

# HUNGARY

Budapest Monday October 15, 1906.  
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## Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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

OF ITS numerous tributaries the most noticeable from the right side are the *Latorca*, *Ung*, *Laborcz*, *Ondova*, and the *Toplyo*. The confluence of these rivers gives rise to the *Bodrog* which falls into the *Tisza* at *Tokaj* and together with the *Tisza* forms the extensive island of *Bodrogköz*. Below the *Sajó* which unites with the *Hernád* and further the *Eger* and *Zagyva* are to be noticed from the same side. The tributaries on the left bank are the *Szamos*;

originating from the little and the great *Maros*, the *Kraszna* which flows through the *Ecsed* marsh; the triple *Körös* formed by the union of the *Swift* the *Black* and *White Körös*, the important *Maros* that receives into itself several tributaries and enters the *Tisza* at a point opposite to the town of *Szeged* and lastly just above *Titel* the regulated and canalized *Béga*.

The greater portion of the *Tisza* has been regulated, partly by building dams along its sides, partly by shortening its long course by more than a hundred cuttings. The regulation of the *Tisza* has recovered for agriculture a large amount of arable land, but has not been able to put an end to the dangers of inundation;



FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II.

east in a long but comparatively narrow bed and with such beautiful environs as to form in point of scenery, the pearl, not only of the trans-Danubian district, but of all Hungary. The surface of its waters is 690 square kilometers in extent and stands 130 m. above the level of the sea, its greatest length is about 66 and its greatest breadth more than 12 km. But the mountain peninsula of *Tihany* stretching from the west into its upper portion, makes it so narrow, that in that place it is hardly wider than 600 m. On its north-western and northern banks, the fringe of the *Bakony*

indeed this system of regulation was the cause of the great destruction that befell *Szeged* in 1879.

Beyond the confluence of the *Tisza*, the *Temes*, the *Karas*, the *Nera*, and the *Cserna* fall into the *Danube*.

On the Hungarian coat of arms four silver polliers represent the *Danube*, the *Tisza*, the *Drave* and the *Save*.

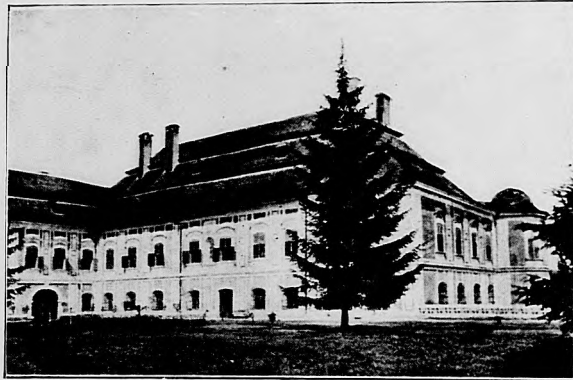
Hungary is rather scant of lakes of any importance, the only two demanding special mention being the *Balaton* and the *Fertő*, both on the right side of the *Danube*. The *Balaton* extends between the counties of *Veszprém*, *Somogy*, and *Zala* from north-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR  
EUGENE GOLONYA,  
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system of hills extends sometimes sloping sometimes steep and rocky so that these partially form the actual banks. — On the eastern and southern sidestretches an undulating plain, bordering the bluish-green tinted lake with shores of fine sand. The lake is on an average from 7—11 m. deep, but in the neighbourhood of Tihany, celebrated for its abbey and its echo, 45—46 m. deep. From the neighbouring hills several small streams flow into the Balaton and besides these it is nourished by springs in its own bed, some of which are cold and others hot. (To be continued.)



RÁKÓCZI'S PALACE AT ZBORÓ.

Has he not left his footprints plain enough for us to follow? Does not his biography, the account of his heroic deeds, inspire us? The sound of his name alone «makes cowards of us all», but also renews our energy, stirs up the old time courage, puts new life into us and makes our life's battle easier.

For the benefit of our English readers who are perhaps not so familiar with him we give a short history of his life.

The political oppressions under Leopold I. (1657—1705) led to several struggles for liberty. In 1667 a widespread conspiracy of the nobility was detected and the leaders Zrinyi, Wesselényi and Nádasdy were decapitated, but in the year of 1678 a new rising broke out led by Tököly, who was supported by the Sultan.

With this upheaval, originated the war between Austria and Turkey, the result of which was that Hungary, with the exception of the Temesvár district and Transylvania was freed from the Turkish rule. (Peace of Karlowitz 1699) After the peace of Karlowitz a commission, was established (commissio neoacquistica) with a view to investigate the claims regarding the estates freed from the Turkish rule. The injustice of this commission, in its giving away to bribery and on the other hand the dissatisfaction evoked by the peace of Karlowitz, brought forth a new upheaval, at the head of which was Francis Rákóczi II. was elected. Rákóczi II. was born in 1676, the first son of Francis Rákóczi I, Prince of Transylvania. Soon after the death of his father who died in the dungeons of Munkács, Rákóczi was brought to Austria and educated under the care of the Jesuits of Prague and Neuhaus. After marrying the daughter of the Landgrave of Hessen, he came into possession of his family estates which had been confiscated by Austria after the conspiracy of Wesselényi, in which his father took a prominent part. But his freedom was of no long duration. Leopold I. afraid that Rákóczi would foster the hostile spirits of the Hungarians, ordered Rákóczi to be brought to Vienna, from where the Prince succeeded in fleeing to Poland. Here he lived for a few years till the arrival of a deputation, sent by the peasantry of the northern counties, who wished Rákóczi to lead them in a struggle against the Austrian suppressors. This he accepted, securing also the support of France and the Polish nobility. In May 1703 he issued a manifesto, challenging the Magyars to rise up against Austria, and this manifesto evoked such enthusiasm, that it brought the whole nation into the camp of Rákóczi

## ❧ RÁKÓCZI II. ❧

WHO HAS not heard of the immortal name of Rákóczi? the name that touches the innermost feeling of all Magyars, the name that awakens their deepest sentiments and fills them with pride and sorrow at the same time.

The name which carries them back nearly 200 years, when men thought only of their country and the spirit of patriotism differed from the present time.

Who has not heard of the greatest hero of Freedom among the Magyars, the evergreen name, the name which is venerated throughout the whole land.

Banished from his land, the land he loved, fought and gave his life for; now resting among strangers — it was not destined so. His absence we have borne long enough and now the remains of the great Magyar warrior are to be brought home to a more fitting spot, amongst those whom he loved, those who love him and those to whom his name is music.

What had he done to merit such a grave? Was it not enough to have suffered banishment from his country after such a career?, he gave all, even his life, what more can be expected of a man to do for his country.

«Oh Hungary I gave my life for thee;  
What hast thou done for me?»

How should we have answered him when the grave gave up its dead if we allowed him to remain outside his native land? It was not destined so to be, our cruelty does not extend so far neither do we show our gratitude thus.

«Lives of great men all remind us,  
They can make our lives sublime,  
And departing leave behind them,  
Foot prints in the sands of time.»

This rising induced the enemies of Austria — which in this time of the Spanish succession were not few — to support the Hungarian cause. They elected Rákóczi leader of the confederated armies and in 1707 he was proclaimed Prince of Transylvania. The results of this success was, that Leopold I. pressed on all sides, felt compelled to proclaim the independence of Hungary on May 31, 1707.

In consequence of this act, the moderate parties fell off from Rákóczi and entered into negotiations with Austria, which led to the peace of Szatmár. (May 1st 1711)

Rákóczi embittered, refused the amnesty and left for France, where he lived banished in the suburbs of Paris for some years, emigrating from there to Turkey, where he died at Rodostó on the 8th of April 1735.

Coloman Thaly M. P., the renowned Hungarian historiographer, who has devoted his life work to the history of Rákóczi and his time, has written several books on the great hero and detected his remains at Rodostó, where they were buried in the chapel of the French Jesuits. In the Hungarian parliament, he has for about twenty years urged the bringing home of the ashes of Rákóczi until he has succeeded in seeing his motion unanimously carried out.

Now we are paying him the last tribute, we are giving the honours due to him and throughout the route all appropriate measures are being prepared for the event. The triumphant ceremony, although late, will not be deprived of its brilliancy, orders are sent out for the reception of the ashes in each district and nothing is being left undone to mar the glory of the home-bringing. Special services will be conducted in all churches and after the remains have been brought to the capital they will be deposited in Kassa and we shall be relieved of

a weight that has long been on our conscience, knowing that at last, he to whom we are so infinitely indebted, rests in peace.



Visit of the Deputation of the English Chambers of Commerce to Budapest.

WELCOME to Hungary! are about the most appropriate words with which we can greet you, a welcome arising not merely from the hearts of a few individuals, but out of the soul of the nation. We recognise in you, the commercial pioneers of the world, as such we welcome you; as such we look to you to investigate our industrial enterprises and manufactures and on you we build our hopes of laying the foundation of our commercial future, by firmly establishing a connection with Hungary that may prove mutually advantageous to us both.

Do not let the flattering words, which some of our folk are apt to express, on the impulse of the moment, being overcome in recognising the honour conferred on them by your visit, influence your opinions regarding our undertakings; this we do not ask. Whatever idea you may form of our industry will be accepted as the experienced teaching the younger, as we admit that our industry is as yet in its infancy.

At this point we may also mention, that the attitude taken by some of the English papers has been an uncalled for incident, absolutely founded on ignorance, and seen with eyes blinded with prejudice. Let us ask you to carefully note all that you have seen in our land and distribute among those who still are in England, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Repetition of the



VISIT OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS TO LOUIS FRANCOIS AND CO. CHAMPAGNE FACTORY, BUDAFOK.

political situation of our land we consider unnecessary as many *will not* understand, but the greatest importance at present is our commercial relations on which depends our future. It is of you we only ask to bear the tidings to your home — the pulse of the commercial universe — to impress on your people, to give them an idea, to rectify their misapprehensions and declare the real footing on which we stand and the true situation of our industrial undertakings. Undoubtedly you will also hear of our intentions in establishing other factories and, if you see also as we see, the necessity of such steps being taken, we feel assured of your sympathy. What lies in our ability we fully understand and it is for you to determine whether our adop-

only knew! Pope wrote «Oh blindness to the future kindly given», perhaps it is also applicable in our case. Who knows what is in store for us?

Our visitors will also notice in the foreground, standing most conspicuously, our wealth in minerals, but of the extent we are unaware, they remain as Nature placed them, untouched by human hand, but constantly revealing their presence, sometimes, by mere chance, as if declaring their determination to take their destined places in the world. Even their proximity to the surface, together with their abundance, serve as interesting studies for geologists.

Providence did not deposit these inestimable treasures without great consideration, for in most cases they are near the great rivers which assist



Photo by Erdélyi.

VISIT OF THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS TO BUDAPEST (BEFORE THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT).

ted means of execution have taken the right course, and if not, your advice is solicited. The time placed at your disposal does not allow a great or minute inspection, but we hope those enterprises you visit will enable you to gather some idea of the spirit with which we Magyars are entering into the work of building up our Kingdom and establishing greater relations abroad.

There is much we could show you if the opportunity presented itself but we fear some must be left for your next visit.

The greatest and most important rôle is, as yet, played by the agriculture but we must also play another rôle in order to maintain our position, and to this aim we are a gradually but surely advancing which is seen by a short glance; further investigation showing the necessity for its development. Other countries cannot fail to observe this fact, some to their disadvantage, others taking opposite views and see many advantages offered. Ah if they

both in their excavation and transport. What an opportunity it offers, even we ourselves do not fully grasp its meaning, it seems too great an undertaking for us to tackle at present, but that these must be at some time developed, we do not doubt.

But some of you are still here amongst us, you have the opportunity of seeing for yourselves, of hearing from all sides direct information from our leaders of industry. Form your opinions independently of all influence, carry your reports at home, and make them known there and we, being confident in our work, knowing fully the great battle for supremacy in business, recognising the ammunition at our disposal feel sure that success will ensue.

We hope your visit to Hungary will also be a most pleasant remembrance to you and that great benefits may be derived on both sides.

★

The members of the British Chambers of Com-

merce arrived here on the last of the month, and assembled on the first of October in the Budapest Chambers of Commerce where they received the official greeting and welcome from 150 members of the Hungarian Chambers conveyed through the President Mr. Leo Lánzy in the following words.

Gentlemen! It is with great pleasure we welcome you on Hungarian soil as our most honoured

Mr. Charles Charleton chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce now rose and replied:

Mr. President, Gentlemen!

We have accepted your kind invitation with great pleasure. We should willingly have given ourselves ten times the amount of trouble rather than refuse such a friendly invitation or to have missed the opportunity of paying a visit to this



THE "CSIKOS" (COWBOY).

By George Vastag jun.

guests and heartily thank you for the honour conferred on us by your visit. We greet you as our masters because England serves as a light, in respect of trade, to the rest of the culture world. We greet you in this house which is the home of the Budapest trade and commerce, and which assists in the developing of these and our industry. It is our greatest and sincerest wish that you will feel homely amongst us and accept the hospitality, enjoying the same, which we are in a position to offer you. Again we heartily welcome you and may God bless you.

beautiful city. We have come to learn your commerce and industry and exclusively of all political affairs. In the name of my colleagues I thank you heartily for the warm reception accorded us and conclude with the words (in German). We come in the name of the English commerce to our Hungarian colleagues.

After leaving here they visited the Exchange where their reception was also of a splendid character, being greeted by the President Mr. Sigmond Kornfeld, member of the House of Magnates.

Gentlemen! «It is my pleasant duty, in the name of the Budapest Exchange, to express our greatest joy in welcoming you in our midst. It is only a short time since the Hungarian commerce placed this palace at the disposal of the public, and our pleasure is intensified by yours being the first official visit to this building.

We regard your visit as a very great honour, as we look on English commerce with great pride and that which the world considers.

We solicit your opinion on our different relations and ask you to look fully into all. Our desires are to strengthen the existing bond between the two nations and with this we should be fully satisfied. We hope your stay in our land may be a pleasant one whereby the friendship may further develop».

After a great applause Mr. Charles Charleton replied in German.

«Gentlemen! From the depths of our hearts we tender you our sincerest thanks for the honourable reception you have given us. We come to you only as merchants in order to investigate your commercial arrangements and request you to afford us your assistance in this respect. We cherish the same feeling as your president has just expressed and hope this visit will improve our intercourse with you to our mutual benefits. To your friendly welcome, I reply in the name of my colleagues, I thank you very much».

In the evening a banquet was given by the Chamber of Commerce in their honour at which many distinguished personages were present including Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture and several other members of Parliament and leading lights of the commercial life. At the third course — after the taste of the Magyar Bor — tongues were loosened and toasts for both kings flowed from the respective parties, accompanied by the music pealing forth at appropriate intervals, followed by *Éljen* from the Magyars and *Hip, hip, hurrah* from the Angols.

«Mr. Leo Lánzy now rose and addressed them. We greet you on behalf of the Hungarian Commercial and Industrial Chambers and are proud to welcome you in our land, according you the heartiest hospitality. Your visit has also a great moralis-



HARVEST.

tic value to us because we regard you as a pattern for our commerce and industry. — We consider your visit will also tend to correct the *false impressions* abroad about Hungary. We have no desire to cut ourselves off from the culture people of the west but rather seek a closer union. In developing our young in-

dustry, and placing it on foreign markets, we are fighting a great fight. This may sound strange, but it is easy to understand if you consider our circumstances and what we suffer under the difficult position of our branches, one party for free trade, the other for protection of duties. I drink to the fulfillment of our wishes and to the health of the English ladies, and to our illustrious guests.

After the applause had subsided Mr. Charleton again rose to the occasion and said.

«He rejoices that he came to Hungary and hoped that the business relations between the two countries would increase two or even three fold. He and his companions have admired the economy of Hungary and have also seen the pride of the land, Fiume, which is a brilliant proof of the Hungarian spirit of enterprise. He came with his friends to secure the economic advantage of both lands. In proposing the health of Francis Kossuth, the Minister of Commerce, the leader of the Hungarian industry, whose name is so familiar in England as that of his glorious father, he considered it an inestimable honour.»

As he took his seat amid great applause Francis Kossuth now stood and gave vent to his penned up feelings, in English, in which he is always at home.

After greeting them in the name of the Government and thanking Mr. Charleton for the words which Hungary impressed upon him, he said «that where the English plant their feet there is liberty, and where there is liberty there is also development. In England the greatest individual is liberty. He was pleased that Hungary began to learn the English, and when England knew the Magyars better they would value them more and place more confidence in them. He assured the English that their capital would find the most profitable investments in Hungary, and that some of the innumerable millions which England has placed

in enterprises beyond the ocean could find better returns for their money in Hungary. We import an enormous quantity of articles which we ourselves could produce. Our industry has a most sound basis and it only depends on you to introduce English capital in our land to create a most powerful industry. I drink to the good will of the Anglo-Magyar hospitality.

After several other had expressed their feelings, the party continued their feasting and remained together till a late hour enjoying the benefits proffered by their hosts.

Our British visitors spent their second day visiting the City water works at Káposztásmegyér in the morning being, conveyed thither by a special boat under the Hungarian and English ensigns,

returning to Budapest at midday to enjoy another sumptuous feast prepared for them by the Municipality of Budapest, which although termed Luncheon, we fear served as a little more. The afternoon was spent in visiting several factories including the Champagne establishment of Messrs Louis Fancois and Co. Budafok where they, of course, indulged in the practical proof of the wares and especially praised and enjoyed the brand «Batthyány bruit of 1894».

The crowning event was the splendid banquet which the Hungarian government had in store for them and which took place this evening at the Royal Hotel. In the absence of the Prime minister Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce did the honours. The hall was beautifully decorated and



THE ARCHDUCHESS CLOTILDE BUILDINGS, BUDAPEST.

punctual at 8 o'clock the visitors were conducted to the dining room being led by Kossuth and Mrs Charleton followed by a company which would have done honour to a Royal «spread». The presence of the ladies added brilliancy to the scene and aroused the admiration of those present, by their toilet and jewellery. As the fourth course made its appearance, Count Albert Apponyi minister of Religion and Public instruction rose and addressed them:

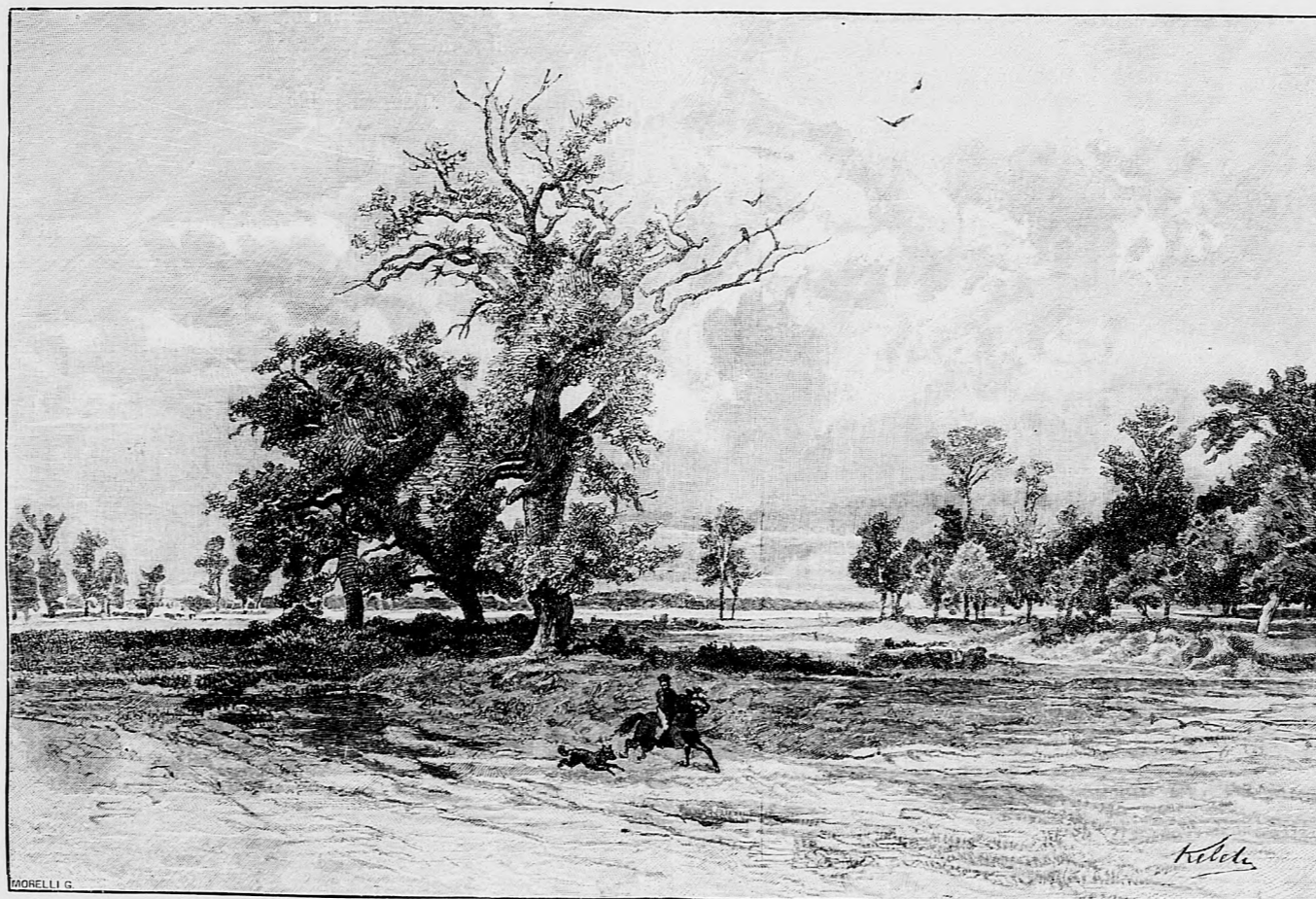
«Ladies and Gentlemen! In the name of the Royal Hungarian Government the honour is given me to lift my glass to the health of H. M. The King of England. The English and Hungarian nations have through centuries sought to maintain and uphold the liberty of their lands. Not only is the deepest friendship cherished by the nations but also by both Rulers».

As the last word reached the listeners the music poured forth «God save the King», everybody standing. Mr. C. Charleton now replied with the following toast.

«Ladies and Gentlemen! In the name of my Countrymen, I thank you for the words which just sounded from the lips of your minister and we assure you that the feelings to which your minister referred are greatly cherished and nursed by us and we hope that our visit will strengthen the friendship existing between the two nations. I drink to the health of H. M. Francis Joseph whom every Englishman honours». Great applause and Eljen cries while the strains of the «Himnus» fell on their ears. As order was regained the Minister of Commerce, Francis Kossuth entered with great force into the subject and delivered a speech which we are sure must leave a lasting impression on our visitors.

Ladies and Gentlemen! You were till now the guests of the Budapest Chambers of Commerce, now the Royal Hungarian government has taken over the office of host, and consider you now as their guests. It was our intention of showing you the interesting features of our land, not only those of entertainment but also those from which you may make use of and derive some advantages. We know you are merchants but still think you like to connect business and pleasure. We cannot say to what extent your visit pleases us. We have many things in common and our history has a tendency to parallelism. You have had great civil wars, while we have had to contend against legions of foreign armies which greatly hindered our progress and you in the meantime became more and more powerful. We enjoy now the benefits of a good constitution although all our wishes are not entirely fulfilled. Deeply rooted in the Hungarians is a most sacred regard for the laws which is a very important fact for you, in case English capital should come to Hungary as you may be assured it would enjoy all legal protection. We should like to mention with what open arms we should welcome foreign enterprises in our lands and with what

arrangements we should assist them. We offer a cash subvention, often 25% of the invested capital, for the development of industry in our country, also free duty for a number of years and render every encouragement for its progress. If you could only see what opportunities Hungary offers you and what an appropriate army of workmen we have at our disposal, and know how the Hungarian workman is valued everywhere, we are sure you would view the case in a most satisfactory manner.



KIS JENŐ DOMAIN, LOWLAND.

For example see how the American values Hungarian labour. Adam Smith said three things are necessary for the development of a nation; Capital, Labour and Natural wealth. The two last we have but regret the first fails us and it is in this we request your assistance. We export a great quantity of raw material and import the manufactured article to the value of many millions, made from our exported raw products, and this happens only through our lack of industry. We ask you to lend us your spirit of undertaking, and with the help of our labour great advantages will ensue to our mutual benefit. Our land is the land of the future and progress and well deserves your attention. We hope

you will feel at home in our midst and that you will enjoy your stay amongst us and now I drain my glass to the well being of the members of the British Chambers of Commerce.»

This speech made the greatest impression on our visitors who broke out in hearty cheers mingled with Magyar Eljens, and brought Mr. Charleton again to his feet.

«Gentlemen! Again we thank you for the real, genuine hospitality extended to us and which we

commercial relations with Hungary. I thank you for the way in which you have praised the English industry, and agree that you are right in saying we have become great through our industry and energy and concluded with the following couplet.»

«The world gets old and young again  
Hope springs eternal in the human men.»

Great applause followed and Mr. W. de Ruttkay, Representative of the Hungarian commerce and industry in Great Britain and Ireland, gave the following toast:

I rise to propose a toast which has for me a peculiar and individual charm, it is that of the London Chamber of Commerce, a body with which I have been brought in contact for a period of several years of official life in England.

It is more than 12 months ago that your Secretary and myself discussed the feasibility of a visit here to a town which has long desired to open its gates to you. The political situation here at that time succeeded in frustrating our efforts and banishing our hopes. To-day however we meet under the happiest auspices — Hungary is ruled by a government appointed by a Party of Progress, but one which is not over-radical in its ideas; which looks to social Evolution as to a law of nature, which has a well developed «Welt Politik», in which a friendship with England, based on a recognition of common interests, forms a conspicuous place.

But, gentlemen, I am not unmindful that you come here on no political mission: neither is our invitation to you one which is intended to have unmindful that interpretation. You come here as business men on business bent, and I for my part desire to tell you that we will spare no pains to make your visit one of interest and profit.

Now, gentlemen let me descend for one moment from the General to the Particular upon the great question of Free Trade versus Protection on which you are probably divided; but whether you be Free Traders or Protectionists, you will most certainly agree with me on one general proposition, which holds true in either system of Economy.

You will see here before you go some, of our forests, you have passed through our Port at Fiume; but you will see other aspects, too, of our commercial existence. You will visit factories and industrial centres which you may well take as an earnest enterprise of no little commercial resource. You will notice a people whose mental attributes, as well as whose physique make them naturally adapted for the higher and better forms of industrial occupations.

To speak of mines is to carry our recollection back to the amazing Roman mines (some of which are still working) which the Hungarian kingdom includes, to tracts of country rich in mineral properties.

Again I may call your attention to the number of articles which we in Budapest in Hungary gene-

shall never forget. His Excellency referred to the deep respect the Magyars regarded their laws which gives us great pleasure to hear as we know the infinite importance of this to merchants.

The governments which stand at the head of the peoples and rules the destiny of the States, develops its ability in political and economic directions, first through the power of the sword, and at last through the work of peace. I wish you luck in the attempts of your government in laying such weight on the ability of economy from which we have heard so much from your statesmen. He assured them, the English Chambers of Commerce would make every attempt to enter into closer

rally are forced by circumstance rather than by preference to buy in Germany and Austria, but which are in many cases made better in England. These are questions which you will have an opportunity of examining.

Our intercourse then gentlemen, must be of great mutual advantage to us. We meet to make business, to make friends, so by our efforts to assist the peaceful development of social evolution and the advancement of civilisation. I give you with all my heart the prosperity of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Great applause accompanied the speaker as he took his seat.

The following day was also spent in visiting several factories, which also called forth many words of praise and compliments. The modern, up to date machinery working in the mills formed also a great object of interest for our visitors and the evening found them gathered round the tables at another banquet prepared for them by the Municipality of Budapest; the Lord Mayor Coleman Fülepp and Mayor Dr. Stephen Bárczy doing the honours. A large and brilliant assembly was present including several M. P.'s and Count Apponyi the Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. The English were unanimous in their opinion that Apponyi spoke their language as a native.

At the third course the Lord Mayor gave a toast to the health of King Edward VII. whom he said was one of the greatest advocates of Liberty and to whom he lifts his glass.

Mr. Charleton, heartily thanked him for the friendly words which the Lord Mayor dedicated to the King of England, and responded with a toast to H. M. Francis Joseph, the King whom all Europe respects.

Dr. Stephen Bárczy Mayor now stood up and delivered a speech in most fluent English saying:

«I greet you out of the depths of my soul, in the heart of our land, the capital of Hungary, and allow me to say that your visit fills me with an extraordinary pleasure. We have the greatest respect for the English and hope your visit will bear fruit to our commercial relations and that our city of which we are proud will also find favour in your eyes. I drink to the health of our visitors».

Mr. Charleton in replying, remarked how delighted they were over the beautiful city, and that the cleanliness, order and love of discipline, which they observed, could well form a pattern for English Cities. Among the many things they have learned from Budapest, the Waterworks deserve special mention. He thanked them for their hospitality and drank to the welfare of the city inhabitants.

Count Apponyi now rose and attracted all their attention. He began: «Not as a member of the Government but as a simple citizen I address you, because we Magyars are just as proud of our Citizenship as the old *civis romanus* of Rome, and as Englishmen of England. The economic welfare

of a nation can develop by two means, first by getting powerful, then rich, secondly by getting rich, then powerful and it was by the latter that England became such a mighty nation. Hungary has only in the last forty years had the opportunity of developing its economy and its greatness lies in the future. It has always had to hold the sword in one hand thus preventing its progress but now it takes greater strides which lead them rapidly to the front. Between the two nations great sympathy exists and I hope this will ever strengthen in the future. I empty my glass to the welfare of the mighty English nation.

Stormy applauses followed this speech after which came several other toasts to Hungarian and English celebrities.

No we have not yet finished! still more to come. The next day our visitors saw many other items of interest and instruction but that which made the greatest impression was the Commercial Museum which they inspected to day and where they were received by the Director Dr. Julius Kovács and his staff.

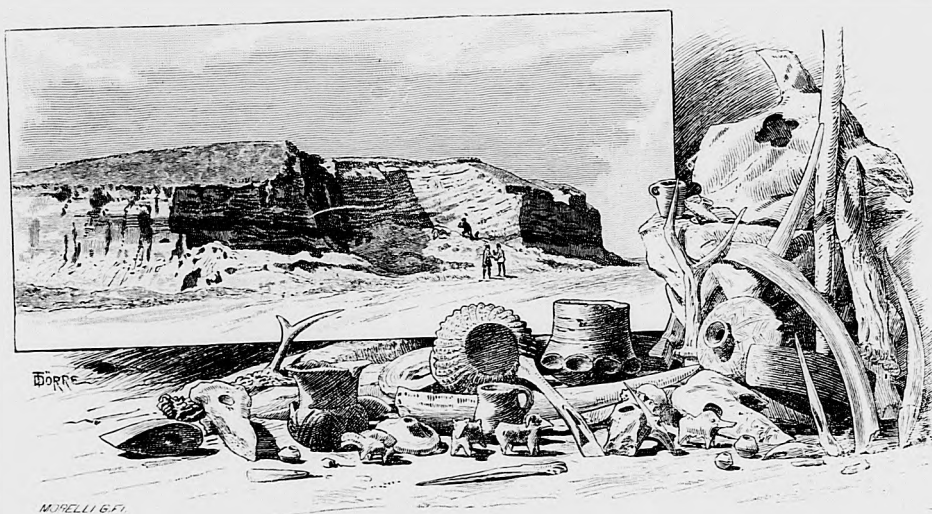
At the close of the Commercial Museum inspection, Sir Albert Rollit L. L. D. President of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom said:

Mr. Director and Gentlemen.

«I have been asked to say a few words and have great pleasure in doing so. First as a member of the Government Intelligence Committee of the British Board of Trade, I have been greatly interested by what has been so kindly and courteously shewn to us to day by you Mr. Director, your staff, and by Mr. William de Ruttkay, the commercial representative of Hungary in Great Britain, who has done so many things to make our visit to Budapest enjoyable, and most enjoyable it has been (applause). We have learned much here; and I have seen a great contrast. Here you have every appliance and machinery and equipment, commercial reference and Trade libraries, a commercial museum, statistics, information and what not, to arm and equip your merchants and dealers to fight their peaceful battles in the markets of the world. You have thus united commerce and culture, you have made commerce a learned impression. We have very little in comparison — a room at the Board of Trade and an office in the city: and yet in these days, knowledge is the basis of business and unless your and continental examples are more followed and the merchants more helped by the State and Municipalities we shall risk that commercial and maritime preeminence which we still enjoy. Private enterprise is good, but it needs supplementing in many ways, and here your State and Municipality aid it in every possible way. It may be said that this is State Socialism; where I care little for names and more for things. When we look upon your great, pro-

sperous and beautiful city, we see one result of the cooperation of private enterprise, and State and Municipal authorities and they illustrate a lesson I have often sought to teach. For it is based on principle — on this principle that the State and Municipality may well do those things which the individual members of the community cannot do for themselves, or which the State or the Municipalities can do cheaper or better. (Applause.) That is a true, a right and an economic principle, and of its application there is no better example than your light, bright, beautiful and bountiful Budapest, which you have made with your hands and by your own patriotic and not parsunduous, sacrifice (applause). And seeing what I have done of its great and growing prosperity; of its crowded, spacious, stately streets and squares of its palatial public and private buildings, of its rising industries

done comparatively well, and here again we have examples of what the State and Municipalities can do for communities. (Applause.) These deposits are the fruits of Providence and thrift, they make national character apart from the value of saving; they save not only the individuals, but they save for the State by keeping down pauperism and the consequent poor rates and taxes and crime. They are also — and here they touch us as representatives of Chambers of Commerce — the beginnings of capital, the foundation stones of small and afterwards of great businesses, and you most properly, therefore associate them with your admirable Commercial Museum, as you do also your cottage industry which you so wisely encourage as an element of peasant proprietorship and peasant farming, for it is as true as ever, that man cannot live by bread alone.



ANCIENT DISCOVERIES NEAR FORORNI.

and of the surrounding fertile soil, and of its consumption of British products, I trust the most exceptional and gratifying sympathy between our two countries will ever increase and be followed by the investment of capital in British goods and in suitable fields of industry in your country, for I am satisfied that a safe and remunerative return will follow. (Applause.)

Now it so happens I am also chairman of the British Statutory Committee for the inspection of Saving Banks, and incidentally I was very much struck and most interested by your shewing me here, the exact reproduction of your first Hungarian Savings Bank, with its candlesticks and candles, its ballot boxes, and founded some 60 years ago as it was. Ours were established about twice as long since. What a little cabinet from which so much has sprung, for in that Bank there are now £ 12,000,000 sterling deposits — in our Savings Bank, apart from the Post office we have between £ 50,000,000 and £ 60,000,000. Yet Hungary has

Well your Budapest has been to us a place of unmixed pleasure, profit and instruction. We see our two nations have many national characteristics in common and we shall not only leave you with a sense of that gratitude which is the memory of the heart, but with a message of the heartiest good will from men of all political parties here to those in our own great and good country of Great Britain which we love and which you have said and shewn that you too love so well, as the source and home of European freedom and good order, of that liberty which, to be enjoyed by all, must be limited by law, for, where law ends there begins tyranny, and the tyranny is the same whether it be the tyranny of the monarch or of the multitude, nay the tyranny of the multitude may be greater, for it is multiplied tyranny.

We must heartily thank you, Mr. Director and Mr. Ruttkay for your courtesy and conduct of us through your department of that Ministry of Commerce, which like you, with a Cabinet Minister of

Commerce we ought to have in Great Britain (Applause.)

After the Director thanked them in a few friendly words the visitors took their leave and adjourned to 5 o'clock tea in the Leopold Casino, and to ponder over the words they heard and what they saw. The evening they went to the Royal opera and later found them again at a banquet given by the Union Club.

In the morning of the next day they started on a tour through Hungary under the leading of the secretaries of the Ministry Messrs Paul Ary, Louis Lossonczy, Mr. W. de Ruttkay and Messrs Pum and Hazay and we are sure their stay in Budapest must have well prepared them for their journey, physically if not mentally.



## What Buda told me.

### A Corso Reverie.

By W. B. FORSTER-BOVILL.

MAN RARELY recognises his insignificancy. What Nature does, perhaps Nature knows; but men know not what they do. Beside me stood the other evening, with head erect, but with trembling limbs a fine old warrior eighty-two years of age. He seemed lost in contemplation, unconscious of all save the beauties which nature presented, alive only to that dame who weilds so great a sway over the sensitive mind. To break in upon his reverie would have been sacrilege, for wonder had widened into worship. It was a theme for the poet, a new canvas for the artist, an inspiration for the musician. The merry, jostling crowd on the corso heeded him not, neither had the old General eyes or ears for the prattle of the boulevardiers. He bares his head, for the evening air is warm, but this physical action does not change the mental pose. His eye takes in the grand spectacle nature and art has provided, he shudders, and seems to realise yet once again in his life that every thing in nature looks with a strange disdain upon war, for even the tree beside him seems conscious of its fruit; yet man knows nothing of his destiny. Reading the thoughts of this fine old «48» hero, I was able to understand my own, for as he passed away into a neighbouring Cafe, I sat and mused whilst the Danube rushed by. There is no city in the world more capable of arousing the imagination than Budapest. The absence of intellectual strenuousness the strange combination of Eastern and Western ideas, the leaning towards Oriental habits, and the innate careless joyousness of the Hungarians all tend towards the creation of the artistic temperament. The air seemed alive with sounds. Budapest is fond of sounds, Hungary is prodigal in eloquence. The seats beside me began to fill rapidly for the city only realises its necessity for movement at certain regularly specified times. Budapest in fact begins where we in England leave off. This is one of its fascinations

To appreciate the richness, the innate strength, the sense of enduringness, one must accept much, criticise little, and apply only Eastern standards to what are obviously un-Western national traits. The Anglo-Saxon has unfortunately taken upon himself the Divine mission of putting the world right; demanding conformity to his conception of right and having little patience with the greater half of the world reared under different conditions of life and thought.

Catch the spirit of a nation, not from a Baedeker but from the people, then, and only then may one hope to enjoy ones sojourn in a strange country; then and only then may one hope to secure an answer to the myriad unaskable questions each day presents.

In no city is all this more true of than Budapest and I felt it particularly as I sat and reflected on the misrepresentations the Magyars were continually subjected to by part of the English Press.

Musing thus I was startled by the pleading, wooing tones of a gipsy band which escaped from a neighbouring cafe. There was something so enchanting in the wailing melodies and soul-searching tones that floated over the night air. Music is a great tonic, one of the world's best restoratives. The impetuous peoples beside me soon rhythmically sway to and fro as the spirit of the muse makes its appeal to national feeling. In less than an hour I felt that I understood the Magyar race better though not a word escaped my lips in conversation. Clashing, fighting colours pass in vivid review before you, until it would appear that the Eastern entirely eclipsed the Western in his struggle for attention. Ceaseless chatter in a musical but alien tongue fails to annoy one, for it adds to rather than detracts from the lurking spirit of romance.

Then comes the swishing of water, the snort of a river tug, the signal of the dexterous ferry boat, and the multitudinous sounds the royal Danube encourages. These are commonplaces to the Hungarian who is absorbed by the mere physical movements of sex, though always amenable to national sentiment in song. But I love the Danube and particularly the Buda bank. Rivers do more than bear merchandise — ideas float along their surface. The Danube — I've never seen Strauss's Blue Danube, but friends have whispered to me news of its early morning blueness — always unloosens the cord and allows my imagination full scope. Gazing thus across its nightly blackness the city suddenly grew quiet — at least it seemed so — and I could hear nothing of the noisy outer world. The night was calm and serene — we get many such in Budapest. Nature sang its own lullaby and soon would be asleep. Away on the Buda hills, just before sleep came, Nature lent a tongue to the voices of solitude, and the very caves whispered a question. Where goest thou? Seekest thou places untrod by human foot, but where divinity has left its trace? Is it solitude for the soul, light and shadow, murmur-

ings and peace, change and serenity, the greensward the moss, the humid leaves, the running waters, the desert, and perfume mingling with the air? If so come this way. What a call from the inner world! Where historical facts cease, imagination gives life to shadows and reality to dreams.

Some natures are always conscious of the presence of history, and I confess to a weakness in this direction. It is the special moment however which explains them and makes its appeal to that unforgetting part of our natures. There is no place on the calendar for such moments, they are the saints days of the soul.

As I sat and smoked in silence the spirit of the past came to me with its thrilling narrative of struggle and progress. I recalled the tragedy of Gerard, the commercial spirit of a Bulgarian Pest, the ravages of the Tartars, the repeated and disastrous altercations between Germans and Hungarians and the flourishing epoch of Matthias. After peace came fratricidal strife. Ghastly Mohács, Buda in ruins, its taking and retaking by Magyars and Turks. How replete in thrilling incident.

But the panorama continues, history is never tired. There is the 30 years war and the religious animosity it engendered. The reconquest of Buda by Charles of Lorraine, and one might almost hear the triumph song of his jubilant troops. The advent of Francis Rákóczy II. The great pestilence. Maria Theresa. All events, and all dominating characters leaving their impress upon history. It was simply wonderful that a country so little known beyond its frontier lines should be so impregnated with that spirit of struggle which implies greatness.

Gazing again through the circles of my cigarette smoke the glorious army of moderns passed before me. Széchenyi, Kossuth Lajos, Deák, Petőfi, Andrassy, Batthyány, Tisza. All men of uncommon genius, some ranking amongst the world's known, great voices all silent, eyes all leaden, all having made their due contribution to their country and their age. Great men have existed that there may be greater men. This thought broke the spell of my reverie, it called me back to the ordinary people of our own time, faint outlines of what might have been.

Great men are those great from nature, men who never remind us of others. Hungary's past is full of such, but their names, their romantic careers, are so woven into the tapestry of national history that one cannot hope to know the one without the other.

Buda told me many other things which I cannot repeat now, but I can recommend the weed, a Corso chair, the voices of night and of course the correct mood to all English visitors to Budapest.

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## ❧ Topical Notes ❧

**H**IS MAJESTY the King has been pleased to confer on Mr. Victor de Molnár, State Secretary of the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction, the II<sup>nd</sup> Class Order of the Iron Crown in recognition of his long and valuable services.

Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in handing over the order of merit delivered a short address in the presence of the official staff of the Ministry, emphasizing the fact that the value of the decoration was increased by His Majesty's expression of pleasure in conferring it.

\*

### Hungarians to visit England.

Considerable interest prevails in the arrangements which are being made for a tour to London in 1907, the party leaving Budapest on June 15 and remain in England till the early part of July. Several prominent personages are expected to join the party including members of parliament. Further particulars will appear in one of our future numbers.

\*

### Banquet to Kossuth and Apponyi.

The Independent party gave a grand banquet last Wednesday in honour of Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce and Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, in recognition of their unsurpassable and valuable aid rendered in the arrangement and organisation to the Eighty Club during their stay in Budapest, the great success of which brought Hungary to the notice of foreign countries. The feast took place in the Grand Hall of the Royal Hotel and was attended by a large number of the Independent party and of the Coalition; among whom Dr. Ignatius Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, Géza Polónyi, Minister of Justice, Jekelfalussy, Minister for War, Count Zichy, Minister in attendance to His Majesty and Julius Justh the President of the House of Commons were also present.

\*

After so ably filling the post as chief editor of the Pester Lloyd — the most important and largest of the Hungarian papers printed in German for nearly forty years, Dr. Max Falk has resigned to the regret of many. Every organ of the press in Hungary, independent of Party, regarded Dr. Max Falk as one of the most popular of his profession, his articles always making the greatest impressions. Dr. Max Falk is what may be truly termed a born journalist, for long before he was appointed to the leadership of the Pester Lloyd, his name was well known, otherwise he would not have been exalted to such a position, which has now been filled by Messrs Leo Veigelsberg and Sigismund Singer, while Mr Sigismund Schiller who is the soul of the paper is sub-editor.

Surely after such a long period of public work Mr Falk well merits the rest, to which our best wishes accompany him and which we hope he may long be spared to enjoy.

\*

#### October 6.

Martyrs day was celebrated on October 6<sup>th</sup> throughout the whole kingdom, as usual in remembrance of those who sacrificed their life at Arad 57 years ago, fighting for the liberty of their country. Those noble sons of Hungary are not forgotten, every year their noble deed are brought before us and the spirit of their actions is ever with us. Their part in grounding the new Hungary ever stands prominent, their names ever fresh in our memories. The remembrance of those dark days live for ever and the history of those martyrs calls forth the pride of every generation of Hungary.



### London Notes

*London Notes Oct. 8. 1906.*

**K**ING EDWARD who has been enjoying some hunting expeditions at Balmoral N. B. returns to town today and after paying a visit to Newmarket, he will again go north to join the Queen and other members of the Royal family. The Prince and Princess of Wales and family are at Marlborough House. Parliament will meet on the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst.

The holidays are over and we are back again to the rush and bustle and fascination of the greatest city in the world. One feels thankful for the rest and respite the country affords, but when that Country is Hungary and the beautiful mountains of Transylvania, the respite is richly embellished with scenes and incidents which keep the memory alive and bright and give one new interests in men and things. Of the sincerity of the splendid and spontaneous hospitality one receives on all sides, whether the representative of a government, a section of the people, or a private visitor, no one who has been the recipient can't doubt. And there is one great lesson we should learn from that hospitality, which lies at the root of all. The Hungarian does his utmost to entertain his visitor, not in his own way, but in the way he thinks will best please his guest, and in this he spares neither expense nor trouble. One of the greatest pleasures of a hostess in Hungary is to be able to set something quite English before her visitor, although her kitchen is both manifold and sumptuous. Every Hungarian is assured that we in England love tea above everything, and in houses where it is never used an English visitor finds it has been got expressly for his or her use. When English people are staying at the Hotels the Tzigány bands delight in showing off their knowledge of English and American airs, and will play them

the whole evening, During the visit of the English party to Kolozsvár some of its members asked me to beg the gypsies to play some of their own quaint music instead, of course they were delighted and I am afraid gave too much of it for we heard it growing more and more boisterous till far on in the morning. The peasant has the same instinct of hospitality as his betters. If he cannot give of his abundance, he can carve a walking stick for you, make a chaste and beautiful ring from a florin-piece, or carve a bucket from the trunk of a tree. His wife can make lace or embroider you an apron, and if he be that way inclined he will, like Caleb Calderstone in the 'Bride of Lammermoor, appropriate some plums from his neighbour's garden if his own are not good, enough to set before you, and feels honoured in feeding such a long-travelled stranger.

To hint at an ulterior motive for Hungarian generosity is a libel on the Hungarian nation, and I regret to say that lately some of our leading papers have been guilty of that misdemeanour in their effusions regarding some recent exchange of hospitalities. Further, in discussing Hungarian politics Englishmen and especially stay-at-home Englishmen, should be careful. It is a fact, and Englishmen must admit it, that many people here know little or nothing about the real current underlying Hungarian politics. The whole question is extremely delicate and complicated, and is one in which exterior interference can only tend to make more confusing. It is a problem for the Hungarians themselves to solve and no doubt they will be able sooner or later to settle the matter to the satisfaction of the majority of the people. The «negative period» as the Press styles the present time has its advantages in showing where reforms are needed, and the government taking power after the probation will have colossal work to face. There is just one thing to add, if we would be good, and helpful friends to these generous, warm hearted Magyar folk, let us observe the golden rule, and study the individual as he studies us, and try to make him happy in his own way and that way may easily be found out.

I have been asked by Hungarians what the English people thought of the new orthography. I should say, «Not Much!» for it evidently has not raised a qualm in the breast of the conservative Englishman, and is passing into oblivion with all the contempt it deserves. To attempt to change the English language would even be worse than trying to turn either England or Hungary into a republic. Why, said one man should I submit to a language that daubs me as a «controller» when by sheer hard work I have reached the high rank of «comptroller»? Delightfully amusing were the skits written on the attempt to turn English topsy-turvy and not the least of these was one entitled. «Teddy's Speln Book» which Savoured strongly of the American. It has served to pass the «Silly» season as one

journalist said to me and then we are glad of any sensation. A change in our pronunciation would certainly have benefited foreign students of our language, but we are not going to oblige, by coming down to a dead level to suit our friends. Our American cousins have already chopped up, our language and now we have put our foot down. Hungarians need not fear, however, I find that they pick up and retain our pronunciation much more easily than any other nationality, which is owing no doubt to their innate musical qualities.

I am sorry for the sake of my Magyar friends that we have not an alphabet like theirs on which we can depend, but can assure them before long we will adopt the metric system. It is being taught in the schools, and the young folk like it.

Summer dies hard in the Parks and the streets and one is surprised at the general greenery of the surroundings in the former. It is quite unusual for October to show so little of the Autumn tints, and to give us such genial weather. In the streets the effect is very marked, the ladies like the trees are reluctant to throw off their summer garb and one may yet see all kinds of light fleinsy frocks intermingling with the sombre-tinted autumn gowns and winter coats and furs. Red in all its beautiful shades is to be the favourite winter colour and ermine is to be the favorite fur again. Many fancy furs and feathers are among the seasons novelties. The evening dresses are extremely pretty in soft shimmering silks and chiffons on which a great deal of hand embroidery is being used. Beautifully shaded ostrich feathers are much in vogue and a great show is being made in dainty motoring coats and hats.

The strand improvement is going on apace and visitors to London after a few years absence will hardly recognise the old haunts of by gone worthies. Both in the Strand and Piccadilly the buildings are in a new style of architecture, a little heavy perhaps, but a change. It is high time we had a style all our own which we might call «Edwardian». The present style does not seem to be possessed of a name. SHEENA MAC DONALD.



### Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

#### Reformed Church.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utcza (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utcza 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German

languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. The Religious Tract Society's Depot at Alkotmány-utcza 15, is open daily from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

V., Hold-u. 17., October 1906. JAS. T. WEBSTER.



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THIS JOURNAL has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

\*

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2. A sistarovecz—sumarniczi, labasincz dimpu miskuczi és dimpu lupilori («A» üzemosztály III. vágássor) 1907—1911. évi 161-83 k. holdas vágások.

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Budapest, 1906. évi október hóban.

M. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter.