

15-20.

33.

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday July 1, 1906.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. IV. No 15.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

THE EASTERN border range is a continuation of the main range of the north-eastern Carpathians; it stretches from the pass of Borgó to the pass of Bodza. It stretches sometimes in a single, sometimes in a double range, of which the outer range coinciding with the frontier of the country is the lowest. Its principal component parts are the Alps of Gyergyó with the passes of Tölgyes, Békás and Gyimes. The lower is called the Alps of Csik with its wildly romantic pass of Ojtoz; from thence southward the picturesque range of the Alps of Háromszék proceeds to the pass of Bodza. Notable peaks are the Csilyános (1600 m) rising like a bastion at the south-eastern corner of the country; and to the north of this Nemere (2030) from which is said rise the stormy Nemere winds which occasionally rage and devastate the valley of the Fekete Ügy which opens just in front of it. In the lower portion of the Alps of Háromszék a great many gas springs bubble forth, the most remarkable of which is the so called "Pokol Sára", a mud volcano of which the like cannot be found. It bursts forth in the middle of the village of Kovászna where its exceedingly cold



Photo by Strelisky.
COUNT ALEXANDER NÁRÓ, THE NEW-GOVERNOR OF FIUME.

and effervescing water filled with lava ashes is caught in an artificial basin.

The southern border range stretches in a south-easterly direction from the Bodza pass to the Iron Gates on the Danube and from thence, strictly along the Danube, to the Great Hungarian Plain. On the north it is bounded by the valley of the Olt and the Maros. Its western end branches out into the form of a fan and sinks into the dwarf hills towards the plain of the Tisza.

This grand frontier mountain is the highest and most sternly majestic range in the whole Carpathian system, in which lofty and steep peaks of rock, deep and dark precipices, finely shaped conical and swelling hills alternate. Its principal component parts are the Alps of Brassó from the Bodza pass to the mountain known as Királykő (4240 m). The line of these Alps is broken by three used passes: the Ósáncz, the Tömös, and the Törcsvár.

The most noteworthy of these is the Tömös pass through whose peculiarly romantic hollow the Budapest-Predeal railway passes into Roumania. Its highest peak is the Bucsed (2500 m).

(To be continued.)

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
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Our Municipal Guests

The Visit of the British Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions to Budapest.

IT SOMETIMES happens that an event of no apparent magnitude objectively viewed will be seen afterwards to have possessed an importance out of all visible proportion to its present significance.

A visit of Englishmen to Budapest is no new thing.

Lord Lyvden, Sir John Gorst, and their companions came to learn something rather than to be entertained and their testimony was equally convincing both as to the attainment of their object and as to the lavish hospitality and cordial welcome of the Municipality.

We presume they will never forget their visit to Budapest and the impression they have obtained during their short sojourn. An excellent programme was arranged to enable them to see as much as possible of our metropolitan institutions.

The time allowed was, we regret to say, all too short but seeing how limited the opportunity was, the authorities cannot be blamed entirely for attempting too much. Our English visitors were persuaded to waste several days in a neighbouring town or things would have been different.

As it was a fair amount of work was accomplished by omitting some details and by dividing the party on Thursday afternoon.

The following places of interest were visited.
The Central Town Hall;
The New Town Hall;
Elevator;

Fruit Market;
Cattle Market;
Slaughter House;

St. Margaret Island with its athletic clubs and baths, where, by the way a splendid lunch was given by the City Municipality. The afternoon of Wednesday was fully taken up with the

Royal Palace;
Ministry of Finance;
Matthias Church;

St. Stephen's monument; The Fishery Bastion and the Electric Tramway works, finishing with the glorious view from the Sváb-hegy (Budamountains).

Where tea was served to the distinguished company.

Thursday was occupied in seeing the Parliament, Courts of Justice, the Exchange; St. Stephens Basilica, thence by underground Electric railway to the Town park with its Museums, Exhibition, and Park Club.

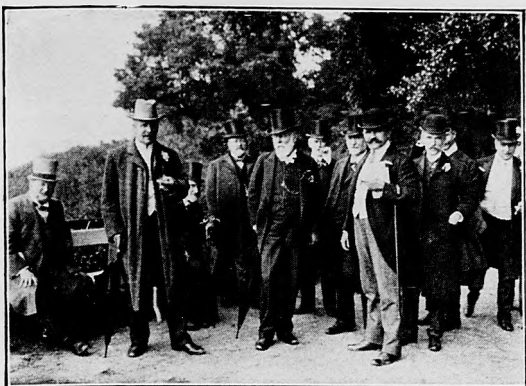
In the afternoon the Cemetery was visited, where a wreath was laid by Lord Lyvden on behalf of the party on the tomb of Louis Kossuth and visits were paid to various

schools and Hospitals as well as to the Central Dairies, The Police Barracks and the Fire Brigade station while on Friday Morning, excursion by boat to the Water works at Káposztásmegyér, closed all sight seeing.

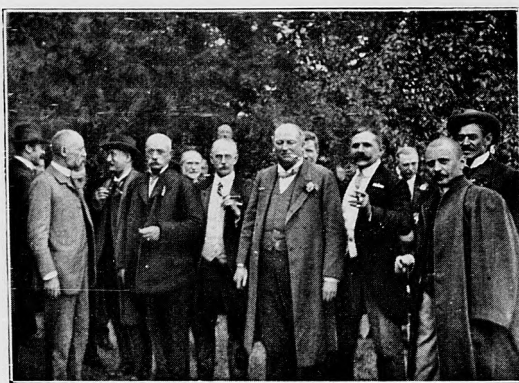
But the real climax of their visit was the banquet given by the Municipality on Thursday, at the Gentry Casino presided over by Kálmán Fülepp the Mayor and Julius Kun and Rózsavölgyi Vice-Mayors supported by Francis Kossuth, the minister of Commerce, Count Albert Apponyi, the Minister of Religion and Public Instruction and attended by about



DR. STEPHEN BÁRCZY, THE NEW BURGOMASTER OF BUDAPEST.



OUR BRITISH GUESTS IN THE TOWN PARK.



OUR BRITISH GUESTS ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

200 guests. The first toast was proposed by the Mayor in the following terms:

«The municipality of Budapest appreciates highly the visit of the ladies and gentlemen forming the British Committee for the study of Foreign Municipal Institutions, who have spared neither time or trouble in coming amongst us. We Hungarians fully recognise the aim of the British Committee, and also that the civic development and progress of great centres is of the highest importance for every civilised country. I hope that you do not disapprove of the institutions you have visited in this City, and I raise my glass to the success of your endeavour, hoping that you will ever keep alive the memory of your short sojourn in Budapest».

To which Lord Lyveden responded in cordial

terms, Expressing his delight with Budapest, and his astonishment at what they had seen in this beautiful City, concluded by saying that he would on his return, advise his friends to take a «Single» ticket to Budapest.

Francis Kossuth rose to speak amid great applause and delivered his speech in such faultless English that many doubted his nationality and were under the impression that the speech was by a native Englishman.

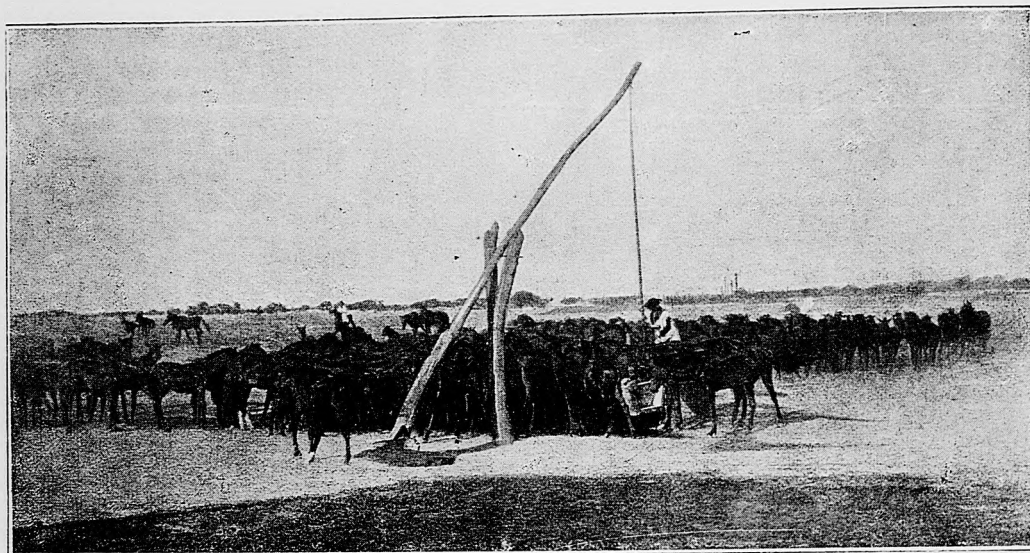
He began his Speech with Long live His Majesty the King of England.

He spoke of the inner relations of the English and Hungarian nations who received their constitutional rights of ideal freedom and justice about the same period. England by the Magna Charter Hungary by the Golden Bulla.

He then recalled a never-to-be-forgotten reminis-



OUR BRITISH GUESTS, LORD LYVEDEN LAYING A WREATH ON LOUIS KOSSUTH'S-TOMB.



THE BUBACSI PLAIN.

cence of his youth, which illustrated the bond of friendship existing then between England and Hungary and which occurred during the great catastrophe of 1848/49. His father Louis Kossuth the great hero of this time was forced to flee from his country and was received with open arms by the English and shown great hospitality.

He was then a little boy but still remembered the splendid enthusiastic reception he received in London.

Never was a foreigner honoured with such a reception as the great champion of freedom got and I reflect with heartfelt gratitude on my father's glorious reception.

As member of the Hungarian government and Minister of Commerce it is my duty to greet you in my official position.

He referred to the great difficulty to represent all interests and spoke of the growing commercial interest England was developing in Hungary. He concluded his speech hoping the present feeling now existing between the two countries may long continue.

His speech was greeted with tremendous applause and followed by the English national hymn «God save the King» everybody standing.

This was followed by a brilliant speech from Count Apponyi who rose amid great applause and with a historical retrospective view spoke of the great services which Hungary has rendered to the whole of Europe regarding culture.

For many centuries past Hungary has been the plundering grounds of the Turks and the Hungarians at a great sacrifice of blood and continual wars prevented the Turks from invading and plundering other countries further West thus hindering their own progress in culture and enabling the rest of Europe to develop without interference.

He then referred to the sympathetic feeling which

England has always shown towards the Hungarians and how they admired the way in which the English parliament was conducted.

After speaking of several other things in which England showed its interest in Hungary he proposed a toast that the present existing feeling between the two countries may long continue and increase.

His speech which was delivered in excellent English was received with great admiration and cheers.

While Sir John Gorst notified the satisfaction of the party with everything they saw and expressed the conviction that in England, we have much to learn from Budapest.

A special word of praise is due to Madame Charles Herich and Mr. Julius Kun the vice Burgomaster, who assiduously undertook the organising responsibility of the Reception Committee, it was largely owing to their many thoughtful and kindly offices that the visit of the British Committee was such a pronounced success.

Before departing each lady of the party was presented with a handsome bouquet from the Municipality.



Count Vay's Lecture.

THE RIGHT REV., Count Peter Vay, apostolic prothonotary and missionary, gives his impressions of missionary work in the United States, which he has visited to inquire into the welfare of the Hungarian immigrants to that country. Count Vay works like a simple parish priest for the good of the peasants in Hungary, and since his ordination he has visited many countries with the object of improving the lot not only of his own countrymen but of all those who labour and suffer. He is founding

orphanages in Korea, where the terrible loss of infant life moved his pity. Besides other missionary work to help the needy, he has formed schools for the Chinese coolie.

«Count Vay's interesting lecture read at a recent meeting of «The Catholic Society», fascinated his audience.

Illustrating his lecture about America, with magic lantern slides he described the American family-life, school-life and life in the workshops.

«Everyone has his work allotted to him» — says he — «and the family meet at meals and in their own time for recreation only.»

«The most wonderful is their division of work in its minutest details, and this is their source of success. The American workman does not work more than his European colleagues but by a judicious division of work, he produces more in less time.»

To illustrate this statement, he shows the stockyards and Armour-works of Chicago, explaining how a herd of cattle is driven in at one of the gates and leaves by the other in refrigerating cars in the shape of sausages etc. And the same division of labour is preserved by other articles of manufacture.

Our conception of things would not stand there. Things we consider large, are small there and what appears to us as fast and far, as slow and easily reached there. Even Nature itself is of a greater magnificence. Its fields, lakes and waterfalls, prairies, seas, are giants of Nature.

The most powerful is the strength and working-power of the Nation. For them Idleness is equivalent to death.

Explaining the power and results of work accomplished by the American Nation, he discoursed upon the Catholic Church of America, praising its democratic organisation, and the real brotherly love existing amongst clericals high and low.

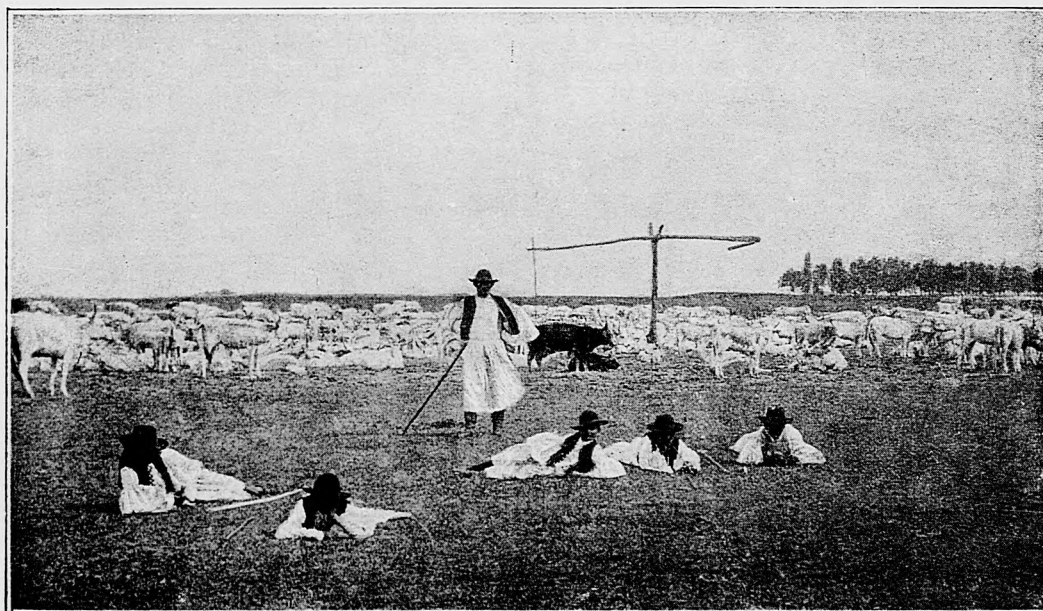
The Nationalistic Question in Hungary.

II.

THE DEBATES in Parliament on the questions of indemnity and recruits have shown most conclusively that there are two dangerous elements in the Hungarian Diet, the Roumanians and the Slovacs of the former I have spoken already: to the latter I shall return in the course of this article.

What *are* the grievances of the Nationalists? — must be the first and *only* question of an impartial observer. I have read the accounts of the debates with great care and, beyond the rantings of an electioneering speech, I have failed to discover anything. There is a good deal of presumptuous overbearing evident in an attempt to put the Roumanians and other nationalities on an equal footing with their Magyar fellow-citizens. My dear Nationalists, we are living in Hungary, and it is your bounden duty to support your Hungarian compatriots in their endeavour to create one, solid uniform state that will be able to resist the attacks of outsiders. You have seen, by the edifying speeches of Lueger and Co., what the presumptions of Austria are; and your only hope is to unite with the Hungarians, whose fellow-citizens you are, in creating a strong compact unity. Internal discord may be far more fatal than external antagonism. You are members of the Hungarian Parliament, have sworn allegiance to the laws of Hungary, and it is your duty to keep your word.

The Hungarian laws have treated the nationalities with unusual deference and justice. Tolerance of religion and language, national customs: — the English colonies have not been treated better, and the splendour and success of English colonial policy is recognised everywhere — except by quarters in whose interests it is *not* to recognise the same. In



NOON-REST, BUBACSI PUSZTA (PLAIN).

no country in the world has such tolerance and equity been shown to outside elements: the only mistake Hungarian politicians have made has been that they have shown too little Cromwellianism. The treatment meted out to the poor Ruthenians should make Hungary a proverb for justice and disinterestedness in the history of the World.

The obstructionist tactics of the Nationalists must have been what Tennyson was thinking of when he wrote «Maud», or rather a certain passage of the same. We should like to hear of actual grievances laid before Parliament in a concrete form. I fear that the creators of the recent scenes in Parliament know more about Chaucer than they do about Stubbs, Hallam and Freeman (naturally I mention only English writers). Or do they want a separate Roumanian and a separate Slovak Parliament, the one at Oláh-Toplicza, the other at Verbó? or perhaps they would adopt — in principle — the Babel-tower folk-mote of Popoviciu? I should suggest the Erzsébet-tér as the most, suitable place of meeting!

That the Roumanians and Slovacs are the two dangerous nationalistic factions, is quite natural. The one is supported by Roumanian circles in Roumania itself, who doubtless indulge in Pan-Roumanian ambitions, and has its headquarters, no doubt, in Bucharest. The Roumanian — or, Wallachian — priests do the rest, *horribile dictu!* to the accompaniment of the cross, which should be the symbol of «peace and goodwill to all mankind!» The Wallachians complain of oppression, of being deprived of the chance of advancement! yet how many sons of shepherds and other subordinates are today occupying positions of importance and responsibility! They are not content with one finger, but want both hands — and at once!

The Slovacs are still suffering under the delusions of Pan-Slavism! They inhabit no inconsiderable portion of Upper Hungary, thinly populated and not too fertile. The principal weapon of the agitators is, here too, religious fanaticism: the priests are their faithful associates. The people is as easily deluded as the Wallachians, being only a shade less uneducated. Just as many of the Saxon extremists do of the «grosse deutsche Reich», the Slovacs dream of a mighty Slav Empire, which is to save them from the oppression (*sic!*) they have to suffer from the Hungarians. Russia, too, saved Poland in a similar manner! The domineering pretensions of Slovak delegates makes us understand the Hungarian proverb which warns us against giving a Slovak shelter lest he turn us out of our own house. But the younger generation of Slovacs is being educated, they are beginning to speak Hungarian; and the acquisition of the language is the first step to a rapprochement. The work of agitators among the Slovacs is not dangerous for Hungary, for the fate of Pan-Slavism was sealed at Tsusima for a time, if not for all time: but the case of the Wallachians is different. If the agitators

were content to place all their *grievances* before Parliament, to state their case openly before the whole world, adhering to a strict declaration of the truth instead of making their plans of revenge (for what, God only knows: perhaps for their own «blood-bath» of Zalátna) in secret, the matter would not be dangerous. The Hungarians have nothing to fear from an open attack: for their cause is a just one, and their conduct to their Wallachian compatriots (God save the mark!) has never been anything but lenient and considerate. But it is difficult to defend ourselves against hidden ambuscades. Even medical science is powerless to combat the lurking death of an unknown pestilence.

Petty squabbles over an election are not public grievances; they may be private wrongs. If the son of a Wallachian shepherd can rise to a position of responsibility and authority, the Wallachians are *not* an oppressed nationality, no matter what the priests may swear to, at the sign of the Cross. A thousand pities that these same Wallachians do not imbue a little more of the national character, the frankness, openness, sincerity of the Hungarians they abuse so unjustly, instead of having recourse to the tricks and devices that would have done credit to the wildest and most scheming of their ruder ancestors. They demand a share in the benefits of civilisation.

I should not think of putting a loaded rifle in the hands of a child. «Fire-water» has practically exterminated the fine race of the old American Indians: civilisation is a dangerous article in the hands of those who do not know how to use it. Not every one thrown into the water can swim out of danger. Chatham protested against the use of cannibals as allies in America, and against the vindication of the same as one of the means «that God and Nature have put into our hands»: we must protest with equal indignation against the methods employed by the Nationalistic agitators in Hungary in their attempt to assert themselves and upset the equilibrium of the State. My advice to them would be that which I most humbly offer to Mr. Lueger and his colleagues: «a little less Billingsgate and a little more common sense».

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

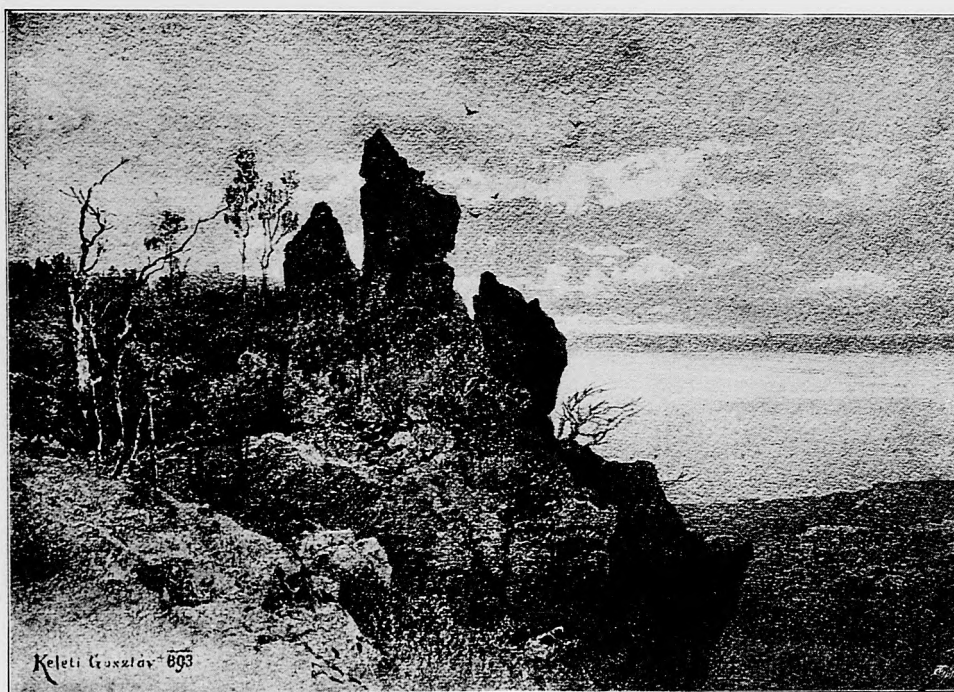
XXXV.

THE TENDENCIES of Matthias' reign were undoubtedly to strengthen the power and authority of the crown; this was the point to which most of the contemporaneous governments were tending. But Matthias was far from being actuated by the selfish aim and unscrupulous policy of many contemporary princes, seeking to govern by the arts of dissimulation and to

establish their own authority by fomenting the divisions of their powerful vassals. On the contrary he endeavoured to bind together the disjointed members of the state, to assign to each of its great divisions constitutional limits and by depressing the aristocracy to its proper level and elevating the commons to consolidate the whole under the lawful supremacy of the crown. These laudable objects were gradually achieved without fraud or violence, by a course of measures, equally laudable and the various states of the monarchy, brought into harmonious action with each other, were enabled to turn the for-

wretched and degenerate Hungarians dreamed of glory or sighed for justice, they recalled the bright vision of Matthias and deplored his sudden decease. That he was no tyrant is clear in this, that when he was dead he was bitterly regretted. One day of the rule, that followed is sufficient to vindicate his reign from every imputation of tyranny.

Matthias now gradually approached the termination of his glorious career; he was cut off in the full prime of his ambitious and salutary schemes. His sudden decease was imputed to Beatrice, who is said to have given him



ON THE LAKE BALATON.

ces, which had been wasted in civil conflicts to the glorious career of peace and prosperity, which it was destined to pursue through the remainder of his reign obscured by scarcely a reverse of fortune.

The project for the reorganization of military affairs claimed the particular attention of Matthias, who created the first standing-army in Europe and the new institution instead of being partial in its extent was designed to embrace the whole kingdom. The ministers of justice under his reign found a sure protection in the independent discharge of their duties and the blessings of personal security and social order, so long estranged from the nation were again restored to it. Matthias was stern, just and inflexible and for centuries afterwards whenever the

poisoned figs of Ancona; this imputation however is thought bare of positive evidence to deserve the least weight with historians. This event, which from the momentous consequences it involved, was contemplated by the whole nation with the greatest solicitude, — took place in 1492. Both Matthias' unions were childless; this circumstance grieved him the more, as he had a son, the issue of a love unsanctioned by the church, whom he created several years before his decease Prince of Liptó and Count of Temes and Hunyad; thus the fortress of Vajda-Hunyad devolved in the life time of the great monarch on his son, John «Corvinus», by which title the family of Hunyadi continues to be distinguished to the present day. Feeling his last hour approach, Matthias called the Arch-

bishops and Bishops Nobles, whom he had created, as it were from nothing — into his presence and exacted from them the vow of allegiance to his illegitimate son — John Corvinus. The Nobles took the oath, surrendered the crown and the keys of the realm to John Corvinus.



London Notes.

London, June 20th 1906.

THE COMING visit of King Edward to the Emperor-King Francis Joseph is talked of here as quite a settled affair. We hope the meeting may prove productive of much good to Hungary. One cannot think of these meetings, however, without recalling the strong friendship that existed between King Edward as Prince of Wales and the late Crown Prince Rudolf that beloved heir to the Hapsburg dominion who won the hearts of the whole Hungarian Nation and whose memory still lingers through all the crises of the warm hearted Magyar folk.

We are extremely grateful to Dr. Arthur Yolland for his interesting and instructive notes on the Hungarian language, which must give an impetus to those starting on its study. Dr. Yolland who is Professor of English literature in the F. J. I., is master of the Magyar tongue and has the unique reputation of being one of the few Englishmen to write a book in that intricate language. However easy Dr. Yolland would have us believe Hungarian to be, we who try to study it for the first time find many pitfalls and no help whatever from a Knowledge of any other European language which must be a help so far to Hungarian students of English.

For all that we believe with Dr. Yolland that when the elementary rules etc. are thoroughly mastered we look at Hungarian through clearer spectacles. As the Knowledge of Hungary and her people becomes daily more general may we hope that Dr. Yolland will see his way to publishing an Anglo-Hungarian Grammar. No man is better fitted for the task than Dr. Yolland who is one of the mainstays of «Hungary» and deserves all our thanks, although such are quite inadequate for all the strenuous efforts he puts forth in teaching the

world by his pen all that concerns the land of his adoption political and social. His articles are based on long and intimate study of the Hungarian as he is and therefore immensely interesting.



PASTURE, COUNTY OF BEREG.

My attention has just been drawn to an appreciative notice two columns in length in the «Law Times», May 5th of the «excellent article» which appeared in the «Humane Review» lately on young criminals in Hungary. As many of our readers are aware the article was written by Hungary's friend Mr. Shrubsole. A note or two from the review will no doubt be of interest, so I append a few.

«The question of the transportation of young criminals, says the «Law Times» has been tack-

led in Hungary in a manner at once more humane and more scientific than in any other country in Europe». After quoting many interesting points the article continues, «Altogether

Rejuvenated Hungary starts out upon her own path of progress; one of the youngest of nations long harassed by other nations gives Europe the lead in the stiffest problems of penology.»

We are daily learning in England that we have more to thank Hungary for than we realize. — I only yesterday heard of a gentleman Mr. L. Davis of Wales who goes to Hungary next month for the express purpose of learning how the Hungarians manage, where the education of the pupils has to be carried on in two different languages. So the difficulty with Welsh and English teaching in the principality of Wales is a problem which Hungary no doubt will help to solve satisfactorily.

Again, we are now running with great success under Kingsway our shallow railway, which is an exact reproduction of the Budapest system from which it took its model. Even in the construction of the line and cars I am told the methods were borrowed from Budapest.

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Topical Notes.

DR. STEPHEN BÁRCZY was elected, as Mayor of the city of Budapest the election was caused by the retirement of Mr. John Holmos. For many years an Alderman, he obtained great experience, and we believe he will creditably fill the position to the interest and welfare of the city of Budapest. We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating him on the great honour bestowed on him.

*

Mr. Francis Csöke Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Commerce has been appointed Secretary of State. Mr. Csöke is one of the ablest men in the Ministry of commerce and in consequence of his long and valuable services rendered well merited the high office to which he was selected.

*

With the recent political changes which are being carried out on a national basis throughout Hungary, we find that the municipality of Budapest is to

the system must be said to have succeeded extremely well. *We have nothing to compare with it in our own country*. There is not in England any institutions for girls at all resembling that at Rákospalota.

Some more remarks follow and then the reviewer concludes thus: It was scarcely in Hungarian soil that we should have looked to find this newest blossom of reform.

It is a birth arising out of old oppression.

undergo re-organisation in their system of administration. Mr. John Vaszilievics has been elected Vice-Burgomaster and having been in the municipal service for upwards of 27 years he surely well deserves the high distinction.

*

Nothing exceeds like excess. It was a very hot day when I thought of this. Whether the days or the nights are hotter of course depends upon the weather.

Gentle reader have patience with me, for Buda-

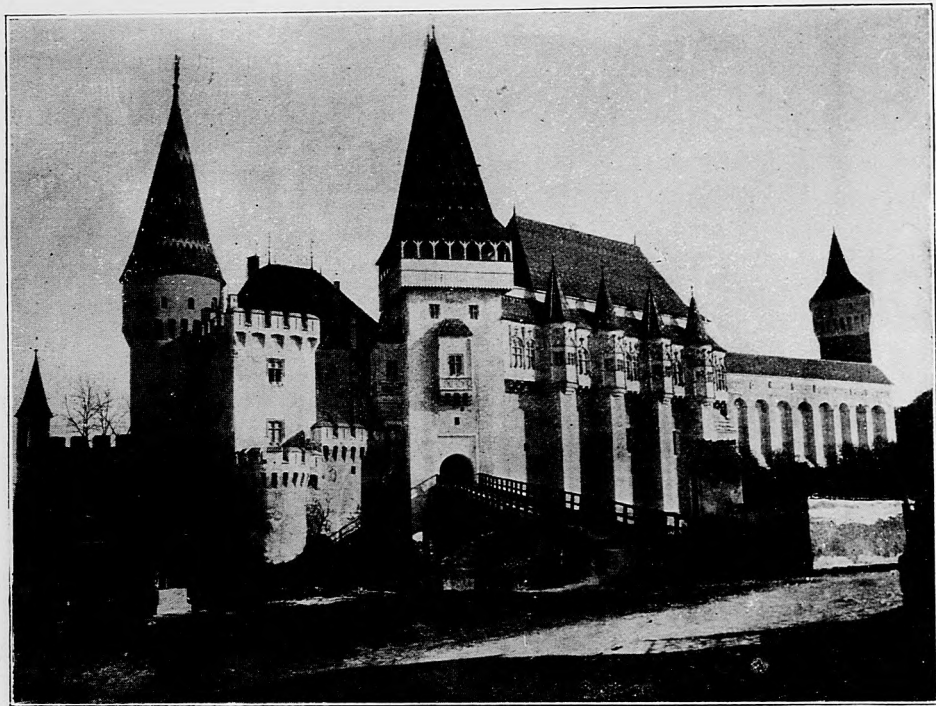
lumper» retordet with a remark concerning a tired worm only to be found at dawn It is the happy season and the city wears its holiday garb and flaunts its holiday ideas.

So be it to the end of time.

*

British Visitors to Hungary.

Since the announcement of the visit of our British friends to Hungary considerable interest has been entertained concerning the forthcoming tour. We understand that the party will receive a



THE CASTLE OF VAJDA-HUNYAD.

pest is now so lovely that I'm like a colt in harness restless to go —.

But where can one go I almost hear you ask! Theatres truly are closed in the city, but one must remember that there are Parks.

Oh! the music. It is bewildering, and I feel like dancing, but the heat and my love of the supreme fitness of things forbids.

This appears to me like clotted nonsense, English, readers will probably suggest a more forceful expression.

But I must not forget Buffalo Bill and his Indians. Budapest has its excitements as well as incitements.

The other evening the calm was disturbed by a scalping party of redskins who in their relentless intoxication of joy succeeded in impressing several magyars — with the knife — with the necessity of shelter. Thoughtful parents muttered something about the sin of late hours to which «the

cordial welcome and a hearty reception in our beautiful High-Tátra, Kassa, S.-A.-Ujhely, Debreczen, Kolozsvár and Budapest.

The party will leave London on August 24, and the journey is to occupy 21 days. We hope to be able to publish the complete programme of the tour at an early date.

*

Zoltán Halmay, the Hungarian swimming Champion, broke his journey en route to London at Charlottenburg and competed in the 100 metres race, against the German champion Rausch, winning with great ease.

*

Age of Criminal Responsibility.

In England, the law looks upon everyone over the age of seven as a responsible being; and every child beyond that age can be prosecuted as a criminal. The same age is accepted in Russia and Portugal.

In France and Belgium the age is eight years, and in Italy and Spain it is nine; Norway, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Holland decline to prosecute a child under ten years of age or even twelve; and this is the rule also in some of the Swiss cantons. In Germany the limit of responsibility is fixed at twelve.

In Denmark a respectable aged person over sixty, who has never been convicted of crime, and has for the ten years previous never received poor relief, is either admitted into an almshouse or receives in Copenhagen £ 6, 19, 8, a year, or in a trading town £ 7.15, or in a village £ 3, 11, 10.



The Growth of Militarism.

ONE of the most marked and most alarming features of the age is the rapid increase in the amount spent by the leading nations upon naval and military armaments. While England lays out more than any other country upon its navy, it is to a large extent free from the excessive drain involved in the equipping and training of an enormous army such as that of France or Germany.

It can hardly fail to strike any thinking mind that this reckless increase in the amounts wasted on warlike appliances and preparations is to be viewed with mistrust, if not with positive dismay.

In a third of a century, England's expenditure on armaments has increased from twenty-six to forty millions; that of France from twenty to thirty-six millions; that of Germany from eleven to thirty-two millions; and that of Russia from sixteen and a half to thirty-two millions. This is immensely out of proportion to the growth in population, and is a sad commentary on the rosy ideals of the Hague Peace Conference. What return is there for this frightful waste of money! A large part of it will be spent in the country as wages. But wealth is prac-

tically men's labour and in all the great nations of the continent almost every young man must give from one year to three years of his life to military training. This is a direct and serious loss in the industrial productiveness of the nation. If there were



THE COURTYARD OF VAJDA-HUNYAD CASTLE (SOUTH).

reasonable hope that the climax had been reached, it would not be so bad, but, notwithstanding the fact that many towns are on the verge of bankruptcy the expenditure shows no sign of abatement; each country seems bent upon eclipsing its neighbour at any cost. It is plausibly contended that this is a matter of life and death, since a nation would soon cease to exist if, by reducing its defensive power, it were to place itself at the mercy of a rival. But this game of «beggar my neighbour» may go to almost any conceivable lengths; and surely the collective wisdom of mankind is sufficiently enlightened to devise some method less primitive, less wasteful, more

humane, and more dignified than blindly flying at each other's throats over every trifle, like two mongrel street-curs over a bone. Our civil police prevent would-be brawlers from disturbing the peace of our towns and villages; let us hope for the early establishment of an international police to prevent and repress quarrels among the nations of the earth.

Some maintain that compulsory military service pays a satisfactory return in the improved physique of the race and thus tends to counteract the enfeebling effects of a rapid increase of urban at the expense of rural population. The rural districts have been the best recruiting field and the decline in this valuable source of supply can scarcely be regarded otherwise than with much alarm.

The wonderful nineteenth century which it was hoped was to inaugurate «the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World» closed amid scenes of war, of rumours of war, and of feverish preparations for war and gives but little promise of that glorious millennium when men shall beat their spears into ploughshares and their swords into pruning hooks.

M. P. M.



The little cloak

ALEXIS CLERC.

Poor mother!

They put the little dead child into the coffin, and black men came and bore him away.

She went out with him into the churchyard, and saw him lowered into the grave.

They would have liked to have prevented her seeing this sorrowful sight, but she would remain there till they had erected the little tomb stone with the following inscription.

K. Henri
died aged 8 years old.
Pray for him.

Then she went back to her lonely house. The little boy had followed his father; who had found a restingplace some three years previously in the cemetery.

The poor woman was now quite alone in the world and had nobody to love. When she was once again in that room and alone, where three days ago the merry laugh of her little boy had gladdened her, she sobbed aloud and instead of prayer there came only these words to her lips:

«My God! My God!»

Time passed tardily and after weeks and months peace came to the childless mother and sorrowful widow.

She wept bitter tears — but she thought of the time of their reunion, with gladness, and she did not think it very distant.

One day she opened a chest and saw the little cloak of her absent boy. It was of soft warm cloth

and he looked so pretty in it. It was on All Saints day, that he had had it on — only once. They went out together to see his father's grave. It was a beautiful clear day; many who saw him said: poor little orphan — others seeing his beautiful curly head, said: — happy mother.

They came back by a longer way; he was so glad and happy all the time; and laughed and chatted merrily with his mother.

Since that day, she had never opened that chest again.

One night she heard a great noise, and when she awoke, the house was on fire. The flames made such progress that it was impossible to save the house. Every thing in it was burned. In one corner of the yard, the widow saw a naked little boy, who was covered with a cloak. She took him in her arms — his mother was dead. She had fatally injured herself in leaping down and died on the spot.

The widow looked at the boy — and saw the hand of Providence: — «You shall be my boy», she said and took him to her room.

She saw her little orphan boy in heaven, and thought of this little orphan here, whose mother she wanted to be; she thought of the other mother dead, and this little child without anybody on earth to take care of him. At once, she had decided it and said that she would be a mother to the motherless child.

In the days, when he wore the pretty little cloak, and leaned against her shoulder caressing and kissing her — and calling her — mother — then for the first time, a smile came to the widow's lips and she was happy with tears in her eyes.



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*

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

Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".

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

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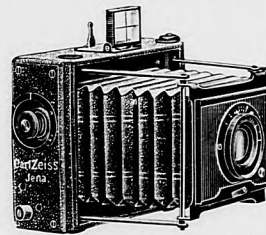
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Dél előtt					Dél után				
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
316 ¹⁾	6 15		sz. v.	Hatvan	8	12 20		sz. v.	Szombathely, Wien
28	6 20		"	Nagy-Kanizsa, Triesz	610	12 20		"	(Arad, Tóvis, Püspök-ladány)
10	6 45		"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	310	12 35		"	Hatvan, Szerencs
908	7 00		gy. v.	Ujvidék, Zimony	320	1 30		"	Gödöllő
302	7 10		"	Ruttká	1304	1 50		gy. v.	Fehring, Graz
908	7 15		sz. v.	Belgrád, Bród	912	1 55		sz. v.	(Szabodka, B.-Bród)
604	7 25		gy. v.	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagyszében, Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Stanislau)	602 ²⁾	2 00		gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest ²⁾
1302	7 35		"	Fehring, Graz	4	2 10		"	Wien, Páris
402	7 40		"	(Kassa, Lemberg, Maramaros-Sziget)	404	2 15		"	Kassa, Lemberg
318	7 45		sz. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torinó, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	20	2 25		sz. v.	Bicske
1002	8 00		gy. v.	Arad, Brassó	312	2 25		"	Hatvan
606	8 00		sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	504	2 35		gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Szatmár-Nemeti)
1508	8 10		"	Kassa, Csorba	510	2 40		sz. v.	Szolnok
1006	8 15		"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs)	326 ³⁾	2 50		"	Gödöllő
408	8 35		"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	1902	3 00		gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, Gyékényes)
24 ⁴⁾	8 55		sz. v.	(Wien, Graz, Sopron)	904	3 20		"	(Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
506	9 00		"	Bicske	1022	3 25		v. v.	Páris
306	9 05		"	(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	304	3 30		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
944	11 15		tszsz.	Kiskőrös	16	4 30		sz. v.	Győr
					322	5 20		"	Gödöllő
					308	5 35		"	Ruttká, Berlin
					508	5 45		"	Kolozsvár, Brassó
					314	6 25		"	Hatvan
					914	6 25		"	Kiskőrös
					1004	6 50		gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Torinó)
					1706	7 05		sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislau
					22	7 15		"	Bicske, Triest
					324	8 15		"	Gödöllő
					1008	8 30		"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)
					1510	8 45		"	Kassa, Csorba
					502	9 15		gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislau)
					406	9 40		sz. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)
					1304	9 40		"	Fehring, Graz
					608	10 10		"	Arad, Brassó
					910	10 10		"	(Belgrád, Eszék, Bosna-Bród)
					12	10 30		"	Wien, Páris
					1506 ³⁾	11 00		gy. v.	(Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg)
					328	11 10		v. v.	Ruttká, Szerencs

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Dél előtt					Dél után				
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
102	1 00		k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5 45		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15		"	Palota-Ujpest
122	6 00		"	Érsekújvár	128	12 25		"	Nagy-Maros
150	6 15		"	Göd	4108	12 40		"	Dorog
712a	6 35		"	Szeged, Szolnok	158	1 10		"	Dunakeszi-Alag
6502	6 40		"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	4114 ⁴⁾	2 05		sz. v.	Piliscsaba
148	6 55		"	Palota-Ujpest	126	2 15		"	Párkány-Nána
1404	7 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	160	2 20		"	Palota-Ujpest
104	8 00		"	Wien	704	2 25		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
152	8 05		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	120	2 30		sz. v.	Érsekújvár
712	8 30		"	(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	4104	2 40		"	Esztergom
134	8 50		"	Vác, N.-Maros	720	2 45		"	Cegléd
4110	9 05		"	Piliscsaba	6510	2 50		motv.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
116	9 20		"	Wien, Berlin	106	3 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
708	9 35		"	Palota-Ujpest	170 ²⁾	3 29		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
156a	11 25		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	162	4 15		"	Palota-Ujpest
186 ¹⁾	11 35		"	Nagy-Maros	130	4 25		"	Nagy-Maros
6508	11 40		motv.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	716	4 30		"	Szeged
					6504	4 35		"	Lajosmizse
					108	5 15		gy. v.	Wien
					138	5 20		sz. v.	Nagy-Maros
					164	6 10		"	Palota-Ujpest
					124	6 20		"	Párkány-Nána
					722	6 30		"	Cegléd
					4106	6 40		"	Esztergom
					710	6 45		"	Bukarest, Bázias
					1406	6 55		gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony)
					186	7 15		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
					132 ²⁾	7 50		"	Vác, Nagy-Maros
					140 ²⁾	8 00		"	Vác
					6512	8 20		motv.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
					168	8 30		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
					118	10 00		"	Wien, Páris
					706	10 10		gy. v.	(Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest)
					1408	10 30		sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin
					714	10 35		"	K.-K.-Félegyháza
					172 ²⁾	10 40		"	Palota-Ujpest
					902 ⁴⁾	11 20		k. e. v.	(Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
					702 ²⁾	11 30		koev.	(Bukarest, Konstantinápoly)

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Dél előtt					Dél után				
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
645	5 00		tszsz.	(Mária-Radna, Arad)	319	12 10		sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5 20		v. v.	(Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	609	12 25		"	(Tóvis, Arad, Püspök-ladány)
1707	5 45		sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12 40		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
909	5 45		"	Belgrád, Bosna-Bród	7	12 45		sz. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)
607	6 10		"	Brassó, Arad	903	1 00		gy. v.	(Konstantin, Belgrád, Bosna-Bród)
19	6 15		"	Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ²⁾	1 10		"	(Bukarest, Arad)
405	6 35		"	(Lemberg, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)	1901	1 30		"	(Gyékényes, Eszék, Pécs)
11	6 40		"	Wien, Triest	401	1 30		"	Lemberg, Kassa
1505	6 50		gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	1	1 45		"	London, Páris, Wien
317 ¹⁾	7 10		sz. v.	Gödöllő	503	1 50		"	(Tóvis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Nemeti)
913	7 10		"	Kiskőrös	1301	2 10		"	Graz, Fehring
507	7 20		"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	313	3 10		sz. v.	Hatvan, Szerencs
1307	7 25		"	Graz, Fehring	321	5 40		"	Gödöllő
309	7 35		"	Hatvan	15	6 35		"	Győr
501	7 50		gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	505	6 40		"	(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanislau, M.-Sziget)
1021	7 50		v. v.	(Páris, Adony, Pusztaszabolcs)	907	6 55		"	Belgrád, Bród
1005	8 10		sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	305	7 00		"	(Berlin, Ruttká, Szerencs)
1509	8 15		"	Csorba, Kassa	3	7 10		gy. v.	Wien, Graz
509	8 30		"	Szolnok	605	7 20		sz. v.	Brassó, Arad
811	8 45		"	Hatvan	325 ³⁾	7 50		"	Gödöllő
1003	8 50		gy. v.	(Torinó, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	1007	7 55		"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)
13	9 10		sz. v.	Győr	21	8 45		"	(Munkács, Maramarosziget)
307	9 45		"	Berlin, Ruttká	1507	8 50		"	Bicske
911	9 50		"	Szabadka	1001	9 05		gy. v.	(Torinó, Róma, Fiume, Zágr., Vinkovce, Pécs)
27	10 15		"	Triest, N.-Kanizsa	303	9 10		"	Berlin, Ruttká
					9	9 30		sz. v.	Wien, Graz
					603	9 35		gy. v.	(Nagy-Szeben, Kolozsvár, Stanislau)
					1303	9 50		"	Graz, Fehring
					905	10 00		"	(Kolozsvár, Stanislau)
					403	10 10		"	Wien, Graz
					323	10 35		sz. v.	Gödöllő
					547	10 50		"	Nagykátá
					23 ³⁾	10 00		"	Bicske
					315 ³⁾	10 10		"	Hatvan

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701 ¹⁾	12 50		k. ost. ex. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155a	12 05		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
141	4 18		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	155	12 55		"	Palota-Ujpest
143	5 35		"	Dunakeszi-Alag	703	1 15		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
721	5 45		"	Cegléd	133	1 20		sz. v.	Vác, N.-Maros
6701	6 15		"	Szolnok, Cegléd	103	1 40		gy. v.	Páris, Wien
145	6 25		"	Palota-Ujpest	6509	1 55		motv.	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
1407	6 35		"	Berlin, Zsolna	157	2 10		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6503	6 55		"	Lajosmizse	159	3 05		"	Palota-Ujpest
217	7 05		tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	127	3 55		"	Nagy-Maros
709	7 15		sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	169 ³⁾	4 05		"	Palota-Ujpest
4107	7 25		"	Dorog	6703	4 15		"	Szolnok, Cegléd
147	7 35		"	Palota-Ujpest	4103	4 30		"	Esztergom
117	7 45		"	Páris, Wien	161	5 40		"	Palota-Ujpest
149	8 00		"	Göd	185 ⁴⁾	5 45		"	Nagy-Maros
131 ²⁾	8 10		"	Nagy-Maros	115	5 55		"	Wien, Berlin
6507	8 15		motv.	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	707	6 30		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
713	8 25		sz. v.	Kiskunfélegyháza	163	6 50		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
4101	8 35		"	Esztergom	105	7 00		gy. v.	Wien

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

életbiztosító-társaság Edinburghban, Angolhon.
ALAPÍTOTT 1825. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Magyarországi fiók: — Hungarian Branch:

Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. (Standard-palota.)

Évi bevétel — Annual Revenue ... 34,600,000 korona
Kivált nyereségrészek — Bonus declared ... 170,000,000 „
Vagyon — Accumulated funds ... 274,000,000 „
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve — Claims paid 570,000,000 „

A „Standard» kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei: Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világkötvények. — Kötvények érvényben tartása díjzetések elmulasztásánál. — Tökesítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Fel-tétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háboru-biztosítás népfőlkélok részére.

— DÍJTÁBLÁZATOK KIVÁNATRA KÜLDETNEK. —

PEJTSIK KÁROLY

fényképezési cikkek szaküzlete

IV. kerület, Városház-u. 1. szám.



Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos áron.
Alapított 1878. Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve
Kizárólag amatőr célok szolgálatára műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferencziek-bazára.)
Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom-... nicz Palace Hotel ...

Magyar gyártmány! Magyar gyártmány!

Pirosra festett kényelmes és csinos

bükkfa kerti butorok

GEITTNER és RAUSCH cégénél

Budapest, VI. kerület, Andrassy-út 8. sz.

Függőágyak, hinták, kerti szerszámok, locsolótömlők, sátrak stb. stb.

Műszaki, gazdasági és szerszám-nagykereskedés. Malomkőgyár. Háztartási és konyhaszerek.

Árjegyzék ingyen! Érdemes megtekinteni!

Hotel Vadászkiirt

Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca Nr. 5.

Central position. — Near the Danube.

First class Hotel and Restaurant.

Prop. F. Kommer.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

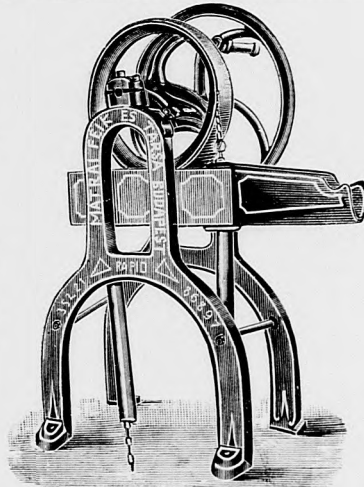
MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal

Hítvány utánzatoktól óvakodjunk!



Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

ALASSA

féle valódi angol

ugorkatej

gyors és bámulatos hatású
szépitő-szer

semmi ártalmas anyagot
nem tartalmaz.

2-3-szori bekenés után tiszta fiatal arcuk lesz, szeplő, májfolt, ráncok elmúlnak és szépségüket megtarthatják, ápolhatják, növelhetik. Egy üveg ára 2 K.

Főszékhely: **Balassa Kornél**
dési hely: **gyógyszertára**
Budapest-Erzsébetfalva.