

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

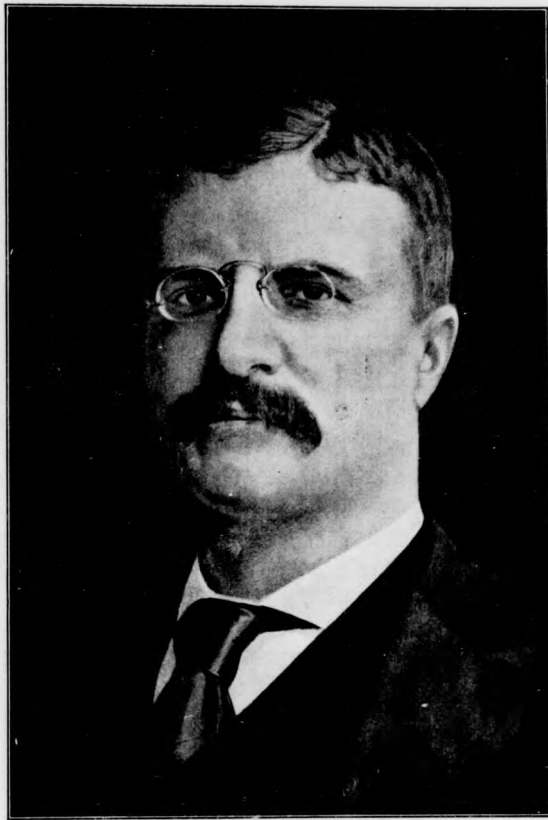
(Industry.)

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

WITH respect to the proprietors of these industrial establishments, 869 of them were owned by Hungarian single firms and partnerships, 40 belonged to foreigners living in the country; 143 were Hungarian limited Companies, 36 government undertakings, 12 undertakings of communities and ecclesiastical, 4 belonged to associations, 44 to domains, 70 to foreign societies or individuals, and 26 to foreign limited companies. The undertakings belonging to these latter employed 32,996 workmen.

We do not know what amount of capital is invested in these undertakings, but we possess data showing how much money has been invested since 1890 in business of greater importance. In 1890 about 50 millions of crowns, in 1891, 18 millions, in 1892, 24 millions, in 1893, 50 millions, in 1894, 28 millions was invested in industrial undertakings, which makes 170 millions of crowns in five years.

In consequence of these investments there are now in Hungary Proper 3907 such industrial establishments which work with the aid of motors or at least with twenty assi-



Our American Guest.
Ex-President THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ware factories 11. Paper material factories 10. Candle factories 12. Match factories 18. Dock yards 6. Rolling-mills 9. Carved furniture factories 7. Starch manufactories 29. Printing offices 61. Stone-ware factories 9. Coach building factories 8. Blue dyeing factories 8. Stone-masons shops 14. Gas factories 25. Liqueur factories 13. Locksmith's establishments 21. Malt factories 11. Steam-mills 1405. Oil factories 18. Paper mills 19. Glass-works 30. Iron-works 112. Cloth factories 26. Brazier's establishments 9. Distilleries 318. Weaving factories 20. Brick-kilns 238. Electric inductor Stations 11. Chemical production factories

stant. The most essential of these establishments are the following:

Earthenware and China factories 19. Mineral-oil factories 10. Leather factories 38. Furniture and joiner's establishments 51. Sugar factories 17. Sugar-Candy factories 11. Cement factories 14. Cognac (brandy) factories 9. Tobacco factories 14. Electro-technical factories 8. Color factories 9. Sawing factories 306. Metal-ware factories 35. Spinning factories 13. Machine factories and iron foundries 90. Machine repairing works 34. Paper

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
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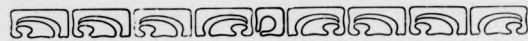
Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

At Alag again, June 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, and 19th
Siófok, July 7th till 10th
Tátralomnicz, July 17th, 19th, 21st
Also at Alag, September 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 11th
and November 5th till 8th.

Intending visitors are requested to apply to the Secretary of the Union for admission tickets.

Magyar v. English.

During the Easter week the Surrey Wanderers F. C. team played a series of matches with the Magyar Athletic Club, the Budapest Torna Club, the Magyar Gymnasts (*Testgyakorlók*) Club, and the Ferencvárosi Torna Club, in each case ending with victory for the Hungarians, to their natural delight and the consternation of the English visitors. One of the latter is said to have observed that «they would not come again to Budapest; in England they play upon grass, and here the dust discourts them». Three groups of the players will be found in our pages.



Great Personal Events.

IV.

When General Grant went round The World.

GENERAL Grant left Philadelphia on May 17th to arrive in Liverpool on May 28th 1877. He spent the summer and autumn of the year in Great Britain, France, the Rhine countries, and the Alps. In December 1877 he embarked at Villefranche for Egypt, the Holy Land, and Asia Minor, and returned to Paris in May of the succeeding year. General Grant made, in 1878, special journeys to Germany, Russia, and other northern countries, as well as to Portugal and Spain, with runs into Holland and Ireland. He returned from Spain in November 1878, believing his journeys over and done, intending to spend the winter in England with his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. A letter from General Sherman, however, which was construed as an expression of the wish of President Hayes, that he would

extend his travels into the East, determined what was to be the ultimate stage of General Grant's journey round the world. — Accordingly, on January 24th 1879, accompanied by his wife and eldest son, Colonel F. D. Grant, and myself he embarked at Marseilles. After journeying through Hindustan, Siam, China, and Japan, General Grant reached our Pacific coast, and thence returned to Philadelphia on December 16th 1879, the tour having occupied two years and seven months.

The early days of the General's tour were spent in England. There were banquets, parades, and the «freedom» of cities. From the Queen to the labourer every one strove to welcome and honour him. Volumes would be required to recite these courtesies: at the Oaks, where he first met the Prince of Wales; visit to the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other renowned noblemen; the freedom of the City of London at the Guild Hall; a visit to the Crystal Palace with Tom Hughes; some hours with the famous Lord Russell, who talked to Grant of his interviews with Napoleon at Elba; his reception by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir George Sartorius, who had fought with Nelson at Trafalgar. There were rambles into Scotland; special honours from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other municipalities; days at Dunrobin with the Duke of Sutherland, and at Inveraray with the Duke of Argyll. There was a tour to the English manufacturing districts, of which the visit to Newcastle may be given as typical of the welcome

given to Grant throughout the working districts of England. The day with the Tyneside colliers will ever be memorable for the volume and sincerity of the popular enthusiasm. Newcastle had a holiday.

Thousands of pitmen were on parade, with dockmen, «Odd Fellows», and «Sons of Temperance». Banners of «Welcome to the Hero of Freedom» were displayed everywhere. When General Grant advanced to the platform to receive the working-men's address, he saw before him a multitude of one hundred thousand. He was deeply moved, and in reply to the address, audible to the reporters alone



Photo by Strelisky.
PETER RÁTH DE RUTTKAI, President and General Manager of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway.

(because of the shouting) he said that although he had gone into the war he never had advocated war.

In October, when General Grant visited Paris, the President, Marshal Macmahon, met him with a soldier's welcome.

In December, he sailed from Villefranche on board the war-vessel «Vandalia» to journey in the lands of mythology and revelation. Naples was the first station, and there were memorable days at Vesuvius and Pompeii. After Pompeii the way was towards Egypt, the Holy Land, and Asia Minor. Ismail was Khedive, and much was seen in Cairo and on the Nile. We had a palace in Cairo, and a special steam-yacht for our seventeen days' journey to Karnak and the Cataracts. Passing through the Suez Canal, we traversed the Holy Land to Joppa and Jerusalem; studied the plains of Sharon; crossed the brook Kedron, worshipped at Gethsemane, and made Mount Zion our abiding place.

Passing Beyrout we came to Smyrna, and after studying the ruins of Ephesus, crossed over to Constantinople. The Russian armies still held San Stefano, and the City of the Caliphs was in gloom. Stragglers from the Turkish armies crowded the streets in sullen mood, and it was a comfort to pass on to Athens and spend some days with the ever-courteous monarch who still sits on the Grecian throne. From Athens we journeyed to Rome, and saw the treasures and ruins of the Eternal City.

Pope Leo, who had just been chosen, gave personal audience to the General and his family at the Vatican. The Pope thanked the American people for the toleration and protection vouchsafed to his church. The scene was quite domestic in its way, and the pale Pontiff, with his robes of white and his lustrous carbuncle eyes — a notable, gracious personality — closed it with words of affectionate leave-taking and the Apostolic benediction.

The writer preceded General Grant to Germany, meeting him in Berlin during the late days of June. The morning after his arrival found the General's table strewn with cards and invitations from the notables of the German capital. The Emperor met Grant and talked military matters, with Bismarck as interpreter. A dinner at Potsdam with Prince Frederick, dinners with Bismarck and others, interspersed with a review at Tempelhof, were part of the festivities. Prince Gortchakoff, with gray massive



Theresa KRAMMER, of the Royal Hungarian Opera, who has achieved fame in «Electra».

head, in the name of the Czar, asked the General to visit Russia. There was Salisbury, reminding you of one of Nelson's three-deckers; Waddington of France, a cross between a banker and an archbishop; Count Corti, the Italian; Mahomet Ali, whom Grant had known in Turkey; and Lord Beaconsfield. — These were among our friends.

From Berlin Grant journeyed towards Spain and the Peninsula. There was a fine day at Biarritz, once the seat of Napoleonic grandeur. There we found greetings from the young Spanish King. We reached Vitoria in a soft glow of rain and found the King. He was a modest youth of

twenty, with a frank, open face. There was a royal banquet, and a day in the royal company watching the manoeuvres, and then on to Madrid. James Russell Lowell was our Minister to Spain, and one cannot easily forget that keen, fine, bearded face hunting for us in the grey dawn at the railway station.

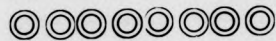
General Grant saw much of Spain. There was a run into Portugal, with some days at Gibraltar, as the guest of Lord Napier of Magdala, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the station. Spain interested General Grant; it was all so vivid, picturesque, teeming with colour. There was one sombre day at the Escorial. At Toledo, also, with its cathedral, its ancient, sacred embroideries, relics of saints, priestly garniture, and altar finery.

We left Marseilles one chilly afternoon, and on January 12th 1879, the horizon flushed with a purple-golden beauty, the lines of India came into view. We came into Bombay, and were escorted with music and cavalry to Government House. General Grant spent two months in India, and made special visits to Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Agra, Jeypore, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, and Calcutta. At each stage he was the guest of the British and Indian officials. Lord Lytton was viceroy, and from the moment of our arrival till our departure, we felt the ever-present grace of his forethought and consideration. There was a reception at Government House of eminent natives, the descendants of men who were princes while England was in the depths of barbarism.

It was the 30th April when General Grant reached Hong Kong, a British colony standing sentinel over China. The kindness of English friends made it difficult to leave, but the mighty Chinese Empire

joined the Kassa-Oderberg company, retaining his post there until the Ausgleich of 1867 was completed, when he entered the Hungarian service.

The Government offered him a wide scope for his constructive abilities, and on the Managing Directorship of the Kassa-Oderberg line falling vacant in 1888 Mr. Ráth was appointed by Gabriel Baross, then Minister of Commerce, to that important post. Mr. Ráth's services have been recognised from time to time by the conferring of the Knighthood of the Francis Joseph Order (1888), of a patent of nobility (1894), and of the dignity of Ministerial Councillor in 1896. — He has moreover been presented with the freedom of several cities in whose interests he has worked so effectively.



Julius Pekár.

THE DISTINGUISHED Hungarian scholar and popular novelist, whose portrait we give, was born at Debreczen and went at an early age to America. After a somewhat desultory education under the Stars and Stripes he travelled in Italy, Spain, and France, acquiring the languages, and spending a long time in Paris in the pursuit of his literary inspirations. As an instance of Mr. Pekár's remarkable linguistic versatility it may be mentioned that his first works were written in Russian. By his latest romance, «Tatárabság» (*Tartar Bondage*) he has reached the summit of his career and received the laurel wreath of the Hungarian Academy of Science, together with the Péczeli prize, the greatest rewards in its power to bestow. In congratulating Mr. Pekár on his election to the membership of the Kisfaludy Society, Professor Zsolt Beöthy said there was a long distance, as regards merit, between his earlier and later productions. Mr. Pekár had attained his present high position through patient hard work, and notwithstanding his world culture he had proved in his writings that he was a thorough child of the Alföld.



H. R. H. ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA, now convalescent after a serious illness.



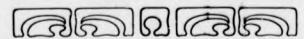
COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHÉNYI.

The Széchenyi Half-Centenary.

THE 8th inst. being the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Count Stephen Széchenyi, was observed as a general holiday. A series of festivities in honour of the memory of the «Greatest Magyar» were arranged under the patronage of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, the president of honour being Count Béla Széchenyi, son of the illustrious patriot. All the schools were closed for the occasion, and rejoicings, albeit of a sober kind befitting the commemoration, were the order of the day.

At the Vigadó a musical programme was rendered, interspersed with speeches by Dr. Chas. Schandl, president of the National Committee, Count Aladár Széchenyi, and Count Albert Apponyi.

The fête was continued on the following day, when the Post Office band led a procession to the Széchenyi monument, on which wreaths were laid and where further speeches were delivered by Eugene Rákosi and others. In the provinces also were numerous celebrations of the historical event extending over three days, especially at Sopron and Nagycenk, the latter place being the site of the Széchenyi mausoleum. There also wreaths were deposited and a memorial address delivered by Aladár Sillay, president of the Trans-Danubian Széchenyi Union. A banquet in the evening brought the fêtes to a close.



Lecture on Hungary.

THE «*Norwood News*» reports a lecture by our friend Mr. Shrubsole on «Holiday Rambles in Hungary», concluding: «all present were kept thoroughly interested for the whole time and must have gone away with their knowledge of Hungary—its people, its possibilities, its institutions—considerably enlarged».

Many particulars concerning the principal city,

Budapest, were given, with views of the chief buildings, and the lecturer went on to speak of the people themselves, and the characteristics of this charming country.

A number of excellent lantern views were shown.

The Crèche at Kassa.

Ever indefatigable, Mr. Shrubsole writes to the «Daily News» anent the above, which he visited when in Hungary last. His description may interest our readers:

«This institution has been established on a large scale, in a main thoroughfare of that city, directly opposite to a cigar factory in which about one thousand women are employed, many of whom are mothers having infant children. The substantial building—given by the city—has been fitted up, in accordance with the latest teachings of sanitary science, with all that is necessary for the most enlightened treatment of infants.

The mothers, on coming to work from neighbouring villages, bring their babies to this crèche, where they are taken over by a staff of trained nurses, who give the youngsters all necessary attention and put them to sleep in comfortable cots arranged in rows in a large well-ventilated hall. In summer

time each cot is covered with gauze to prevent annoyance from insects. — At the time of my visit more than a hundred children were sleeping quietly, and gave no vocal or other indication of their presence. Watching over them were three nurses ready for any emergency.

The medical director makes a daily inspection, and in case of need he can be summoned by telephone in a few minutes.

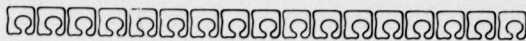
A special feature of the establishment is that the mothers are allowed to leave their work in the factory across the road whenever necessary for the purpose of feeding their children naturally.

Bottles, I believe, are non-existent there.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact of all is that for all this tender care the mothers pay each day only five-eighths of a penny!

This crèche at Kassa is but one of many indications that the Hungarians regard child life as valuable State property, which is worth proper

attention and care. For children of from three to six years attendance at the institution, where they are taught chiefly to play, is compulsory. If necessary, they are kept all day and suitably fed.



Catastrophe in Hungary.

AS ALL OUR English readers have no doubt heard, a terrible affliction has desolated the homes of many of our peasant people.

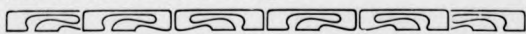
At Ökörítő, a village in the north-west of Hungary. The coach-house of an inn had been fitted with a dancing-floor and was being used as a ball-room when a fire broke out.

The great barn-like erection where the dancing was going on was decorated with pine branches, which were as dry as tinder, and with Chinese lanterns with candles burning in them. Just before the ball began, all the ticket holders having already arrived, the single narrow door was nailed up.

Dancing was in full swing when one of the pine branches caught fire. The flames spread with astounding rapidity and a dreadful panic ensued. Losing their heads completely, the revellers, many with their clothes on fire, rushed towards the exit,

where they became jammed together in a pushing, swaying mass, many falling down and being trampled under foot, while those who had reached the door first were crushed helplessly against it by the pressure of those behind and were unable to open it.

Over 400 persons have perished, only about half a dozen having entirely escaped. Relief has been sent from various quarters. Soldiers have been employed in extricating the bodies and burying the dead, amid scenes of heartrending grief on the part of the bereaved villagers.

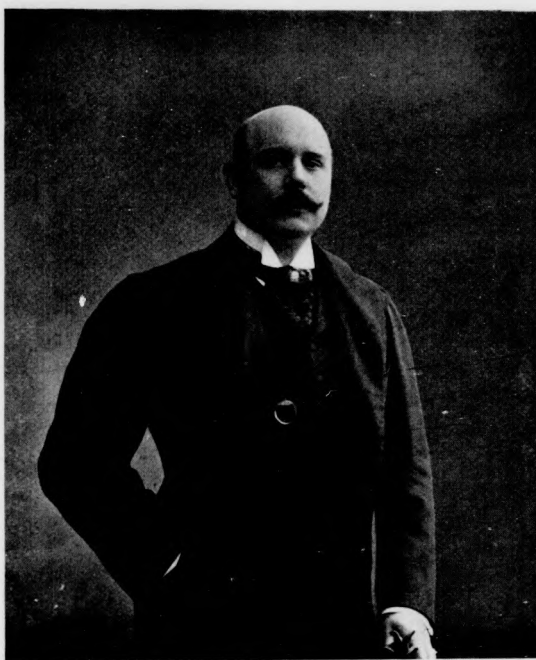


SPORT

Gentlemen Jockeys' Union Races.

The Alag Spring Meetings began on March 27th and concluded on the 8th inst.

The Meetings at Pozsony will take place on May 2nd and 3rd.

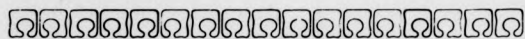


JULIUS PEKÁR.

Photo by Uher.

22. Iron mills 16. Iron factories 26. We are not informed of the quantity of the productions of these establishments nor what part of inland consumption is satisfied by inland establishments. So much is sure that there are few such branches of industry in the country which were not in need of a very great import of the respective articles; which shows on the other side what a vast field there is left for activity directed to the development of industry, notwithstanding the doubtless considerable progress made until now.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

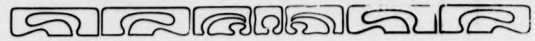
Without taking any analogous step, the Hungarian judges do not hide their sentiments, which are identical with those of their English colleagues. These two kinds of scruples, equally to be respected, confronted the question of purifying the elections. The dilemma was specious. The illustrious keeper of the seals of the first Wekerle Cabinet, the regretted Szilágyi, set himself to solve it.

A long time under the control of the objections to the reform, he at length surrendered to the evidence of its necessity; he then sought to conciliate (and in my opinion he succeeded) the apparently irreconcilable interests between which their minds had hesitated, not knowing which to sacrifice. He sacrificed none. The Law of 1899. «on the jurisdiction in matters of contested election by request for invalidation», remains as a monument to the memory of the eminent jurisconsult and statesman Hungary has lost. It is at the same time a work characteristic of Hungarian political genius, of which the deceased gentleman was one of the strongest personifications. At this double point of view I think I ought to make known its spirit and principal provisions.

The law presents an exceptional appearance; for the right of jurisdiction of the Chamber in electoral matters is expressly maintained in principle: the *exercise only* of this jurisdiction is entrusted to the Royal High Court, in accordance with an extraordinary legislative order, which must be mentioned in the preamble of

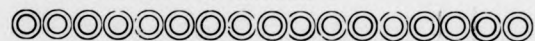
each judgment, defined for a period of eight years, for a series of nullity cases enumerated in a limitative manner and with a strictly determined judiciary power.

(To be continued.)



The Man of the Hour.

IN A COUPLE of days the people of Budapest will have had the opportunity of welcoming the most alive citizen of the United States — the most strenuous among a nation of strenuous men: Theodore Roosevelt. Whether administering a commonwealth, shooting big game, snubbing an impertinent State official, or defending his personal liberty, the ex-President is a *man*. America has often produced such in the great crises of her history: Washington, Lincoln, Grant — all men, not great by the accident of birth, but bearing Nature's unmistakable sign and seal of true greatness. That no important crisis has arisen in this generation in the fortunes of Uncle Sam calling for the grip of a strong hand, is not Roosevelt's fault; but if such a contingency arise, he will be there. He has the courage of his convictions and is not given to uttering smooth platitudes and paying insincere compliments. Hungarians, proud of their historical traditions of civil and religious liberty, will greet their American guest with a fervour of which only Magyars are capable; since they know that he stands for those qualities of public and private life which they themselves admire and strive to emulate.



Three New State Secretaries.

Gustavus Kálmán, of *Szentandrás*, was born in 1859. at *Szenicz* in the County of *Nyitra* of an ancient noble family. He received the first part of his education at *Nagyszombat*, finishing at *Budapest University*. After a short time in the service of the public administration of *Nyitra county*, he was in 1882 appointed to a post in the *Statistics Department* of the metropolis, where in 1892 he had risen to the rank of secretary. He has served with distinction under several Ministers, and risen by steps through the various grades to his present important and honourable office of political State Secretary in the *Ministry of Commerce*.

*

Dr. Joseph Stetina was born in 1855 at *Tapolczafő*, in the county of *Veszprém*. Having completed his law studies, he entered the office of *Dr. Ignacius Darányi* in 1878—the present ex-Minister of Agriculture being at that time in practice as a solicitor. This led later (1889) to service in the *Agricultural Ministry*, whence some years afterwards he was transferred to the *Ministry of Commerce* at the

express wish of Gabriel Baross, the then Minister. In 1899 Dr. Stetina was appointed manager of the Hungarian State Railways, wherein he showed his indefatigability in the erection of a great number of railway buildings, new stations, offices, and the

at Bucarest. In his youth the new State Secretary was an excellent horseman, and as a cavalry officer he attained the rank of captain. During the course of his official career his work has been rewarded with a number of distinctions, among which are



Dr. JOSEPH STETINA, of the Ministry of Commerce.



Photos by Erdélyi.
GUSZTÁV KÁLMÁN, of the Ministry of Commerce.

like. Dr. Stetina has accomplished valuable work under various Ministers, and for this his present appointment as permanent State Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce may be regarded as but a fitting reward. He is a knight of the Order of Leopold, and also of the Order of the Star of Roumania.

★

His majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Ministerial Councillor Kazy to be State Secretary in the Agricultural Ministry.

Joseph Kazy, of Garamveszele, was born in 1856 at Nemesoroszi, in Bars County, of an old noble family, and was educated for the law, first at the Budapest Gymnasium and afterwards at the University of the Metropolis. He entered the service of the State in 1879 and is one of the oldest officials of the Ministry of Agriculture. For a long time he was in the agricultural statistics department, over which he presided for several years. In 1897 he represented his Ministry at the Paris Exhibition, and some years later saw him in the same capacity



JOSEPH KAZY, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Three New State Secretaries.

the Iron Crown (IIIrd. Class), the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania.



Peter Ráth de Ruffkai.

THE DISTINGUISHED President and General manager of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway has received from His Majesty the King the Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold as the royal recognition of the arduous work accomplished by him in connection with the reform of the line over which he has presided for so many years. His portrait

will be found in this issue, and we beg to add our congratulations to those of Mr. Ráth's numerous friends and well-wishers on this auspicious occasion.

The subject of our sketch was born in 1842 and is descended from an old patrician family.

On concluding his studies at the Technical University he was first employed in the construction of the Budapest—Losoncz railway. Later on he

was hovering over us. Within its gates there awaited high welcome from the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang.

We first saw China in the city of Canton, where the natives were in a flurry at the prospect of seeing a real «Emperor». It was impossible to convey to the Chinese mind that, though once a sovereign, the title could be taken away. The Governor issued a proclamation to the effect that «the King of America» was coming, and «woe to him who should insult or molest one of the royal party». The Governor of Canton surrounded by his officials, received the General at his palace gates, and gave him a banquet of *seventy courses*! There were calls at Swatow and Amoy, and May 17th the forts of Woosung boomed a welcome as we anchored off Shanghai.

Li Hung Chang received General Grant and there was a long conversation. With glittering eyes the Viceroy studied the General as though he were a strange being from the clouds. Thence arose a friendship on the part of both which belongs to history; in later years Grant ranking Li Hung Chang as one of the four great statesmen of the day.

At Tientsin the Emperor was in tutelage, and his uncle, Prince Kung, was a kind of Prince Regent. In his conversations with General Grant he talked with earnestness on the relations between China and Japan. This led to a message from the Prince to the Mikado, which was so managed by the General that war between the two countries was postponed.

On June 21st the «Richmond» threaded her way into the beautiful harbour of Nagasaki, Prince Dati was on a Japanese man-of-war with a special greeting from the Mikado. We found the town *en fête* and in the evening a banquet was given in the General's honour.

There was no pageant in this journey round the world more impressive and imposing than the reception given by the Mikado at the capital on July 3rd 1879. There was assembled a fleet of war-ships of other powers. At noon the Admiral's barge, conveying the General and his wife, Prince Dati, Minister Bingham and Minister Yoshida, slowly pushed for the shore, and on the instant every vessal manned yards and fired the American National salute.

The day was beautiful as a dream, a blue, cloudless sky, a soothing, lapping sea. As the Admiralty steps were approached there in waiting stood the Imperial Princes, the Ministers and high officials of the realm, in the splendour of their rank. As the general stepped on shore the Japanese guns thundered their greeting and the bands played «The Star-spangled Banner», and M. Iwakura, the venerable Prime Minister, advanced, and taking the General's hand, welcomed him in the Emperor's name to Japan.

Reaching Tokyo an hour later, the city authorities met us with an address and the Mikado's

state carriage, which, through a double line of infantry standing at the «present», conveyed the General to the Imperial Palace at Enriokwan.

On July 4th General Grant had an official audience with the Mikado. His Majesty, taller than the average Japanese, with impassive face and a touch of the Hapsburgs in the full pouting lip, shook hands with the ex-President, an honour unknown in the annals of Japan. This audience was followed



Arrival of General Grant at Yokohama, 1879.

by the Mikado some days later seeking a private conversation with the General. The interview took place one sultry afternoon in one of the summer tea-houses in the Palace gardens. The talk ran upon the science of government. This meeting was notable as the first instance in Japanese history when the sacred Mikado had deigned to sit down with an alien. The continuance of my story would be that of hospitalities without precedent, gracious, comprehensive, considerate, telling of the beauty and romance of Japan. But the ship swung impatiently at her moorings, and it was *home again* on the second of September 1879.

From «The Ladies' Home Journal.»

By the courtesy of Miklós Komlóssy.

Topical Notes

Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta.

Their Royal Highnesses left Budapest on the 29th ulto for Vienna, where after a private audience with His Majesty at Schönbrunn they proceeded to San Remo. The Archduchess will make a somewhat prolonged stay at this favourite Italian resort, to recuperate after her recent illness.

Government, pay an annual tribute of 2000 crowns to the Minister of Commerce for disposal as His Excellency thinks fit. This year the Minister has decided that the sum shall go to the Journalists' Pension Fund.

Prince and Princess Fushimi in Budapest.

At 1:40 p. m. on the 1st inst. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Fushimi of Japan and his consort Princess Shuneka, with a brilliant suite, arrived at Budapest. Motor-cars met them at the Railway Station and conveyed them to the Hôtel Hungaria, where the whole of the first floor was engaged for the party. The cinematograph operator was busy in placing on permanent record this rare event in the life of our metropolis. As the cars proceeded to their destination there were enthusiastic shouts of «Éljen» and «Banzai» from the crowds of curious spectators. At the banquet given in honour of the illustrious visitors the Japanese National Anthem was played; after which the whole party attended the opera, the Prince and Princess occupying the Royal box. Prince Fushimi, who is a first-cousin of the Mikado, studied navigation at the Naval Academy at Kiel. He holds admiral's rank in the Japanese navy, and went through the Russo-Japanese War, in which he was severely wounded. Our guests left on the following Sunday afternoon for St. Petersburg, where they will be the guests of the Czar.

The Sigray-Daly Wedding.

The marriage of Count Antal Sigray and Miss Harriet Daly was solemnized in New-York on the 30th ult, the affair being quite private and only a select few of the nearest relations and intimate friends present. The Marquis Pallavicini was best man, and Count Cziráky represented the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

Joseph Bartóky, Titular State Secretary.

was born in 1865 at Békéscsaba. On the completion of his education he was appointed sheriff of Békés, in which office he soon distinguished himself by his zeal in suppressing in Bánfalvi socialist movement. In 1894 he was promoted to be chief notary of the county of Békés. In June 1897 Mr. Bartóky entered upon his appointment as Sectional Councillor at the Agricultural Ministry, where for many years he has been busily occupied with a multiplicity of laws and regulations for the improvement of the conditions of labour among the agrarian classes. Step by step he has reached his present honourable position, and can look back with satisfaction on much moral and material progress achieved during the period of his connection with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Death of Countess Aladár Zichy †.

We regret to have to record the death on the 6th inst. of the wife of Count Aladár Zichy, Mini-

Princess Clementine of Belgium.

H. R. H. Princess Clementine of Belgium is spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Archduchess Stephanie, Count and Countess Elemér Lónyay, at their castle of Oroszvár.

Count John Zichy at Nagyvárad.

His Excellency Count John Zichy, Minister for Religion and Public Instruction, visited Nagyvárad last week, where he was received by a delegation from the Law Academy. His patronage was sought for the concert to be given by the Mensa Club.

Hieronymi and the Journalists.

The Hungarian Export and Parcels Delivery Co. in accordance with an arrangement made with the



ZELMA KURZ, of the Vienna Court Opera, who has won the hearts of Hungarian Opera-goers.

ster in Attendance on His Majesty the King. The deceased lady succumbed to the ravages of cancer after an illness, patiently borne, of nearly three years.

Born in 1872 at Ürmény, and married in 1893, the late Countess was the daughter of Count Imre Hunyady by his marriage with Countess Felicitá Győry. She was a Dame of the Star-Cross Order (specially founded for ladies by His Majesty in memory of Queen Elizabeth) and prominent for her large-hearted charities and works of benevolence.

Our respectful condolences to the bereaved nobleman and his family.

At the Art Gallery.

The Spring Exhibition at the Art Gallery (*Műcsarnok*) is larger than ever this year. Upwards of 1000 paintings were submitted, and of these 498 were adjudged worthy of places in the building. Even some of the rejected works were not without merit, though the committee resolved to choose only the best. These are displayed in sixteen rooms, and include the latest productions of Eugene Jendrassik, Joseph Róna, Géza Udváry, Stephen Csók, Julius Háry, and many others.

Hunting Exhibition at Vienna.

Hungary is determined not to be out in the cold on the occasion of the opening of the International Hunting Exhibition next week in the beautiful Prater rotunda of the Austrian capital. The domes and towers are visible above the tree-tops, and with the support of their Minister of Agriculture the Hungarians are pushing on towards the completion of their section. Many ancient and interesting methods of the chase will be brought to light, to

which the collections of Archduke Joseph, and of the great houses of Eszterházy, Batthyány, Almásy, Andrassy, Apponyi, Bánffy, Csekonics, Cziráky, Edelsheim-Gyulai, Erdődy, Festetics, Károlyi, Pálffy, Teleki, and others will valuably contribute.

Laura Helvey's Jubilee.

Forty years in the service of dramatic art is a long time, and Laura Helvey, of the National Theatre, is now retiring on her well-earned laurels. She can look back with pride on a brilliant career, not however inseparable from the trials of professional life, in which she has moved the emotions of the public as a musician the strings of her instrument. The congratulations of her fellow-artistes, delivered in person and by delegates, and the thanks of the Government, conveyed in a cordial letter from Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction, are among the many things she will take with her into private life, which will no doubt cheer her remaining years.

Hungarian Church at New-York.

The Hungarian Catholics of the city of New-York intend to have a church of their own, worthy of themselves and the American capital. The plans, prepared by Ladislaus Hegedüs, show a beautiful and artistic edifice, both inside and out. It will be dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Peter Ráth decorated.

The distinguished director of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway has received from His Majesty the King the Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold as the royal recognition of the arduous work accomplished by Mr. Ráth in connection with the reform of the line over which he has presided for so many years.



LAURA HELVEY.

Photo by Uher.



Budapest Torna Club V. Surrey Wanderers.

His portrait will be found in this issue, and we beg to add our congratulations to those of Mr. Ráth's numerous friends and well-wishers on this occasion.

Marriage.

Mr. Sigismond Lányi, editor of the *Budapesti Tudósító*, was on the 28th ulto united in marriage with Miss Renée Sturm.



STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

By Kálmán Mikszáth

Mr. Kiss bowed his head in silence. «It is true, it is true, Sir!»

«They would drop me instantly and all my influence, derived from that quarter, would come to a sudden end. And if the shareholders became aware of this, they would drop me as well. Am I not right?»

«I confess, you are» replied Mr. Kiss, drawing the grey folds of his cloak closer round his body. «At any rate, Sir, I too feel deeply the difference between our social positions.»

«Well, isn't it so?» smiled Kolosy, feeling himself gradually more at his ease. «You are a clever man, why do you not ask an annual payment, some compensation subsidy, in fine something practicable?»

«Because matters can be set right this way too.»

Mr. Kiss lifting his head very proudly, with a mien of much

doubts, the old man having extended by this time the folds of his cloak and produced a packet of papers out of its inner pocket.

«Here are my family documents, Sir, be so kind as to peruse them: My great-grandfather was Stanislas Baron Aprovszky, who on being exiled from Warsaw, became the manager of Count Teleky's estates; some of his numerous progeny became artisans, no more employing the Baronial title and arms, for which they were laughed at; by degrees they preferred to call themselves Kiss as they were called by the people. Everything here is in perfect order, documents, certificates of baptism etc. I never cared for, nor mentioned them. Everybody is just as great as he feels himself to be, not an ounce more or less; I say that to you, Sir. But I also tell you, that my daughter Kitty is just as good a baroness as the others who tread the globe in best kid shoes and silk clothes.»

The man of the world found this turn of affairs too unexpected not to be embarrassed. He was — for this time — at a loss for his sharp-witted replies; by perusing the docu-

importance, said slowly, putting an immense emphasis upon each of his words: «Only by my making a step upwards!»

Kolosy stared at him. This unexpected and unlooked for phrase was a great puzzle to his acute mind. Is the bootmaker gone mad, or did he not understand what he said? He was not left long however a prey to his



Magyar Gymnasts' Club V. Surrey Wanderers.

ments however, merely to gain time, he recovered his wonted self possession and bowed in great derision.

«I greet you. Baron Aprovszky.»

(To be continued.)

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Sety printing Co. Lmd., at Bpest.

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Dunai kirándulások. Az idei korán beköszöntött enyhe tavaszi időjárás különösen alkalmas a közönség körében egyre kedveltebbé váló dunai hajókirándulásokra.

Hogy e kirándulások minél kellemesebbek és kényelmesebbek lehessenek és a közönség ne legyen kötve a menetrend szerint járó hajók pontos indulásához, a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság 1909-ben épült nagy aldunai természetesét, az «I. Ferencz József» gőzöst egynéhány hónapra Budapestre rendelte oly célból, hogy az akár egyeseknek, akár társaságoknak hosszabb-rövidebb utakra, illetve sétahajózásra, bármely időben rendelkezésre álljon.

Az «I. Ferencz József» gőzös egyik leggyorsabb járatú, legszebb és legkényelmesebb berendezésű személyszállító hajó a Du-

nán. Külön női termék, dohányzó, bármely időjárásnál jó kilátást biztosító étkező-terem, egy teljesen elkülöníthető s minden kényelemmel felszerelt lakosztály, mosdóhelyiségek, fürdőszoba, elegáns külön utastülkék; továbbá éjjeli tartózkodásra elkülönített női- és férfi-hálótermek összesen 50 hálóhelylyel stb. állanak a közönség rendelkezésére.

A gőzös — melyen villamos világítás, gőzfűtés s egész hosszában sáfedélzet van — 900—1000 utas számára van berendezve, de szükség esetén 1200—1400 utas is elfér rajta.

A Magyar Leszámloló és Pénzváltó Bank márczius 29-én tartotta Beck Miksa elnöke alatt XL. rendes évi közgyűlését. A napirend előt Török részvényes meleg szavakkal emlékezett meg Beck Miksa elnökről, a ki az elmúlt év folyamán ünnepelte negyven éves igazgatói jubileumát. Méltatta Beck Miksának az intézet érdekében kifejtett eredményes munkáját, mire az elnök köszönő szava után a napirend következett. Az igazgatóság jelen-

tése szerint az élénkebb üzleti kedv folytán a bank forgalma jelentékenyen meghaladta az előző évek forgalmát, miután azonban az állandó pénzbőség következtében a kamatkonjunktura kedvezőtlenül alakult s a gabonatermés gyenge volt, az üzletvéjvedelme nem emelkedett lényegesen s így a bank az elmúlt esztendőhöz hasonlóan 7%, azaz részvényenkint 28 korona osztalékot fizet.

Az igazgatóság által javasolt alapszabálymódosítások, melyek főleg a bank által üzletkörébe felveendő kölcsönüzletből váltak szükségessé, a közgyűlés által elfogadtván, az igazgatósági választásokat ejtették meg s ezek szerint az igazgatóságba új tagokul Szápáry László grófot, Károlyi Imre

grófot, Széchenyi László grófot, Lohnstein Ágostot, Potter Márkot, Henri Poiriert, Kohner Jenőt és Lustig Hugót választották meg. A felügyelő-bizottság tagjaivá Engel Ernőt, Kelemen Sándort, Kozma Andort, Körösi K. Albertet, Scheiber Endrét, Seitz Ottó dr.-t és Stern Györgyöt választották meg.



ÖDÖN KLEIN, the new Chief of the Cabinet Press Department.

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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 Csepreghy-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 of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

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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 regime 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.
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Prospektus. — 1910. évi magyar kir. adómentes 4%-os korona-járadék-kölcsön. — Kibocsátva 112,550.000 korona névértékben.

HIRDETMÉNY. Az 1900. évi VIII. t.-cikkben, illetőleg az 1902. évi V. t.-cikk 8. §-ában, továbbá az 1904. évi XIV. t.-cikkben és az 1909. évi XV. t.-cikkben nyert felhatalmazás alapján 112,550,000 K névértékű 4%-kal kamatozó adómentes koronajáradék-kölcsön bocsátatik ki, mely kölcsön a törvényhozás által elrendelt, részben már foganatosított és egyelőre a pénzügyi készletekből fedezett, részben ezután foganatosítandó beruházások céljaira, illetőleg az 1902. évi V. t.-cikk 7. §-a alapján az állampénztár által beváltott 4 1/2%-os kötvényezett városi és községi kötvények tőkeértékének fedezésére szolgál.

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A címletekre vannak osztva.
A címletek az 1892. évi XXI. törvénycikk alapján kibocsátott 4%-os járadék-kötvényekkel — eltekintve a keltezés, a törvényszakszerűség és az aláírások, valamint a szelvényív tartama és az újonnan hozzájött szelvénybevéltési helyekre nézve természetesen jelentkező eltérésektől — teljesen azonosak. A címletek ennél fogva magyar, német, francia és angol szöveggel állítottak ki s a m. kir. pénzügyminiszter, a m. kir. központi állampénztár igazgatójának, a m. kir. hitelszámvetőség főnökének facsimile-aláírásával és egy ellenőrző tisztviselőnek eredeti kézaláírásával vannak ellátva.

Ezen kötvények után 1909. évi december 1-től kezdődőleg évi négy százalékos kamat fizetetik minden év június 1-én és december 1-én lejárt félévi utólagos részletekben.

A kötvények kamatszélvényekkel — melyeknek utolsója 1919. évi december hó 1-én esedékes — és szelvényutalványokkal vannak ellátva, mely utóbbi ellenében az új szelvények annak idején a beváltóhelyeknél költségek vagy magyar illetékek felszámítása nélkül átvehetők.

A m. kir. pénzügyminiszter általános törvényes határozományok alapján föl van jogosítva arra, hogy legalább három hóval előzőleg közzéteendő felmondás után ezt a kölcsönt egészben vagy részben névértékkel visszafizethesse.

Ezen kötvények, valamint az azokon levő kamatszélvények minden fennálló magyar bélyeg, illeték és adó alól fel vannak mentve, s azoknak a teljes bélyeg-, illeték- és adómentesség a jövőre nézve is biztosítottatik, úgy hogy a kamatszélvények minden levonás nélkül fizetettek ki.

A kamatszélvények esedékességük idejétől számítandó hat év elteltével, a kötvények pedig a visszafizetésre kitűzött határidőtől számítandó húsz év elteltével évülnek el.

A kamatszélvények, valamint az azokon levő kamatszélvények minden fennálló magyar bélyeg, illeték és adó alól fel vannak mentve, s azoknak a teljes bélyeg-, illeték- és adómentesség a jövőre nézve is biztosítottatik, úgy hogy a kamatszélvények minden levonás nélkül fizetettek ki.

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A kötvénybirtokos a kamatokat és az esetleg felmondott kötvények ellenértékét a lejárt kamatszélvényeknek, illetve a felmondott kötvényeknek beszolgáltatása ellenében, választása szerint, felveheti:

a magyar korona országában fennálló beváltó helyeknél, valamint a beváltó helyeknél Bécsben, koronairtékben, Berlinben, M. m. Frankfurtban, Hamburgban, Münchenben és Leipzigban

és pedig a m. kir. központi állampénztárnál Budapesten, a budapesti és zágrábi kir. állampénztáraknál valamint az összes magyar kir. adóhivataloknál, azonkívül további intézkedésig: Budapesten: a Magyar Általános Hitelbanknál, Bécsben: a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, a K. k. priv. allgemeine österreichische Boden-Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, S. M. v. Rothschild bankháznál, Berlinben: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, S. Bleichröder bankháznál, Mendelsohn & Co. bankháznál, Münchenben: a Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, Leipzigban: az Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, Londonban: a Magyar földhitelintézetnél, a Pesti magyar kereskedelmi banknál, a Pesti haza első takarékpénztár-egyesületnél, a Magyar leszámítoló és pénzváltó banknál, a Hazai bank részvényszerűségeknél, Bécsben: az Union-Banknál, M. m. Frankfurtban: a Deutsche Effecten- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, Hamburgban: a Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg című intézetnél, L. Behrens & Söhne bankháznál, M. M. Warburg & Co. bankháznál, Münchenben: a Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, Leipzigban: az Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, Brüsszelben: L. Lambert bankháznál, Amsterdamban: L. Auerbach bankháznál, Lippmann, Rosenthal & Comp. bankháznál, az Amsterdamsche Bank című intézetnél.

A magyar kir. adómentes 4%-os koronajáradék-kölcsönre vonatkozó minden közlemény a «Budapesti Közlöny» és a «Wiener Zeitung»-on kívül hat külföldi, köztük két berlini, egy frankfurti, egy hamburgi, egy müncheni és egy leipzigzi hírlapban is közlére fog téríteni.

Budapestben, 1910. évi április hó 1-én.

A magy. kir. pénzügyminiszter:
Lukács László s. k.

Hivatkozással a magyar kir. pénzügyminiszter úr Ó Excellenciájára fenti hirdetményére

ALÁÍRÁSI FELHÍVÁS. Hivatkozással a magyar kir. pénzügyminiszter úr Ó Excellenciájára fenti hirdetményére

112,550.000 kor. 1910. évi magy. kir. adómentes 4%-os koronajáradék-kölcsön

ezennel nyilvános aláírásra bocsátatik. Az aláírás 1910. évi április hó 12-én, kedden, az egyes aláírási helyeknél szokásos üzleti órákban történik és pedig:

Budapesten: a magyar királyi központi állampénztárnál, a Magyar Általános Hitelbanknál, a magyar királyi postatakarékpénztárnál; a magyar szent korona országainak területén: a 4%-os magyar koronajáradék szelvények beváltásával megbízott valamennyi állami pénztárnál; továbbá Brassóban, Debreczenben, Fiumében, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán, Temesvárt a Magyar Általános Hitelbank fiókjainál; Wienben: az S. M. v. Rothschild Általános Hitelbank fiókjainál; a K. K. privilegizált allgemeine österreichische Boden-Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél; Bozenben, Bregenzben, Brünben, Feldkirchenben, Gablonban, Görzben, Innsbruckban, Karlsbadban, Laibachban, Lembergben, Mährisch-Osttrauban, Olmützben, Pólaban, Prágában, Reichenvergenben, Teplitzben, Triestben, Troppauban, Warnsdorfbán a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézet fiókjainál, az alább felsorolt feltételek mellett, továbbá Berlinben: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, S. Bleichröder bankháznál, Mendelsohn & Co. bankháznál, a Bank für Handel und Industrie című intézetnél; M. m. Frankfurtban: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, a Filiale der Bank für Handel und Industrie című intézetnél; Hamburgban: a Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg című intézetnél, L. Behrens & Söhne bankháznál, M. M. Warburg & Co. bankháznál; Münchenben: a Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, a Bayerische Vereinsbank című intézetnél, Merck, Finck & Co. bankháznál; Leipzigben: a Filiale der Bank für Handel und Industrie című intézetnél, az Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, az Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt-Abteilung Becker & Co. című intézetnél; Breslauban: E. Heilmann bankháznál, G. v. Pachaly's Enkel bankháznál, Eichborn & Co. bankháznál;

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azon koronkinti váltó-ártólyam szerint, a melyen az átszámítás történik.

és pedig a m. kir. központi állampénztárnál Budapesten, a budapesti és zágrábi kir. állampénztáraknál valamint az összes magyar kir. adóhivataloknál, azonkívül további intézkedésig: Budapesten: a Magyar Általános Hitelbanknál, Bécsben: a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, a K. k. priv. allgemeine österreichische Boden-Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, S. M. v. Rothschild bankháznál, Berlinben: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, S. Bleichröder bankháznál, Mendelsohn & Co. bankháznál, a Bank für Handel und Industrie című intézetnél, M. m. Frankfurtban: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, nemkülönb: Párisban és Londonban a m. kir. pénzügyminiszterium által a beváltással megbízott helyeken.

Budapestben: a Magyar földhitelintézetnél, a Pesti magyar kereskedelmi banknál, a Pesti haza első takarékpénztár-egyesületnél, a Magyar leszámítoló és pénzváltó banknál, a Hazai bank részvényszerűségeknél, Bécsben: az Union-Banknál, M. m. Frankfurtban: a Deutsche Effecten- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, Hamburgban: a Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg című intézetnél, L. Behrens & Söhne bankháznál, M. M. Warburg & Co. bankháznál, Münchenben: a Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank című intézetnél, Leipzigban: az Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt című intézetnél, Brüsszelben: L. Lambert bankháznál, Amsterdamban: L. Auerbach bankháznál, Lippmann, Rosenthal & Comp. bankháznál, az Amsterdamsche Bank című intézetnél.

A magyar kir. adómentes 4%-os koronajáradék-kölcsönre vonatkozó minden közlemény a «Budapesti Közlöny» és a «Wiener Zeitung»-on kívül hat külföldi, köztük két berlini, egy frankfurti, egy hamburgi, egy müncheni és egy leipzigzi hírlapban is közlére fog téríteni.

Budapestben, 1910. évi április hó 1-én.

A magy. kir. pénzügyminiszter:
Lukács László s. k.

Hivatkozással a magyar kir. pénzügyminiszter úr Ó Excellenciájára fenti hirdetményére

112,550.000 kor. 1910. évi magy. kir. adómentes 4%-os koronajáradék-kölcsön

ezennel nyilvános aláírásra bocsátatik. Az aláírás 1910. évi április hó 12-én, kedden, az egyes aláírási helyeknél szokásos üzleti órákban történik és pedig:

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Kölnben: Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co. bankháznál az illető aláírási helyek által közzéteendő feltételek mellett történik.

A magyarországi és az ausztriai aláírási helyeken eszközöndő aláírásokra nézve a következő feltételek állapítottak meg.

1. Az aláírási ár 92 1/2%-ot tesz, hozzáadva az 1909. évi december hó 1-től az átvétel napjáig járó 4%-os folyó szelvénykamatozatot.

2. Az aláírás bejelentési ivekkel történik, melyek a fentemlített aláírási helyeken költségmentesen kaphatók.

3. Az aláírás alkalmával az aláírt összeg 5%-a biztosítékképpen leteendő és pedig vagy készpénzben, vagy olyan a napi árfolyam szerint számítandó értékpapírokban, melyeket az illető aláírási hely elfogadhatónak tart.

4. Az aláírás alapján átengedendő összeg az aláírás befejezte után mielőbb megállapítottatik arról az aláírók értesítetnek. Minden aláírási helynek jogában áll az egyes átengedések összegét belátsa szerint meghatározni. Ha az átengedés az aláírásnál kevesebbet tenne, a biztosíték felesleges része azonnal visszaadatik.

5. Az aláíró az aláírása alapján részére átengedett kötvényeket f. évi április hó 25-től kezdve legkésőbb f. évi május hó 31-ig tartózk átvenni. Az aláírások jogában áll a neki átengedett kötvényeket a megjelölt időn belül 5000 koronánál nem kisebb részösszegekben is átvenni. Az átvétel megtörténte után az aláírási hely a letett biztosítékok elszámolja, illetőleg visszajadja.

6. Bejelentések, a melyek bizonyos meghatározott címletekre szólnak, csak annyiban vehetők figyelembe, a mennyiben ez az aláírási helyek mérlegelése szerint lehetséges.

7. Az átvétel ugyanazon helyen eszközöndő, a hol az aláírás történt. Budapest és Wien, 1910. április havában.

S. M. v. Rothschild. Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe. K. k. privilegizált allgemeine österreichische Boden-Credit-Anstalt.

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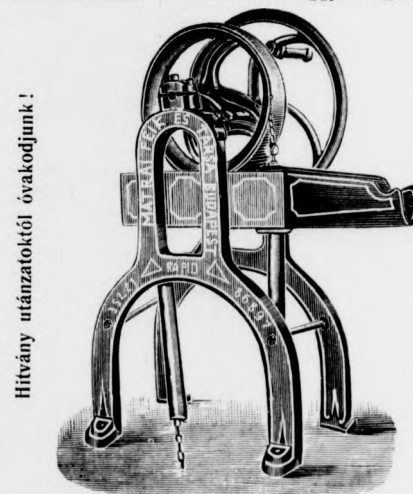
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