lilla — Miss Ella Day. Kolto — Mr. Daniel O'Hare. Nessa — Miss Louise Day. Charo — Miss Harriet Sterling. Istvan — Little Vivian Tobin.

The story of the play runs thus: Kassa, the «daughter of a hundred kings» is about to enter the Convent of St. Lauka in Hungary, when, after longing for the world and reading forbidden literature, her fate brings her together with Béla Balvanossi for whose sake she abandons convent life. After living together for years. Kassa becomes aware of the fact that their marriage was only a «mock» marriage. She is the mother of a child, Istvan, and for three years Prince Balvanossi has deserted her. She is wooed by other man, but remains faithful; yet when the Prince suddenly reappears he disclaims the child and accuses her of infidelity. She would murder the Prince when he admits that he has bestowed his affection upon another, but for the sake of the child she suffers in silence. Persistently she refuses to proclaim the Prince's sin, which would mean his death. And in the end she returns broken-hearted to the convent to die. ★

The members of New-York's younger social set «did a bit of high kicking» as one of our largest dailies terms the Magyar *csárdás*. In other words Delibes charming Pantomime «Copellia» was presented lately by society amateurs at the Waldorf Astoria and when the curtain rose and the scene of the Hungarian village was presented, fascinating

American beauties danced our national dance with such fervor and rythton that our national pride rose to the boiling point. Those, who joined inthe dance were follows: Mrs. Hugh N. Camp. Jr., and Lawrence Durrant, who were the solo dancers, and and the Misses Lucia Burton, Cornelia Montgomery, Catherine Burton, Beatrix Buel, Hilaire Soosmith, Edith Brooks. Louis Freemann, Vera Elliott, Harvey Ladew, Dudley Carleton, George Montgomery, G. Charleton, Dominick, Guy Carleton, Gardner Perry, Dunlevy Milbank and Alan Fox.

The *Hungarian Government* presented 900 volumes of Hungarian books to the *Tompkins Square Library of New-York City*. The gift was well received by the library authorities here. It was a very good idea to reimburse the American library for the great aid it gives in assisting the immigrant in his self-culture and education. Most of the American libraries patronized by Hungarian immigrants have nearly all the leading Hungarian dailies and periodicals together with Hungarian books representing the best of Magyar literature.

It is likely that the gift of the Hungarian Government will be transferred to the recently founded «Hamilton-Fish» library where the need for books is mostly felt. The new library is under the supervision of Miss *Augusta Markowitz*, a Hungarian lady by birth, who does everything in her power to introduce Hungarian literature to the English speaking people. Under her supervision many lectures will be held in this library on various Hungarian literary topics.



Artists' Carnival.

❧ Topical Notes ❧

THERE HAS been a considerable decrease in the export of Hungarian flour to Gt. Britain. In the past year only 12515 tons were exported, as

on-Tyne, on the 19th ult. Mr. W. H. Shrubsole pointed out that «Hungary had been a Constitutional kingdom more than a thousand years; but Austria only received its Constitution in 1867, at the request of Hungary. Hungary was a very



University Students at the Likas Rock.

against 21424 tons in 1907. The decreased traffic doubtless caused the prices temporarily to sink, but today Hungarian flour is fetching as high prices as ever.

*

Lecturing at the Geographical Institute, Newcastle-

compact country, but Austria was a series of small semi-detached provinces. There were in Hungary twenty millions of inhabitants, animated by the most friendly feeling towards the people of England, whom they regarded with greater interest and admiration and even with affection,

than they did the people or any other State on the face of the earth, and showed their appreciation of the English national character, and their admiration and love, by treating all English visitors to Hungary in a very remarkable way, receiving them with the warmest hospitality. But they regretted that, although they stretched out the hand of friendship to us, and wanted to be on the terms of closest friendship with us, our people, and the newspapers particularly, sometimes treated them with disrespect, either by ignoring their existence as a nation altogether, or by depreciating their political status as a nation. Austria and Hungary were two countries living in partnership, on perfectly equal terms. There were two capital cities, two thrones, and two crowns, either distinct from the other.

★

T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta will give a Fancy Dress Ball at the Royal Palace on the 21st inst.

★

His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, is now somewhat recovered from his illness, and is spending the period of convalescence at the Lukácsfürdő.

★

On the 9th His Excellency the Court Chamberlain, Count Louis Apponyi, gave a banquet in honour of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. Among the distinguished guests were: Dr. Alex. Wekerle, Premier, and Madame Wekerle; Count Aurél Dessewffy, President of the House of Lords, and Countess Dessewffy; Count

Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, and Countess Apponyi; Count and Countess Aladár Zichy; Count and Countess Eugene Karátsonyi; Count and Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy; Baron and Baroness Simon Révay; Baron and Baroness Joseph Inkey; Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture; Count Géza Andrássy; Julius Justh, Speaker of the House of Commons; State Secretaries Popovics, Mezóssy, and Tóth; Count Ladislas Hunyadi; Prince Béla Odesscalchi; Baron Eugene Piret and Count Julius Apponyi.

★

The other day Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, had the honour of a visit of sympathy in his illness from H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. His Royal Highness spent nearly an hour in conversation with the sick Minister.

★

The eminent Professor Dr. Kálmán Müller, Member of the Upper House, has received from His Majesty the King the Middle Cross with Star of the Francis Joseph Order, in recognition of his many years valuable labours in the cause of medical science.

International Exhibition of Pictures.

An interesting collection of pictures is now to be seen at the Fine Art Gallery in the City Park. It would be difficult to convey any adequate idea of the whole, the great number being quite oppressive to the eye. To connoisseurs a smaller and choicer exhibition would have appealed, as some of the exhibits are quite second rate, and many seem to serve no other purpose than to cover the



A Pilgrimage.

walls. Those of already celebrated Hungarian artists, with the best of East, Edwyn, Muirhead, and Cameron, and a select few of the Japanese, would alone have sufficed to create a very pleasing and valuable exhibition from the point of view of the art-loving community.

Lecture on the English Garden Cities.

Mr. Szilard Sztankovits, Secretary of the Burgmaster, delivered on the 7th inst. an interesting lantern lecture on «*English Garden Cities*», in the large hall of the Erzsébet Népakadémia. The lecturer, who last year made an extensive tour of the British Islands, availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to visit Letchworth, Port-Sunlight, Bournville, and other similar works of English progress, and in his lecture Mr. Sztankovits gave his audience the benefit of his observations. The lecture was well attended.

*

On the 8th inst. a general meeting of the Kisfaludy Society was held, at which Dr. Berzeviczy (Ex-Minister of Public Instruction), President of the Academy, and Professor Zsolt Beöthy spoke emphasizing the importance of maintaining the Society at its present high standard.

Five O'clock Tea at the Vigadó.

To the indefatigable zeal of Countess Louis Batthyány, to whom no worthy Hungarian cause ever appeals in vain, is due the success which attended the Five O'clock Tea given at the Vigadó on Sunday last. The object of the meeting was to collect funds for the sufferers by the Messina earthquake and the calamities at Resicza and Ajka in our own country, the sum realized (7000 crowns) being divided *pro rata* among these deserving causes. T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta honoured the function with their patronage and personal presence; there was also a distinguished gathering of other notabilities to assist in this work of mercy *pro Calabria et pro Hungaria* (C. Sz.)

*

On the evening of the 6th inst. their Excellencies Count Louis Apponyi, Court Chamberlain, and Countess Apponyi, gave a dinner at their residence in honour of H. R. H. Archduchess Isabella. The following guests, among others, were present: Countess de Wimpffen, Captain Julius Prónay (chamberlain), Prince and Princess John Liechtenstein, Princess Nicolas Esterházy, Prince and Princess Géza Odescalchi and daughter, Count and Countess Louis Batthyány, Count and Countess Alexander Apponyi, Count and Countess John Zichy, Dowager-Countess Tivadar Andrassy, Countess Louis Károlyi, Baron and Baroness Joseph Inkey, Counts Julius and Béla Széchenyi, Count Géza Zichy, Count Julius Andrassy, State Secretary Joseph Szerényi, Countess Adél Apponyi, and Counts Julius and Henry Apponyi.

The XVIth International Medical Congress, which will be opened at Budapest on the 29th August, has appointed a Ladies Committee of 60 members to receive and entertain the wives and daughters of the delegates and other visitors to the Congress. The office-holders of the Committee are as follows; Madame Árpád Bókay (Presidente, Madame Manó Herczel and Baroness Alex. Korányi (Vice-Presidentes), Madame Julius Elischer (Treasurer), and Mesdames Nicolas Surányi and Zoltán Vámosy (Secretaries).

*

«*Peace and the Churches*», Cassell and Co. 6s./6d.

A souvenir volume of the visit of representatives of the German Christian Churches to England in May—June last year. The book is beautifully printed, superbly bound, with gilt edges, and filled with portraits of the chief official and ecclesiastical dignitaries and photographic reproductions of scenes that took place during the visit. The work is bilingual, the German and English text being placed side by side on each page. Continental readers can obtain copies from Martin Warnek's Verlag, Berlin W. It is surely the duty of Christians everywhere, irrespective of creed or sect, and of religious leaders throughout the world, to unite in furthering the cause of Peace. If those in every nation who profess to follow the Prince of Peace would put their principles into practice, International Peace Conferences would become unnecessary. All efforts to establish or strengthen friendly relations between nations may be sure of Divine approval since Our Lord has pronounced His benediction on the peacemakers who «shall be called the children of God».



Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".

ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD London 9 Carleton Road, N.

West End Agency, MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news-agents, 160, Piccadilly, London W.

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



NOTICE

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 1908 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (1³/₄) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the Manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. —* Teleph.: 89—52.

Laptalajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. o o o o o
Printed by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Scty printing Co. Lmd., at Bpest

Financial News.

Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár. Nagy hazai intézeink között az idén is a Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár tüzi ki először közgyűlését. Imponáló számerdővel vonul föl ismét a magyar tőkének e hatalmas gyűjtőmedencéje, a mely, úgy látszik, a betétek növekedésében határt sem ismer. A feltétlen bizalom, a melylyel a közönség a Pesti Hazai iránt viseltetik, magyarázza meg az intézet folytonos fejlődését. Ezen izig-vérig magyar intézet, a melynek betétei kizárólag hazai felektől erednek, részvényei a belföldön elhelyezvők, a legkiválóbb reprezentánsa marad Magyarország tőkeerejének.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank mérlege. A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank igazgatósága most teszi közzé és bocsátja a részvényesek rendelkezésére a február 13-án megtartandó közgyűlés elé terjesztendő mérleg és zárószámadás adatait. A zárószámadás adatai a korábbi zárószámadásokkal összehasonlítva, bizonyítják, hogy a bank az elmúlt évben üzletágainak terjedelme, valamint jövedelmezősége tekintetében kielégítő módon tovább fejlődött.

A jövedelmezőség tekintetében kiemelendő, hogy a tiszta nyereség mégis az elmúlt évvel szemben a nyereségáthozat tekintetbevétele nélkül 113.000 korona emelkedést mutat. A bank váltótárczája az 1907. évi 104.4 millió koronáról 88.3 millió koronára csökkent. A mérleg-számla aktív tételei közül még kiemelendő, hogy a jelzálog- és községi kölcsön-ügyletek elérték az ingatlanokra nyújtott készpénzkölcsönökkel, 4.6 millió koronával együtt a 402.3 millió koronát, a mi a múlt évvel szemben 22 millió korona emelkedést mutat. Tényleg megkötött új záloglevél- és kölcsönök 31.9 millió korona értékben folyósítottak; az átlagnak a fönt kimutatott 22 millió korona emelkedés ez új kölcsönök folyósításából és a visszafizetésre került összeg levonása után maradt fenn. A bank tisztán takarékpénztári és csekkbetéteinek állománya az 1908. év végén 196 millió korona volt, a mi az előző évvel szemben 26 millió korona emelkedést tüntet föl. A bankra bízott ez idegen pénzzel szemben viszont a bank pénztárkészletekben, váltótárczában, értékpapirokban és ilyenekre adott előlegekben, valamint adósok ellen fennálló követelésekben 338 millió korona gyorsan realizálható aktív tételekkel rendelkezik, a mi a bank állandóan fönttartott nagy mobilitásának bizonyítéka. A bank által kezelt összes saját és idegen tőkék, beleértve a címletforgalmat is, a múlt évi 752 millió koronáról 784 millió koronára emelkedtek. A mennyiben a közgyűlés az igazgatóság előterjesztéseit jóváhagyta, a bank mérlegszerű tartalékalapjai 52.2 millió koronára fognak emelkedni, úgy hogy egyedül a mérlegszerű tartalékok a részvénytőke alapján számítva, 124.3 százalékot fognak kitenni. A nyereség összesen: 12,727.170 korona 96 fillér.

A Budapest Lipótvárosi Takarékpénztár minap tartotta XIII. évi rendes közgyűlését, melyen Hüttl Tivadar elnökölt. Elhatározták, hogy a múlt évben elért 315.968 korona 88 fillér tiszta nyereségből alapszabályszerű levonások után a tartalékalap 20.000 koronával dotáltassék, miáltal az 395.200 koronára emelkedik, az esedékes szelvény 8 koronával való beváltására 240.000 korona fordítottassék és 6410 korona 65 fillér pedig mint nyereség a jövő évi számlára vitessék elő. A közgyűlés az igazgatóságnak, Schwarz Izidor vezérigazgatónak és a tisztviselőknak az intézet érdekében kifejtett buzgó ténykedésükért köszönetet szavazott.

A Belvárosi Takarékpénztár r.-t. Folyó hó 6-án tartotta

XVI. rendes közgyűlését Székely Ferencz alelnök elnöklésével. Az elnök megnyitván a közgyűlést, szívesen üdvözlöi a megjelent részvényeseket és konstatálja, hogy arra 97 részvényes 3961 részvényt tett le, minélfogva az határozatképes. A jegyzőkönyv vezetésével Dahnoky Béla dr. ügyvéd, az intézet jogtanácsosa bizatott meg. — A Békeffy Géza által előterjesztett igazgatósági jelentés megemlíti, hogy a lefolyt üzletévben minden üzletágban a fokozatos fejlődés mutatkozik, mi által az eredmény az előző évek hozamát nem jelentéktelenül fölülmulta. A betét 16 millióra emelkedett, a váltóforgalom összege 56 1/2 millió korona volt. A jelzálogüzlet, lassú, de állandó javulás képét mutatja. Megemlíttendő különösen egy kisebb tételű, 4 1/2 százalékos záloglevélnek Hollandiában aláírás útján történt sikeres elhelyezése. Végül megemlíti még a jelentés, hogy a törvényhozás a múlt évben a Belvárosban épülő házakra nézve harmincz évi állami adómentességet engedélyezett, a melynek kedvezésében a takarékpénztár által építendő intézeti székház is részesül.

A zárószámadás kellő leírások után 1,129.887 korona 3 fillér tiszta nyeresémet eredményez, mely összegből 140.726 korona 22 fillér az igazgatóság és tisztviselők jutalékára fordítandó. Az igazgatóság azt javasolja, hogy a fennmaradó 989.160 korona 81 fillérből 225.000 korona a tartalékalaphoz csatoltassék, az 1908. évi 16-os számú szelvény részvényenként 35 korona (7 százalék), a múlt évi 32 korona 50 fillérrel (6 1/2 százalék) szemben beváltására 700.000 korona, köz- és jótékony célokra 10.000 korona fordítottassék, a fennmaradó 43.335 korona 71 fillér pedig új számlára vitessék át.

A Fonciére Pesti Biztosító-intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál a múlt évben 5293 ajánlat 21,483.710 korona biztosítási tőkére és 12.149 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 4696 kötvény 18,849.560 korona tőkéről és 12.749 korona járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétele 4,813.485 korona 46 fillérre rúg. Haláleset 270 jelentett be 999.030 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 42 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt: 1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 korona határáig a biztosított tőke felére a közös hadsereg és honvédség védőkötelezettjeire. (Hivatászerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett), 30.000 korona erejéig nézve népfölkelőkre nézve. 2. A feltételek 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 öt évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl. 4. A biztosításnak három évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos feltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad, vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül kiházasítási biztosításoknál tőkésítést eszközöl, a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank részvénytársaság igazgatósága megállapította az intézet 1908. évi mérlegét. A nyereség- és veszteség-számla az 1908. év végével 2,069.614 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárul, szemben a múlt évi 1,995.496 korona 92 fillér tiszta nyereséggel. Ezen tiszta nyereségből az igazgatóságnak a közgyűlés elé terjesztendő javaslata szerint kifizetendő osztalék fejében — mint a múlt évben — részvényenként 24 korona, azaz összegben 1,440.000 korona.

No 115837/1908.

Floated Pinewood for Sale.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture hereby give notice that they are prepared to consider tenders for the purchase of floated pinewood, for sale by the Office of Woods and Forests in Máramarossziget and Bustyaháza. Offers are to be made by public tender, the opening of which will take place at Máramarossziget at 10 a. m. on the 2nd Mareh 1909, and if necessary on subsequent days.

A) Offers by written tender.

1. 26.000 m³ of pinewood to be delivered free during the course of the year 1909 at the wharves of Lonka and Bocskó, including one year's lease, subject to purchase, of the Margit sawmill at Máramarossziget. Earnest money, 26.000 crowns. 2. 12.000 m³ of pinewood to be delivered during the years 1909—1913 by the Office of Woods and Forests in Rahó, including 5 years' lease, subject to purchase, of the Gardány sawmill. Earnest money, 12.000 crowns. 3. 20.000 m³ of pinewood remaining from previous years at the wharves of Szinevér, to be delivered free at the wharves of Bustyaháza and Técső, including one year's lease, subject to purchase, of the Bustyaháza sawmill. Earnest money, 20.000 crowns.

B) Joint offers by written and verbal tenders.

1. Offers for portions of floated pinewood per 1000 cm³ No 1—60 floated down to the wharves of Bustyaháza and Técső from the forests of Brusztura and Németmokra during the year 1909. 2. 106.000 m³ of useful pinewood in lots of 1000 cm³ and 35.000 cm³ and 500 cm³, floated down to the wharves of Bocskó and Lonka during 1909 from the forest districts of the R. H. Office of Woods and Forests in Máramarossziget, as under: 1. The Office of Woods and Forests in Bogdán—Fehértisza 1—54. 2. The Office of Woods and Forests in Vasér 1—35. 3. The Office of Woods and Forests in Feketetisza 1—17 per 1000 cm³. 4. The Office of Woods and Forests in Mezőhát 1—70 per 500 cm³.

No tenders will be considered unless they are distinctly and separately made out for each item, enclosed in separate covers, and handed to the committee of sales prior to the time appointed for receiving such tenders.

The amount of the first bid for the Szinevér wood, including the sawmill of Bustyaháza, must be in accordance with the usual market price in Tisza, while the first bid for other timber must be calculated on the basis of the said market price plus 30%.

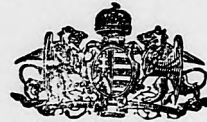
The amounts exceeding that of the first bid must be expressed in the tenders in percentage, namely, in units and decimals; also in figures and writing.

The general conditions of contract and sale may be seen during office hours at the Forestry Department of the R. H. Ministry of Agriculture, the Forest superintendency of Máramarossziget, the Office of Woods and Forests in Bustyaháza, and the Woodstore Offices in Bocskó. The same may also be obtained on application from the Forest Superintendency of Máramarossziget, and the Office of Woods and Forests in Bustyaháza; also from the municipalities of the following towns: Tiszaujlak, Beregszász, Vásárosnamény, Tokaj, Tiszaluc, Tiszafüred, Tiszalök, Fegyvernek, Poroszló, Törökszentmiklós, Szolnok, Tiszaföldvár, Csongrád, Szentés, Hód-

mezővásárhely, Szeged, Makó, Törökkanizsa, Zenta, Óbecsee, Törökbecse, Titel and Zimony.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained gratis from the Forest Superintendency of Máramarossziget and the Office of Woods and Forest in Bustyaháza.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.



BRACHFELD F.

Purveyor to the Imperial
and Royal Court, 2002

Budapest, V. ker.,
Dorottya-utca 7.

Begs to announce that he has
opened a **First-class Tailoring
Department** with all the latest
London patterns. A **First-class
London cutter engaged.**

■ ■ **Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments.** ■ ■



HOTEL PANNONIA

Budapest, Rákóczi-út 5.

*First class, Central position. Fitted with all
the latest comfort of modern times.*

Proprietor: F. Glück.

Where to Dine?

FRENREISZ ISTVÁN

(late Manager of { (a Bristol-szálloda
the Hôtel Bristol) } volt igazgatója) ::
Grand Restaurant } nagyvendéglője

Budapest, József-körút 56.

Excellent Cuisine. { Kötűnő konyha ::

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note-paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

Books given away gratis and post free by the Agricultural Ministry.

Livres donnés gratuits et port payé de la part du Ministère d'Agriculture.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
5. Law XIV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

On peut obtenir aussi gratuitement sur demande les publications francaises sous-mentionnées :

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forest.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié de plans d'aménagement.
10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au régime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

Trunks, Bags, and Fancy Leather
Goods Specialities of all kinds —
:: entirely my own make ::

GORECZKY FERENCZ

Budapest, VIII., József-körút 59. sz.

STANDARD

**ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ - TÁRSASÁG
EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON**

Magyarországi fiók: Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.

(Standard-palota.)

Alapítattott 1825.	Alapítattott 1825.
Évi bevétel... ..	36.000,000 korona.
Kiutalt nyereségyrészek... ..	170.000,000 korona.
Vagyon	285.000,000 korona.
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve... ..	600.000,000 korona.

A Standard kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei :
Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világkötvények. — Kötvények érvénybentartása díjzítések elmulasztásánál. — Főkésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Föltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében, egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

**FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL
AND RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING
COMPANY LIMITED**

Address for letters & telegrams: «REISMUEHLE, FIUME».

**Rice Millers & Starch
Manufacturers.**

Established 1882. Established 1882.

**Cleaned Rice, Broken Rice,
Ground Rice, Granulated
Rice, Rice Flour, Rice Feed-
ing Meal, Rice Starch, etc.**

**10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at
World's & National Exhibitions.**


Grand Prix Paris World's Exhibition 1900



Herbst Samu
Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel
Vadászkürt
Budapest, IV., Cürri István-u. 5.
Central position. ☉ ☉
☉ ☉ Near the Danube.
First class Hotel and Restaurant
Prop. F. Kommer.



TÖRLEY

TALISMAN

MUZZIK P. PÁL

☉ képkeret- és épület-üveges üzlete ☉

Telefon 101-69. **BUDAPEST** Telefon 101-69.

VIII. ker., Gyöngytyuk - utca 6. szám.
~~~~~ Az udvarban jobbra. ~~~~~

Készít mindennemű kép- és tükörkereteket valamint aranyozásokat minden kivitelben. Elvállal mindennemű épület-üveges munkálatokat.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

## WIKUS TÁTRA

**MILK CHOCOLATE**

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

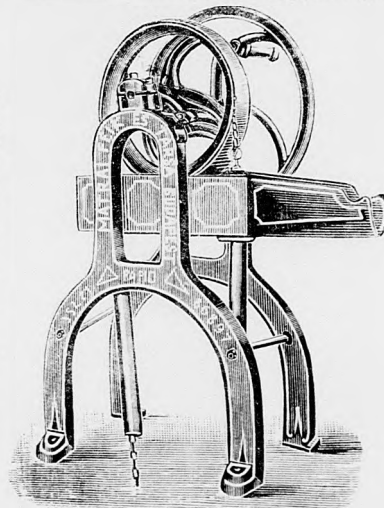
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

## MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

= Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. =

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeneket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

## FOGAK

szájpadlás és gyökéreltávolítás nélkül 4 koronától feljebb, 10 évi jótállással. Az általunk készített és a párisi fogorvosi akadémia kiállításán az aranyérem és díszkereszttel, a pécsi kiállításon az ezüst éremmel kitüntetett fogak rágásra kitűnően használhatók, könnyen megszokhatók, a beszédben semmiféle zavart nem okoznak, szagot, ízt nem kapnak, a szájból ki nem vehetők és a valódi fogakat teljesen pótolják. Továbbá aranyhidak és koronák egyedüli készítője:

Technikai főnök:

## GROSSMANN SIMON

Dr. ILLÉS szakorvosi rendelése.

Budapest, Erzsébet-körút 50., a Royal-szállóval szemben.

Kéretik a pontos címre figyelni, nehogy régi, jó hírnévnek örvendő intézetünk más nevű céggel, mely a közönség félrevezetésére alakult, összetévesztessék.

**Fogorvosi intézet:** Rendelés d. e. 9-12-ig, d. u. 3-7-ig, vasár- és ünnepnapokon is. Speciális fájdalom nélküli fogműtétek. Dr. Illés szakorvosi rendelése fog- és szájbetegség részére. **Tartós fogtömések a leggondosabb kezeléssel.** Mérsékelt árak. Részletfizetésre is. Vidékiek 12 óra alatt kielégíttetnek. — Telefon 86-50.