

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THIS took place in 1876 by the issue of the 6 per cent. Hungarian gold rentes, which was floated firstly to convert the afore-mentioned 300 million loan, and then in the interval up to 1880 to defray the serious state needs, among them the costs of the Bosnian occupation, in a nominal sum of 800 million crowns at an average issue of 77 per cent. These stocks however were not long in circulation.

The improvement of the European money-market after the close of the eastern question, and the better prospect of the state finances after the renewing of the customs and trade treaty in 1878, made it possible that this debt could be converted into a 4 per cent. gold rente, an action which was carried through between 1881 and 1884 and eased the burdens of the budget to more than 4 mill. gold crowns. This kind of rentes to which later new issues came on basis of legal empowerment, is still existent. The yearly burden of interest of the debt amounting to 1268 mill. crowns comes to 56,720,000 crowns, in round figures 60 million crowns.

A further advance in the matter of the state



Photo by Prof. Koller succsr.

BARON JOHN HARKÁNYI,
The New Minister of Commerce.

debt belongs to the same time. The deficit in the budget threatens to be chronic. In no small degree this is caused by those burdens in interest and amortisation payments which are connected with the development of the railway system, further by the paying of old debts which cannot be met from the current income, and therefore make the undertaking of new burdens necessary. Despite the earnestness of the situation the financial administration has succeeded in calling into life the 5 per cent. paper rente.

which although its nominal rate of interest is higher than that of gold rente, yet offers the advantage that it makes no increase in the burden for the state when gold currency rises. The debt issued up to 1889 and gradually rising to 716,974,000 crowns and realised at an average exchange of 86.81 per cent., was taken up in the conversion of 1892, and no longer exists.

The conversion realised by Act 32 of 1888 forms a turning point in the history of the development of the Hungarian national debt. In order to clear the exchequer of the high burden of interest no

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longer corresponding to the ruling rate of interest, as well as from the great amortisation of capital, which latter was chiefly defrayed by new debts, and therefore formed no real payment, the legislature decided to convert the 1867 railway loan, the 60 mill. loan of 1871, the G6m6r mortgage loan, the 108 mill. debt of 1872, a long series of railway redemption loans, finally the debt for redeeming the rights of landlords into a loan at a lower rate of interest. Thus old debts making a total of 338,345,100 crowns were converted into a loan of 364,000,000 gold crowns in 4½ per cent. debentures, issued at an average issue price of 93¼ per cent. as a railway gold loan to be paid in 75 years. (To be continued.)



The Royal Palace of Budapest.

Hungarian Architecture.

BUDAPEST is often referred to as being one of the most picturesque cities in Europe: the Royal Palace at Buda on the right bank of the Danube occupies not only the most picturesque site in the composite city, but is also its most picturesque building. Apart from the immediate banks of the Danube, and the hill rising on the Buda side, we should ourselves not be inclined to claim any especially picturesque qualities for the city of Budapest; it is no more remarkable in this respect than any other city, and there are many which, with greater justice, might lay claim to the title. But probably there is no other royal palace of the same extent which occupies such an imposing site. There are stretches of the Danube which may be compared for their romantic qualities to the Rhine between Coblenz and Mayence; and the river as it runs through Budapest strikes, so far as one of the banks is concerned, just such a stretch. The dominant building which crowns the crest of the line of hill is not, as in the case of the Rhine, a mediaeval castle of irregular outline, with machicolated walls, but a comparatively modern building, of formal proportions and vast extent. Although the present palace is a modern structure (it was not finished until 1896), it occupies an ancient site, on which earlier royal palaces or castles had stood, and notwithstanding its modernity it possesses qualities of interest which are part of the history of the Hungarian peoples. Anyone who is familiar with the turbulent history of the country, with its rare and brief intervals of tranquillity, can readily grasp how it is that Hungary, in common with its Balkan neighbours, has had small opportunity for the cultivation of the arts. History has shown that the Turk makes an awkward visitor at your gates; and

until the latter part of the eighteenth century he had been, throughout the greater part of the Christian era, bombarding the frontier of Hungary, penetrating often to the walls of Buda. Pest was largely saved from similar attacks by the spacious breadth of the Danube. Apart from these considerations, it is also necessary to take into account the temperament of the people. Looking on the map of Europe, it seems a strange thing that races placed in close geographical position to Greece and Italy, the countries of classic thought and art, should remain of all the peoples of Europe, excepting those of



COUNT THEODORE PEJACSEVICH.
The new Minister of Croatia and Slavonia.

Russia, the least influenced by the classic idea. The spirit of the ancient Huns and Goths of early Roman history would seem to have endured in the Balkan peninsula throughout the ages. The indifference, or antagonism, to outside influences, the attitude of fierce independence, the delight in traditional manners and customs, the cultivation, to some degree of skill, of the native arts of embroidery and carving, and to a greater degree of skill, of dancing and music, independently of what is going on in other parts of the world, may indicate a certain spirit of barbaric arrogance; but we cannot fail in a certain kind of respect for races which remained, and which to a very large extent still remain individual, while their less ingenuous neighbours have discovered or lost themselves in the less

independent spirit of a sort of progressive eclecticism. We have referred incidentally to Hungarian history because the Royal Palace of Budapest, although a comparatively modern building, is perhaps more completely an expression of Hungarian history than other buildings in the country. There are few remains of older architecture in the city, and these are not particularly interesting. A pastoral people, occupied with resisting the raids of its enemies, and often succumbing to them, was not likely to develop any self-conscious art expression; the nation besides remained poor and without luxury. It was not, broadly speaking, until after the Turks were finally driven out of the city of Buda that the Hungarians began to discover a national artistic consciousness. The laying of the foundation-stone of the present palace in 1749 marked the beginning of this new era in national feeling. The Austrian policy of that great diplomatist, Maria Theresa, may, in the first instance, have assisted in the movement; but the structure, either in its origin or as it stands, was not the result of a royal whim or altogether a stroke of conciliatory diplomacy on the part of an alien and allied nation. It owed its origin to the wish of the people, and it is not more largely an expression of the national spirit in architecture, than it is in painting, in sculpture, and in the applied arts of various kinds, which go to make up the complete equipment of a great building. During the nineteenth century many other fine and imposing buildings have been erected in Budapest. There are many such on the banks of the Danube, in the vicinity of the Town Park, and elsewhere; but there is none, not even the Houses of Parliament, which is so complete and individual an expression of national artistic aspiration, as the Royal Palace. Within half a century or so the Hungarian architect has fallen under the influence by turns of the Classic, Gothic and Renaissance styles. He has passed through the usual phases of educational development; he has, as it were, graduated in the arts, only to find himself at the end of some fifty years more fiercely individualistic than ever. For to-day we find the architects of Budapest adventuring on originality in form, while harking back to certain curious manifestations of national art, and applying colour and metal to a decorative purpose, which requires often the readjustment of one's artistic point of view even distantly to appreciate. But we hesitate to dismiss offhand these curious manifestations. In the history of architecture individuality as well as scholarship counts. Just as Hungary and the Balkan peoples generally have hitherto occupied a comparatively negligible place in the art history of the world, we daresay that in the future their influence may operate to an extent that it is a little difficult to estimate at the present moment.

To return to the Royal Palace of Budapest. The style of it is baroque, and it is happily chosen, because the baroque is not a style in the precise sense; it is much more an emotion—the fitting expression of an emotional people. It is the Cinderella of the styles. The baroque buildings dance and sing; there is no rule of thumb in their proportions, no severity, no classic tyranny of form. In a baroque building there is no dogmatism, but there is vitality and life. The baroque style had no beginning or



Miss MARGARET MEER,
Winner of the Mendelson-Prize at Leipzig.

end, in the ordinary way of styles, although both can be accounted for historically. But, looking upon the history of architecture as a whole the baroque seems to wedge itself in, capers in a delightful fashion for a while, and then disappears. The palace at Budapest is a late and probably the most grandiose expression of the style that exists. It is so ostentatiously baroque that from it may be deduced almost the kind of principles which are formulated in regard to the great styles.

The old castle which existed on the present site, or rather on part of it, of the Royal Palace, was despoiled by the Sultan Suliman in 1526. Fifteen years later, in 1541, the Turks entered into definite occupation of the city of Buda, and remained in



The Cathedral and Bishops Palace at Győr.

possession for a century and a half, until 1686, when they were driven out by the Christian armies. The Turkish Army stampeded the place during the Turkish occupation; the building was practically gutted and many precious works of art, books, and priceless manuscripts were damaged or destroyed rather through complete indifference to their value than wilfully. When the Turks had departed they left a ruined building and the forlorn remains of historical documents and other things. For more than half a century the site remained practically a scene of desolation, notwithstanding some attempts to improve it, until the Hungarians, gathering courage and recovering their national respect (having then established the dual relations with Austria which at present exist), began to realise, as their forefathers had realised before them, the dynastic importance of the decorative site on the Buda hills. A petition of the Hungarian Diet in 1745 to Maria Theresa for funds to start the present building was successful, as might have been expected, for the money was to be devoted to the building of a palatial home for the monarch in her second capital, although a palace on the present scale was not then contemplated. The foundation-stone was laid on May 3rd, 1749, the architect being Luc Hildebrand. War with Prussia interfered with the progress of the work, and in 1764 only the central part of the building had been completed. The new palace was only once inhabited by the Queen; it was, however, a favourite place of residence of her son and successor, Joseph II. During the War of Independence in 1849 the fortress of Buda was besieged by the national army, and the palace was considerably damaged by fire. It was not until the

re-establishment of the Austrian-Hungarian constitution and the coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 that the idea of a palace of the present magnitude began gradually to shape itself in the minds of the authorities. Nicholas Ybl, the precursor of the national spirit in Hungarian architecture, was commissioned in 1874 to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the gardens, which involved the removal of a number of miserable dwellings which clustered about the slopes of the castle hill. The gardens, therefore, with their ascending terraces, and the palace as we see it to-day, were due to the enterprise and genius of Ybl, who unfortunately died in 1891, a year after the construction of the main buildings of the palace had begun. His assistant in the preparation of the work, Alois Hauszmann, who was appointed his successor, proved eminently capable of carrying out the original scheme. He has given effect to the main design of Ybl and remained faithful to the national views of his predecessor in all important matters, as well as in those of detail. Let us quote his own words: «Mais ce qui a dû me guider avant tout dans la décoration intérieure du château royal de Buda c'est la préoccupation de faire prévaloir, tant dans les oeuvres d'art que dans les applications de l'art à l'industrie, autant que cela a été possible, le point de vue national.» The main difficulty which confronted both Ybl and Hauszmann in their desire for national expression in the building and in its decorations was that they both recognised that Hungary did not possess a national style of architecture. But Hauszmann recognised that Hungary possessed a rich quarry for ornamental design in the national embroideries, textile fabrics, and in other subordinate phases of art expression. In these he has discovered national *motifs* which he has applied to the architectural features of the building and otherwise, and in such *motifs* he sees the hope for the development of a national style in architecture. Apart from these considerations, native artists have been engaged in the execution of the work; the works of sculpture, the individual groups which form a principal feature of the gardens, as well as the applied sculpture in the external or internal decoration of the building; the paintings which commemorate glorious episodes in national history

on the walls, and the flowing allegories which decorate the ceilings—all these are, we believe, without exception, the creation of men of native birth. The historic scheme adopted in decorating some of the principal rooms in the styles of various dynasties, Romanesque, Renaissance, and Baroque, has provided these artists with plenty of opportunity for showing their quality. Herr Hauszmann, in a copious monograph of the building, states that none of the artists in question was chosen by competition, but by himself, and they were assigned certain works according to the measure and direction of their ability.

The palace contains 860 rooms, and the façade facing the Danube extends about 1,000 ft. in length. The style of the building was determined by that of the old palace erected under Maria Theresa, the style which Mr. Hauszmann calls Viennese Baroque. It may be inferred that the architects, moved as they were by a strong national feeling, would of themselves have sought a more independent expression of their art had they not been stayed by the remains of the older building and by a feeling of veneration («par pure raison de piété») for the memory of the Queen. But they improved upon

the remaining buildings by placing the cupola (203 ft. high) on the central portion. The full extent of the building is not completely expressed even by its spacious façade or appearance on the surface, for in the body of the hill are buried a number of chambers, kitchens, as well as accommodation for heating and other purposes. Altogether, interesting as the palace may be regarded as architecture or as the picturesque habitation of royalty, its real interest lies in the fact that it is probably, as we have already said, more directly the expression of the artistic aspirations of a people than any other European building of modern times. As architecture we may see in it many defects; as a singularly human document in the struggling history of Hungary it possesses extraordinary interest.

The «Architect's and Builder's Journal.»

Extract from the Architect's and Builder's Journal»
London July 23rd 1913.

«The Royal Palace of Budapest.»

Sir,—Having been travelling in remote parts of Hungary, I have but recently seen your excellent article on the subject indicated by the above title. (July 2nd page 5.)



Pannonhalma, The Monastery of Prince Abbot of the Benedictine Order.

I hope that you will not consider it too late for me to point out that the statement on page 7 «It was not until the re-establishment of the Austrian-Hungarian Constitution in 1867» is not in accordance with fact.

The constitution which was then revised was that of Hungary which had endured for many centuries, while Austria had been under a system of absolute government. As the Hungarians declined to enter into alliance with a nation less free than themselves, constitutional privileges were then conferred upon Austria which was then raised to the political level of Hungary.

Notwithstanding this nominal equality there are points of difference in the two constitutions which show that the limitations of the monarch are greater in Austria than in Hungary.

It should always be remembered, when the political relations of the two States are being considered, that there is no constitution in existence which is their common possession.

The Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary are independent states in friendly alliance, the one acknowledging the sway of His Majesty Francis Joseph



Millenium Memorial at Pannonhalma.

Personal Notes.

His Grace the Primate having finished the Carlsbad cure and spent a week or two in Lienz returns, in the middle of the month to Esztergom, or Budapest to take part in the August National Church Service.

Count Stephen Tisza the Premier has left town and is spending his vacation at his country seat at Geszt, occasionally coming to town to conduct State business.

Baron Burián, Minister *à latère* is at Reichenberg for a few weeks.

Count John Forgács, Austro-Hungarian Envoy to the Court of Dresden has gone to his Gács estate for the vacation.

W. G. Max Müller, the newly-nominated Consul-General for His Britannic Majesty has taken over his duties in Budapest.

Count Julius Andrássy has arrived in town for a day or two

and thence leaves for Tiszadob.

Count Michael Károlyi has left the Capital for some days.

Baron Imre Ghillány, Minister of Agriculture is staying at his country seat Frics, county of Sáros.



Lake Balaton, the Shore at Balatonfüred.

Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

as Emperor, and the other, with equal loyalty yielding allegiance to the same august personage as King. Pöstyén-Baths August 1. *W. H. Shrubsole.*

Count Pejacsevich and the Government. Count Tivadar Pejacsevich, the new Minister for Croatia and Slavonia has joined the National Working Party

Club. The Minister is spending his vacation at bath Soden, in Germany.

Berzeviczy in Town. The Right. Hon. Albert Berzeviczy has arrived in town for a few days in order to attend to various personal affairs. That done, he intends to return to Berzevicz to complete his holiday. At the end of August he will travel to the Hague, to the sittings of the Inter-parliamentary Conference, as President of the Hungarian group.

«Hungary» is interesting and instructive: *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 korona per annum post free.

Motherland and only the Motherland could understand him. His description of the Iron Gate was less than that of Balaton is deserving of a wider audience. As much might be said of the Forgotten Island, Ada Kaleh. It is curious that all three should be described in one work. «The Man of Gold», but of good omen that, should be one of the few of Jókai's works which has not suffered by translation.

If you care to look at Badaeker you will no doubt read of the exact length of Balaton, probably how many fish there are to the square mile, who the monks of Tihany were, who has swum from Siófok to Füred and other valuable data, but of the charm of the place every little. Yet Balaton is lovely and its sunrise is something to be treasured in the



Lake Balaton at Fonyód.

Balaton

THAT Lake Balaton is not better known to the world of tourists is one of the wonders of this age. Tourists are, of course, familiar with all that Central Europe has to shew, from Ladoga to Como, even to South Sweden, yet the greatest of them all stands, like Rachel, mourning her children because they are not. Size is not everything otherwise the Caspian would be dotted with «bijou residences» and a trip to Trebizond would be a mere matter of bi-weekly excursions.

The Lakes have had their poets and their romance. Indeed the Lake School as a term is applied in England to the representative of one of the fairest of artistic Brotherhoods. Of other Lakes — «Clear placid Leman» — Byron wrote. Now who has written of our Balaton?

Jókai, of course. But Jókai wrote in the beautiful and sonorous Magyar tongue. He wrote for the

memory. There is food there for everybody — for the archaeologist and the geologist, the hydrographer and the botanist. Food, too, for the gourmand. It is said that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. That may do for a popular saying, but if you ask the true Magyar he will tell you that nowhere in the sea is there such fish as comes out of the Lake. I am not scientifically agile enough to tell you exactly what the *fogas* is. Of his family, his habits, I know this much only, that his family is now sporting in the deeps of that long depression, and that his habits are to be caught and boiled and to leave the family to carry on that holy tradition.

The Crown of Kings we have in the Castle Keep; the Wine of Kings in Tokaj; the Fish of Kings in the Balaton.

The beauty of the matter is that these things are inimitable. Who, but an American plutocrat, ever saw faked Tokaj? Who could breed a colourable

imitation of the *fogas*? These are no more to be duplicated than is the Lily of Nagyvárad, (that which the dictionary would call the Hungarian Lotus), or Eau de Cologne. There is an ozonic property in the air of Balaton. She is not Venice, of course, nor does

«... the salt sea-weed
cling to the marble of her Palaces.»

She is rather pre-Venetian, the land part of her, just as though some northern Brenta were for ever pouring down silt to fill up the one shallow end. One may walk out a mile or more in the water 'upon an even keel' as it were, never losing one's depth, never coming to the end of the Bank. In places it is, as the waters which washed the Isle whereon Ariel sang to Ferdinand «full fathom five» but that is on the other side.

Balaton is growing. Every year sees new villas rising over the inland dunes. Once it was a summer resort pure and simple, where, as the season faded, fruit and eggs ran short and waiters went to sleep in empty restaurants. Now it is becoming more and more an all-the-year-round for luxurious folk who can afford to have always within their ears the season's greeting of the waters — now «murmuring on the crags» now tossing their salt sea-spray high above pier and promenade. Perhaps the time is not far distant when we shall see one town only, built on the most modern circular plan, encompassing the unruly sea.

One of my last memories of Balaton is a midnight sail under cloudy skies, when

«the silence of the inner sepulchre
was not so deadly still
As that wide waste...»

And suddenly we fell under the lee of Tihany. There, before us, rose that wall of precipitous rock, seen from sea level to Watch-Tower, like some dread Isle of the Dead. One half expected to see a ghostly cavalcade — Charon and his mutes, ferrying to their last abode the souls of things that had been men. But the moment and the clouds passed together. Stars glowed in the blue midnight and the sounds of song from oncoming boats drove away all illusions. It would be indeed a deep reverie which would not be broken by the Flute of Bago.

You may look long at the pictures. They are dead things and will never give back the charm of Balaton. For that book is sealed to all in whose blood there is no trace of Celt or Magyar, Still that theory should be tested.

English tribute to Budapest.

SIR THOMAS OLIVER, the famous English physician who recently wrote a scientific review of the health conditions of the industrial worker has arrived in Budapest and met our old friend Mr. Shrubsole. Our two guests spent a long time examining the



Events of the Recent International Contest Between the Budapest Athletic and University Athletic Teams.

Photos by Jelky.

working of the People's Hotel and the People's Houses, the latter a sort of Rowton Home, and expressed both interest and surprise at the fitting-up of these famous social institutions.

Sir Thomas expressed not only surprise but also the conviction that the two institutions are upon a level which corresponding humanistic foundations in Great Britain have not yet attained. This expression, coming as it does from a recognised authority in the land to which we have long been accustomed

to look for guidance, obviously implies that we have, in one important respect, learnt our lesson superlatively well. With the gratitude which we naturally feel to the land of Social Hope is mixed a certain feeling of legitimate pride in the judgment of its experts. We have, of course, far to go, all along the line but a helping word means much.

Extract from «The Sussex Daily News» July 31st 1913.

Hungary and its People.

Sir,—Now, when the eyes of Europe are turned on the near East watching the complicated policies of Balkan States, one must not overlook the staunch little friend of England which stands on the border of the war area. I mean Hungary. As Lecturer and Professor of English in Hungary I am asked a lot of questions by Brighton friends about the conditions obtaining there. Many of them consider Hungary as part of the Balkans, which it is not. Others consider it a sort of province of the Austrian Empire, which it is also not. It is a free, independent country, which has, in some degree, joined itself to Austria for political purposes.

I am asked many questions about the Hungarian people. I give my opinion in a sentence: they are the most charming and hospitable in Europe, and especially so to Englishmen or women. Hungary is a great admirer of everything English. In all the best shops one sees things marked with pride «Real English». In Budapest and the larger cities one has no difficulty in finding people who speak fluent English.

Hungary has not, of course, had time to develop her enormous resources, but she is now developing rapidly, and, until she is able to supply her own requirements, commercial England should not forget that she has a great market in Hungary. The country is one of the most beautiful in Europe and, without exaggeration, combines the beauties of Norway, Switzerland, and Ireland with all its own peculiar freshness and charm. The quaint peasant dresses and above all the hats would delight the soul of an artist.

Although the quaintness and charm of Hungary strike the stranger most, one must not forget that it is also a land of culture. Take, for instance, the subject of medicine, and look at the great doctors and the many which Hungary has given the world.

Look at the number attending the Medical Congress in London. The great Doctor Purjesz Zsigmund is also Hungarian. He was head of the Kolozsvár Klinik, and is now resident in Budapest.

In poetry, drama, painting, and all the kindred arts, Hungary takes a front place. In the theatre—which I may mention is part of the national life—Hungary could give many of our nearer (though not dearer) neighbours points. The famous opera of Budapest, under the able direction of Coun-

Sir Thomas has taken copious notes for use in his future investigations. These notes and experiences he intends to work up at home.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus London. Vienna Stephansplatz 2. Tickets for all parts.

Bánffy Miklós, is too well-known to need mention, and I would only point out the striking fact that the Hungarian Lord Bánffy devotes his time and genius to the betterment of the theatre for his countrymen, and still finds time to write such plays as «The Great Gentleman», which, by the way, I hope to see soon in English.

Now I fear I am trespassing too far on your kindness and the patience of the reader, but my excuse must be my love of this beautiful and charming country, and if my words only rouse a desire to learn more of its beauties I shall be well repaid. To my many kind friends in Brighton who have asked for information I would only say: Come

Thirty-two years have passed since the Congress last met in London. The most remarkable change in the personnel of the Congress is the marked increase in women among the members. Thirty-two years ago these numbered but half a dozen. To day they are counted by hundreds.

The great Congress closed after a most successful series of sittings. Hungary was well represented, something like two hundred of our scientists taking part.

Amongst these very many participated in an active sense by contributing papers in various branches of medical and surgical research. Of the most important of these Baron Korányi, Dr. Julius Dol-



The Balaton flows into the Sió Canal.

and see Hungary, and you will fully endorse all I have said». Yours, &c.,

J. J. Dempsey.

Private Professor of English, Kolozsvár University.
Brighton, 28th July.



State welcome to 7000 Doctors in London

«To make life longer and death softer» — in the words of the representative of France — is the object of the record Congress of the world's doctors, which was welcomed to England by Lord Morley on behalf of the British Government.

The seventeenth International Medical Congress was opened in State on the 7th by Prince Arthur of Connaught in the Albert Hall. All records have already been beaten by the number of doctors from every part of the world present in London for this epoch-making event.

linger, J. Hollós, B. Purjesz, J. Keppich, C. Borszéky, E. Fischer, O. Tuzskay, J. Fejér, R. Pikker, Gyergyay, Polyák, Tóvölgyi, Zvillinger, Vály, Zitz, Deutsch, Biró, Haán, Vas, Zoltán Ajkay, John Angyán and Grósz may be specially mentioned.

Death of the Chief Burgomaster †.

On going to press, we regret to record the death at Bad-Ischl last Sunday, of Dr. Francis de Heltai, His Majesty's Privy Councillor, Chief-Burgomaster of Budapest. The departed was a wonderful man of tact and ability both in politics and economy. He was generally esteemed and respected by all grades of society, R. I. P.

A. E. Dick, Dentist — Fogorvos V., Marokkai-utca, 2. Budapest. Telephone 10—19.

Sport and Pastime.

THE Tatra-Lomnic summer programme had this year an important bearing upon the attractiveness of the High Tatra.

The list of varied events opened with pigeon shooting, which lasted eight days. The chief prizes were those of H. R. H. the Archduke Frederick and H. R. H. the Archduchess Isabella; followed by those of Counts Hunyady, Károlyi, Nakó and Wenckheim and the valuable prizes of the classic Tatra Championship and the National Pigeon Shooting Club.

The International Golf Competition followed. This event becomes more important year by year as

Current News

The King to Bishop Boromissza.

It is reported from Szatmárnémeti: The King has addressed the following telegram to Tibor Boromissza Bishop of Szatmár. «Accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of your consecration».

The Bishop has received a great number of congratulatory telegrams both from Hungary and abroad on the occasion of his jubilee.

★

Dr. Béla Jankovich, Minister of Education has left Budapest for his estates, whence he returned last



Lake Balaton, Alex. Kisfaludy's House.

foreigners become better acquainted with the beautiful Tatra links. Many English and Austrian players who have already appeared on the Budapest course sent in entries for the prizes offered by Counts Imre Almásy, Nicholas Bánffy, Stephen Széchenyi and Géza Zichy, Countess Alex. Csekonics, Barons Elek Orczy and Nicholas Vécey and the Baroness Paul Semsey.

The usual Lawn Tennis Competition brought the season's sport to a close.

The Tatra Meeting has now displaced that of the Capital as the favourite event in the eyes of our class players and as its popularity grows we have, year by year, more and better foreign entrants. This year was no exception.

Altogether it may be said that the strenuous efforts of the promoters met with full success. With a better entrance card the spectacular value of the Meeting was much increased and the public support was very gratifying to the hard-worked officials.

week to open the International shorthand-writers' Congress as representative of His Majesty who is the chief patron of the Congress. The Minister afterwards he left for Marianbad for his vacations.

The Death of Mrs. Rakovszky †.

We regret to announce, after prolonged illness, the death of Madame Stephen de Rakovszky neé Ida de Szilassy at the age of 63 at Maglód. The venerable widowed Lady is mourned by a large circle of distinguished relatives and admirers. R. I. P.

The Weather and the Crops.

For nearly five weeks in Austria and Hungary, as well as throughout Central Europe, the rain has been continuous. Up to the third week in July the fodder, beet, and potatoes suffered from drought. Then the showers began and in many districts floods have destroyed the crops. The official estimate of damage done is 30,000,000 crowns for wheat and

kötvényt elhelyezni, ami azután nagyobb összegű jelzálogkölcsonök folyósítását tette lehetővé. A tiszta nyereség 8,619.786.33 K az előző félévi 8,533.881.11 K-val szemben. Olyan eredmény ez, amellyel igazán meg lehetnek elégedve nemcsak a részvényesek, de a bank vezetősége is.

Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank (*Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank*) V., Dorottya-utca 6. Budapest. Established 1869.

Fully paid-up Capital 50,000,000 crowns. Reserve Fund 10,000,000 crowns.

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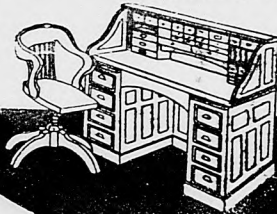
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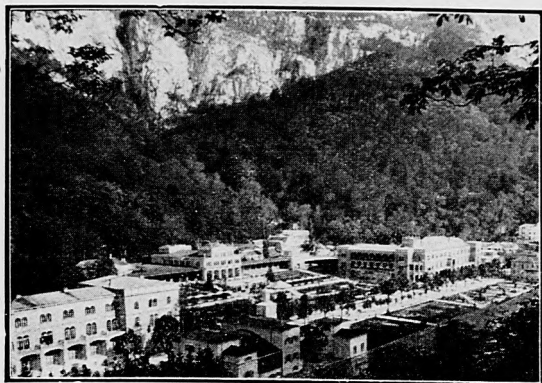
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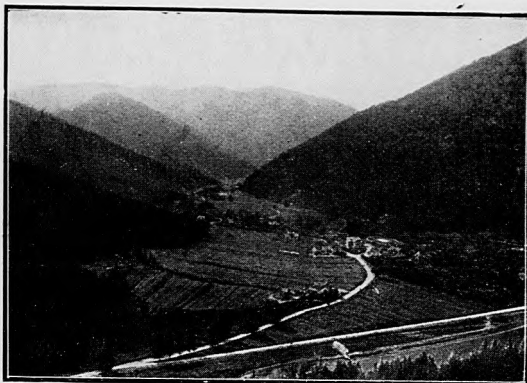
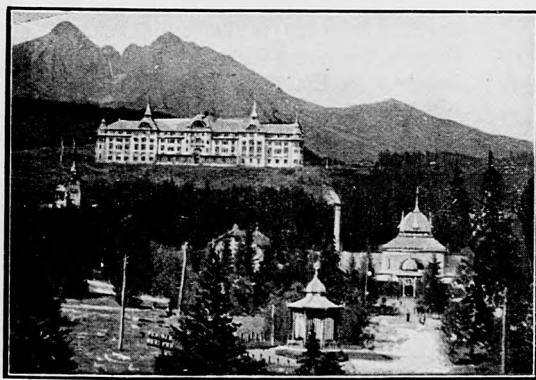


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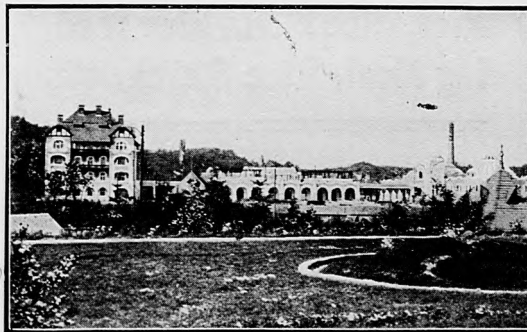


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