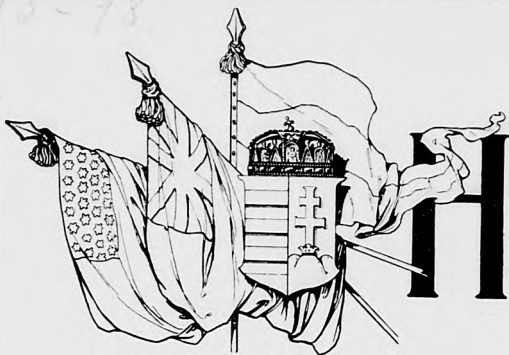


32



HUNGARY

Budapest Monday July 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 13.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

WHEN HE died in 1342 his son Lajos was scarcely sixteen years old, but he seized with strong hands the reins of empire. Very soon the circumstances of the Neapolitan kingdom claimed his attention, where his brother's wife Johanna had caused her husband to be murdered. Lajos marched with a great army to Naples, captured the city and punished the murderers of his brother. In consequence of the opposition of the Pope he could not permanently hold the conquered kingdom of Naples, but the brilliant success of his campaign made his name honoured throughout the whole of Europe. For the Hungarian nobility and the Hungarian army this long campaign had an important influence in point of culture. Under Lajos a remarkable change took place in the material position of the governing class of nobles. On the nobility lay the onus of military service that is to say the duty of taking the field; and in order that the nobility might the more easily sustain this heavy obligation, the king sought to improve their material condition. For this purpose he introduced the tax of a ninth which the vassals were compelled to pay of their total fruit and wine crops to the lords of the manor. The nobility in return supported their



COUNT ALBERT APPONYI,
Minister of Religion and Public Education.

king staunchly in his different foreign expeditions, particularly in the two campaigns against Venice, which ended in the complete humbling of the republic and the recapture of Dalmatia which the Venetians had occupied. It was in the brilliant reign of Lajos that the Eastern question began to loom in the foreground in a new form and in a threatening manner not only for Hungary but for the whole of Europe. The Turks had settled in the Balkan peninsula and owing to the complete weakness of the Byzantine emperors made fresh conquests every day, till at last Adrianople became the residence of the Sultans. Advancing from thence to the Balkans, the new conqueror found in Hungary a stumbling block, whose fiefs reached thither; for at this time all those small countries, which had grown up in the neighbourhood of the Balkans and the Danube, were under the protection and the influence of the Hungarian monarchy. Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, Bosnia and Bulgaria, submitted themselves from time to time to the supremacy of the Hungarian king, even though their connection with the Hungarian crown was but slender and at times was entirely severed. — King Lajos, on this account, hav-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.
SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

ng in view the danger which was threatening him from the Ottomans, tried to strengthen this relationship as far as possible. (To be continued.)



Count Albert Apponyi.

COUNT APPONYI, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction whose portrait we publish in this number is the son of the late Count George Apponyi, is Privy Councillor to His Majesty the King. Ex-President of the House of Commons. Doctor of Political and Social Science. Member of the Hungarian Academy of Science and of several literary and scientific Associations Past-President of The Hague Tribunal for International Arbitration. Author of articles on Public Law and Social Science in Hungarian, English, French and German periodicals and works.

Count Apponyi is, too, well-known throughout the world through his eloquent and brilliant speeches on all subjects concerning politics, and we have already had the pleasure of making our readers acquainted with his Excellency's public Services, dwelling at length upon his personality, his political activity and the variety of public interests to which his attention has been directed during the course of his long career as a statesman of European reputation, and a cultured man of letters.



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.*

By Count Albert Apponyi

I INTEND to put before you a brief account of the juridical nature of our connection with Austria. In doing so I must apologize for such defects in my address as will arise from the absence of those scientific sources which I should have been glad to have consulted even on a subject so familiar to me as this one is. When I left Europe I had no idea of being honored by a call to address an audience of American jurists. I am, therefore, totally unprovided with scientific materials and must merely rely on my memory which, however, will hardly fail me on this subject in anything essential. For more than thirty years of parliamentary life it has been constantly in my mind; on no other topic have I bestowed so much

*An address delivered at the Arts and Science-Congress held at St. Louis 1904.

time and attention. It is not my intention, however, to trouble you with my personal opinion on any controversial matter; I mean to state nothing but fact, law and what is the common creed of all my countrymen without distinction of party.

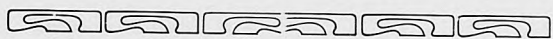
The relations between Austria and Hungary seem to be such a network of intricacies to foreign observers that very few of them care to get to the bottom of the matter. In fact, the great difficulty which is experienced in mastering this problem arises not so much from its own nature as from the prevalence of certain false general notions and misleading comparisons. The most widespread fundamental error, the *Πρωτον ψευδος* as I should like to call it, consists in considering an Austrian empire which is understood to contain Hungary, as the primordial fact, and whatever is known of Hungarian independence as a sort of provincial autonomy, conceded to that «turbulent province» by the central power of the Empire. Austrian court politicians and some German writers have done their best — or rather their worst — to propagate this theory, which, however, is radically false, and being almost daily contradicted by facts, engenders hopeless confusion in the minds of all who choose to be guided by it. The truth is the exact counterpart of the abovequoted proposition; in truth, historical, legal, and material, the primordial fact is an independent kingdom of Hungary, which has allied itself for certain purposes and under certain conditions to the equally independent and distinct empire of Austria, by an act of sovereign free will, without having ever abdicated the smallest particle of its sovereignty as an independent nation, though it has consented to exercise a small part of its governmental functions through executive organs common with Austria. If the term of «concession» is to be used at all, it is Hungary who has granted some concessions, by concurring in the creation of such common organs of government; she had none to ask for, as there is no earthly power placed above her entitled to control her, and as she is possessed of all the attributes of a sovereign nation. That Austrian Empire which is supposed to include Hungary has no existence, except, in false theory and in former oppressive practice; in public law it always was and now in fact is, a nonentity. Even the term «Austro-Hungarian empire» — what the German call *Das Reich* — is a false one; and the officially used term «Austro-Hungarian Monarchy» (not a very

Richard . Hump

happy because a misleading one) can be accepted, as we shall see, only in the sense of their personal union under a monarch, physically one, but representing two distinct personalities of public law, the Emperor and the King, and of their joint action in questions of peace and war; but an objectively unified body containing both Hungary and Austria does not exist.

From the moment you have well grasped these fundamental truths, on which no Hungarian even admits discussion, it is like a falling of scales from your eyes, and everything at once becomes clear and all facts are easily accounted for. To bring them into full evidence I must trouble my hearers with some briefly sketched peculiarities of our constitutional development and with a short outline of the events which brought about and shaped our connection with Austria.

(To be continued.)



The New Royal Music Academy.

Richard . . .
Humphreys

THE OPENING of the new Music Academy in Budapest marked an epoch in Hungarian musical history. Some 35 years ago, a young unknown Member of Parliament rose in his seat to advocate the founding of a national

Academy for the cultivation of music in Hungary. The eloquence of the speaker combined with unflinching resolution won over to his purpose, not only influential men of the government but the support of three musicians whose names have since become household words throughout the length and breadth of the world. Liszt, Volkmann, and Erkel are names to conjure with — and it was these three men, who together with the beforementioned member, modestly beginning in two small rooms — prepared a sure foundation for that musical progress which has necessitated the building of the magnificent new Music Academy now raised before us.

The Member of Parliament whose voice had been raised in a maiden speech for the cause of musical art, must have felt a happy man when after 35 years, as Minister of Education, the possessor of an honoured name, and one whose words are quoted throughout the world — with long delayed hopes at length fulfilled, he was officially called upon to open the Academy dedicated as it is to the furtherance of that art for the acknowledgment of which he has all his life striven so manfully. The member of Parliament now Minister of Religion and Public Education is Count Albert Apponyi whose



THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN MUSIC ACADEMY I.

From the "Szalon Ujság".

portrait we publish. It would be too great a task to enumerate all musicians who have contributed to the building up of music as an art in Hungary, but besides the previously mentioned Liszt, Volkmann and Erkel, we must name the living Hubay, Popper, Koessler, Herzfeld, Szendy and Mihalovits, as well as the younger generation in Dohnányi, Bartók, Geyer, Vecsey together with a host of other Hungarians who have directly or indirectly helped in the noble work most notable of which are Richter, Joachim & Nikites.

A series of 5 concerts extending over as many days served as an inauguration Festival. At these concerts all the prominent professors and many pupils past and present showed their powers as composers or their skill as performers. As an old pupil of the great David Popper, it gave me untold pleasure to hear the grand old Man in such perfect form when performing his «Im Walde» tinte for cello and orchestra. Not even in this brief notice can I omit the excellent playing of Hubay, nor that of his two world renowned pupils, Miss Stefi Geyer & young Ferencz Vecsey. Of course Dohnányi after performing his own concerts came in for a downright ovation (can it be possible that 10 years have elapsed since the time when as fellow students we used to play pranks of all kinds in the Cupés?) and well he deserved it. It was indeed a great treat to see all the old faces, the faces of former fellow workers, that are now alas! scattered far and wide over the face of the globe. I should I suppose have described the building first of all, but for the musicians the music takes preference over the place where it is performed. There is no doubt the new Academy will henceforward rank as one of building sights of Budapest. The one great fault is its position — situated as it is in a side street — still even there with its imposing façade crowned by Liszt's statue it arrests and holds the passerby's attention.

The concert room from an artistic point of view is one of the finest in Europe; it is however somewhat small having a seating capacity of scarcely more than 1,000 which prevents the Philharmonic Concerts being held there: it almost appears as if the size of the concert room had been sacrificed for the benefit of the wonderful marble columned foyer. Still it is a noble building and a fitting place to enshrine a noble art, and as Count Albert Apponyi rightly said: «Hungarians might well look with gratified pride on such a beautiful temple; dedicated to teach the new generation many

hidden beauties and to raise the standard of musical art».



Hungarian Arts and Crafts

Notes upon an article in The Woman's Magazine.

MRS. MACDONALD the London correspondent of «Hungary» is indefatigable. She has discovered what, as far as she herself may be concerned, is the Woman's Sphere. Some ladies with more time on their hands become Suffragettes; some turn to fiction Mrs. Macdonald prefers to devote her leisure and her pen to the portrayal of Hungarian industries and arts, for the benefit of English readers. As the subject of her first paper is *needlework* let us acknowledge at once that no mere man dare venture upon either criticism or corroboration. All that is left for us to say is that the paper traces the growth of the lace industry amongst the provincial Hungarians and incidentally touches upon the close connection between the peasantry and the artistic evolution of what is now a great and growing national asset. One or two illustrations set-off the paper.



A Visit to Hungary.

Hungary, its People, Places and Politics.

THIS book is the record of a visit paid by some thirty odd Englishmen, members of the Eighty Club, to the Independent Club of Budapest. Under the auspices of a party so influential as the Independents, the English visitors found their path smoothed; they passed from special trains to banquets, thence to personally conducted drives, specially arranged expeditions more banquets, «at homes»—every kind of entertainment. It is not to be expected that such cordiality and hospitality should be rewarded by anything approaching criticism, and the result is a series of papers which are too uniformly uncritical and eulogistic to be interesting. At the same time we get a pleasant picture of Magyar hospitality, and some admirable photographs of Hungarian types and scenery.

A Political Aspect.

The visit thus recorded assumed, at the time it occurred, an importance which the English visitors had not anticipated. It is pretty generally understood that Austria and Hungary are at variance on many points, and that a party in Hungary is working for entire separation. That party had, as its leaders, the men who were the hosts of the Eighty Club members, and although at the present time these men have taken office on a programme which was not supposed to raise the vital question, having indeed «reserved their principles» in this mat-

ter, yet they do not attempt to disguise their true sentiments.

The Eighty Club, regarding itself as an unofficial

ing any opinion on matters of domestic policy in a country with whose Government we are on friendly terms. Unfortunately our own political



THE FACADE ROYAL HUNGARIAN MUSIC ACADEMY II.

body, was free to say and do what it liked, but the official Liberalism of this country had no intention of committing the impropriety of express-

conditions and the position held by our political clubs, which differ in many points from those of Continental countries, are not understood by our

neighbours, and it was not difficult, especially in Hungary, to cause the visit to be interpreted in a sense highly encouraging to the Independents.

Magyar and Englishman.

An interesting field of inquiry, which may have been suggested to the delegates by their experience of Hungarian hospitality, is the exact nature of the tie between Magyar and Englishman. The former is, of course, more conscious of it than the latter, since Anglophilism is a deliberate policy; but apart from this there is a natural affinity, a genuine

near at hand, but the life of the Magyar gentleman, with his love of open air and animals, is superficially very like that of an Englishman of the same class, and the extent to which English is learnt and read by cultivated classes makes it possible for them to take an interest in our affairs and our literature which gives their English guests a feeling of being very much at home. Although we cannot return the compliment as fully as might be wished, we are still able to take a real interest in Hungary, with its romantic history and great potentialities, and we can therefore appreciate the



THE HALL OF THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN MUSIC ACADEMY III.

community of interests, between the two peoples. The casual Englishman, even if he is not a political missionary, will meet with unbounded kindness and hospitality in Magyar-land. It is true that the Magyar is, like the Irishman, always anxious to please, naturally cordial and friendly.

But apart from that there is a historical reason for his attitude to English folk. He is, himself, an alien, an Asiatic, wedged in among Slavs and Teutons. In his later development he has been anxious to disclaim affinities with these people, and more particularly he disowns any cultural tie with the great centres of European civilisation. Neither Germany, Rome nor Paris must claim to give him intellectual or political inspiration, and he turns to a country which can have no such claims, and is glad to model himself openly on her. So far the modelling has only affected surface conditions, for there are stronger cultural and political currents

spirit which prompted the compilation of this record of an interesting visit, although we are unable to regard it seriously as an account of Hungarian people, places or politics.

«The Daily Chronicle.»



Work of the Anglo-Hungarian Society in London.

REPORTS are to hand of the success of the Hungarian exhibition at the Mansion House London in aid of the crippled children Fund. The exhibition was opened by the Queen who was received by the Duchess of Wellington in the regrettable absence of the Patroness, H. R. H. Princess Alexander of Teck. Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to express her great interest

in the exhibits and bought very many specimens of embroidery, and terra-cotta work, particularly those from Transylvania. The show was, we are glad to be able to record, a great success from every point of view, and this was in great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Felbermann, chairman of the Hungarian Society and Mrs. Giniver (Gyóry Ilona) Secretary.

Amongst those who presented specimens of artistic work and otherwise contributed to the success of the Exhibition may be mentioned, Mr. Francis Kossuth, Baroness Wesselényi, Professor Vámbéry.

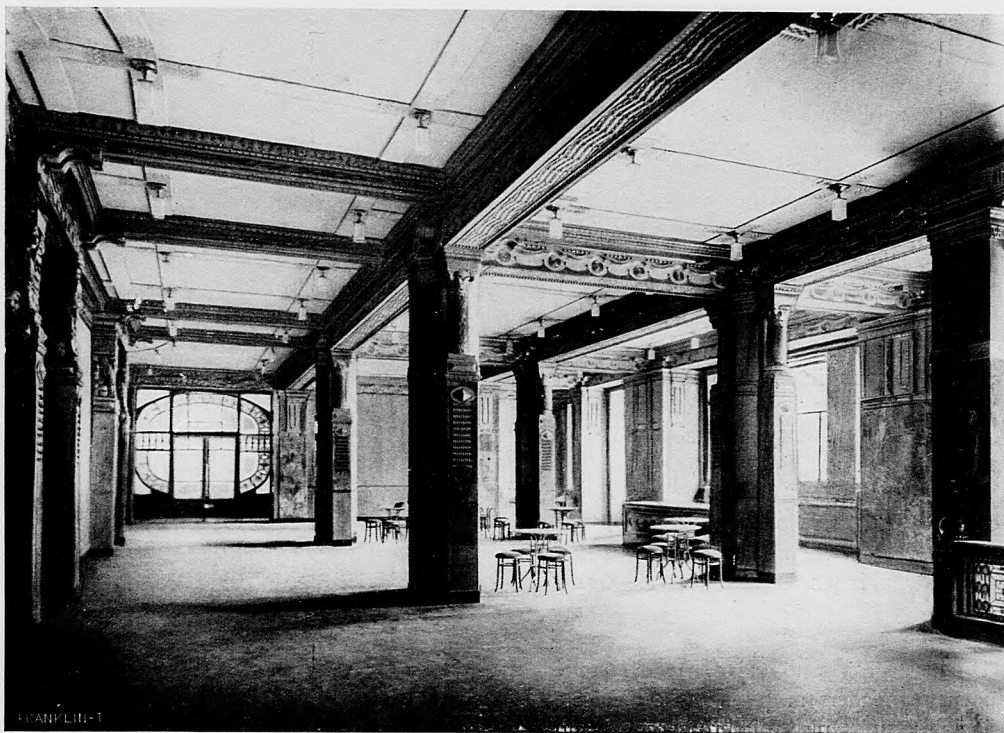
cent. England's percentage of land under these crops is only 34 per cent., and Ireland lags behind still further, its percentage being as low as 24.

*

Sweden exported 20,032 tons of matches in 1906.

*

Despite the increased population, says an American Consular report, only 941,593 tons of beef were consumed in Germany last year as compared with 952,054 tons in 1905.



FIRST FLOOR HALL AND BUFFET, ROYAL HUNGARIAN MUSIC ACADEMY IV.

Baron Charles de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Felbermann, and the Hungarian Commercial Company.



Topical Notes

THE GERMAN Emperor and Empress will arrive at Copenhagen on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark on July 3, and will make a stay of some days.

*

England Behind the Continent.

Sir E. Strachey, as representing the Board of Agriculture, in reply to a question in the Commons, stated that in France as much as 82 per cent. of the land bears grain, root, and green crops; that Germany comes next with 75 per cent.; Austria and Hungary 72 per cent. and Belgium has 70 per

A beautiful white diamond, weighing 73½ carats, has been found on the Pniel diggings near Kimberley by an American named Lincoln, who sold it for £1000.

*

How British seas are stocked with fish is shown by the annual report of the Lancashire sea fisheries laboratory work at Liverpool. Nearly 14,000,000 plaice and flounder fry were distributed last season.

*

A party of English and Continental cotton spinners will pay a visit to the Southern States of America in September to make a tour of inspection of the cotton fields.

*

Mrs. Mary Reilly, of New York, is claiming £2000 damages from Mr. Samuel Nelson for having kissed her against her will.

Motor-Car Statistics.

M. Faroux, a French statistician, estimates that about 550,000 motor-cars have been manufactured in the nine years since the experiments of self-propelled road vehicles first succeeded, and that these machines sold for more than £ 200,000,000. Until a year ago France, the pioneer, led the world in the production of the motor vehicle, but the United States has taken the lead, England coming third on the list.

*

Shakspeare's House.

The trustees and guardians of Shakspeare's birthplace held their annual meeting this week at Stratford on-Avon. Mr. Sidney Lee presided, and the executive committee reported that about 40,000 visitors paid for admission to Shakspeare's house during last year.

*

No fewer than 100,000 ostriches are yielding immense returns in the Oudtshoorn district of Cape Colony, the average annual value of the feathers being calculated at £7 a bird.

*

A firm of shippers in the City has received an order for a shipment of 100 cats to India. They are wanted to destroy the rats in one of the plague districts.

*

Antonio Infante is reported to have died at Santiago da Cuba at the age of 150 years, and with practically unimpaired faculties. He was a negro.

*

Mr. De Lisle desires to enlist the sympathy of «Hungary's» readers in his efforts to inculcate the principles and spirit of brotherhood and good-will among the young people. His chief attention will be henceforth devoted to the boys and girls of this generation, and thus the seed will be sown for a bountiful harvest in the years to come. Not only would the League push its literature into the *world's schools*, but it desires to be in a position to offer *medals, books, and other rewards*, to such scholars as evince an intelligent interest in the League, coupled with a genuine zeal to pass on the torch of true civilization and enlightenment. Believing that the signs of the times are now more propitious than ever, and that the League has a noble mission, Mr. De Lisle desires to «take the tide at the flood» (Shakspeare) and pilot his barque into the haven of good fortune. Any reader wishing further information with reference to the work of the League of Peace by Education is cordially invited to apply direct to Mr. Arnold de Lisle, F. R. Hist, Netherton, Dudley, Wor: England.

*

President Roosevelt has consented to serve as

honorary president of the American committee for the Olympic games, to be held in London next year.

*

Cost of Armies.

The annual report on the Canadian Militia shows that the force is maintained for 4s. per head of



THE GRAND CONCERT HALL OF THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN MUSIC ACADEMY V.

the population. The cost of armies in Europe is:—United Kingdom, 11s. 2d.; Germany, 12s.; France, 16s. 6d.; Russia, 5s. 5d.; Austria and Hungary 7s. 3d.

*

Mr. Radisics Decorated.

His Majesty the King has conferred upon Mr. Eugene de Radisics, Ministerial Councillor, Director of the Decorative Art Museum, the order of Francis Joseph in recognition of his long and valuable services.

We congratulate Mr. Radisics on a high distinction which he well merits.

British Tribute to Hungary and its King.

Under the above heading, a beautiful souvenir album has been published, whose proceeds are destined to swell the Fund for Crippled Children, promoted by the «Lormaire». The album takes the form of an anthology, combining, chiefly in facsimile, the letters of some two score of eminent

Dr. Ignac Brüll, the British Vice-Consul in Hungary, upon his appointment to the dignity of Court Councillor.

*

Australian Fruit Season Ended.

The season for shipments of Australian fresh fruit, chiefly apples, has just ended. Five hundred and eleven thousand cases, which is practically double the amount shipped last year, were shipped from Hobart, from Melbourne 119,000 cases, and from Adelaide, 23,000.

*

In our previous issue, in which we recorded the successful concert arranged in Thék's hall, the name of the famous Hungarian composer Mr. *Julius J. Major* was printed by mistake Julius J. Majon.

*

Baron Julius Podmaniczky Ministerial Secretary in the department of agriculture has been delegated by Dr. Ignatius Darányi Minister of Agriculture to the Agricultural Exhibition now being held at Lincoln, in order to devote his time to the study of the various agricultural branches; chiefly the breeding of cattle, produce of seeds and the agricultural machine industry, of which there is a rich display at the exhibition.

The development of the above mentioned agricultural branches especially the systems in force on the small farms in England, are considered to be of the utmost interest to the Hungarian agrarian interest and therefore special attention will be paid by Baron Podmaniczky to the various model farms which will be visited by him during his stay in England.

*

Rev. John Hock's 25th Anniversary.

The citizens of Kőbánya are eagerly preparing to celebrate with great festivities the 25th anniversary on June 30th of the ordination of Rev. John Hock M. P. the notable author and writer to the pastorate of Kőbánya the 10th district of Budapest. Invitations to participate in the jubilee have already been sent out by the leading citizens of Kőbánya to the relatives of Mr. John Hock, to the Ministry of Religion and Public Education, to the principals of the diocese, the Municipality of Budapest, the elective district of Mr. Hock, the Municipality of the city of Kécskemét etc. The memory of the day of the anniversary will be preserved by various charitable foundations.

*

Cambridge has been selected as the meeting place of the third Esperanto Congress, which will be held from Aug. 10 to 17 next.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary».

British subjects, of varying creeds, nationalities and professions. The selection of contributors seems to have been guided by a catholicity of taste and feeling, rarely focussed upon a single direct object. The sentiments expressed reflect the obvious sincerity of these friends of Hungary, for so are they who are the friends of Hungary's King.

Mr. Felberman is to be congratulated upon the spirit in which he has evolved a charming idea, no less than upon the success of its execution.

*

We are charmed to be able to congratulate

International Law Congress in Budapest.

THE INTERNATIONAL Law Association will hold its 25th annual conference in Budapest in the month of September 1908, in response to the in-

receive from the International Law Association, are no doubt of great value, apart from the far reaching moral effects derived from the sojourn in Budapest of such distinguished men as would be sent to the conference by the Western civilised



ST. GELLÉRT MOUNTAIN ON A SUNDAY I.

vitiation of the «Chamber of Lawyers of Budapest», of the «Hungarian Association of Lawyers», and of the «Lawyer's Club of Budapest». At present the presidents of the International Law Association, which has its permanent residence in London are: Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England and Sir W. Phillimore, judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature and the members comprise eminent men, with large experience of practical diplomacy, and the most distinguished lawyers and merchants of the whole civilised world.

The organising committee formed in Budapest for the purpose of extending a civic reception to the foreign members of the International Law Association on their arrival, and of collecting and preparing the materials to be laid before the conference, held its first sitting last month with Anton Günther Minister of Justice in the chair.

His Excellency Anton Günther in his opening address, called the attention of the committee to the vital tasks, which rest with the International Law Association, laying special stress upon the supreme importance of this conference from the Hungarian point of view.

In the light of modern culture, this Association aims, with the aid of civilisation, at effecting a closer and easier intercourse between different nationalities.

The benefits, therefore which this country will

states. At the conclusion of his speech, the officials and the members of the committee were elected with the following results: Anton Günther, Minister of Justice was unanimously elected president of the committee. Vice presidents are: Francis Nagy, late Secretary of State and Professor at the University, Augustavus Töry, Secretary of State, Ignatius Brüll, lawyer and president of the chamber of lawyers. Secretaries: Ferdinand Baumgarten, Professor at the University, Maximilian Berger, lawyer, Charles Szladits, judge of the high court, R. Vámbéry, University Professor, Ernest Wittmann, lawyer. Members elected: Charles Baumgarten, judge of the Courts of Appeal, Stephan Bárczy, mayor, John Csarada, University Professor, Koloman Fülepp, Lord Mayor, Adalbert Gonda, ministerial councillor, Joseph Illés, Professor at the University, H. Kilyényi, retired ministerial councillor, William König, lawyer, Sigismond Kornfeld, member of the House of Lords, Leo Láczy, aulic councillor, member of the House of Lords, William Lers, Professor at the University, Géza Magyary, University Professor, Emerick Nagy, M. P. and lawyer, Count Alexander Nákó, Governor of Fiume, Charles Neumann, councillor in the ministerial Department (osztálytanácsos), Joseph Pap, University Professor and Secretary of the Chambers, Sigismond Reichard, judge of the Court of Appeals, Julius Rickl, ministerial councillor, Gustavus Schwarcz, aulic councillor, Uni-

versity Professor, Emerick Szivák, M. P. and President of the Chambers, Louis Szohner, lawyer, John Tarnay, judge of the Supreme Court, Adalbert Vavrik, President of the Supreme Court, Antonio de Vio, lawyer of Fiume, and Eugen Zsigmondy, lawyer.

A statement of the preliminary work, and some suggestions were then submitted by Dr. Ignatius Brüll, lawyer, to the committee, which subsequently called upon the board of presidents to carry into effect the suggestions of Dr. Brüll.



The Textile Industry.

THE REPORT of the proceedings at the meeting of merchants engaged in the textile trades, and more especially haberdashery and linen, was a repetition of the old story. The grievances of the above must call forth our sincerest sympathy by reason of their difficult situation, which for the present seems unavoidable.

The general trend of complaint was directed against Austrian houses, who — and remarkably so of late — are continually advancing the prices of linen and haberdashery till they have almost reached an insupportable point.

This continual increase is most aggravating to our business men, first because we are to a very great extent dependent on Austria to supply our wants in these articles; secondly, judging from

while the opportunity remains — in view of our great progress in other textile branches — is the opinion in business circles. It is worthy of note how our neighbours, in many cases, have met some of our factory owners in some branches of textile industry. In those articles of manufacture which have recently come to the foreground, but were formerly imported from Austria, our competitors over the border have readily seized the opportunity to form a combination with our manufacturers in order to supplement our manufactured articles or in hopes of supplying raw material in greater quantities.

These agreements are especially conspicuous in textile fabrics where our rapid development has quite outwitted our friends. On our part there is no apparent advantage to be gained by us in these associations, neither do we fully understand the eagerness Austria shows to conclude them. It is without question, a compliment to our manufacturers that the old established factories in our sister country wish to join hands with our «infants».

The astonishing growth and development of our textiles has even surprised ourselves, for in periods of time not worth mentioning we hear of new textile factories being established till in almost every centre we have a branch of these industries. Not only are new factories being founded but also the old are all gradually being renovated and extended till they assume the appearance of new.

While we can now boast of a factory in nearly all branches of textile fabrics, we regret that linen has remained in the background, which really ought



ON THE CITADEL ON A SUNDAY, II.

the reports from foreign markets in general, this advance is by no means warrantable, neither is the advice of a rise in prices accompanied by any satisfactory statement which justifies it.

That the Austrian houses are taking advantage,

to be one of the most welcome amongst us. We may also say that for this branch we are in a better position to maintain this than perhaps all the other branches. If we consider what an enormous quantity of raw material is produced in the land and

exported to Austria, and that a large part of our country is most suitable for its more extensive cultivation, its neglect leaves scarcely a plausible excuse. However, we hope that in a short time we shall also be able to boast of a well founded linen industry.

In conclusion we advise our merchants to place themselves in connection with some of the Irish firms, who, if they could not supply their wants more moderately can certainly supply a much superior quality of linen.

An English-Hungarian Grammar for the use of English students will shortly be published.

However, deams are not confined to the dark hours, nor yet to individuals, nations too are frequently lulled to sleep. Before the Boer war, England evidently had indulged in a sleep of two or more decades. The Prince of Wales, on his return home from his trip to India, when making a speech, exhorted his countrymen to awake. And they did awake, perhaps not so much in obedience to the call, as that the time for awaking had arrived. This awaking clearly manifested itself principally in the field of electricity in which Hungary was



BUSY COOK ON THE ST. GELLÉRT MOUNTAIN ON A HOLIDAY, III.

**"We are such stuff as dreams are made of,
And our little life is rounded with a sleep."**

WHO, ON looking back, has not experienced in the course of his life certain epochs which seemed like a dream, from which he has suddenly awakened, enabling him to see perfectly plainly what, to his surprise, at the time of its occurrence he had taken an entirely mistaken view of? In consequence of which he has missed his opportunity and often the rest of his life is embittered with remorse or regret.

Unfortunately the brain is frequently subject to spells of torpor, more or less intense and of a longer or shorter duration, according to its structure. Goethe remarks that the brain is often at a standstill at a moment when we stand most in need of its functions.

very far ahead of the United Kingdom; and the British Government sent out agents to Ganz and Co: the renowned manufacturers of electric tram-cars, tram-ways, etc. in Budapest, with a view to arrange contracts, for the purpose of introducing their electric system for public conveyances etc. into England.

Budapest, June 18, 1907.

TH. H.



Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

HERE again the extent of the assistance, which fluctuates between 65 and 215 crowns, is dependent upon the number of years of membership.

In regulating the legal status of agricultural labourers in Hungary, special heed was paid to the peculiar agricultural conditions of the country and

to the fact that agriculture is one of the most essential factors of national production.

The legal relation of employers to employed is determined by Act of 1898, which decrees that all casual agricultural labourers (permanent labourers are regarded as domestics and are subject to other legal statutes) must possess certificates. The object of this measure is to control agricultural labourers and the certificate in question answers the same purpose as the «work-book» which every industrial worker is obliged to possess.

The general principle of the law is freedom of contract; but, in order to protect workmen, it provides for the compulsory inclusion in the contracts of certain prescribed conditions: e. g. harvest contracts must specify the kind of corn and the approximate extension of the territory; apart from the stipulation for a certain proportion of the crops, the labourers are entitled to claim a certain weight of corn or, as an alternative, a cash payment. Should the employer undertake to board his workmen, the contracts must specify the cash value of the daily board.

The truck-system is prohibited and the employer's right of retention is restricted. As is well known, the employer is entitled to withhold wages or other dues, securities or movable goods to cover the extent of damage done by workmen, but is bound to present a claim to the proper authorities within 3 days of the retention. The authorities are to decide the amount of the indemnity to be paid: and the employer cannot have recourse to any other method of satisfying his claims.

The socio-political legislation of Hungary is still further marked by Acts relating to public sick-nursing and the state care of children of minor age. Act 1898 of XXI. instituted a new form of taxation, that for the maintenance of public sick-nursing.

(To be continued.)



Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15 a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u. 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



NOTICE

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».

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (¹³/₄) Post free. **Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary»** VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.



Branch Offices of «HUNGARY».

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

Westend Agency MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news agents, 160, Piccadilly, London W.

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY New-York Office 8 West 112th Street.

All applications for **Advertisements** and **Subscriptions** should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.

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

NOTICE

American Consulate General Budapest, Hungary. By order of the Department of State in Washington, D. C., American citizens living in Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia are hereby notified: 1. that they are required to register at this office, or its Fiume agency, *once every year*; 2. that their children born abroad must report at the age of 18 years and 21 years (divorced women also within one year after divorce), in order to be protected as American citizens; 3. that naturalized citizens born in Hungary or Croatia-Slavonia must, two years after returning hither, prove the compatible cause of their sojourn (commercial representation, health, education, controlling exigency) or lose their American citizenship, and other naturalized citizens five years after settling down in Hungary or Croatia-Slavonia; 4. that on and after July 1, 1907 new (emergency) diplomatic passports will be issued only for six months and only expired Washington passports will be once extended for two years, but consular certificates of registration will be granted for local use good for one year, when the above required proof has been furnished and 5. that in order to apply for a passport or obtain a certificate of registration, all naturalized citizens (and those claiming citizenship by husband's or parent's naturalization) must exhibit the certificates of naturalization as well as their expired passports. Frank Dyer Chester, Consul General of the United States of America.

Notice to Subscribers.

The first half years subscription having expired we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage for another six months, and hope to receive their further subscriptions by return of post. Copies of «Hungary» will be forwarded to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.

Hungarian Antiquities S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

«Hungary» is interesting and informing: — Inland subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 kor. per annum post free.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk Bencze és Társa Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. czipő-különlegességek raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadhatnak.

Földváry Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérenemű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.

CALDERONI és TÁRSA

BUDAPEST, IV.,

Kishid-utca 8. szám. — Váci-utca 1. szám.
Kodaks and all sorts of photographic supplies, developing and printing of films and plates.
Views of Budapest!!! Views of Budapest!!!

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Budapest, Hungary.

Under section 172 of the consular regulations all American citizens residing for an uncertain period in the district of this consulate general are invited to register themselves at once in this office.

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.

1074—II/1. 1907. szám.

Versenytergályalási hirdetmény.

A sepsiszentgyörgyi m. kir. állami méntelep laktanyája és pedig 13 különálló épület s ezek tartozékainak kiépítésére, illetőleg az építkezés biztosítására ezennel pályázatot hirdetek.

A foganatosítandó építkezéshez:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. a föld-, kőműves- és elhelyező- | |
| munkát | 162.245 K 53 f |
| 2. a kőfaragómunkát | 3.230 « 47 « |
| 3. az ácsmunkát | 54.106 « 22 « |
| 4. a tetőfedőmunkát | 16.301 « 65 « |
| 5. a bádógosmunkát | 3.839 « 88 « |
| 6. az asztalos-, lakatos-, mázoló- | |
| és üvegesmunkát | 31.372 « 38 « |
| 7. a vasmunkát | 33.613 « 98 « |
| 8. a szobafestőmunkát | 700 « — « |
| 9. a kályhás- és kályhás- és árnyékszék berendezési | |
| munkát | 4.391 « 19 « |

az összes munkát 313.626 K 30 f

irányoztam elő.

Az építkezés foganatosítására vonatkozó ajánlatok úgy az összmunkára, mint a 10 pontban foglalt egyes munkanemekre is tehetők, azonban kikötöm magamnak azt, hogy az összmunkára megtett ajánlatok közül az ajánlatok vállalati értékének 50%-áig egyes munkanemeket kivehessek és azok létesítésének biztosítására esetleg más ajánlatot vagy más ajánlatokat fogadhatok el. Főntartom magamnak ama jogot is, hogy a benyújtott ajánlatot, az ajánlati összegre való tekintet nélkül el vagy el ne fogadjam és az ajánlattevő azért, mert ajánlata el nem fogadtatott, kárpótlást nem követelhet.

A szabályszerűen összeállított, zárt és lepecsételt ajánlatok, melyekhez az ajánlati összeg 5%-ának megfelelő bányapénz befizetését igazoló adóhivatali nyugták is csatolandók, folyó évi július hó 3-án délelőtt tizenkét (12) óráig gazdasági műszaki hivatalomban (Budapest, V., Vécsey-utca 3. sz. IV. emelet) nyújtandók be.

Az ajánlatokra és a versenytergályalásra nézve az állami építkezésekre vonatkozó általános építési föltételek 5. és 6. §-ai irányadók.

Az építkezésre vonatkozó tervműveletek, az általános és részletes, valamint különleges építési föltételek úgy gazdasági műszaki hivatalomban, mint a sepsiszentgyörgyi államépítészeti hivatalban a hivatalos órák alatt betekintethetők.

Értékpapiros vagy készpénz-óvadék az ajánlatokhoz nem csatolható.

Az ajánlatokhoz az építkezésnél használandó különböző építési anyagokból minták csatolandók.

Budapest, 1907. évi június hó.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

vonat- szám	óra
316 ¹⁾	6
28	6
1502	7
906	7
302	7
908	7
604	7
1302	7
10	7
402	7
318	7
1902	7
606	8
1508	8
1006	8
408	8
506	9
306	9
2	9
944	11

1) Vas-
bezá-
2) Máj-
leke-
3) Juni-
4) Csab-

vonat- szám	óra
102	1
146	5
712 ^{a)}	5
122	6
150	6
6502	6
4102	6
148	6
1404	7
104	8
152	8
712	8
134	8
4110 ^{b)}	9
116	9
154	9
708	9
6508	11
150 ^{a)}	11
136	11
6704 ^{b)}	11

1) Vas-
19. tó-
2) Vas-
közl-
3) Vas-
bezá-
4) Máj-
leke-
5) Min-
vasá-
6) Min-
leke-
7) Poz-
augu-

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
316 ¹⁾	6 05	sz. v.	Hatvan	18	12 05	sz. v.	Bicske		
28	6 15	"	Nagy-Kanizsa, Trieszt	610	12 20	"	Arad, Tóvis		
1502	7 00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	8	12 30	"	Szombathely, Wien		
906	7 00	"	Ujvidék, Zimony	310	12 35	"	Hatvan, Szerencs		
302	7 15	"	Ruttká	24 ¹⁾	12 50	"	Bicske		
908	7 15	sz. v.	Belgrad, Bród	320	1 30	"	Gödöllő		
			(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-Szeben, Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Maramaros-Sziget)	1304	1 50	gy. v.	(Fehring, Graz, (Nagy-Kanizsa		
604	7 25	gy. v.	(Tóvis, Maramaros-Sziget)	912	1 55	sz. v.	Szabadka, B.-Bród		
				602 ²⁾	2 00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest ²⁾		
1302	7 30	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	4	2 10	"	Wien, Páris		
10	7 35	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	404	2 15	"	Kassa, Lemberg		
			(Kassa, Lemberg, Maramaros-sziget)	20	2 25	sz. v.	Bicske		
402	7 40	"	Gödöllő	312	2 25	"	Hatvan		
			(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	504	2 35	gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Szatmár-Németi)		
318	7 45	"	Gödöllő	510	2 40	sz. v.	Szolnok		
			(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	326	2 50	"	Gödöllő		
606	8 00	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	1902	3 00	gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, B.-Bród, Zágráb)		
1508	8 10	"	Kassa, Csorba				(Bosna-Bród, Belgrad, Konstantinápoly)		
1006	8 20	"	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs	904	3 20	"	Páris		
			(Bród, Munkács, M.-Sziget)	1022	3 25	v. v.	Páris		
408	8 35	"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	304	3 30	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin		
			(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	22	4 30	sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár		
506	9 00	"	Ruttká, Berlin	6	5 10	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron		
			(Wien, Graz, Sopron)	322	5 20	sz. v.	Gödöllő		
306	9 20	"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	308	5 35	"	Ruttká, Berlin		
			(Kiskörös)	508	5 45	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó		
944	11 15	tszsz.	Kiskörös	314	6 25	"	Hatvan		
				914	6 30	"	Kiskörös		
				1004	6 55	gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Torino)		
				1706	7 05	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislau		
				16	7 10	"	Győr, Trieszt		
				324	8 15	"	Gödöllő		
				514	8 25	"	Szolnok		
				1510	8 45	"	Kassa, Csorba		
				1912	9 00	"	Pécs, Bród		
				502	9 15	gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislau)		
				406	9 40	sz. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)		
				1306	9 40	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt		
				608	10 10	"	Arad, Brassó		
				910	10 10	"	(Belgrad, Eszék, Sarajevo)		
				12	10 30	"	Wien, Páris		
				1008	10 45	"	Zágráb, Fiume		
				1707	11 00	gy. v.	(Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg)		
				328	11 10	v. v.	Ruttká, Szerencs		

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik.
2) Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
3) Junius 14-től szept. 14-ig közlekedik.
4) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnnan
645	5 00	tszsz.	(Mária-Radna, Arad)	319	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő		
			(Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	609	12 25	"	(Tóvis, Arad, Püspök-ladány)		
327	5 20	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12 40	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká		
1707	5 45	sz. v.	Stanislau, M.-Sziget	7	12 45	sz. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)		
909	5 50	"	Belgrad, Bosna-Bród				(Konstantinápoly)		
607	6 10	"	Brassó, Arad	908	1 00	gy. v.	(Belgrad, Bosna-Bród, Bukarest ²⁾ Arad		
17	6 15	"	Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ²⁾	1 10	"	(Zágráb, Eszék, Pécs, Bród)		
405	6 35	"	(Lemberg, Kassa, Maramaros-Sziget)	1901	1 30	"	(Tóvis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi)		
11	6 40	"	Wien, Trieszt	503	1 35	"	(Loridon, Páris, Wien)		
1505 ³⁾	6 50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	1	1 45	"	(Pécs, Bród)		
913	7 10	"	Bicske	401	1 50	"	(Loridon, Páris, Wien)		
507	7 20	"	Kiskörös	1301	2 10	"	Győr, Fehring		
1307	7 25	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	313	3 10	sz. v.	Hatvan, Szerencs		
399	7 35	"	Graz, Fehring	19	4 15	"	Bicske		
1911	7 40	"	Hatvan	321	5 40	"	Gödöllő		
501	7 50	gy. v.	Páris, Eszék, B.-Bród, Bukarest, Brassó	15	6 35	"	Győr		
1005	8 05	sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	505	6 40	"	(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanislau, M.-Sziget)		
1509	8 15	"	Csorba, Kassa	907	6 55	"	Belgrad, Bród		
509	8 30	"	Szolnok	305	7 05	"	(Berlin, Ruttká, Szerencs)		
311	8 45	"	Hatvan				(Wien, Graz)		
1008	9 05	gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	3	7 10	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad		
			(Győr, Szekesfehervár)	605	7 20	sz. v.	Gödöllő		
13	9 20	sz. v.	Győr, Szekesfehervár	325	7 50	"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)		
307	9 45	"	Berlin, Ruttká	407	8 10	"	Munkács		
5	10 00	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	1507	8 50	"	Csorba, Kassa		
911	10 15	sz. v.	Szabadka	303	9 10	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká		
27	10 35	"	Trieszt, N.-Kanizsa	1001	9 15	"	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb, Trieszt)		
							(Vinkovce, Pécs, Wien, Graz, Trieszt)		
				603	9 35	gy. v.	(Nagy-Szeben, Kolozsvár, Stanislau)		
				1303	9 55	"	Graz, Fehring		
				403	9 55	"	(Lemberg, Munkács, Maramaros-Sziget)		
				905	10 05	"	Zimony, Ujvidék		
				1503	10 20	"	Csorba, Kassa		
				547	10 35	sz. v.	Nagykátá		
				323	10 50	"	Gödöllő		
				23 ³⁾	11 00	"	Bicske		
				31 ³⁾	11 20	"	Hatvan		

- 1) Junius 16-től szeptember 16-ig közlekedik.
2) Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
3) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 19-től bezárólag szeptember 15-ig közlekedik.
4) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
102	1 00	k. ost.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok		
146	5 45	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15	"	Palota-Ujpest		
712 ^{a)}	5 50	"	Palota-Ujpest	128	12 25	"	Nagyvaros		
122	6 00	"	Szeged, Szolnok	4108	12 40	"	Dorog		
150	6 15	"	Érsekújvár	158	1 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag		
			(Göd)	4114 ¹⁾	2 05	"	Pilisicsaba		
6502	6 40	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	126	2 15	"	Párkány-Nána		
			(Kecskemét)	160	2 20	"	Palota-Ujpest		
4102	6 45	"	Esztergom	704	2 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias		
148	6 55	"	Palota-Ujpest	120	2 30	sz. v.	Ersekújvár		
1404	7 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	4104	2 40	"	Esztergom		
104	8 00	"	Wien	720	2 45	"	Cegléd		
152	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	6504	2 50	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)		
			(Temesvár, Karansebes, Bázias)	106	3 00	gy. v.	Wien, Páris		
134	8 30	"	Nagyvaros	170 ³⁾	3 20	"	Palota-Ujpest		
4110 ⁴⁾	9 00	"	Pilisicsaba	162	4 15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest		
116	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	130	4 25	"	Nagyvaros		
154	9 35	"	Palota-Ujpest	716	4 30	"	Szeged		
708	9 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien		
			(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	138	5 20	sz. v.	Nagyvaros		
6508	11 15	motv.	Palota-Ujpest	164	6 10	"	Palota-Ujpest		
			(Kecskemét)	124	6 20	"	Párkány-Nána		
150 ^{a)}	11 25	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	722	6 30	"	Cegléd		
136	11 35	"	Nagyvaros	4106	6 40	"	Esztergom		
6704 ²⁾	11 55	"	Cegléd	6506	6 45	motv.	Lajosmizse		
				1406 ⁷⁾	6 55	gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony, Wien ⁷⁾)		
				710	7 00	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias		
				166 ²⁾	7 15	"	Palota-Ujpest ²⁾		
				132 ⁴⁾	7 50	"	Vác, Nagyvaros ⁴⁾		
				140 ⁵⁾	8 00	"	Vác		
				168	8 30	"	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 ³⁾	11 00	"	Palota-Ujpest		
				902 ⁵⁾	11 20	k. e. v.	Belgrad		
				702 ⁶⁾	11 30	koev.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest, Konstantinápoly)		

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 19-től közlekedik.
2) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 5-től közlekedik.
3) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik.
4) Május havában csak Vácig közlekedik.
5) Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
6) Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.
7) Pozsonytól Wienig csak jun. 1-től augusztus 31-ig közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnnan
701 ¹⁾	12 50	k. ost.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155 ^{a)}	12 05	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest		
141	4 18	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	155	12 55	"	Bukarest, Bázias		
143	5 35	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	703	1 15	gy. v.	Nagyvaros		
721	5 45	"	Cegléd	133	1 20	sz. v.	Páris, Wien		
6505	6 00	motv.	Lajosmizse	103	1 40	gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag		



Herbst Samu

Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel

Vadászkürt

Budapest, IU., Kishid-utca 5.
Central position. ☞ ☞
☞ ☞ Near the Danube.
First class Hotel and Restaurant
Prop. F. Kommer.

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

WIKUS TÁTRA

MILKCHOKOLATE

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint **vegyszerek**, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek **előnyösen** kaphatók **NERUDA NÁNDOR** gyógyszerárú-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 7.*

Császárfürdő (Imperial Bath) Budapest. Summer and Winter health resort The property of the Order of Mercy of Hungary. First class Sulphuric healing bath; modern **turkish bath**, comfortable **stone and marble-tub baths**; **Electric and sun-baths** 200 comfortable rooms. Terms moderate. Prospectus sent free on Application by the **Manager.**

Commercial Banks in the High Tátra and Hercules Baths.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorotya-u. 1, has opened branches at Tátra-Füred and at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in those districts.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, letters of Credit may be cashed etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

Old Tokay Wine for Sale

Fine old Hungarian Wine. Tokay the royal wine. 140 cases — 2 doz. in a case — to be sold, freight and duty paid, may be seen at the *London Docks*. A rare opportunity for connoisseurs. Apply Office of «Hungary» Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest.

József főherczeg Ő esász. és kir. Fensége kamarai szállítója.

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 amatőrök részére szolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferencziék-bazára.) Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom nicz Palace Hotel

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár



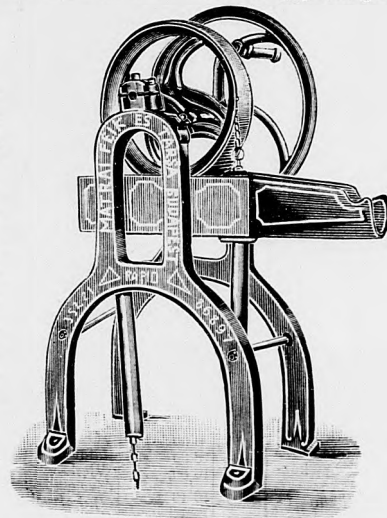
MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

= Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. =

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal

Hítvány utáztatóktól óvakodjunk!



Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.