

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Friday, July 15, 1910.

VOL. VIII. No 14.

Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

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

OUT OF THE soil of agriculture grew the spirit industry which is likewise one of the most important branches of industry of the county.

In the year 1893/4 84.499 distilleries were worked in Hungary, producing a total of 109,827.509 hectolitres of alcoholic degree. Ten years earlier, in 1883/4, there were 92.657 distilleries, but the production was only of 76,413.701 hectolitres of alcoholic degree; so that, the average of that time was of 825 hectolitres per distillery, whereas to-day it is 1300.

Thus great production increased at the expense of the small distilleries. This will appear also by a comparison of the faculty of production of the existing distilleries. A further explanation of this fact we find in the continual diminution of the number of agricultural distilleries. In 1888/9 the number of agricultural distilleries subjected to excise of consumption was 454, whereas to-day it amounts to 429.

In the sense of our respective laws we must make a distinction between distilleries subjected to an excise of consumption and distil-



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess JOHN ZICHY,
Wife of the Minister of Public Instruction.

distilleries subjected to excise of consumption, for which purpose almost nothing but Indian corn and potatoes are worked up, it is evident that the spirit industry has the greatest importance chiefly with respect to the production of Indian corn and potatoes.

By the spirit-tax law certain exporting premiums are fixed, which are of 5 kreutzers per hectolitre degree with the spirit subjected to excise of consumption and of 17.5 kreutzers with the other spirit. Upon this basis Hungarian distilleries recei-

leries subjected to a tax of production. To the first category belong those distilleries which work up floury substances or vegetable fibres, starch or molasses, whereas all the others belong to the latter category. The number of the first amounts to 500, that of the latter to 83.999, producing 103,949.539 and 5,877.970 hectolitres of alcoholic degree respectively.

We may judge from this result the great importance which production of spirit has from an agricultural point of view. And since the far greater part of spirit is produced by

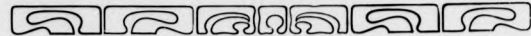
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ved in 1893/94 a total exporting premium of 1,029,498 crowns, the whole of which was for the advantage of spirit subjected to excise of consumption.

With regard to the epoch of its development the third place in the industrial branches connected with agriculture, is occupied by the manufacture of sugar. (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.

The law, while averse to the radical measure of transferring to the High Court the jurisdiction in this matter, as in elective matters, seeks notwithstanding to establish an impartial and firm procedure by means of the following provisions: Every elector may report any cases of incompatibility he may be aware of. His report is then addressed to the president (Speaker) of the House, who at once transmits it to the permanent commission of the Chamber charged with the examination, which consists in gathering together all the facts on the case brought under its notice. This examination finished, another commission is formed, drawn by lot, from a list of eighty Deputies, which list it is the duty of the president to present at the commencement of each session. This commission then meets at once and does not disperse until after delivering its judgment. From this judgment there is no appeal; it establishes whether there is incompatibility or not, and whether there is bad faith or not. A period of eight days is allowed a Deputy affected by this judgment, to take his choice between his mandate and the office or occupation declared incompatible; if, however, he is found guilty of bad faith, he loses his mandate.

One may easily see the idea in the establishment of this procedure, whose originality is by no means its least merit.

The commissions charged with judging these cases of incompatibility are the product of a double selection; one is made by the president, who, alone responsible before opinion, may naturally be relied on to choose Deputies most worthy of confidence; the other, selected at random from the president's list, excludes any combination of partiality. Moreover, this kind

of conclave, whose members no one can know in advance, is shielded as far as possible from all influences of clannishness whose good faith itself is sometimes attacked. (To be continued.)



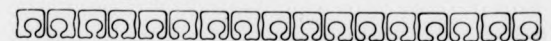
Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Knowles in Hungary.

THESE INDEFATIGABLE American guests have just concluded their Hungarian tour, during which they have taken over 6000 feet of cinematograph film and upwards of 800 «still» pictures of interesting scenes, for use in connection with their American lecturing tour. The inaugural lecture is fixed for October 15th in the New-York Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences — the same building in which Mr. Roosevelt lectures on Oct. 1st.

During their stay in Hungary the Knowles party, which includes Mr. Johnson (brother of Mrs. Knowles) have visited — besides Budapest and its beautiful environs, the mountains, etc. — Bábolna, Keszthely, Lake Balaton, Orsova, Herkules-Baths, Buziás, Temesvár, Arad, Szeged, Debreczen, Tokaj, Mezőhegyes, Kassa, Poprád-Felka, the High Tatra, Tatra-Lomnicz, the three Tatra-Füreds, Lake Csorba, and other distant parts of the country, at all of which their cameras were constantly at work.

They were specially charmed with Count Tassiló Festetics' stately home at Keszthely, where they were honoured with the hospitality of the Countess (née Lady Hamilton), and her charming daughter, who kindly permitted a number of films to be taken of scenes in the castle, the park, and the gardens, which with their ornamental fountains, parterres, and curiously trained trees and shrubs, remind one so much of Versailles.

Our friends express themselves in flattering terms of their pleasant experiences in our country, so that the favourable nature of their forthcoming lectures (aided by their lantern pictures) may be taken for granted.



Renaissance Monuments in Hungary.

THE SPREAD of the Renaissance in this country derived material assistance from the political events of the time, notably the marriage of King Matthias with the Italian princess Beatrice.

Art underwent characteristic local changes, which in Hungary are to be seen chiefly in roof-construction, and especially in the ornamentation of the gables, resembling lace and the embroidery sometimes seen today on Hungarian garments. In looking for their origin we find traces of it on the walls of the Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun at Cairo, and the same oriental motifs on the walls of some of the Venetian palaces, which owe their

existence to the commercial traffic between Italy and the Orient. A good instance is the Palace of E'Codoron at Venice.

Through this the Italian architects of King Matthias became the propagators of that style of decoration still found on ancient Hungarian dress, that embroidery in gold resembling so much the Italian that it is sometimes referred to as the Hungarian Renaissance.

A most beautiful example of this is the Castle of Frics, in Sárosmegye. The gables, ornamented with stone lace-work, running along the façade and embracing the whole of the wooden roof, served for protecting the building against fire. What renders the edifice of such historical value are the blind arcades of the cornices, with their 150 niches decorated with *sgraffito* representations of the famous personages of Hungarian history — John and Ladislas Hunyady, King Matthias, Sebastian Tinódi and others, in the costume of their time. Tinódi, the troubadour, holds in one hand a lyre, in the other a sword. Other fine examples are Bethlenfalva, Thurzó, and Fridmann castles. In most towns of Upper Hungary we may see many buildings possessing these typical cornices; as at Lőcse, on the walls of Thurzó House, immortalised in Jókai's famous novel «*The White Lady of Lőcse*». This is now the property of Countess Vidor Csáki. The exterior — the turreted flanks and arcaded gables — are all characteristic of the architecture of the Hungarian Renaissance.

A counterpart of this is the Castle of Késmárk, the ancient cradle of the Thököly family, on whose bastions we may see today faint traces of the *sgraffito* ornamentation previously referred to. Our old chroniclers loved to recount the former magnificence of this stronghold, and the great deeds of which it was the scene. What pomp and brilliance lie hidden under its mossy stones and weather-beaten walls, which, could they speak, might relate thrilling tales of chivalry and heroism. Since the confiscation of Thököly's property this now ownerless ruin awaits with calm resignation the time when its dissolution will be complete.

The Rákóczi House at Eperjes is another monument of the Renaissance in Hungary, a living witness to the patriotic spirit of the age of Thököly and Rákóczi, consecrated by the residence there of Francis Rákóczi II. prior to his capture at the Castle of Sáros.

The Town Hall of Lőcse, with its peculiar architecture, surpasses all we have yet mentioned for its historical reminiscences. Its façade, decorated with allegorical figures, is very noteworthy.

The churches alone were left untouched by the Renaissance. The Gothic churches of the Middle Age are more in accordance with the popular ecclesiastical spirit, and the influence of the Renaissance is discovered only in the construction of their portals. A striking

example of this is the church of Jannik, at Szepes, the tower of which is in strict architectural keeping with its stone-laced roof and the body of the edifice.

At this period large heavy bells came into fashion, and these could not be hung in the church towers, as the construction of the latter was not of sufficient strength.

Buildings at the side of the church were therefore erected to accommodate them.

These were called *campaniles*. One of the best specimens is the campanile at Késmárk — still called the «Golden Tower», from its gilded *sgraffito* decoration. The campaniles of Poprád, Nagyeőr, and Menhárd are also very remarkable.

Renaissance remains are only to be found in Upper Hungary. The explanation of this lies in the fact that the Turk and Tartar invading hordes did not penetrate so far into the country, and thus those grand old monuments of antiquity escaped their vandalism.



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Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance I.: The Campanile at Poprad.

«The Dove-Souled Englishman.»

UNDER THE above head-line the *Magyarország* of June 22nd. refers to the latest press utterances of Mr. Seaton Watson, whose articles in the *Spectator* under the nom-de-plume of «*Scotus Viator*» are well known to many Hungarians.

We have ventured to translate a portion from our contemporary: «The globe-trotting Englishman, Seaton Watson, who desires to pose as the apostle and patron saint of the Slavs, has recently been giving vent to his sympathies for the unhappy and oppressed nationalities in the columns of the *Reichspost*. While the fate of the poor Slovaks causes him grievous pain at present, there seems to be at the bottom of his sensitive soul the hidden germ of other sorrows, and it is only a question of time when their turn will also come.

«The defence of oppressed nationalities is an excellent occupation. Under the pretext of ethno-

graphical study, one may go from town to town, take a prominent part in festivities, be an honoured guest at dinner-parties, besides picking up also a substantial sum of money. We can understand «*Scotus Viator's*» championship of these oppressed people, since there is no better ladder than the backs of these pious and down-trodden ones by which to attain to personal success. But the Austrian press does wrong in giving the hospitality of its columns to this gentlemen; for the flood-gates of his noble rage are opened also even on the Austrians themselves.

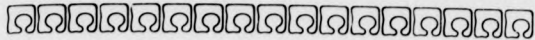
«After this famous man has feasted in the midst of the Hungarian nationalities, he betakes himself to Ukraine, Dalmatia, and Bosnia. At these places he passes a whole year in study, and studies so hard that he becomes quite — stout! He has collected, he tells us, sufficient data for *three* books — not particularly against Hungary, but against Austrian despotism. We are curious to see whether the *Reichspost* and Company will call «*Scotus Viator*» a defender of the rights of man when they come to write a critique on his forthcoming book, «*The Southern Slav Question*», which is to appear next month.

«But we are a generous people, who recognise that this teacher, Seaton Watson, cannot live by merely championing the cause of the lachrymose nationalities under

the tyranny of Hungary and Austrian despotism. He must have a new source of pecuniary supply to meet his domestic expenses; and so we will willingly give him a few tips.

«This peripatetic apostle says he is a Scotchman. So, when he has finished his work for *our* nationalities, let him go to Ireland and enquire how *they* like English rule; afterwards he might have a look round India, where he would doubtless pick up interesting data from such natives as have not been beaten to death by the whip of their English masters, or died of famine or plague. Perhaps he could also take a trip to South Africa, where not long ago dum-dum bullets and bombs filled with poison were doing their devilish work. Further, he might try Germany, especially Posen: an admirable field for data. He should enquire how the Poles there were treated for ten long years; how the Polish national schools were closed, and Polish noblemen's estates confiscated and sold to the Junkers by com-

pulsory auction. He could there collect enough for *five* books in a few weeks. Let him finish his journey by going to Russia, and if he has time, to Siberia also. But we doubt whether he will follow our advice. The English, Germans, and Russians would prove unfriendly hosts, and, according to their habit, would simply order out of their territory anyone who made himself obnoxious to them».



A Link with the Past.

AT 42, HEBRON ROAD, Bedminster, Bristol (England) there lives a veritable link with the past in the person of William Brunner, who was born in 1830 at Pozsony, where he was educated at the local Lyceum with the object of becoming a Protestant minister. Suddenly, however, at the call of duty, in 1848 he enlisted as a volunteer in the 4th Honvéd Battalion, and was sent first to Croatia and afterwards to Transylvania to assist General Bem. In the last battle fought he gained his promotion to First Lieutenant.

With Bem's staff he crossed the frontier into Wallachia to the refuge camp before Widdin. After eighteen months' internment in the fortress of Schumla, he was one of 2600 who were sent by the Ottoman Government to England and landed at Liverpool on the 4th March 1851.

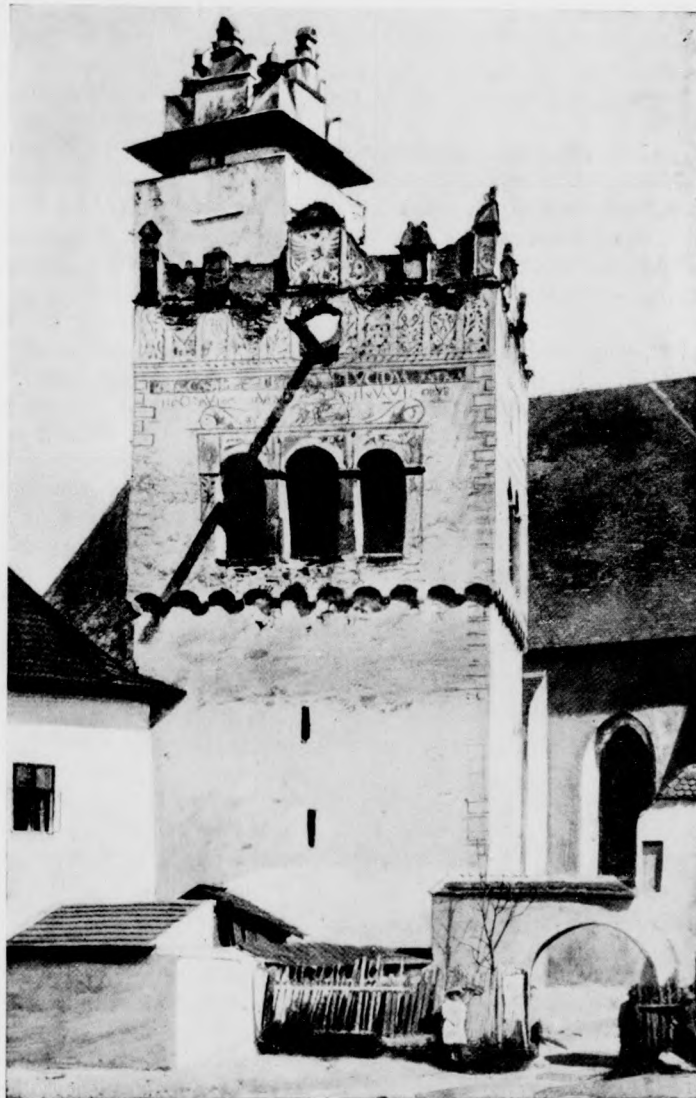
Having attained the necessary knowledge of the English language, in 1858 he began to lecture on various subjects, illustrating his lectures with photographic lantern slides. But misfortune overtook him. A serious accident to his wife, who was an Englishwoman, resulted in years of suffering and her ultimate death. This sad accident crushed all his hopes for a time, and he was driven by necessity to accept a very subordinate position in a wholesale and retail shop. His unpleasant experiences there made him tired of life and induced in him a longing for the end. Then a vague suggestion of a possible pension gave him renewed hope and encouragement. About 15 years ago he applied, and was told that he «was not eligible for a pension as he had become the subject of a foreign government». But he renewed his application in 1907, and soon afterwards had the joy of receiving his first payment of 1000 crowns (£41) with the assurance that it would be con-

tinued annually. We will continue our narrative from a letter written by Mr. Brunner to Mr. W. H. Shrubsole. F. G. S.

«I have two copies left of a photograph of my illustrious compatriot Kossuth Lajos taken in the year 1856 when he was on a visit to that universal friend of almost every political refugee, Joseph Cowan of Newcastle, and as you are taking so much interest in the affairs of Hungary I thought of asking your acceptance of one of these copies... I can fully vouch for their being excellent portraits, having seen Kossuth Lajos scores of times during the debates in the House of Deputies in 1848, particularly on the day when he announced that the Revolution had broken out in Vienna and recommended the enlistment of a National Guard.

When I left the building the aspect of the city was that of a military camp; almost every man capable of bearing arms had donned the national tricolour as the badge of the National Guard.

Then again on the day Kossuth returned from



Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance II.: The Campanile at Késmárk.

Vienna, he introduced to the assembled multitude the newly created independent Hungarian Ministry with Count Batthyány as Prime Minister. That was a day of triumph. I question very much whether many who were eye-witnesses of it are still among the living.

When next I beheld Kossuth was on a day of mourning, but equally memorable to me, as it was in the camp before Widdin in sight of the Austrian steamer sent by the Government with an offer of amnesty to those willing to return to their native land. You may have heard that the Sultan, owing to Austria's demands, was at one time said to be wavering whether to accord us the promised protection unless we adopted Mohammedanism. Though it proved to be mere rumour, yet it had its effect on the poor fellows who suffered dreadfully from cholera and other diseases. Some did turn Mussulmans, but the greater number chose to return. It was to witness their embarkation and the excited behaviour of General Guyon in tearing down the Austrian placards, that I strolled out of the camp, and at some distance off sat down on a rude bench at the side of a dilapidated house. Here I was soon joined by the Dictator himself, unaccompanied. I rose in respectful salutation, but in his unassuming way he motioned to me to keep my seat, and sat down beside me. After resting for some time he walked away as unostentatiously as he had come. I cannot explain why he should have thus needlessly exposed himself to danger. For danger there was, as we were not far from the (Austrian) boat, from which any one by means of a field-glass might easily have recognised Kossuth and been tempted to make a rush for his capture, which no doubt would have been amply rewarded... It would be impossible to forget the splendid reception the people of Manchester gave him... The carriage could scarcely proceed for the crowds anxious to shake hands with this great champion of the people's rights and liberty. The meeting in the Free Trade Hall, where John Bright presided over an audience of 10,000 people, was an equally great success. I had to walk thirty miles over the Yorkshire moors on a boisterous night to be present at these demonstrations, and did not regret it.

As to my emotions when I shook hands with him in Sunderland, I will not attempt to describe them. It was one of those experiences which rarely occur in a life-time. Indeed it was an honour, for men like him are not born in every century.

I have no individual military achievement to record; I have not even a single military decoration to show, though I might have had them but for a Quixotic prejudice against accepting them. Having grown a little wiser than I was 62 years ago, I now regret my silly modesty, as I also regret not accepting a Captain's brevet from General Bem when we were on the point of crossing over into Turkey. It would have stood me in good stead now, for I suppose that, as *Captain*, I should draw more than £41 a year.

Well, I have the satisfaction of having conscientiously performed my duties from the hour I volunteered till I surrendered my sword and faithful charger into the hands of the Turkish authorities.

One of my cherished possessions is a view of the promenade in front of my father's house, which I often look at with an intense longing to revisit after 62 years of exile.

The last three years since the pension has been granted by the Hungarian Government have been the calmest of my life, and I cannot adequately express my gratitude for the boon conferred upon me.



Our Reading Table.

«*Hungary in the Eighteenth Century*», by Professor Marczali. Price 7s./6d. May be had at M. Ráth, Bookseller, Budapest.

Professor Marczali has done well to give the results of some of his labours to the English public. It is true that this book will not do much to enlighten popular ignorance. It is pre-eminently a book for scholars and historians. The general public is only attracted by more flimsy and superficial work. In this volume we learn how the ancient history of Hungary is dovetailed in to the present; today finds its roots in the past. We confess to finding the mass of economic detail rather wearisome. But the chapters on the Social System and the Church will repay any amount of study; they are not only interesting but illuminating. The book is excellently printed by the University Press and we have detected very few errors; while an introductory essay by Mr. Temperley is very well written. The fact that the translation was in the hands of Dr. A. B. Yolland must be a guarantee for its accuracy.

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The 4th number of the «*Kritika*» comes to our table. As its name implies, it is a critical journal published bi-monthly in the interests of science and literature. Its editors are Andor Halasi and Aurel Kárpáti, and it can be obtained at most stationers at 20 fillér per copy; or by annual subscription, 3 crowns, from the Office: VIII. Röck Szilárd-utca 27, Budapest.



Closing of the Opera.

ONE OF THE greatest attractions to strangers, coming to Budapest is the Royal Hungarian Opera. Having been established on the high principles of a Franz Liszt, an Erkel, a Richard Mahler and a Hans Richter — all of whom the Hungarian nation legitimately claims as her sons, the Budapest Opera has attained a great reputation in a few years. The musical genius inborn in a true Magyar has served to supply its orchestra and chorus with the best men and to fulfil those



Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance III. : Rákóczi House, Eperjes.

high expectations which everybody justly expects of an institution called into life by the above-named intellectual giants.

It is natural that an institution like the Opera requires a strong and able hand, an exquisite talent and organising spirit to lead it, and we are glad to record that the performances of the present year prove that such a man stands at the head of the Opera. We do not imply that there are no scoffers and railers who do their best to minimise the merits of Director Mészáros, but they should not forget that a surplus of income at the opera is hardly compatible with a high musical standard. We had opportunity to listen to a splendid performance of the *Ring of the Nibelungs*, *Lohengrin*, with Mr. Balta and Mr Környei, both valuable additions to the staff, *Tannhäuser*, and the *Meistersingers*, some of the finest Mozart operas, Rossini's *Barber*, Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Thomas' *Mignon*, Guonod's *Faust*, Goldmark's *Queen of Sheba*, Strauss's *Elektra* and Auber's *Fra Diavolo* and some thirty plays more might well satisfy both extremists of musical taste. We hope that our Opera, which alone from our other theatres does not debar strangers on account of their ignorance of Magyar, will retain its good reputation and will be a means of increasing the renown of the name of Hungary.

Exhibition of Photographs.

The Association of Hungarian amateur photographers has just opened a splendid exhibition of photos at the Picture Gallery, City Park. In order to make the show the grander and to offer the opportunity of comparison the aforesaid society invited Masters of the Camera from all parts of the world. America, England, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland and Russia — all are well represented at the exhibition. It is hard for an amateur like myself to criticise pictures which have been selected from the master-works of renowned amateurs. It is with a kind of rapture I may speak of the greatest part of the Gallery because it is a witness to an advance and progress of art-photography not dreamt of ten years ago.

Among the great number of exhibits (upwards of 2050) I may call attention to the master-works of Th. R. H. Archduke *Joseph* and Archduchess *Augusta*, whose beautiful pictorial photos betray a rare eye for art and a clever hand for execution.

Taken as a whole the Anglo-Saxon genius of art, as manifested by the English-American section, seems to surpass the productions of other nations. Germans work with better lenses, and perhaps handier cameras, but they are too theoretical to have that eye and perception for nature which alone can be the subject of pictorial photography. The portraits and «Ex libris» studies of the Germans are of the highest execution. Austrians and Belgians come close after the Anglo-Americans as regards conception.

We can only congratulate the Jury, the Arranging Committee, and last but not least express our thanks to those noblest patrons of photographic art, Th. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, for their efforts and laborious task in spreading and popularising this new kind of art.

Dr. J. Germanus.



The Hungarian Blouse in England.

THE MAGYAR blouse, which cannot be produced with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the demand, is being found capable of many adaptations.

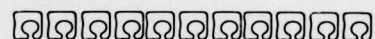
Designed at first for morning wear, it has been so successful, and is found to suit the English-



Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance IV. : The Campanile at Nagyeőr.

woman's figure so perfectly, that clever makers are proving that it can be rendered a useful and becoming garment for the restaurant and theatre toilette.

The changes wrought are as follows: The wrist-long sleeves are cut to the elbows and the chemi-sette and under-sleeves that are added are made of transparent tulle or lace in flesh tints, thus imparting the effect of an evening corsage. For the rest, the seamless aspect is preserved, and the blouse fastens at the back, after the manner of the original design. The evening Magyar blouse is made of the finest chiffon sewn with elaborately designed embroideries outlined with jet and sparkling crystals, which give the blouse the appearance of a cuirass of mediaeval aspect. Fine soutache is employed as a decoration in the form of a band slanting from left to right across the front. These modes of trimming are a new device for the day-time blouse and are added to the unpatterned silks and Shantung. The beautiful bandanna handkerchiefs and Persian shawl silks that are used require no trimming. Fifty models were sold, it is said, the first morning the new blouse made its appearance in the shop-window of one establishment in London. They are now selling in thousands. Different names are given in different quarters to the blouse, among them being the Jumper, the Kimono, the Folly, and the Pinafore.



Visit of Chinese Notabilities to Budapest.

THE CHINESE custom of sending their sons to Europe to see and learn the methods of the «Foreign devils» is only a few years old. It is not so long since the «Chinese Wall» of its splendid isolation from the Western world was broken down and that the rulers of the 800 millions of Celestials decided that it might be a good thing to establish relations with Europe.

A distinguished party, with Prince Tsai Tao at their head, is now making a study-tour in Europe, and on the 28th ult. arrived at Budapest. They were met at the Railway Station by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, with whom were Count Khuen-Héderváry, Premier, General Hazai, Minister of National De-

fence, Kálmán Fülepp, Chief Burgermaster, Dr. Dezső Boda, Chief of Police, General Victor Schreiber, commanding the local Army-Corps, and a number of other distinguished officers and gentlemen.

As the train drew up in the decorated station Archduke Joseph assisted His Imperial Highness



Harvest: Homeward Bound

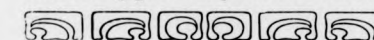
to alight; they both shook hands, and were duly presented to the various military and civic dignitaries assembled to greet them. The Chinese party consisted, besides the Prince, of General Li Ching Mai, Brigadier-Generals Ha Haa Chang and Liang Pi, Colonels Hsu Ching Chang, Wen Hua, Yio Pao Lai, Tien Hsien Chang, and six other Celestial gentlemen, for whose accommodation the whole of the first floor of the Hôtel Hungaria was reserved.

On the following evening a grand banquet was given in their honour at the Park Club, at which H. R. H. Archduke Joseph presided. Conversation was exchanged in English and German, Prince Tsai Tao expressing his warm admiration for the city of Budapest. The 30th ult. was devoted to military in-

the Weiss Cartridge Factory, at the entrance to which a large triumphal arch had been erected, decorated with flowers and the Chinese colours. At the factory Charles Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce, and State Secretaries Gustav Kálmán and Joseph Stetina were already awaiting them. The chief director, Manfred Weiss, received the party in the name of the firm and conducted them over the factory, explaining the mysteries and processes of cartridge manufacture. It was obvious that the prince himself was keenly interested as he frequently took notes. They were afterwards entertained to luncheon.

Other visits were also paid, notably to the champagne factory of Messrs. Törley, where they inspected the gigantic cellars, capable of storing several millions of bottles of wine, and marvelled at the beautifully laid out grounds and gardens of the Törley mansion. They took tea with Madame Törley de Chantavér in the stately marble hall, and even played a game of billiards before taking leave.

Late on the same evening our interesting guests departed for Milan.



Topical Notes.

Archduchess Izabella at Kolozsvár

H. R. H. Archduchess Izabella, with her daughter Archduchess Gabriella, visited Kolozsvár on Sunday morning, the 26th ult. for the purpose of making first hand acquaintance with the home industry of Transylvania, of which the town of Kolozsvár is the centre. Her Royal Highness was received by Countess Wimpfen-Széchenyi, wife of the Lord Steward, Major Prónay, Court Chamberlain, Countess Louis Batthyány, General Presidente of the Home Industry Alliance, and Mr. Döme Koperly, Manager of the Home Industry Alliance; also by Baroness Miklós Wesselényi and Countess Polixena Nemess, Joint-

Presidentes of the Transylvanian Section of the Alliance. After a special service at church the party repaired to the Ethnographical Museum, where the exhibition of Transylvanian home industries is being held. In the afternoon Count Miklós Bánffy had the honour of conducting the Royal visitors in his motor-car for an inspection of the neighbourhood, the people turning out in crowds to cheer Her Royal Highness.

specation. The whole party was present at the drill and parade on the Rákosmező, being received by General Schreiber, General Baron Haller, and General Weiss. On the field were the 10th Hussars and the 12th Artillery. Prince Tsai Tao and most of his compatriots were on horseback, and in their gorgeously picturesque national costume. The machine guns of the hussars excited their keenest interest. After the parade the visitors proceeded to

In the evening, after dinner, the Archduchess returned by special train to Budapest.

Archduke Joseph among his Harvesters.

On Monday and Tuesday last H. R. H. Archduke Joseph paid flying visits of inspection to his Bánkut, Bököny, Dohányos, and Kéthalom farms, where reaping is now in progress. Rewards were bestowed on the harvesters. His Royal Highness left for Gurahoncz, to inspect the deer and boar preserves of the Arad-Csanád Rly. Co. which he is anxious either to purchase or take on lease.

Emperor William to visit Hungary.

It is announced that the German Emperor will in the autumn be the guest of Archduke Frederick

The King of Bulgaria to Visit to Tátra.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has engaged three villas at Új-Tátrafűrés for the whole summer season. His Majesty is expected to arrive on the 20th inst.

Count Stephen Tisza Welcomed.

That Count Stephen Tisza is immensely popular as man and politician was evidenced the other day in the demonstration accorded him on the occasion of his visit to Szolnokdobokamegye. Not only the local magnates and dignitaries, at the head of whom may be placed Count Balázs Bethlen, but also the children of the neighbouring orphanages, to whom the Tisza family have ever proved



Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance V.: Fridmann Castle.

at Bélye, where a series of shooting parties will be got up in his honour. Previously, however, he will call on the King Francis Joseph, in Vienna, to offer in person his congratulations on our monarch's attainment of his 80th birthday.

Archduchess Augusta returns to Hungary.

On the 5th inst. H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta, with her son Archduke Joseph Francis and her mother H. R. H. Archduchess Gizella, returned to Budapest after a period spent at Munich. They remained here until the 11th when they departed for the archducal estates at Tapolsány for the summer.

The New Speaker.

His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, President of the Hungarian Academy of Science, has been elected to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons in the new régime. His portrait will be found in this issue.

valued friends, turned out in full force to greet the Count and to congratulate him on his recent victory at the poll. His speech in reply was received with unmistakable signs of approval and pleasure.

Death of Francis Halász †.

We regret to announce the death on the 3rd. inst. at the age of 61 years of Francis Halász, Ministerial Counsellor, who for the past forty years has been identified with the educational affairs in the Ministry of Public Instruction. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and four sons to mourn his loss.

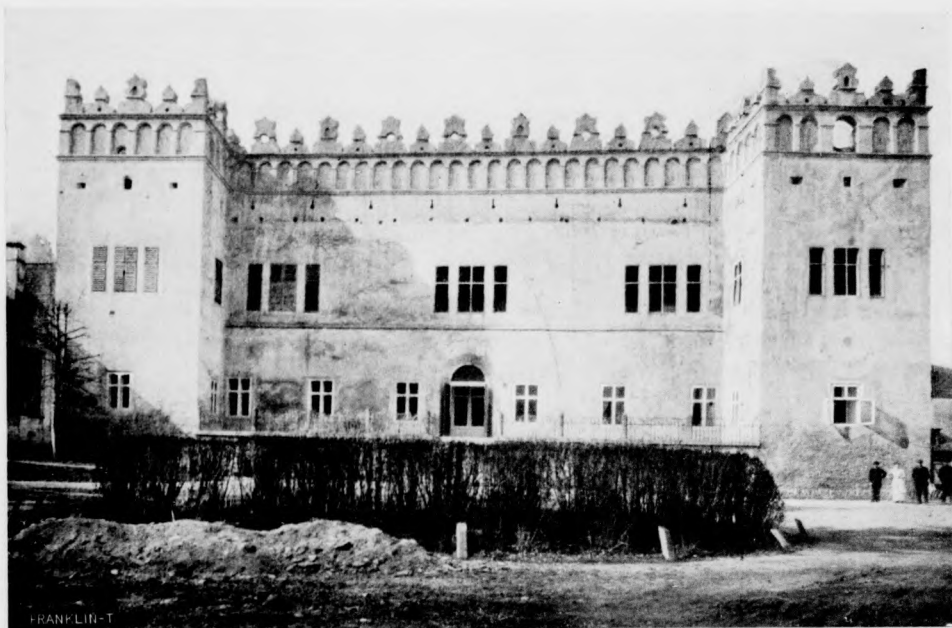
Commercial Congress in London.

An international meeting of Chambers of Commerce took place in London from June 20th to the 24th inclusive, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade. The Congress has a permanent office in Brussels,

managed by members of the international committee, and presided over by Lord Desborough, President of the London Chambers of Commerce. It was decided to hold the next Congress at Boston in the year 1912. Among the social amenities of the late meeting were a Garden Party at the Mansion House, where the members of the Congress were received by the Lord Mayor; lunch at the Ambassador's, and at the conclusion of business an excursion by steamer up the Thames to Lord Desborough's mansion, Taplow Hall. Among the Hungarian delegate were Wm. Lers and Wm. Scitovszky, representing the Government, Jos. Ullein (Sopron), Mór Szendrői (Győr), Dr. Jos. Gámán (Kolozsvár), Louis Varjassy (Arad), Aladár

grapes and vines over a cultivated area of many miles are smashed to pulp, and the villages of Sátoraljaujhely, Bodrógköz, and Nagymihály are laid waste. Cattle in the fields, which could not be got to shelter in time, were struck dead or severely wounded.

Scarcely a pane of glass is left intact in the whole district; even the 500 windows of the Chief Hospital of Szekszárd being completely demolished. To make matters worse, a gale arose, so fierce that railway carriages in the stations were set in motion, colliding with each other and overturning, causing much material damage and terrifying the occupants of the compartments, though fortunately without damage to life and limb.



Monuments of the Hungarian Renaissance VI.: Frics Castle, South Front.

Siposs (Kassa), and Peroszláv Paskievic, representing the three Chambers of Commerce of Croatia-Slavonia.

Another Appalling Disaster in Hungary.

Following upon the awful cloudburst at Krassószörény, recorded in our last issue, we have now to announce with extreme sorrow the total destruction by a terrific hailstorm on the 27th ult. of the grape crop of the Tokajhegyalja district, the pecuniary value of which is estimated at 15 millions of crowns. Towards 1 p. m. the sky became overcast; down came the hail, the stones as large as hen's eggs, with a deafening crash and roar as of a thousand mitrailleuses operating at once. The work of devastation had continued for *barely fifteen minutes* when it suddenly ceased and the sun came out as brilliantly as ever, calmly surveying, as it were, the blighted hopes and vanished fortunes of thousands of human beings. The

Life in the Tatra.

Among the visitors to the Tatra are an unprecedented number of foreigners. The International Pigeon-Shooting Competition commences tomorrow and lasts till the 26th Archduchess Izabella, Archduke Frederick, Count Ladislav Széchenyi, Count Ladislav Wenkheim, Count Joseph Károlyi, and Count Alex Nákó, will try their skill. From the 17th to 19th are the races, under the auspices of the Gentlemen Jockeys' Association. Other fixtures are: International Lawn Tennis Championship (Aug. 2nd to 10th), International Amateur Golf Matches (Aug. 12th to 20th). On the 23rd inst. a concert will take place under the patronage of Count Alex. Teleki, the proceeds to go the Refuge at Szepeszombat.

«The Austro-Hungarian Taxpayer!»

With a view to enlightening the editorial mind on matters of fact concerning the Dual Monarchy

our friend Mr. Shrubsole, F. G. S. writes thus to the Editor of The Navy. «Sir, — The recent reference in your paper to the Austro-Hungarian taxpayer reminds me that Count A. Apponyi, the well-known Hungarian statesman, in an article on «The Hungarian Constitution» in «Hungary of To-Day», has made it very clear that there is no single State to which the term Austria-Hungary can be correctly applied. In that article, after referring to this term, he remarks emphatically that that fancied Empire has neither territory nor citizens; has no legislative power and no judiciary. He writes, «There is a Hungarian territory and an Austrian territory; Austro-Hungarian territory there is none, as has been declared by a resolution of Parliament. It has no citizens, there are Hungarian citizens, and there are Austrian citizens, the two citizen's rights being not only distinct, but widely different in the legal conditions of acquiring and losing them». *From this it follows that Austro-Hungarian taxpayers have no existence.* Respecting the question of Dreadnoughts being built by Austria and Hungary, it may not be generally known that whereas in Austria, His Majesty Francis Joseph as Emperor can obtain money for the purpose by Imperial Decree, in Hungary as King he can only ask the Hungarian Parliament to grant supplies. So long as Parliamentary sanction is withheld by Hungary, so long will Dreadnought building be delayed. If the Hungarians want such ships, they will grant the money, but not otherwise.»

*

The highest price obtained in the sale of pedigree shorthorn bulls at Birmingham recently was 900 guineas for Ascott Clipper, a thirteen-months-old bull belonging to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

*

From the end of March 1909 to January 1, 1910, 150,000 immigrants entered Canada, the estimated population of which at the end of 1909 was 7,350,000.

*

Recent stories of the offers made to Dr. Richard Strauss for the publishing rights of his new opera are vigorously denied by him, writes our Hamburg correspondent. Of course, he says, the opera is not called «The Ox of Lerchenau», and the offers reported are «fantastic imaginings».

*

In memory of Dr. Thomas Arne, who wrote the popular setting to «Rule, Britannia», it is proposed to erect a tablet and coloured window in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, where he was baptised.

English Tongue-Twisters.

The English language has its own peculiar terrors. Who would not pity the foreigner attempting to understand such sentences as «It was put in case in case it should rain», «The first one won

one sovereign», «I will come by-and-by and buy a bicycle?» And how could you expect a German to get at the real meaning of the metaphors in the following sentence—«Being *unhorsed* he *dogged* his man and soon had him *cowed*?»

E-N-O-U-G-H.

The Frenchman was perplexed during his lessons in English.

«B-o-u-g-h. How you say?» he asked his professor.

«Bow.»

«Zen c-o-u-g-h is cow.»

«No, sir; that word is pronounced *koff*.»

«Ah! Zen p-l-o-u-g-h is called ze ploff!»

«No, no; *plouw*.»

«Zen how you call r-o-u-g-h—rouw!»

«No; that word is pronounced *ruff*.»

«Ver' good. Zen d-o-u-g-h is duff.»

«No, no, sir; d-o-u-g-h is *doe*.»

«Ah! Is zat so? Then I haf had e-n-o-u-g-h. What you call him?»



STEP BY STEP.

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

The cashier sought to appease the wrath of the mob with a trembling, though most affable voice. By Sheena
Macdonald.

«Wait, gentlemen, wait please till your turn. I beg your pardon, all's right, everybody will be satisfied, all money paid.»

Kolosy, like a good general in the moment of danger, quickly reaped the whole situation.

Beckoning Rákóczy he whispered into his ears, «Go to the Town Hall for policemen and try to gain information, meanwhile, as to the cause of this incomprehensible puzzle.» Then turning to the cashier said to him in French.

«A manoeuvre is concealed behind all this, a hellish intrigue. Don't frighten yourself, but try to procure the necessary means. I'll look to it myself.»

«Shall I pay the accounts too for which notice should be given?»

«Certainly for a time, from a tactical point of view, in order to revive the confidence shaken by somebody so mysteriously, in so inconceivable a manner.»

Kolosy gave evidence of great presence of mind, he too however sat on thorns till the arrival of the policemen, who permitted the shareholders to approach only one by one to the counter.

In the rear of the policemen came Rákóczy,

with a dizzy head, an important and mysterious look on his face.

The President beckoned him apart, and they went into his room.

«Did you learn anything?»

«All.»

«Well!» said the President, stamping impatiently on the floor.

«That d—d ruffian of a bootmaker Mr. Kiss caused it all.»

Kolosy could not refrain from uttering an imprecation.

«The deuce! I should have suspected him from the very beginning, he threatened me so violently. Well, what has he done then?»

«He exposed a savings-bank book in his shop-window this morning, writing below it: «This savings-bank book of 2000 fls. is to be sold directly at the reduced price of 1500 fls.»

The President bit his moustache in his extreme excitement.

«Umph! what a colossal depth and subtlety is concealed in his shaggy head. A fine business this, a sad piece of work. Now we are in for it. The worst of all being, that the book is my own present. I could kick myself thoroughly! O the vile dog!»

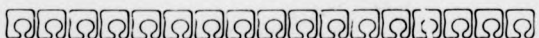
He then called to mind the bootmakers parting words: «Now you shall step downward and somewhere we shall meet.»

«In spite of all, we shall not meet», he muttered to himself, «nor shall I step downward.»

«Have you no further commands for me, Mr. Kolosy?»

«What has become of the book?» inquired the latter.

(To be continued.)



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Gresham életbiztosító társaság magyarországi fiókgazgatósága folyó hó 7-én gróf Andrássy Géza elnöke alatt tartott igazgató-tanácsi ülésen terjesztette elő 1909. évre vonatkozó mérlegét és zárszámadásait, amelyből a következő fontosabb adatokat közöljük.

A társaság 1909-ben 6514 kötvényt állított ki 47.708,078·85 K biztosított összegről, az 1908. év 5890 drb kötvény 43·695,759·47 K biztosított tőkével szemben; vagyona 1909. év végén 247.763,851·22 K-ra emelkedett, az 1908. év 241.104,340·45 K-val szemben. A társaság díj- és kamatbevétele 34.172,048·64 koronát tett ki, míg a kifizetések 19.281,349·72 koronát igényeltek; ebből a társaság tisztán magyarországi díj- és kamatbevétele 4.566,325·77 K, kifizetései 3·349,240·28 K-ra rúgtak.

Magyar üzlete után tartalékba helyezendő lenne 26.498,517·99 K, ezzel szemben azonban magyar értékei 28.354,908·88 K összeget képviselnek. A társaság magyarországi fiókgazgatósága ezenfelül az évi nyereségyéből árfolyamingadozási tartalékát 165.375·35 K-val gyarapította.

Az igazgató-tanács ezen minden irányban kedvező alakulást feltüntető jelentést örvendetesen tudomásul vette, köszönetet mondott és elismerését fejezte ki, úgy a magyarországi fiókgazgatóság vezetői, mint tisztviselőinek kifejtett buzgó tevékenységükért.

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4. Law XLVI. of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.
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8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
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 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.

No. 36.931/VII—A/2.

NOTICE.

On the game preserves of the Royal Hungarian Forestry Offices of Orsova, Bustyháza, Tótsóvár and Susák; on those of the Chief Forestry Offices of Máramarossziget; and also on those of the Forest Superintendency of Lugos and Zágráb, licences will be issued in order of application for this season's shooting, respectively of stag-bulls, chamois, roebuck, bears and wild-boar. Applications verbally or in writing should be made to the respective Forestry Offices, Chief Forestry Offices, or Forest Superintendency, the licences being available for definite periods and areas on payment of the prescribed fees. Licences for the shooting of stag-bulls and roebuck will be issued from now till September 15th; for chamois, wild-boar, and bears from now till October 15th.

Further particulars can be obtained from the above-mentioned Forestry authorities.

Budapest, 15th June 1910.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.

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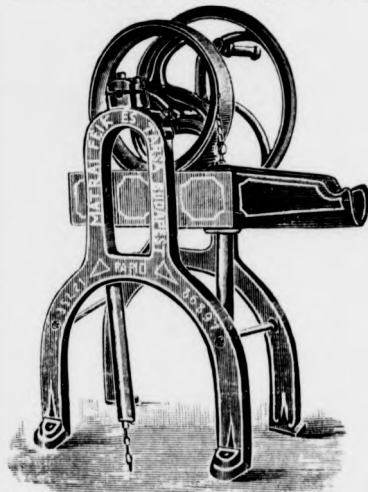
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