

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

Budapest, Tuesday, November 15, 1910.

VOL. VIII. No 22.

Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

AT THE time of the first customs union there remained a whole series of separated customs all of which have ceased since then. The free ports of Fiume and Trieste lasted longest, but this too ceased in 1891. When the customs union was renewed in 1878 certain dispositions found a more favourable solution, which were prejudicial to Hungary with respect to the restoration of excises of consumption, but at the time of renewal in 1887 no changes of importance were made in the union.

This is the essence of the highly important economical relation which exists between Hungary and Austria with the common understanding of the two countries on the like basis upon which also other countries are wont to make commercial contracts. This relation may be best defined if we say that Hungary and Austria made for ten years a contract based upon the unity of the territory of customs, arranging in this contract all those questions which in consequence of the unity of customs territory require equal regulation in both the countries.



Madame GUSTAVUS KÁLMÁN (née ELISABETH KÉSMÁRKY)
Wife of the State Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce.

And this union is based upon the fact that Austria is mostly an industrial country, whereas ours is mostly an agricultural one, so that the union aims at assuring to Austrian industry a market in Hungary and a market for Hungarian agriculture in Austria. But this does not mean that Austria had to renounce agriculture and Hungary industry. Austria has the right and the means of promoting its agriculture and we have a right and the possibility of developing our industry, which in fact is done by Hungary with excellent results.

But it is natural that the unity of customs territory should require sacrifices from the two countries and in many respects — in the first place with respect to the policy of foreign commerce — check the liberty of action of both the countries.

At the conclusion of the first customs union the general customs tariff of 1853 was in vigour, which was modified on the 30th of June 1865 and which had a decided protective tendency. This Tariff was upheld by the customs union (Sec-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

EUGENE GOLONYA,

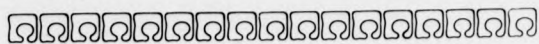
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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tion IV) and it remained in force until the XXI. law of 1878 created a new general customs tariff for the Austro-Hungarian customs territory.

(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.

To give more weight to the present comments on the Pragmatic Sanction I shall quote its authentic interpretation given in a law enacted by the Hungarian legislature in 1791, after an attempt of Joseph II to subvert the Constitution. In Hungary, as in England, laws of this kind, reasserting and putting into evidence national or popular rights, generally follow practical encroachments on those rights; their purpose is not to create but to declare law; to this family of declaratory laws, the most celebrated scions of which are the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Petition of Rights, to that same family belongs the law which I am about to quote:

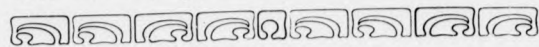
«Law I of the year 1790—1791, Emperor and King Leopold II, Article 10.

«On the humble petition of the estates and orders of the realm, His Majesty has been pleased to recognize:

«That, though the succession of the feminine branch of the Austrian house, decreed in Hungary and her annexed parts by the Laws I and II of 1723, belongs, according to the fixed order of succession and in indivisible and inseparable possession, to the same prince whose it is in the other kingdoms and hereditary domains, situated in or out of Germany; *Hungary with her annexed parts is none the less a free and independent kingdom concerning her whole form of rule (including therein every branch of administration), which means: submitted to no other kingdom or people, but possessed of her own consistence and*

constitution; therefore she must be ruled by her hereditary and crowned kings; consequently by His Majesty too, and by his successors, according to her own laws and customs, and not after the example of other provinces, as is already enacted by the Laws III, 1715; VIII and XI, 1741.»

(To be continued.)



The Elizabeth Tower.

THE BUDA hills are now crowned with a stately monument of massive stonework, in memory of the woman whom the Hungarians have canonised in their hearts, and of whom the Budapesters especially have sown the neighbourhood thick with mementoes small and great, the late Queen Elizabeth. When the idea was first mooted of erecting a worthy and enduring monument to one so much beloved by the people, it was proposed to build a simple observation tower only, but the idea met with such general approval that it developed and crystallised into the noble edifice which now adorns the brow of the Jánoshegy, at once the pride of our city and of our modern building art. The Elizabeth Tower will bear witness to future generations of the love of a grateful nation for the memory of their Queen, as



The Late Count CHARLES ANDRÁSSY.

well as the architectural genius of one of its sons — Frederick Schulek, who, like a skilful orator, has given expression in stone to the popular sentiment.

When our fellow-citizens and visitors from afar enter the ground floor of the «Belle Vue» they will at once understand the inner significance of the Elizabeth cult. Before them they see a bust of Her late Majesty — a masterpiece of the Hungarian sculptor, Aloysius Strobl. Her thin face and compassionate regard constitute a mystic charm, prepossessing the onlooker, if a stranger, with sympathy for the original of the portrait. On the right and left of the bust are mosaic pictures, by Désiré Kölber and Victor Tardos-Krenner respectively, representing scenes in the life of Queen Elizabeth.

On the wall opposite the door a marble tablet tells in gilt lettering the history of the building: (Translation) «This observation tower was built by the citizens of the Capital with the material assistance of the Budapest Guild of Hotel-proprietors, Restaurateurs, and Inn-keepers, on the initiative of John Halmos, Burgermaster, and Frederick

Glück, citizen, to perpetuate the memory of Queen Elizabeth, in marking the sacred spot whence this sovereign lady of Hungary delighted to survey the surrounding scenery spread out to her view».

Reading between the lines, one may easily see that the monument really owes its existence to Mr. Frederick Glück, whose benevolent features we have the honour to place before our readers. It is to his public spirit, generosity, and zeal that the Elizabeth Tower has become something more than a mere paper proposition. Mr. Glück's never-failing large-heartedness is well known to every body in Budapest, especially to the poor youths whose poverty is a serious obstacle to their pursuit of the higher studies, and whose talents were «born to blush unseen» but for Frederick Glück, who

(*Hüvösvölgy*), the Military Academy. The weakness of human sight alone limits our view over a panorama worthy the painter's brush and the poet's pen.

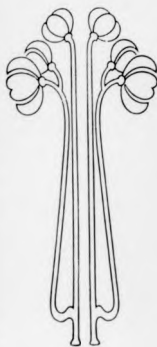


Important Lecture on Hungary.

UNDER THE auspices of the Sunday Society, Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., lectured at the Empire, Bristol, on Sunday evening (Oct. 30th) taking as his topic «Holiday Rambles in Hungary». At the commencement of his lecture Mr. Shrubsole said that many wrong impressions were abroad concerning Hungary, its government, position, and political status. Much that was erroneous was found



Dr. ELEK K. LIPPICH.



FREDERICK GLÜCK.

has proved a veritable *deus ex machinâ* to many a needy student.

The actual building work was done under the direction of Messrs. Frederick Schulek (architect), Paul Klunzinger (builder), and John Hofbauer (technical councillor of the metropolis). The total expenditure incurred was 240,000 crowns. This amount does not, however, represent the actual value of the edifice, as the three gentlemen referred to contributed *gratis* their professional services.

From the summit of the tower, twenty-six meters in height, the eye ranges over the regular ranks of Budapest streets. Far away towards the west are the mountains of Nógrád country; to the north may be described the misty tops of the Mátra; to the east the verdant Alföld; while to the south winds the silvery Danube with Csepel Island in its midst.

We can see also the sweet idyll of the Budakesz forest, in the neighbourhood of which is the Sanatorium; and beneath, in Cool Valley

in school text books, although much of this had been recently corrected. In some published maps the kingdom of Hungary was totally ignored, and even in our Government offices and in documents remarkable ignorance was manifest. The Austro-Hungarian Empire existed only in the imagination. Austria and Hungary were each independent States, each complete in itself, with its own separate Government, its own kingdom, and its own separate Parliament; and Hungary was in no way subordinate to Austria. Although at the present time the two kingdoms were ruled by one individual, yet there were two separate Thrones, separate Crowns, and separate Constitutions, and much that was applicable in the government of the one was inapplicable in the other. The lecturer, in proof of this, gave some particulars concerning the Coronation and enthronement of the Kings, and threw upon the screen extracts from Acts of Parliament, State documents, &c. By the aid of maps and photographs he proceeded to describe the contour of

the country and its principal characteristics. The capital of Hungary — Budapest — was divided by the Danube, and possessed many notable institutions. Its noble public and other buildings, its Cathedrals and churches, its suspension and other bridges, its opera house, its magnificent and abundant baths, its markets and its handsome, broad thoroughfares, were each pictured and fully described. The population of Budapest was upwards of one million, and was increasing rapidly. Hungary was a remarkably progressive country. The underground railway at Budapest was the first of its kind in the world. The Government spent much money and effort in the encouragement of agriculture, fruit culture, &c., and its agricultural museum at Budapest was wonderful and unique. Fruit trees were planted by the road sides, and some 250,000 fruit trees were growing upon 2150 miles of roadway, and the system was a great success. The fruit supply was abundant and cheap, and fruit was free to all travellers. The railways were owned by the State, and travelling was consequently cheap, working out at the rate of nearly five miles for one penny. Speaking of the Parliament, he said its members were paid at the rate of £250 each per annum. A special feature of the country was the splendid system of asylums for the care and protection of children, which were a pattern to all civilised nations. Every needy child had a legal right of admission, and none were refused. Over 50,000 were cared for; the cost of administration

and the poor largely benefited by the decreased price. The housing of the people was cared for, and the State-owned model colonies and buildings were on an immense scale. The people were hospitable, and English visitors especially were heartily welcomed and fêted. The lecturer also described a journey across the plains to the east and to the borders of the mountain districts, describing the various nationalities found there, their modes of life, gipsy dwellings, &c. More than 20 varying languages were spoken amongst the mountain dwellers, and no pressure was used to discourage this. The Hungarians were passionately fond of music, and Shakspeare was greatly appreciated and continually played in the city theatres to crowded houses. News was disseminated to private houses by the State-owned telephone in Budapest, and the performances at the opera and theatres could be enjoyed by these means at one's own fireside at a cost of less than one penny a day. The religion of the country was originally Catholic, but Protestant denominations were very largely increasing.



SCOTTISH NOTES

Glasgow, 5th November 1910.

OUR HUNGARIAN visitors are always surprised at the bustle and business life of the English metropolis, and they would not find that of the Scottish capital much behind. Indeed, the people

By Sheena
Macdonald



Photos by Julius Jelly.
I. Inauguration of the ELIZABETH Memorial Tower: H. M. the King and Representatives of the Municipality and Army.

was only 8 per cent., and the entire cost of maintenance per year only £6 9s per child. Infanticide was unknown and illegitimacy was decreasing. The system of municipal bread-baking was described and illustrated. This was also growingly successful,

of Glasgow seem to be more in earnest, as far as business is concerned, than the London crowds.

The Hungarian believes that the Englishman cannot exist without *tea*, but I am fully convinced that the Scottish people will now find it difficult

to exist without Hungarian flour. I had hardly got settled down in my head-quarters, a lovely country house in Stirlingshire, before I heard the telephone made use of to order a sack of Hungarian flour. «O», said my hostess, «we could never

Although the heading of these notes is Glasgow, I am at present at a beautiful spot lower down the Clyde, where I can look upon three highways of commerce beyond the road: the Forth and Clyde Canal, the Caledonian Railway, and the river Clyde,



II. The ELIZABETH Memorial Tower: After the Inauguration.

do without Hungarian flour»; and without exception at every house I have visited Hungarian flour has been regarded as a necessity. A sack contains 20 stones (1 stone = 14 lbs.), and it is sold at about 2s/3d a stone, while a whole sack can be had for £2, or at the rate of 2 shillings a stone. It is somewhat dearer than ordinary flour, but the thrifty Scottish people say it is cheaper in the end, whether used alone or mixed. Bakers use it mixed, and that is why we get such fine bread in Scotland.

In England Hungarian flour is not much used, because of its high price, *but Vienna bread can be had, made exclusively from Hungarian flour.*

A great quantity of Hungarian flour is consumed in Scotland. In all the confectioners' shops one may read the notice: «*Made from the finest Hungarian flour.*»

Hungary would do well to push many more of her products on the Scottish market. «*We could do with a lot more of Hungary's good things,*» said a manufacturer of table delicacies. *Tomatoes*, for instance, would find a good sale. *All kinds of Hungarian fruit would find a ready market in Glasgow.*

But Young Hungary will no doubt see to all this. I refer to the proposal to send Hungarian youths to learn our business methods, a proposition which is receiving the personal interest and attention of Hungary's Minister of Commerce and other prominent gentlemen in Hungary and Gt. Britain.

on whose crest great steamers are constantly passing up and down. Near by is the shipbuilding yard where the «*Lusitania*» was built, and those who saw this vessel pass down the river declare it was like a moving street and its nine tugs like mere toys.

On the opposite side of the river is Renfrew, with a large jam factory; Paisley, of thread-manufacturing fame, lies behind; and all around stretch the Kilpatrick hills in their brown and gold autumnal tints. Among them nestle small water-mills, which produce some of the most beautiful woollen rugs, blankets, and other cloths that can be found in the markets.



Webster and Kossuth.

II.

THIS HAD its effect, at least for the time being. But in March, 1850, the Senate passed a resolution, requesting the President to place all papers concerning the Hungarian agent on the table of the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest. The request was complied with in the same month, and some of the papers, including the instructions to Mr. Mann, were then made public. Now it was Chev. Hülsemann's opportunity to make his complaint without being

By Eugene
..... Pivány

open to the charge of having obtained his information through improper channels. It is not quite clear why he waited fully six months before doing so; probably he wrote again to Vienna for advice.

His protest was addressed to the new Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. In reference to Mr. Kossuth, he thought it offensive to his Government that this *rebel chief* was spoken of in the letter of instruction as an *illustrious* man. He closely followed the phraseology of Prince Schwarzenberg's letter, mentioned above, but wisely omitted the reference to the sale of a few more bales of cotton. Instead he added some more boasting, assumed to speak also for Russia, declared that the American Government had exposed Mr. Mann to being treated as a spy, and intimated that the Imperial Government could retaliate in case of the repetition of America's misconduct.

The air of arrogant superiority which permeated it, made this otherwise ludicrous protest highly offensive. Mr. Webster was greatly angered by it, and decided to administer a fitting rebuke.

His reply, known as The Hülsemann Letter, is unique in the history of diplomatic correspondence and will ever remain

a classic piece of American literature. It is a splendid defense of the principles popular government as contrasted with absolutism. He takes up and brilliantly refutes the Chevalier's statements and conclusions one by one, employing all through a dignified irony that is all the more stinging. To the boasts, it is true, he replies with counterboasts, but they have in the vast extent and rich resources of America a better foundation than the Chevalier's. He proves the legitimacy and propriety of Mr. Mann's mission, and adds that, had the Imperial Government subjected him to the treatment of a spy, the spirit of the American people would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost power of the republic, military and naval.

«In respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hülsemann will bear in mind, that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American revolution, while Washington

was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero.

Mr. Webster said later himself that his letter was somewhat boastful and rough, but the country at large approved of it with enthusiasm and thought that the rebuke was well deserved. Mr. Clayton, his predecessor in office, wrote him a congratulatory letter which he closed with the wish of «many more such victories over the Agents of Despotism.»

Negotiations with the Sublime Porte for the release of Louis Kossuth and his associates and their transportation to the United States in a public vessel, were opened by Sec-

retary Clayton and the American representative in Constantinople, Mr. Marsh, in January, 1850, but they were renewed and brought to a successful conclusion only in the following year during Mr. Webster's incumbency. Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Marsh are well worth reading as an able expression of noble sentiments.

The Austrian Government feigned displeasure at this turn of affairs which it manifested to the world by hanging Mr. Kossuth in effigy on the very day of his embarkation on the U. S. frigate Mississippi, September 10, 1851. In reality, it was glad to see so dangerous an opponent transferred across the sea, where he would be cut off from the revolutionaries of Europe and could



III. The ELIZABETH Memorial Tower: Bust of Her Late Majesty.

do less «mischief» than in or near Europe. Mr. Kossuth, well understanding this, made a short stop in England to confer with his friends, and then proceeded on his journey to America where he arrived December 4, 1851.

Of his reception in New York I shall not speak at length on this occasion. In overflowing popular enthusiasm, in the demonstrations of respect and affection, in the military and civic honors paid to him, it was not surpassed by the reception given by the American people to any other man. All America, official and unofficial, united in doing him honor.

When the Government of the United States intervened with the Porte in behalf of Mr. Kossuth and the other Hungarian exiles, it was, actuated purely by sentiments of humanity. The American people wished to save these true patriots from martyrdom on an Austrian scaffold, they offered them an asylum in their own free country and passed a law authorizing the free distribution of land among the political refugees. These were noble deeds, which no Hungarian can remember without a feeling of profound gratitude, and which will ever redound to the glory of the American people.

But how little Mr. Webster and the American Government fathomed the depth of Mr. Kossuth's patriotism, is apparent from the fact that they expected him, though they never said so publicly, to come to America like any other immigrant, settle down and care no longer for the fate of his down-trodden country, of whose fight for liberty and independence he had been the providential leader. Mr. Kossuth's efforts to enlist America's aid in the struggle, which he confidently hoped would soon be renewed, were perfectly consistent with, in fact, were the logical outcome of, the stand the American people and Government had taken toward Hungary during the preceding two years.

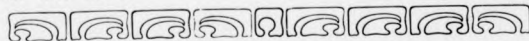
Mr. Webster had the greatest sympathy for Hungary's aspirations and was fully convinced of the righteousness of her cause. The principles enunciated in his famous speech on the emancipation of Greece applied equally well to the case

of Hungary. This speech was often quoted, even by Mr. Kossuth himself, and Mr. Webster in the presence of Mr. Kossuth declared that in these principles and in the ones avowed in the Hülsemann Letter, there was that which he could never part from without departing from himself. He, however, rejected the doctrine of *Intervention for Non-Intervention*, which Mr. Kossuth endeavored to have promulgated by the National Government, but refrained from making any public statement on the subject. For he believed — as he wrote to Mr. McCurdy, Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna — that the «Intervention» feeling, which was very strong in the northern states, «will doubtless subside gradually and rapidly, if nothing should take place

calculated to kindle it into new flame». Fortunately or unfortunately, no event of such a character occurred in the next six months, and the «Intervention» feeling did gradually die away.

Mr. Webster's position in the whole affair, as head of the State Department, was very embarrassing. The relations with Austria had been very much strained. After the fall of Hungary, the Government had been attacked in both houses of Congress for not having recognised, in time,

the independence of Hungary which might have given a different turn to events. Later, General Cass of Michigan moved in the Senate the suspension of diplomatic relations with Austria, and his motion was ably seconded by Senator Foote of Missouri. (To be continued.)



«Impressions of Spain.»

ON THE 6th inst. a very interesting lecture with the above title was delivered by Mr. A. L. De Lisle F. R. G. S. (Scot.) before a numerous audience in the Lecture Hall of the Scotch Church in Vörösmartyutca. The subject has become rather actual recently. The lecturer has visited Spain several times, and has friends among some of the highest personages of the Land of the Dons. After having briefly sketched the politics of Spain, Mr. De Lisle described Madrid and characterised in a mildly humorous way



IV. Memorial Tablet in the Grounds of the ELIZABETH Tower.

the life of the Spaniards, their virtues and vices, prejudices, and entertainments. He conjured up not only a vivid picture of the country where Don Quixote lived, which witnessed the glory of Columbus and Pizarro, the reign of Philip II and the proud exodus of the Armada, but fascinated his audience with lively sketches of the every-day life of Spain. We hope to have the pleasure of again hearing Mr. De Lisle, whom we warmly congratulate on his first success before the public of Budapest.

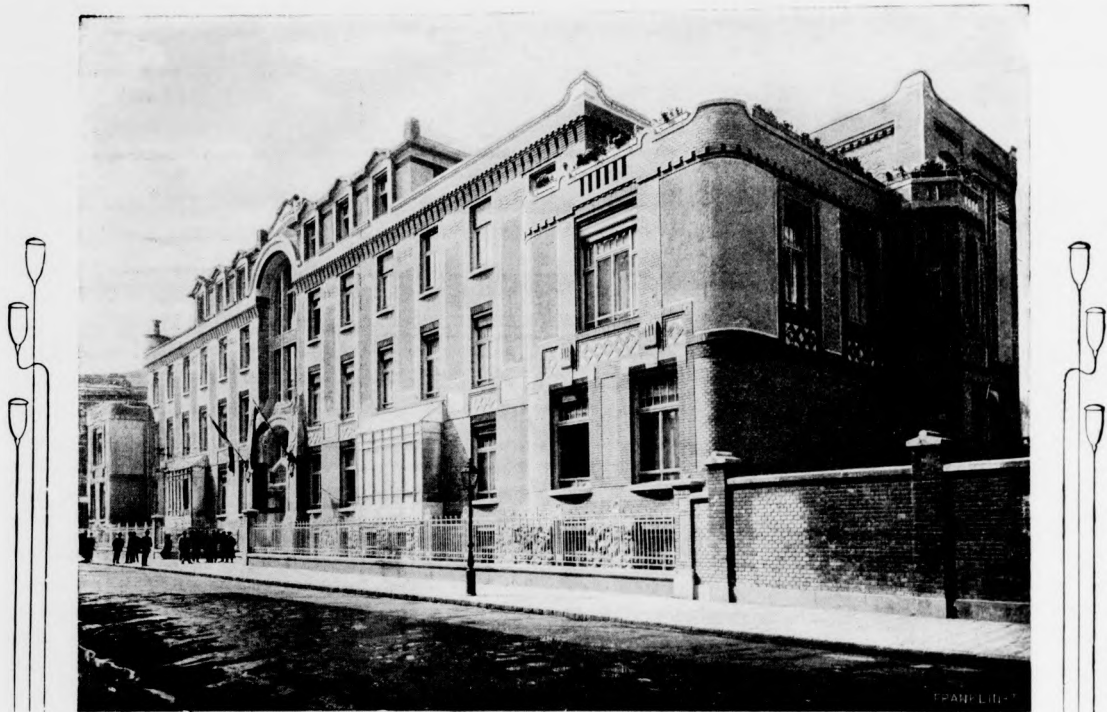
Dr. J. G.

Our collaborator, Mr. De Lisle, will lecture also on the 27th inst. in the same hall on «Henry

Instruction, in completing twentyfive years of state service, has been the recipient of a warmly worded letter of congratulation from the Minister, Count John Zichy. Dr. Lippich was first appointed under the Ministry of Augustus Trefort, and five years later attained the responsible position he holds today.

Count Charles Andrassy dead †.

A short time ago we announced that Count Charles Andrassy had undergone a serious operation, from which at the time there seemed every hope of recovery with beneficial results. We regret,



I. The New Ophthalmic Hospital at Budapest.

Photos by Rudolf Balogh.

Dunant», the promoter of the Geneva Convention and founder of the great international Red Cross work. Mr. Dunant's friendship with Mr. De Lisle extended over a period of twenty years. (Editor.)



Topical Notes

Funeral of the Archbishop of Kalocsa.

After the lying in state, the body of Julius Városy, Archbishop of Kalocsa, was consigned to its last resting-place in the cathedral crypt on Thursday morning, the 27th ult. John Csernoch, Bishop of Csanád, celebrated the requiem mass. Signs of mourning were general throughout the archdiocese.

Dr. Lippich's Jubilee.

Ministerial Councillor, Dr. Elek Lippich, chief of the Art Department of the Ministry of Public

however, to have to state that the young nobleman succumbed on the 31st ult.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Count Géza Andrassy and his wife (née Eleonora Kaunitz) was 22 years of age, with apparently a brilliant future before him.

The interment took place on the 2nd inst. in the family vault at the Castle of Krasznahorka, where he was born. Messages of condolence were received by the bereaved and sorrowing parents from the King, Archdukes Frederick and Joseph, Archduchesses Augusta and Izabella, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Braganza, and many others.

A Society Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Countess Gabriella Zichy daughter of the late Count Eugene Zichy and his widow Countess Zichy (née Hermine Redern), to Colonel Count Rudolf Coreth, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Ilona György in Ireland.

We are glad to notice that our gifted countrywoman, Ilona György (Mrs. Arthur Ginever), has been invited to Dublin, to lecture on Hungarian history and literature under the auspices of the National Literary Society and the Celtic Union. Mrs. Ginever's lectures are already much appreciated in England.

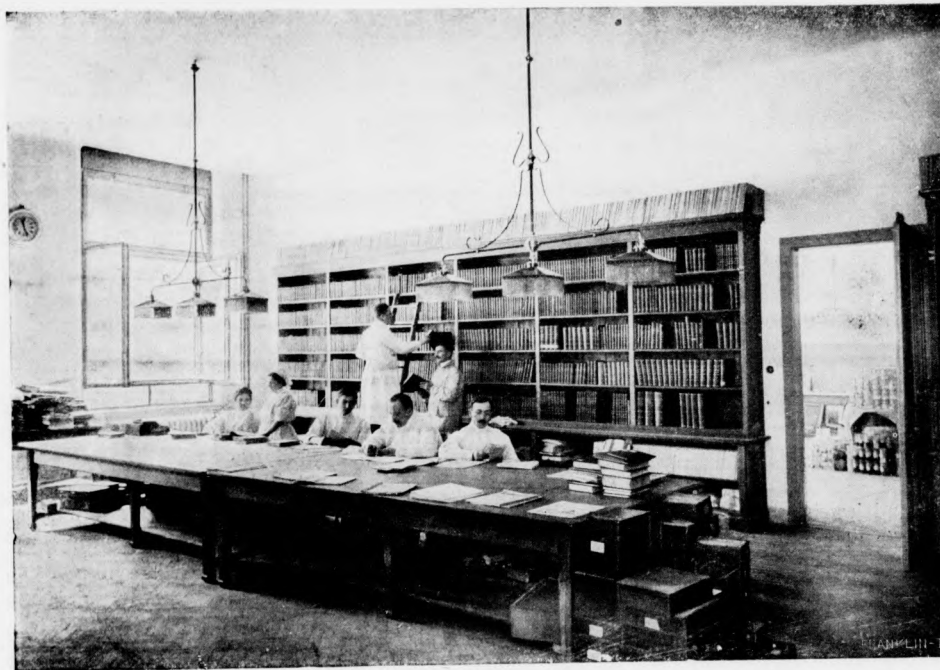
Count and Countess Mikes at the Roumanian Court.

The royal castle of Sinaia has recently received within its hospitable walls Count and Countess. Ármin Mikes (née Countess Clementine Bethlen)

Pierantoni (Rome). The Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale, President of the Interparliamentary Union, will preside at the Congress.

General Meeting of the Academy of Science.

A general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Science was held on the 3rd inst., His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, P. C. in the chair. The chief Secretary, Gustavus Heinrich, referred to the recent loss of Antal Dohrn, corresponding member of the Academy, who died in September at the age of 70 years. A great worker in the cause of science, the zoological station and aquarium of Naples owe their existence to his initiative. Mr. Heinrich also



II. The New Ophthalmic Hospital at Budapest: Library.

A banquet was given in their honour, which was attended by the whole court. Countess Mikes occupied a seat on the King's left and Count Mikes on the left of the Queen, their rights' being respectively the Roumanian Crown Prince and Princess. After dinner Their Majesties conversed with their guests for a full hour.

Congress of Races in London.

In June next a Congress of Races will be held at London University with the object of demonstrating the modern progress of the world. This congress is the outcome of a meeting at Eisenach in 1906 initiated by Felix Adler, the celebrated New-York ethical teacher. Upwards of fifty nations will be represented, including 130 University professors and numerous politicians. The chairman of the Organising Committee is Professor Adler; Vice-presidents are: Messrs. Luschan (Berlin), Edwd. Busk (London), Baron d'Estournelles (Paris),

announced that the John Bólyai prize had been awarded by the jury to David Hilbert, a mathematician, of Heidelberg University.

The Francis Erkel Centenary.

A well attended reception was given last week by the Erkel Philharmonic Society in celebration of the first centenary of the birth of Francis Erkel, a distinguished Hungarian musical composer. The evening was spent in most agreeable fashion by renderings of some of the master's principal operatic and musical works.

Honour for a Hungarian Actor.

Edward Ujházy, on his retirement from the National Theatre after 40 years service, has been honoured with an autograph letter from His Majesty. The King had previously distinguished the famous actor by conferring upon him the orders of Francis Joseph and the Iron Crown respectively.

Christmas Sale.

The National Hungarian Industrial Art Society (*Országos Magyar Iparművészeti Társulat*) is arranging its annual Christmas sale of goods suitable for Christmas gifts — bronzes, metal and glass-

to the data given, our *imports* yielded 1280·2 millions of crowns for the period named, as against 1293·8 millions for the corresponding period last year. Of this sum 975·9 millions represent the value of imports from Austria. *Exports* for the



III. The New Ophthalmic Hospital at Budapest : Operating Room.

ware, gold and jewelry, laces, embroideries, needlework, domestic utensils, etc. The articles will be on exhibition from the beginning of December at IX. Üllői-út 33—37.

Winter in the Tatra.

November is already half gone, and the Tatra has put on its winter garment of pure white snow. There is abundant promise of excellent sport for the habitués of our favourite highland resort, as well as for the numbers of newcomers who are confidently expected.

Winter Exhibition at the Art Gallery.

The winter picture show at the Art Gallery, opened yesterday by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, surpasses all the achievements of past years in the number, beauty, and value of the works placed before the public. Among the Hungarian impressionists Paul Szinyei-Merse and Charles Ferenczy are easy firsts, though several others are not far behind. Szolnok, Nagybánya, Kecskemét, Szeged, Debreczen, Brassó, and Kassa are well represented.

Our Foreign Commerce.

The Statistics Department has issued its usual report on the foreign commerce of this country from January to September inclusive. According

same period amount to 1141·6 millions, as against 1275·6 millions for the corresponding period last year — 880·2 millions representing exports to Austria; a difference in imports and exports respectively of 118·3 and 95·7 millions of crowns. With regard to imports, textile industries play a great rôle, while the most important articles of export are grain and flour.

A Patriarchal Family.

There has just died at Nagytárkány, in Zemplén county, the widow Schwartz, at the remarkable age of 117 years, retaining her faculties to the last. She had six children, of whom the three eldest are dead. Of those still living the ages are respectively 90, 85, and 83. The family are very poor, and for many years past have received assistance from the King.

The Honesty of a Thief.

A few weeks ago a 16-year-old boy employed at a Surbiton laundry disappeared with £10 he had been sent to change into silver. A tricycle truck, in which washing was taken to the customer's houses, also disappeared, and apparently the boy rode it to Southampton, a distance of about 80 miles, for a day or two later the tricycle was delivered uninjured at the laundry by the L. and

S. W. R. Co., its carriage having been prepaid from Southampton. The proprietor of the laundry has now received a letter from the missing boy. It came from Mexico, and in it the lad explained that he had found work on a ranch and was perfectly happy. He concluded with a solemn promise to repay the money due to his former employer so soon as he can save it up.

Doll Show at the Károlyi Mansion.

An exhibition of some 600 dolls — Japanese, American, and Hungarian — the latter dressed in the gorgeous costumes of the various counties and districts, will be held on December 10th and 11th at Count Károlyi's mansion. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the Budapest Crèche.

English Railway Directors in Budapest.

Messrs Cook and Leigh, two directors of the North Eastern Railway (England), have arrived here on an inspection tour of our rolling-stock. The Budapest, Vác, and Gödöllő Electric Railway and the Arad—Csanád benzine-motor service were objects of their special interest.

Medical Women's Aspirations.

What do the medical women want? What are their hopes and aspirations? They want in all

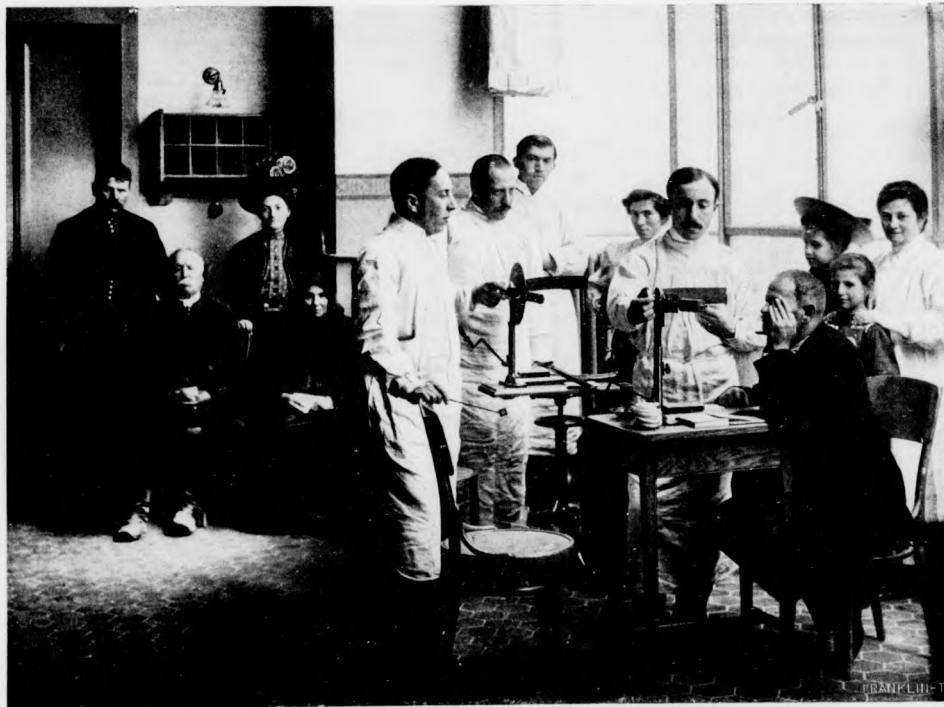
know that, given these advantages, some of them, like some of the men, will attain to the highest honours of their profession, although the majority will remain among the rank and file. They appeal to the human love of fair play to give them the necessary opportunities and to leave it to their own gifts of intellect and character to do the rest.

Scientific Luxury.

The progress of civilisation is due to the gratification by the engineer of the demands made by the world for more pleasure, more comfort, more luxury than our fathers wanted. The demand has grown with the supply.

Idealism of Our Time.

Men of no faith have always used the past as a stick with which to beat the present; men of faith have always found in the present the promise of the future. Having a belief in the significance of life, they look to the future to reveal it, whether it be a future in this world or in another. The idealist of our time believes that by the pursuit of truth at all costs he can discover more and more about the significance of life, and that his discoveries, whatever their nature, will be for the good of mankind. It is a significant fact that the word Atheist, as a term of abuse, is slowly changing its



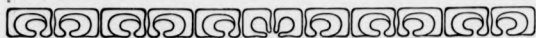
IV. New Ophthalmic Hospital at Budapest: Patients' Examination.

things to be the professional equals of their brethren. They desire that access to all appointments should depend not on the sex but on the merits of the candidate. They want «the open door» and «equality of opportunity». The medical women

meaning, and is coming to imply one who does not care whether what he believes is true or not. That is a sign that the supreme faith of our time is in truth, that truth seems to us the very essence of Divinity.

Modern Manners.

Good manners nowadays consist in whispering instead of speaking, in sitting on the edge of one's chair, in eating little, in drinking less, greeting people with a finger to one's hat, and in slightly touching—instead of shaking—hands.



Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establishment: *VI., Rózsa-u. 55.* Branches: *V., Erzsébet-tér 19.*; *IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6.* Warehouses at *Nagyvárad and Ruzschuk (Bulgaria).*

«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.

Lecture. Művészet és Művelődés Magyar Nők Köre. *Erzsébet-körút 49.* On Monday, November 28th. at 6 p. m.

Mrs. Cooper-Oakley will deliver a Lecture on «*The History of the Legends of the Holy Grail*». Tickets 4 crowns and 2 crowns.

English Bazaar in aid of the English Church Building Fund. To be held on December 9th. and 10th. in the **Grand Hotel Hungaria**. Open 3-30 p. m. Mrs. Hugo Graepel (Presidente) and other ladies will preside at the Stalls.

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

1. Agricultural Hungary.
2. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
3. Law XLVI of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.
4. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education, Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc. Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums, Art-Instruction, etc.

**On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les
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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 1893 sur la soumission au régime forestier de l'État.

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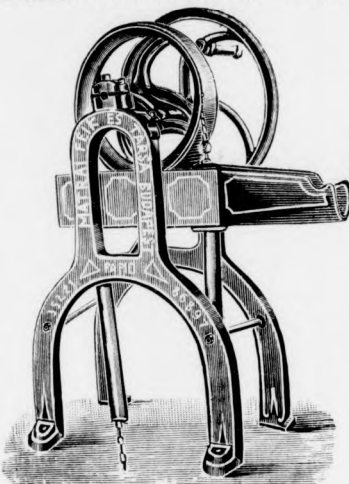


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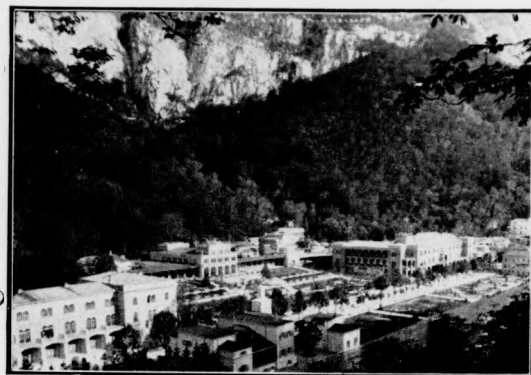
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Hercules Baths ...

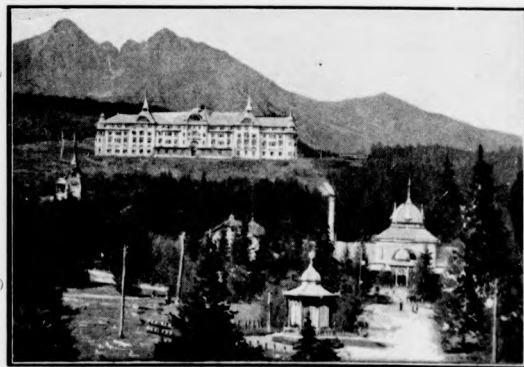
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörényi, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria. Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás <i>Bateau</i>	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova <i>Bateau</i>	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-52	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus Dép.	6-26	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna Dép.	5-44	11-37



Fenyőháza ...

Vizakna ...

vonat

vonat-szám	óra
1110	20
1502	10
1002	7
302	7
906	7
402	7
1302	7
322	7
908	7
606	7
1508	7
506	7
1008	7
408	7
1708	7
306	7
22	7

1) Nag...
és t...
köz...
2) Csa...
febr...

A vo

vonat-szám	óra
148	122
152	718
152	4102
150	150
6502	102
512	1404
104	154
708	712
4104	116
156	6505
158	158

1) Cs...
2) V...
3) Cs...
4) Cs...
5) Cs...
6) Cs...
7) Cs...
8) Cs...
9) Cs...

A vo

vonat-szám	óra
4002	4004
4006	4014
4008	4010
4012	4012

A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1910. október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

Délrelelőtt				Délután				Délrelelőtt				Délután			
hová				hová				honnán				honnán			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
1110	5 50		sz. v.	610	12 20		sz. v.	645	4 50		tszsz.	323	12 10		sz. v.
30	6 10		"	310	12 30		"	339	5 10		v. v.	609	12 30		"
1502	6 25		gy. v.	8	12 40		"	513	5 20		sz. v.	301	12 45		gy. v.
10	6 40		sz. v.	912	12 50		"	909	5 30		"	7	12 55		sz. v.
1002	7 00		gy. v.	1504	1 20		gy. v.	309	5 30		"	401	1 00		gy. v.
302	7 05		"	324	1 35		sz. v.	909	5 45		"	903	1 05		"
906	7 10		"	1304	1 40		gy. v.	1707	5 45		"	601	1 15		"
402	7 20		"	602	2 00		"	19	5 55		"	1	1 30		"
1302	7 25		"	4	2 05		"	17	6 05		"	1901	1 40		"
322	7 30		sz. v.	404	2 15		"	607	6 10		"	911	1 50		sz. v.
908	7 45		"	916	2 20		sz. v.	11	6 25		"	1301	2 10		gy. v.
906	8 00		"	312	2 25		"	405	6 30		"	316	2 15		sz. v.
1508	8 10		"	24	2 30		"	1911	6 50		"	1501	2 40		gy. v.
506	8 20		"	510	2 40		"	319	6 50		"	23	3 25		sz. v.
1008	8 25		"	1902	2 55		gy. v.	1505	7 00		"	325	5 25		"
408	8 35		"	904	3 20		"	1305	7 10		"	3	6 35		gy. v.
1708	9 00		"	304	3 30		"	507	7 20		"	505	6 40		sz. v.
306	9 15		"	1022	3 35		sz. v.	917	7 25		"	421	6 55		v. v.
22	11 55		sz. v.	326	4 25		"	321	7 30		"	15	7 10		sz. v.
				18	4 30		"	311	7 40		"	305	7 10		"
				410	5 10		"	27	7 45		"	605	7 25		"
				6	5 15		gy. v.	1003	8 00		gy. v.	907	7 30		"
				328	5 20		sz. v.	1509	8 15		sz. v.	407	8 00		"
				508	5 40		"	1007	8 20		"	1009	8 05		"
				308	5 55		"	509	8 30		"	1705	8 20		"
				1004	6 15		gy. v.	313	8 45		"	25	8 30		"
				518 ¹⁾	6 15		sz. v.	13	9 20		"	9	8 45		"
				330	6 25		"	1005 ¹⁾	9 35		gy. v.	1507	8 45		"
				914	6 25		"	307	9 50		sz. v.	331	9 05		"
				314	6 40		"	918	9 55		"	303	9 15		gy. v.
				26	6 55		"	409	10 10		"	31a	9 28		sz. v.
				1706	7 05		"	5	10 20		gy. v.	1001	9 35		gy. v.
				16	7 15		"	21	10 45		sz. v.	915	9 45		sz. v.
				316	7 35		"					403	9 55		gy. v.
				1006 ²⁾	7 40		gy. v.					905	10 00		"
				1510	8 00		sz. v.					1303	10 10		"
				918	8 00		"					327	10 25		sz. v.
				1912	8 25		"					517	10 35		"
				834	8 50		"					1109	10 45		"
				514 ¹⁾	9 05		"					1503	10 50		gy. v.
				1806	9 25		"								
				608	9 30		"								
				1508	10 00		"								
				910	10 10		"								
				406	10 15		"								
				1010	10 25		"								
				12	11 00		"								
				385	11 10		v. v.								
				614	11 25		sz. v.								
				422	11 35		v. v.								

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A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

Délrelelőtt				Délután				Délrelelőtt				Délután			
hová				hová				honnán				honnán			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
148	5 15		sz. v.	714	12 05		sz. v.	145	5 05		sz. v.	157	12 05		sz. v.
122	5 35		"	4106	12 10		"	723	5 25		"	133	1 20		"
718	5 50		"	1402	12 20		gy. v.	725	5 35		"	703	1 25		gy. v.
152	6 00		"	128	12 25		sz. v.	4101	5 50		"	103	1 40		"
4102	6 10		"	114	12 45		"	139a	6 00		"	508	1 50		"
150	6 20		"	160	12 55		"	725a	5 55		"	159	1 55		sz. v.
6502	6 35		"	162	1 30		"	147	6 05		"	4107	2 05		"
102	6 50		k. ost. ex. v.	4114 ¹⁾	1 50		"	6505	6 10		"	161	2 40		"
512	7 00		gy. v.	504	2 00		gy. v.	721	6 20		"	163	3 00		"
1404	7 05		"	126	2 10		sz. v.	9011 ¹⁾	6 25 k.o.e.		"	6507	3 20		"
104	7 55		"	164	2 15		"	701 ²⁾	6 30		"	713	4 05		"
154	8 05		sz. v.	4108	2 20		"	189	6 35		sz. v.	127	4 10		"
708	8 15		gy. v.	106	2 30		gy. v.	1407	6 40		"	4109	5 00		"
712	8 30		sz. v.	120	2 35		sz. v.	709	7 20		sz. v.	215	5 30		tszsz.
4104	9 05		"	704	2 40		gy. v.	501	7 30		gy. v.	165	5 35		sz. v.
116	9 20		"	722	2 45		sz. v.	149	7 35		sz. v.	115	5 55		"
156	9 40		"	6504	2 50		"	117	7 40		"	1401	6 20		gy. v.
6508	11 15		"	168	3 00		"	4103	7 45		"	707	6 35		sz. v.
158	11 20		"	108	3 10		"	6501	7 50		"	167	6 40		sz. v.
				724 ³⁾	3 15		gy. v.	151	7 55		"	105	7 10		gy. v.
				124a	6 00		"	727	8 05		"	714	7 40		sz. v.
				724a	6 10		"	131	8 10		"	169	7 45		"
				124b	6 20		"	719	8 35		"	4113 ³⁾	8 10		"
				724	6 35		"	153	9 10		"	137	8 20		"
				4110	6 40		"	705	9 20		gy. v.	125	8 50		"
				726	6 45		"	1408	9 40		"	107	9 05		gy. v.
				1406	6 50		gy. v.	4105	9 55		sz. v.	4111	9 25		sz. v.
				124	6 55		sz. v.	155	10 25		"	6503	9 30		"
				170	7 00		"	715	10 40		"	171	9 35		"
				728	7 35		"	119	11 15		"	1406	9 45		gy. v.
				6506	7 40		"					511	9 55		"
				172 ³⁾	8 00		"					129 ⁴⁾	10 25		sz. v.
				710	8 05		"					113	10 35		"
				132 ⁴⁾	8 20		"					6513	10 40		"
				4112	8 30		"					717	11 00		"
				1408	8 40		"					101	11 05		k. ost. ex. v.
				118	9 30		"								
				502	9 35		gy. v.								
				706	10 15		"								
				720	10 30		sz. v.								
				140	11 10		"								
				902 ⁵⁾	11 20		k. o. exp. v.								



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