

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

THE Alps of Fogaras run as far as the pass of Vöröstorony through whose winding opening in the narrow gorge of immense walls of rock, the river Olt forces its way down to the Wallachian plain. After the high Tátra these are the loftiest peaks in the Carpathians and amongst them the bald forehead of the Negoj rises to 2600 m. Beyond the pass of Vöröstorony follow the lower group of the Resinár hills which

with their western neighbours, the mountainous country of Hunyad, stretches to the rivers of Sztrigy and Zsil. Beside the Zsil rich beds of coal are worked. From this country the Vulcan pass opens into Roumania; it is a difficult passage.

About the middle of the Sztrigy a beautiful valley opens: the Hátszeg-Vidék celebrated for its natural beauty and especially for the ruins of Sarmizegethusa the capital town of the Dacian King Decebalus, and for the castle of Vajda-Hunyad, the ancestral seat of the Hunyad's, recently successfully rebuilt. The finest mountain of the Hátszeg-Vidék Alps is the Retyezát (2470 m.). Near Vajda-Hunyad there are splendid mines of iron-ore, and iron works.



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS MARIETTA BISSINGEN.

From thence the last member of the border range runs down by Orsova to the Danube. Amongst the beautiful valleys of this group of hills the most interesting is the valley of Mehadia containing the celebrated baths of Hercules. Beyond these the mountains of the Bánság spread themselves over the country between the Danube and Maros. A notable group of hills is the Bánság Érczhegység with Mount Szemenik (1500 m.) forming its centre.

The western boundary range spreads from the right bank

of the Maros to the lower course of the Szamos. It rather consists of rows of hills whose principal ridges run for the most part from east to west whilst rivers and brooks pour down between them into the Alföld or Great Hungarian Plain. This row of hills is divided into a southern and northern section by the Sebes-Körös. The most westerly portion of the southern section is the group of hills called Hegyes and Drócsa between the Maros and the White Körös. From thence eastward the Transylvanian Érczhegység branches out in the space between the rivers Maros and Aranyos and one may find rich mines of gold and iron. (To be cont.)

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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LAKE IN THE CSÓRI-PARK.

The Unveiling of Louis Kossuth's Monument at Kecskemét.

ON THE first of July the monument of the great Hungarian national hero of 1848 — Louis Kossuth — was unveiled amidst great pomp and splendor in the presence of a distinguished assembly including members of both Houses of Parliament amongst whom was the son of him to whom the monument was dedicated, His excellency Francis Kossuth M. P. the Minister of Commerce.

On the arrival of the train at Kecskemét the visitors were received by the members representing the district. The Reverend Father John Hock, Stephen Szappanos and the Mayor who accorded them a most hearty welcome. The monument decorated with flags, flowers and garlands was surrounded by the Honvéds of 1848, the younger people forming a pretty circle. The ceremony began with the singing of the national hymn which was followed by a speech from Stephen Szappanos M. P.

Dr. Joseph Szeles the President of the monument committee came next with a brief address in which he referred to the great aims of the hero. The Rev. Father Hock began to speak with fiery eloquence of the characteristics of the great patriot — of the unselfish and sacrificing love which Louis Kossuth bore to his fatherland, at which moment the draping of the monument fell amid great applause and cheering, revealing a masterpiece of sculpture by Mr. Edward Teles.

The principal figure of the Statue was Kossuth

posing as an orator, under which rests an allegory symbolizing the great revolution of 1848. Mr. Julius Justh the President of the House of Commons now laid a handsome wreath on the monument bearing the words: «May the monument of Father Kossuth proclaim to the latter generations, the liberty, independence and glory of Hungary». Joseph Szerényi M. P. Secretary of State then laid a wreath the gift of the Government saying: «In the name of the Hungarian government I crown the statue of that great Statesman whose greatest aim was to create a modern Hungary and whose son is called to show the way for the propagation of his ideas». Besides other wreaths placed on the monument one was laid by August Fazekas for the county of Pest and one by alderman Julius Kun for the City of Budapest.

After the unveiling the visitors adjourned to a banquet where several toasts were given for the King and other notables. Here Francis Kossuth delivered a long speech in which he said that the ideas of his father were coming more and more into reality and that the time was not far distant when all Hungarians would proclaim them. (Cheers.) Great progress in Hungary was evident in the fact that he, the son of the great hero, represents the Hungarian Government and it is in this direction of the Louis Kossuth that the nation must advance. After the applause had subsided Rev. Hock, Julius Justh and others spoke. At four o'clock the visitors departed for Budapest.

"Hungary" is the best medium for adversting.

- Hungary and the Balkans.

By W. B. FORSTER-BOVILL.

THERE is always something going on in the Balkans. It is the storm centre of Europe. In the larger questions of European Foreign policy, what Hungary as a part of the Dual Monarchy does is comparatively unimportant, but what is happening in Macedonia, Bulgaria and Roumania has a distinct bearing upon and colours the debates of all European chancelleries.

Let however this truth again be enforced, that Hungary after all is a part of the Balkan peninsula. This is a point of view scarcely attractive to many Magyars. It would seem that even Premier Wekerle does not sufficiently grasp the idea, or that on the other hand he is not successful in voicing the real opinion of the Hungarian people when he says that Austria-Hungary is not keen about, nor desires the progress of the Balkan peoples. Whether or not the Hungarian premier desires the development of the various races of the Balkan peninsula, it is a force in progress no mere sentiment nor petty disputings can turn aside.

A weakness amongst Hungarian politicians is the absence of foreign perspective. I have constantly been told that Hungary has no foreign policy, and the result of this being duly impressed by those who speak with authority and not as the scribes, upon all who would seek interests beyond geographical frontier lines; has resulted in the neglect

of countries men and movements factors absolutely essential to the making of complete political manhood.

What Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania are doing day by day is invaluable to the genuine and earnest politician in Hungary. Tendencies in these countries must at once be noted, movements political and commercial must be kept pace with by men of deep foreign political insight and character. The dominance, or interference of France, Germany, Russia, or Turkey must have a distinct bearing upon the safety of Hungary who is regarded as the senior partner in the Balkan Peninsula.

Alas, how few interest themselves at all in these questions. Hungary is engrossed by the individualistic idea in politics. In parliament men largely represent themselves. Solidarity, however is not the result of an accentuated individualism. To desire that these Balkan races should be kept back, their evolution and development retarded, is not in conformity with twentieth century ideas, nor consonant with those feelings which should emanate from one of a race proud of its struggle for constitutional freedom, and alive to the necessity of complete commercial independence.

During the last few months many volumes dealing with the fascinating peoples of the Balkan Peninsula with their baffling yet engrossing problems have made their appearance.

English and American travellers some times hurried and scrappy, at others analytic and com-



THE HOME OF JOHN ARANY THE FAMOUS HUNGARIAN POET.

prehensive have placed before the world their conceptions of the complicated life and politics of these Near Eastern states. It is now the duty of all, and in particular those of the profession of politics to test the ministering value of each idea advanced therein. Insularity in reading begets insularity of thought. In life only largeness is valuable, height, width, depth, breadth, these are the enduring qualities. Every small politician is the centre of his universe — and he's it.

Recently four books have come under my notice and as each contains some truth but not all the truth I recommend them all to the readers of «Hungary». The smaller volume «The Turk in the Balkans» gives an account of the devastation wrought by the Turkish soldiery in the Monastir vilayet during their suppression of the Bulgarian rising of 1903. Such a volume as that provided by Mr. Comyn-Platt might prove — when he has corrected his inaccuracies — a useful as well as popular introduction to the Turkish question, for students.

In «By-paths in the Balkans», Captain von Herbert again proves himself to be a most entertaining writer. The entire volume is instinct with life and movement. Experience races with experience, comedy and tragedy intermingle, whilst the spirit of adventure is continually present. Truly it is not the work of an ordinary traveller. Captain von Herbert presents one with a more pleasing view of the Turk, he is not for ever crippled by the English born hatred of the Ottoman Empire, for abandoning prejudices he has grasped the essential spirit of the Turk.

His sketches on the gipsies, and gipsy music together with the thrilling closing narrative bearing the title of «Stranded», are the best in the book and worth buying the book for. Interesting sidelights, subtle impressions, and graphic pictures comprise one of the most entertaining volumes ever contributed on the Balkans. Of quite another order is Mr Foster Fraser's «Pictures from the Balkans». We have met Mr Fraser often and at once detect the passing tramp of the restless journalist. Readable ever it is true, brilliant in descriptive power, but for ever lacking in real political instinct and genius. I sat down with Mr Fraser's Balkan volume assured of pleasurable reading, and he did not disappoint me. One never asks accuracy of him, nor correctness of style, in Mr Fraser one can dispense with these virtues, simply because we prefer his literary vices. You can smell the heat of hurry, and you soon learn to love it — with Mr Fraser. He simply whirls you over cobbled streets and dusty roads in ramshackle vehicles, introduces you to the weirdest characters, leaves you wondering for a moment then in his characteristic manner whisks you hurriedly away again. He is an impelling writer, and from this point of view Mr Fraser has been wonderfully successful in this his latest venture. I shall be surprised if I do not before long see the «ad» that

«Everybody is reading Mr Foster Fraser on the Balkans». It would be a just comment on the value of the book. It is simply marvellous to find that a volume of this order, a volume steeped as it is in delightful romance, smart epigrams, and telling phrase criticisms, should have been compiled so rapidly and with so little linguistic capacity. Don't apply logic, nor attempt to verify anything for if the reader approaches Mr Fraser with these tools his charm at once disappears.

But the really great book on the Balkan problem in so far as such touches Macedonia has been written by Mr Brailsford. It is a brilliant contribution, replete as it is with a soundness of judgment, a rarity of outlook, and an impeccable style. Amongst Balkan writers Mr Brailsford finds a place in the front rank. He is no impressionistic globe-trotter, mere holiday volume maker; but a sound, cautious student of Macedonia, hence his «Macedonia: Its Races and Their Future» is a standard work.

No student can afford to miss any of these volumes commented upon, least of all to avoid personally annexing Mr Brailsford's volume because of its permanent value.

These volumes I am assured would do much to eliminate the distorted conceptions now prevalent amongst so many in Hungary, if only they were carefully perused, for it would enable Hungarians to clearly see that the federation of the Balkan states is not outside the radius of possibility, whilst it would also introduce them to races and countries now only dimly understood but whom in the near future may prove valuable allies or dangerous rivals.

*

«Macedonia: Its Races and their Future». By *H. N. Brailsford*. Methuen. 12s. 6d. net.

«By-Paths in the Balkans». By *Captain F. W. von Herbert*. Chapman and Hall 10s. 6d.

«The Turk in the Balkans». By *T. Comyn-Platt*. Alston Rivers. 3s. 6d.

«Pictures from the Balkans». By *John Foster Fraser*. Cassell. 6s.



The Harvest in Hungary.

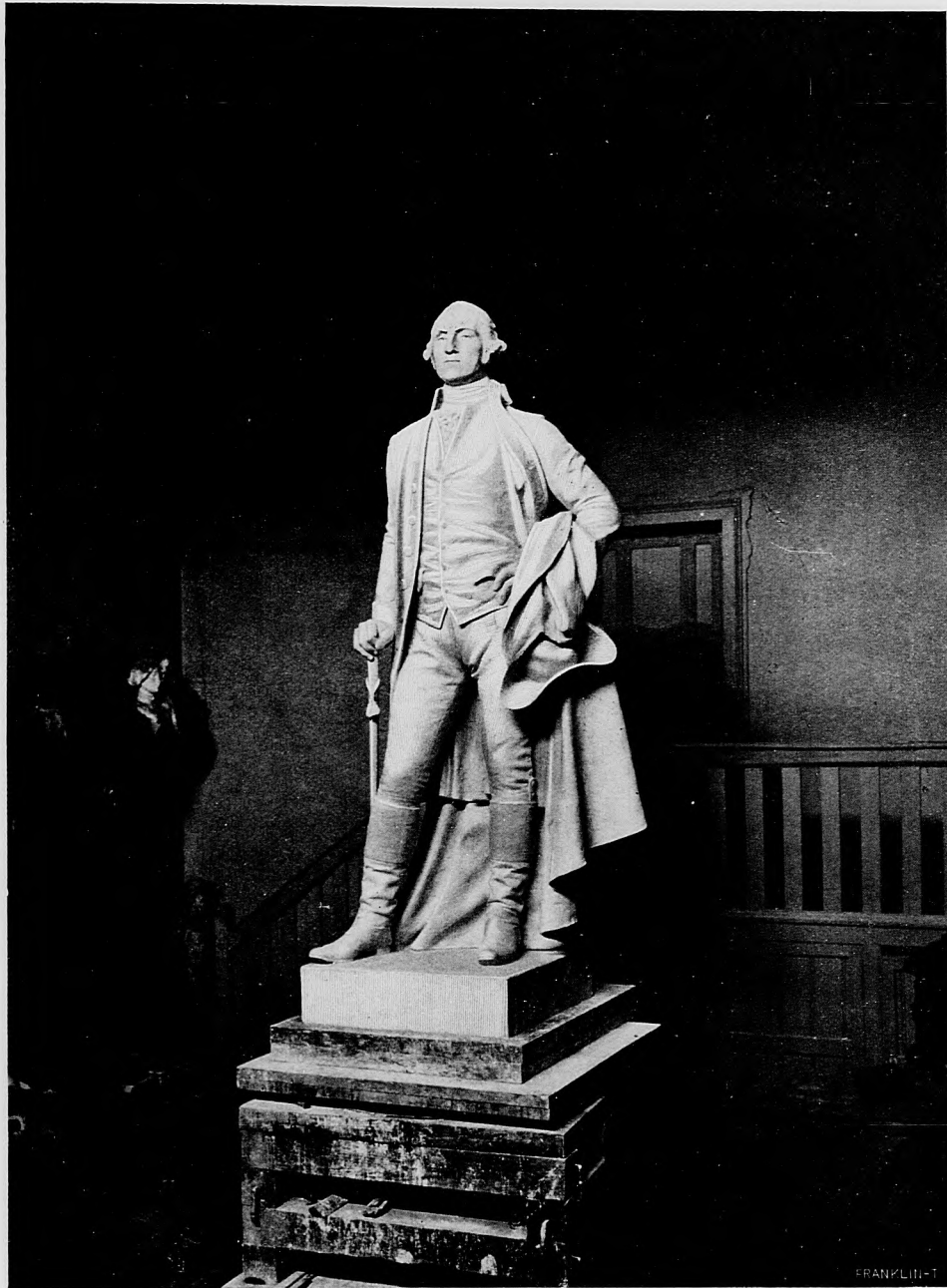
THE HARVEST in Hungary is now in full swing which gives us an opportunity to furnish some particulars on our natural products, the harvest, and on the importance which it bears to the material situation.

There exists in Hungary a strong intention to make this country entirely independent, in the respect of industry, of other countries and it has undoubtedly made great progress in this direction, but we regret to say that a long time must elapse before Hungary is an industrial land pure and simple and we are sure that the natural productions will remain the staple livelihood of the people

during the next few years. In this respect we can give a few statistical figures which show the agricultural productions fall in the scales.

For example during the last year the whole export

the above figures but it is necessary to add something regarding a bad harvest. The population of Hungary according to the census of 1900 was 19,254,559 and from this number, including those



(Modelled by Julius Bezeredy.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT AT BUDAPEST.

of the Kingdom of Hungary including the precious metals amounted to 1,355,544,000 of Crowns (£ 54,221,760) and from this the corn, pulse and flour absorbed 426,388,000 Crowns £ 17,055,520 so it can be readily seen that the agricultural productions exceed one third of the whole export. The importance of a good harvest is evident from

employed and those maintained by the natural productions, over 68% were engaged in agriculture and this percentage of the population feels directly the result of a good or bad harvest. It is only natural that after a bad harvest the prices advance and this increase is felt more by the agricultural percentage of the population.

The average production of the last five years in corn was 82,772,000 meter center (one meter center equals 100 Kilos) and maize 27,000,000 meter center. From this quantity Hungary requires for her own consumption about 84,000,000 meter center leaving a surplus of 25,000,000 meter center for export.

This is the most important factor influencing the

❧ SOCIAL NOTES ❧

WE ARE indebted to our esteemed correspondent, Mrs. Sándor Margaret Sólyom Fekete for a resumé of the manners and characteristics of the Hungarian aristocracy.

Amongst those members of the higher order upon



THE COUNT LOUIS BATHANY-
VILLA, ANDRÁSSY-UT.

wealth of the Kingdom and the activity of the foreign trade depends for its greatness on the export of the cereals. At present it is impossible to judge the crops, but according to the reports which have reached us from the provinces, this year's harvest will be a very good one, and will leave a greater quantity for export than shewn in the above figures.

From this we can conclude the result, as has been already proved, that during the next year, the spirit of commerce will bloom.

whom the need of maintaining the Hungarian prestige has fallen are Prince Nicholas Esterházy, the Archduchess Josephine, Counts Teleki, Pálffy, and Majláth.

These she treats sympathetically and with an appreciative idea of their several and collective efforts on behalf of art, philanthropy and science.

Liberty Square, the Pantheon, the Struggles of Arminius Vámbéry all furnish our gifted contributor with data for interesting notes.

From a passage dealing with the occupations and

interests of the members of Society, in summer, we extract the following.

«Whilst younger members direct the management of the estates, the elder frequent the esplanades of bathing resorts, making their occasional appearance at Budapest. Towards harvest time no one has leisure to prolong their amusements, the demands of agriculture constituting the chief care of our «grand seigneurs». The period, during which professional managers and stewards enriched themselves, when the aristocrats, unacquainted with even the fundamental principles of agriculture, cared nothing for the management of their estates, belong, thank God to the past. The estates have been gradually taken out of the hands of the managers and the landlords

the honour to the States within three years of «Kisbér» remarkable win.

Prince Nicholas Esterházy. The Prince is the best hearted, the most human and charitable Hungarian grand seigneur. The prince, since he took over the management of his estates, has succeeded in making order out of chaos and now reigns throughout the whole of his gigantic dominions without the least sign of discontent, the prince himself being universally loved and admired. Nothing bears more credit to his interest in his fellow creatures than the fact of his spending yearly 10.000 crowns for the furtherance and development of churches, communities, hospitals, and schools.

In all his charitable enterprises he is seconded by



THE MOONRISE.

have gained a thorough theoretical knowledge at the agricultural schools and through their managers. So general is this now that, what was once the rule is now the exception.»

Mrs. Sándor Sólyom Fekete traces the revival of the practical interest in agriculture to *Prince Nicholas Esterházy*, whose family, well known in England for its traditional ambassadorial connection as much as for its social qualities, shared with the families of Batthyány, Károlyi and Szapáry the regard of our nation.

Of course the most popular, in the sense of being known and appreciated by the people, is the family of Batthyány. The man who wins the Blue Riband of the English turf, the Derby, is not likely to be soon forgotten and a Count Batthyány made history by appropriating that race with his horse «Kisbér» equalling the feat of his contemporaries, the French owner of «Gladiateur» and the American Lorillard whose «Iroquois» ridden by the great Archer secured

his wife, the Countess Margaret Cziráky standing at the head of numerous beneficent Societies, associations and assemblies.



☆☆☆ TOPICAL NOTES ☆☆☆

IN THE higher realms of sport Dr. Marcell Jankovics has earned considerable distinction as his new volume «Sasfészek» clearly shows. It is certainly one of the most tastefully arranged books we have met in Hungary, and equal to any of its character produced in England.

Dr. Jankovics is a mountaineering enthusiast, one of the few such in Hungary. His book is copiously and charmingly illustrated, picturing the many dangerous and difficult undertakings of the Dr. and his wife. The quotations poetic and prose are also most apt.

To discover a seaside resort where one may rest from the eternal annoyances of the fully developed town away from town conditions, is I can assure you a feat not to be dispised in these lamentable days of increasing civilisation. — However after a delightful run on the State Railway to Fiume, one may take a boat for Cirkvenica, and there enjoy the blessed placidity of Nature unadorned.

Cirkvenica should rapidly become the haunt of the jaded thinker, the worn merchant, and the tempest-tossed politician. Here amid the magnificent recuperative qualities with which the place abounds, the nervous are soon schooled into strength.

The air is supremely pure, the scenery unequalled for grandeur, and the bathing superb. At the Miramere Hotel one may live cheaply and well.

Why go farther and fare worse? The boat ride from Fiume to Cirkvenica is also ridiculously inexpensive, being only 40 fillér (4 pence) for nearly two hours ride.

When holiday time comes again I intend to scamper again to Cirkvenica, for there one is regaled with the ozone of fitness.

*

The 75th Birthday of Joseph Joachim.

Joseph Joachim the world famed Hungarian violinist was born at Kötsé near Pozsony on June 28 1831 and celebrated his 75th birthday last week, receiving tributes from all parts of the world. Not only in his native country is his name honoured but he enjoys the popularity of the entire world of music lovers, for rarely does a land produce such masters as Joachim.

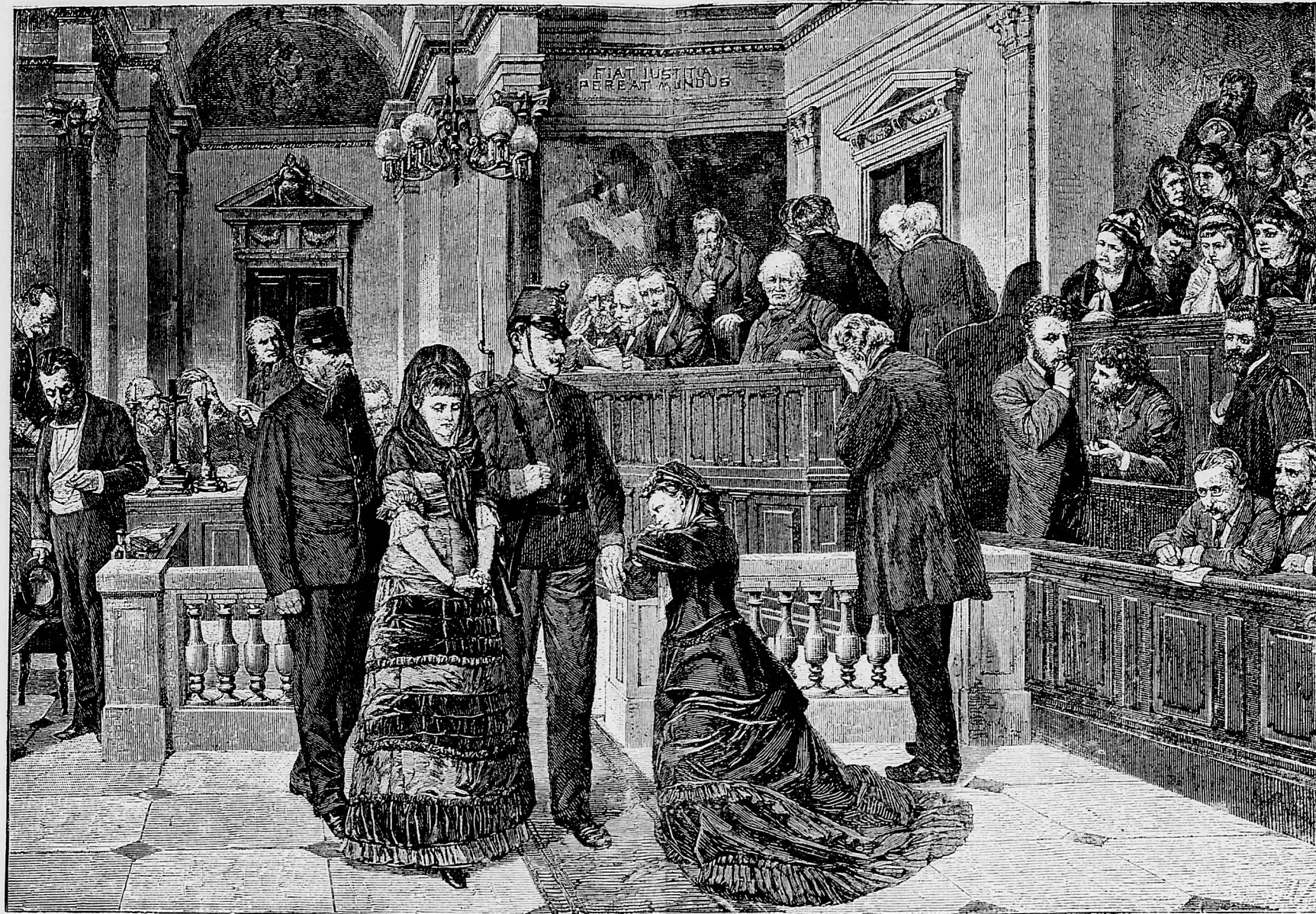
Everybody knows of his masterly performances on the violin, he appeals to the higher nature of man, and his name stands out prominently for many of his students, in whom he showed great interest, now take their places in the ranks of the masters of the art, in many cases showing traits so often conspicuous in their instructor. Joachim now resides in Berlin and we tender him our congratulations and hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the position he has attained.

*

The present, more than any other, seems an age

of infant prodigies in music and Hungary makes its due contribution in the persons of Francis Vecsey and Jóska Szigeti.

Szigeti, the last to step upon the London plat-



AFTER THE TRIAL.

form, wearing the emblem of his country, Hungary, is 12 years of age and certainly possess great skill. Recently he played before a distinguished audience at Bechstein Hall and at once stepped into popularity which we are sure must be very gratifying to our readers. He lacks however the innate genius and musical atmosphere of Vecsey.

*

Washington Monument at Budapest.

The 23rd of September is fixed for the unveiling

of the Monument of George Washington in the Town Park. It is presented to Hungary by the Hungarians resident in the United States to show the cordial brotherly feeling existing between the two

(£ 1,131.680) worth was consumed during the three months of January, February and March 1906 which is about 1,392.464 crowns more than last year for the corresponding period. This includes 24,446.265 in general tobacco, 1,284.868 Crowns in special and 429.182 Crowns in imported.

*

Visit of locusts to Hungary.

We think the name of «Hortobágy» is familiar to our readers as one of the most beautiful and largest Puszta (plain) in Hungary in the vicinity of Debrecen.

This Pusta was destroyed during the last few days by a very unpleasant swarm of locust whose appearance in Europe is a very rare occurrence. They come from Morocco in a so-to-say fabulous number, estimated by experts at several thousand millions and destroyed 18,000 square kilometers of land, eating all the vegetables in the district.

Not only have they eaten the barley, rye, wheat and maize but also the beetroots and turnips to the roots so that great fear prevails among the farmers that a famine in food for the domestic cattle will ensue. It is believed that the locust will remain for two weeks as they have just laid their eggs, but the direction taken by the swarm is towards Balmazújváros and Hajduböszörmény.

The appearance of locusts in Europe being such a rarity, has attracted the attention of the natural scientists.

*

Sport.

We can confidently say that no country in central Europe has developed in sport so much as Hungary has in the last few years.

The Magyars now indulge in almost every sport played in England and are straining every effort to show their abilities in the sporting world, in most cases acquitting themselves with great credit. In the English sports of last week two Hungarians appeared most conspicuously, first Miltiades Manno of the Pannonia Rowing Club who although failing to secure any of the prizes at the Henley Regatta gave a good exhibition with the sculls, which aroused the interest of the English, who commented favourably on his marked improvement since his last visit.

Smoked Millions.

According to the returns of the Hungarian Tobacco factories the following revenue was received, for Cigars and cigarettes 27,160.316 Crowns

Manno though unsuccessful was not disgraced. To be beaten by the veteran Blackstafe was an achievement itself. Success is as he has now found out not easily secured at Henley. The good resultant upon his visit will we are sure be incalculable.

*

In the international swimming matches for the King's cup Zoltán Halmai, the Hungarian champion, displayed great skill and strength but was unable to carry off any of the laurels. He won the admiration of the spectators.

*

A young man who was about to be married was very nervous, and while asking for information as to how he must act, put the question: "It is kissomary to cuss the bride?"



British Visitors To Hungary.

Programme of the Tour.

WE ARE glad to state that for two or three years past considerable interest has arisen in Great Britain and the United States in Hungary and the result is that in addition to the visits of individuals and smaller-parties the tour of four large parties are announced to pay us a visit during this summer.

In consequence of the great success of the pioneer tour in Hungary last year, arrangements have been made with the various Hungarian Railway and State authorities for another visit to the famous Land of the Magyars. Several alterations have been made in the programme, sometimes by the force of unavoidable circumstances, sometimes for the purpose of securing agreeable variation.

The time of the year that has been selected is preferable to a date earlier in the summer, as during the latter part of August and in September there is a succession of fine clear days, and steady genial weather prevails after the intense midsummer heat. The period will also be the best for the enjoyment of the luscious Southern European and



MOUNTAIN PASS, HERCULES-BATHS.

tropical fruits which the country produces in profusion.

The railway travelling will be of the most comfortable character, and most of the hotels at which the party will be accommodated are splendidly furnished and fitted with modern appliances. The hotel at Kassa has been entirely refitted since last year.

The party will leave London (Victoria Station, S. E. & C. R.) on Tuesday, August 21st, by 8.35 p. m. train for Queenborough and Flushing, proceeding from the latter port by through train to Berlin, which will be reached early the next evening.

The night will be spent at Berlin, also

the next day. From Berlin the journey will be resumed on Thursday evening, August 23rd, at 11.30 p. m., in comfortable sleeping cars. The route will be via Breslau and Oderberg and Hungary will be entered by the Jablunka Pass, where the scenery is very grand. Breakfast will be served in the train, and the journey continued via Zsolna along the southern slope of the mountains, onward through the extensive National Park, where with few exceptions Nature has been allowed to retain its wild beauty.

On Friday, August 24th, at 3.30 p. m., the party is due to arrive at the celebrated health resort of Tatra-Lomnicz, where are three large hotels, fitted with every modern convenience, including a photographic laboratory. These hotels are well managed by the international Sleeping Car Company. Here will be established the headquarters of the party during a stay of several days in the romantic region of the High-Tatra. The surrounding district is the grandest in Hungary, and the rugged granite peaks of the Carpathian Range, rising to about 9,000 feet, are encircled by forests of pines, diversified by cedars and birches.

During the stay at Tatra-Lomnicz various carriage and walking excursions will be carried out, and the more active of the party will have the opportunity of ascending some of the peaks. Within easy reach of the hotels there are lakes, waterfalls and mountain streams which largely contribute to the picturesqueness of the surroundings. Among the excursions from Lomnicz will be one by carriage along the

Clotilde Road to Lake Csorba (4,600 feet above sea level) surrounded by ascending tiers of pine forests. This is at once the largest and most beautiful of the Carpathian Lakes. Another excursion will be to *Barlangliget* (Cave Park) situate in the heart of primeval forests, with much characteristic Carpathian vegetation. In the vicinity is the Béla Stalactic Cavern, which will be visited, and doubtless much admired.

On Tuesday, August 28th, it is proposed to go about 7 miles by rail to the ancient town of *Késmárk*, where there are many objects of great historical interest. There will be a public reception, and lunch will be provided by the municipality.

At 7.20 a. m., on August 29th, the party will leave for *Kassa*, the chief city of North Hungary, arriving about noon to receive a hearty public welcome. The remainder of that day and the whole of the one following will be devoted to inspection of the local sights, prominent among which is the grand Cathedral, dating from the 13th century. It has the reputation of being the most beautiful Gothic structure in Hungary. In the suburbs there is a Colony for the reformation of young offenders, where, by suitable instruction and kind treatment, moral results have been obtained which have excited the admiration of the philanthropic world. This also will be visited. An account of this excellent institution will be found in the «*Humane Review*» for April, 1906.

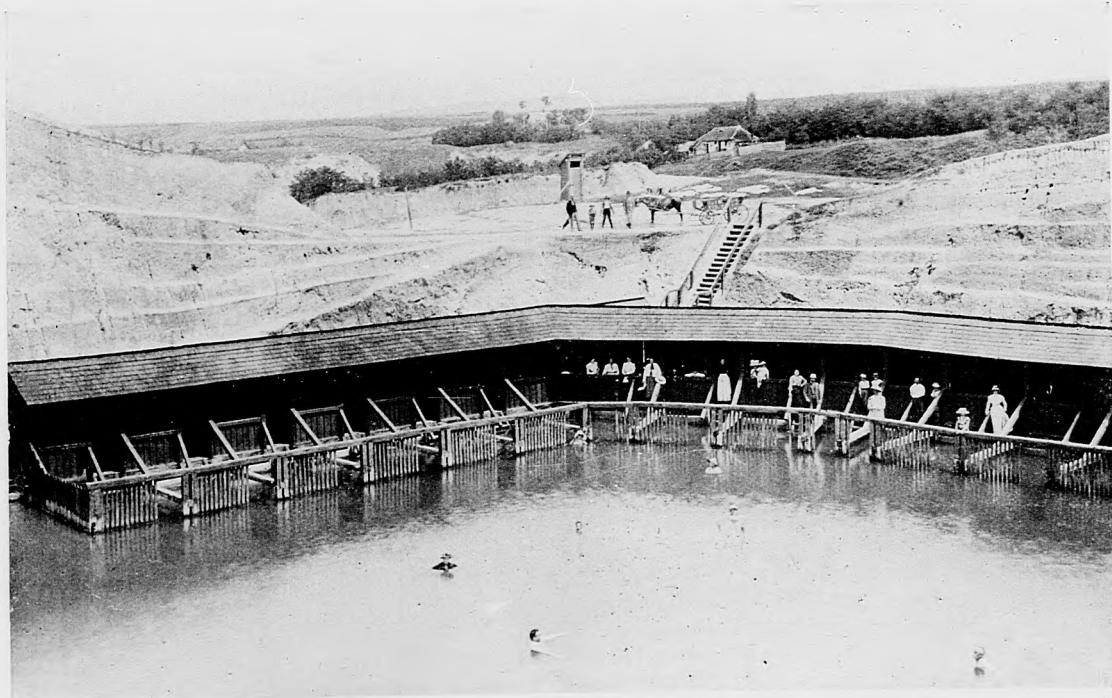
On Friday, August 31st, the party will leave Kassa at 9.58 a. m. for *Debreczen*, the chief city of the Great Plain, and the Protestant metropolis, proceeding thence on the next day to *Kolozsvár*. The visit to this extremely interesting city has been in-

cluded in the programme because of a very pressing invitation sent by his Excellency the late Royal Hungarian Minister for Agriculture. Much delightful experience at this place may be expected, including a visit to the wonderful Salt Mine at Maros-Ujvár.

The train is due at Kolozsvár at 5.52 p. m., and a grand municipal banquet will be given in the evening. The programme for September 2nd and 3rd will be arranged by the local Reception Committee, and one day's proceedings will end with a lantern lecture in English on «*Transylvania*», by a Hungarian lady, Mrs. Sándor, Sólyom Fekete.

On Wednesday, September 5th, the adjacent town of *Bánffy-Hunyad* and *Kalotaszeg* while half a day will be spent at S.-A.-Ujhely to inspect district of the famous Tokaj wine and other historical sights, will be visited by rail, and here the day will be devoted to public festivity. The people of these districts have retained their original customs and dress more than any others in Transylvania. National music and dances will be much in evidence.

Towards evening the party will leave Bánffy-Hunyad for *Budapest*, where it is proposed that three days shall be devoted to the inspection of the most interesting features of this very beautiful city and its suburbs. A definite programme will be issued later. On Friday, September 7th, there will be a whole day's excursion by rail to *Lake Balaton*, and if the party be sufficiently large, a steamer will be chartered for a six-hour cruise around this lovely lake, 41 miles long, which with its environs is regarded as one of the pearls of Hungarian scenery. Its greenish-blue waters cover an area of no less than 230 square miles.



THE THÖKÖLI-LAKE, VIZAKNA BATHS.

On Monday, September 10th, the cathedral city of *Esztergom* will be visited by rail, and in the evening the return journey will be made by river steamer. This run down the Danube will be found very delightful, and will complete the programme extending over 20 days.

The tickets are available for 60 days, and tourists may either start homeward on September 11th via *Vienna, Nuremberg, Cologne* and *Flushing*, breaking the journey en route at their pleasure, or prolong their stay in Hungary.

Every effort will be made to carry out the above programme in its entirety. However, it is just possible that some changes may have to be made according to the size of the party, or with a view to improvement, or from some unforeseen cause; but in any case, those who join the party may be sure of abundance of pleasant and novel experiences.

It is very important that those who contemplate going on this tour should signify their intention as early as possible, so that suitable provision may be made for their comfort. It is also necessary to remember that only a limited number can be taken, and already there are daily indications by post that many are thinking of going.

Reception Committees have been formed in the various towns and cities, and it is expected that Mr. E. Golonya, the Editor of «Hungary», who has kindly made preliminary arrangements, will again give the British visitors the benefit of his valuable assistance.

The conductor, Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, who is well known in Hungary will devote himself entirely to the welfare of the party from the time of starting until September 11th, when separation will begin.

Ordinary summer clothing is recommended, together with overcoats, and wraps for the ladies suitable for the bracing climate of the mountain districts.

*

The party conducted by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are due to arrive at the High-Tátra on August 3rd and on September 14th while a party of about 500 from the United States will arrive in Budapest on September 16.

Welcome to Hungary!



London Notes

London, July 8th 1906.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward after paying a week-end visit to Lord Rosebery will return to London and accompanied by the Queen will proceed to Alnwick Castle to pay a long promised visit to the Duke of Northumberland. On Wednesday the King has opened Armstrong College and returned to town to hold the last court of the season.

The coming Inter-parliamentary Conference to be held in London from the 23rd to the 26th of this

month is causing no little stir in official circles. It is quite a foregone conclusion that England with its peace-loving Premier will give every encouragement to a movement which favours arbitration and the strengthening of international relationships. The limitation of armaments will be one of the principal questions discussed, and although not new, may, owing to the unusual strength in numbers of delegates taking part reach a settlement as to the approximate size necessary for each respective nation. Hungary sends no less than 60 delegates headed by Count Apponyi and General Türr. I hear also from Transylvania that our kind host and hosters of last year at Margaret Island Mr. and Mrs. Andrew de György are on their way to England to attend the Conference. Mr. de György knows England well and is also well known here. Before taking up his position as Minister of Agriculture under the late government Mr. de György spent a considerable time in England as representative of that ministry. His genial, kindly manners and generous-heartedness have won for him many friends and during my visit to Hungary, I heard his praises sung on every hand as a good Magyar and a favourite of the people.

The King will give the delegates a special invitation to visit Windsor Castle, while the programme will also include a reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, a banquet at Westminster Hall and a ride to the Crystal Palace by Motor car. So we are looking forward to a very pleasurable visit from our Magyar friends and bid them a hearty welcome.

From Hungary to Armenia is not a far cry and the hearts of our Hungarian sisters must bleed for the poor, oppressed, defenceless women and children of the latter as well as of Tiflis at the present time. «Friends of Armenia» are a strong body in England having many influential men at their back. They do splendid work in helping to relieve the Armenian by making a market for his productions. Large sales are held annually and are visited by the élite of philanthropic Society, while smaller sales are held at ladies houses. It was at one of these smaller sales at the house of Mrs. Hieksow, Hampstead, that I first met an interesting young lady Miss Zambella Boryajian who is always a picturesque figure at all these gatherings dressed fully in Armenian costume.

The young Armenian carries traces in her face of her experiences in that far-off oppressed land her father was Vice-Consul as well as Pastor in the town of Dabekka. He came to England and married an English lady a relation of Rogers the poet. For some time he feared trouble and in the end saw that a great massacre was inevitable. It is said that the thought of it killed him. He was beloved by everyone and yet no one could raise a hand to succour his widow and her two children only through the intervention of the British were saved from massacre when the tyrants entered the

town on their cruel errand and the streets ran with the blood of their victims. The Boryajians kept their blinds drawn to shut out the terrible scene, but they had witnessed enough to cast a shadow over the whole of their lives. Under British protection they decided to go to England, and started with 30 attendants all friends who volunteered to join them. At the frontier they were stopped and their followers reduced to 3 persons. On reaching Constantinople these three were cast into prison and the lady and her son and daughter continued their journey alone to London. These two good ladies the Misses Sharp invited the trio to spend a year in their home for they had left their all in Armenia. The ladies now assist at all functions for the relief of their unfortunate sisters while the son is a noted engineer in India. Ten years has not effaced the traces of that terrible sight on the ladies.

The interest of The Misses Sharp are not confined to Armenia and Armenians. They have a warm heart for Hungary as is witnessed by the fact that they have invested a part of their fortune the interest of which they devote to giving a Hungarian girl, daughter of unitarian parents a years training at Channing House School London. This school which is one of the best equipped educational establishments in the country was founded by the Misses Sharp and has been for years carried on under their personal supervision. The school is chiefly for the daughters of Unitarians and special terms are given for the daughters of Unitarian ministers. At present the holder of the bursary is from Kolozsvár and happy the girl who gains it for the Misses Sharp treat her as their own special charge and make her stay in England as happy and profitable as possible. The present holder has just gained her laurels, of a medal from our greatest Musical College for pianoforte playing and is a credit to her School and Country. The foundresses of the School are highly cultured and intellectual ladies and an hour in their company is time well spent. Their house at Highbury is a veritable Museum of Egyptian Art and must be the envy of all ardent Egyptologists among whom the late Mr. Sharp was a Chief. Both ladies have Literary pursuits and one is an artist. At the «Country in London» Exhibition at Whitechapel Art Gallery. Mr. Imre Kiralfy has a dozen plans for the bettering housing and beautifying of East London by boulevards recreation grounds and gardens at a meeting in Toynbee Hall with the Bishop of Stepney in the Chair Mr. Kiralfy spoke of his theme at length. The whole affair is a labour of love and everyone must wish Mr. Kiralfy great success in his gigantic philanthropic work, His organisations in the west have been the talk of the world and who has not visited one or other of the great exhibitions he has arranged at Earl's Court.

SHEENA MACDONALD.

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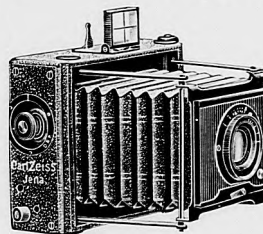
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A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1906 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat neve	óra	perc	vonat neve
316 ¹⁾	6 15	sz. v.	Hatvan	8 12 20	sz. v.	Szombathely, Wien	
28	6 20	"	Nagy-Kanizsa, Triacs	610 12 20	"	(Arad, Tóvis, Püspök-ladány)	
10	6 45	"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	310 12 35	"	Hatvan, Szerencs	
906	7 00	gy. v.	Ujvidek, 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.	Szabadka, B.-Bród	
604	7 25	gy. v.	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-Szeben, 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)	40 2 25	sz. v.	Kassa, Lemberg	
318	7 45	sz. v.	Gödöllő	312 2 25	"	Bicske	
1002	8 00	gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	504 2 35	gy. v.	Hatvan	
606	8 00	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	510 2 40	sz. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Szatmár-Nemeti)	
1508	8 10	"	Kassa, Csorba	326 ¹⁾ 2 50	"	Szolnok	
1006	8 15	"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)	1902 3 00	gy. v.	Gödöllő	
408	8 35	"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	904 3 20	"	(Pécs, Eszék, Gyékényes)	
2	8 50	gy. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	1022 3 25	v. v.	(Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)	
24 ¹⁾	8 55	sz. v.	Bicske	304 3 30	gy. v.	Paks	
306	9 00	"	(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	16 4 30	sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	
806	9 35	"	Ruttká, Berlin	322 5 20	"	Győr	
944	11 15	tszsz.	Kiskörös	398 5 35	"	Gödöllő	
				508 5 45	"	Ruttká, Berlin	
				314 6 25	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	
				914 6 25	"	Hatvan	
				1004 6 50	gy. v.	Kiskörös	
				1706 7 05	sz. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Torino)	
				22 7 15	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislau	
				324 8 15	"	Bicske, Triest	
				1008 8 30	"	Gödöllő	
				1510 8 45	"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)	
				502 9 15	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	
				406 9 40	sz. v.	(Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislau)	
				1304 9 40	sz. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)	
				608 10 10	"	Fehring, Graz	
				910 10 10	"	Arad, Brassó	
				1506 ³⁾ 11 00	gy. v.	(Belgrád, Eszék, Bosna-Bród)	
				328 11 10	v. v.	(Wien, Páris, Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg, Ruttká, Szerencs)	

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1906 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat neve	óra	perc	vonat neve
102	1 00	k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	8704 12 05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok	
146	5 45	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156 12 15	"	Palota-Ujpest	
122	6 00	"	Ersekújvár	128 12 25	"	Nagy-Maros	
150	6 15	"	Göd	4108 12 40	"	Dorog	
712 ^a	6 35	"	Szeged, Szolnok	158 1 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	
6502	6 40	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	4114 ¹⁾ 2 05	sz. v.	Piliscsaba	
4102	6 45	"	Esztergom	126 2 15	"	Párkány-Nána	
148	6 55	"	Palota-Ujpest	160 2 20	"	Palota-Ujpest	
1404	7 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704 2 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	
104	8 00	"	Wien	120 2 30	sz. v.	Ersekújvár	
152	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104 2 40	"	Esztergom	
712	8 30	"	(Temesvár, Káransebes, Bázias)	720 2 45	"	Cegléd	
134	8 50	"	Vác, N.-Maros	6510 2 50	motv.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	
4110	9 05	"	Piliscsaba	106 3 00	gy. v.	Wien, Páris	
116	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	170 ²⁾ 3 20	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	
154	9 35	"	Palota-Ujpest	162 4 15	"	Palota-Ujpest	
708	9 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	180 4 25	"	Nagy-Maros	
156 ^a	11 25	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	716 4 30	"	Szeged	
136 ¹⁾	11 35	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	6504 4 35	"	Lajosmizse	
6508	11 40	motv.		108 5 15	gy. v.	Wien	
				188 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	
				1408 6 55	gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony)	
				166 7 15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	
				132 ³⁾ 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 ⁵⁾ 11 30	koev.	Bukarest, Konstantinápoly	

- Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 20-tól közlekedik.
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A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1906 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat neve	óra	perc	vonat neve
645	5 00	tszsz.	(Mária-Radna, Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	319 12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	
327	5 20	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	609 12 25	"	(Tóvis, Arad, Püspök-ladány)	
1707	5 45	sz. v.	Stanislau, M.-Sziget	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.	(Konstant., 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 20	"	Kiskörös	1301 2 10	"	Graz, Fehring	
507	7 25	"	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.	(Paks, 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	
311	8 45	"	Hatvan	325 ³⁾ 7 50	"	Gödöllő	
1003	8 50	gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	1007 7 55	"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	
13	9 10	sz. v.	Győr	407 8 10	"	(Munkács, Maramaros-sziget)	
307	9 45	"	Berlin, Ruttká	21 8 45	"	Bicske	
911	9 50	"	Szabadka	1507 8 50	"	Csorba, Kassa	
27	10 15	"	Triest, N.-Kanizsa	1001 9 05	gy. v.	(Zágr., Vinkovce, Pécs)	
				308 9 10	"	Berlin, Ruttká	
				9 9 30	sz. v.	Wien, Graz	
				608 9 35	gy. v.	(Nagy-Szeben, Kolozsvár, Stanislau)	
				1303 9 50	"	Graz, Fehring	
				905 10 00	"	Zimony, Ujvidék	
				403 10 10	"	(Munkács, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)	
				323 10 35	sz. v.	Gödöllő	
				547 10 50	"	Nagykúta	
				23 ³⁾ 10 00	"	Bicske	
				315 ³⁾ 10 10	"	Hatvan	

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1906 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat neve	óra	perc	vonat neve
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	708 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	167 2 10	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	
6503	6 55	"	Lajosmizse	159 3 05	"	Palota-Ujpest	
217	7 05	tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	127 3 05	"	Nagy-Maros	
709	7 15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	189 ²⁾ 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 ¹⁾ 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	
123	8 45	"	Párkány-Nána	711 7 10	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias	
151	9 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	137 7 50	"	Nagy-Maros	
1403	9 25	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	4109 ³⁾ 8 10	"	Piliscsaba	
153	10 20	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	165 8 20	"	Palota-Ujpest	
119	10 50	"	Ersekújvár	125 8 45	"	Párkány-Nána	
715	10 55	"	Szeged	6501 8 55	"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	
				107 9 05	gy. v.	Wien	
				4105 9 15	sz. v.	Esztergom	
				1405 9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	
				4113 ¹⁾ 10 05	sz. v.	Piliscsaba	
				167 10 15	"	Palota-Ujpest	
				139 ³⁾ 10 30	"	Vác	
				723 10 40	"	Szeged	
				129 10 45	"	Nagy-Maros	
				901 ⁵⁾ 10 55	keleti exp. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Belgrád)	
				101 11 00			

“THE GRESHAM”

életbiztosító-társaság Londonban.

Magyarországi fiók: **Budapest**, (a Ferencz József-tér 5—6. alatt épülő új palota elkészüléséig) **IV., Ferencz József-rakpart 27.**

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én K 216,505.894.39
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311.51
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857.43
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667.79
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapestben, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

Magyar gyártmány!

Magyar gyártmány!

Pirosra festett kényelmes és csinos

bükkfa kerti butorok

GEITTNER és RAUSCH czégnél

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

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

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

Árjegyzék ingyen!

Érdemes megtekinteni!

Szép, szebb, lezszebb

lesz mindenki, mert két-háromszori bekenés után eltűnik az arczról pattanás, kiütés, szeplő, májfolt, sőt ráncok is a valódi angol

BALASSA-féle

UGORKATEJ

használata által. Teljesen ártalmatlan és a kéz-, nyak-, váll-, arcbőrt biztosan fehérré, üdévé, finomná varázsolja 1 üveg ára 2 korona. Ehhez **ugorkaszappan** 1 kor., **puder** 1.20 kor., **ugorka-creme** 2 kor. Kaphatók a gyógyszerüzletekben. — Csak Balassa-féle valódi! Főszékhely: **Balassa Kornél** gyógyszerüzlet, Budapest, Erzsébetfalva.

PEJTSIK KÁROLY

fényképészeti 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 amatőröket szolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferencziek-bazára) Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom..... nicz Palace Hotel

Hotel Vadászkürt

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

Central position. — Near the Danube. First class Hotel and Restaurant.

Prop. F. Kommer.

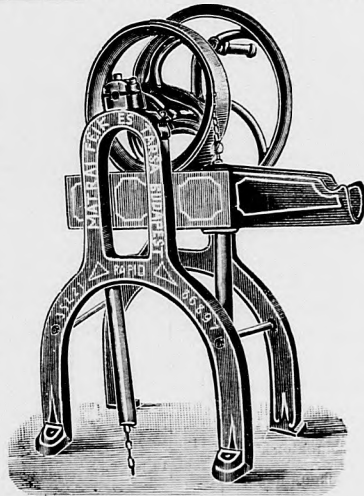
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hívány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmi más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutat.