

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Monday July 15, 1907.*

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. No 14.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

**H**E SUBJUGATED the Bulgarians and took possession of Bodon (Widdin) making it the direct property of Hungary. Since that time Hungary became the sentinel of western civilisation against the Turks, with whom it remained in continual warfare for four and a half centuries. In view of these contests Lajos desired to strengthen his dominions by the extension of his family influence and by astute alliances which were to bring in their train important connections.

He himself succeeded in the year 1370 to the Polish crown, which enhanced his reputation and his international position, for his dominion ranked now among the greatest in medieval Europe. However, he gained less power by the possession of this crown than he expected owing to the lawlessness of the Polish nobles, and he achieved his successes in war solely by the resources of Hungary. Nevertheless he wished to keep the Polish throne for his family, and as he had no son, he destined his eldest daughter Maria, to be the heiress of his whole dominions. He betrothed Maria to the youngest son of the German emperor Sigismund;



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS SIEGFRIED POPPENHEIM AND HER CHILDREN.

death, 1382, begins the period of decline. His daughter and heiress Maria could not maintain the Hungarian and Polish crowns, and the latter was handed over to her sister Hedwig, who had become the wife of Jagello, the duke of Lithuania. In Hungary Maria had to contend with the lawlessness and uprisings of the oligarchy; and even her husband King Zsigmond during his long reign could not sufficiently advance the interests of the commonweath, although he tried to gain new support for the kingly power in the towns, to

and his other daughter Hedwig to William, Duke of Austria.

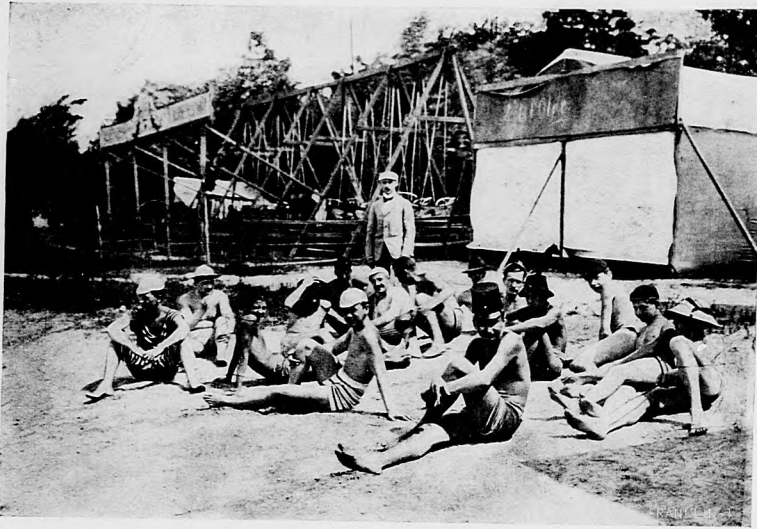
His reign of forty years is a period of prosperity and of glory, and Lajos is by a grateful posterity rightly named the Great. He protected labour, industry and commerce, favoured the development of municipal institutions, promoted education and art, founded a university in Pécs, improved in the spirit of advanced Italian culture the administration and defence of the country, and adorned his residence with noble works of architecture. — The Hungarian State reached its climax at this time. With Lajos's

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.



BATHING IN THE DANUBE. A QUIET REPOSE.

to coincide In 1222, seven years after the Magna Charta, appeared the Golden Bull of our King Andrew II, which, like the older British document, laid no claim to being considered as a new enactment, but was meant to be a confirmation of old liberties. The legal distinction between constitution and law, that chief feature of American institutions, is unknown to Hungarian public law. It is within the power of our legislature to effect constitutional changes through simple legislative acts, just as she can alter a tariff or

whom he permitted entry into Parliament and whom he otherwise favoured.

During these sustained disturbances the Turks continued their conquests in the Balkans Serbia, which could not be supported by Hungary with her full strength, fell into their power and they also became masters of the fortress of Bodon. In spite of some successes on the part of Hungary, Zsigmond saw well that, with his own unaided strength, he was not in a position to set a barrier to the power of the Turks.

(To be continued.)

legislate on railway matters. In fact, the strongest conservatism prevails in dealing with constitutional questions, and that compound of time-hallowed prescriptions which bears the collective name of constitution is cherished with a respect nowhere to be surpassed. Some aspects of our constitutional growth will be placed now before this distinguished audience preparatory to the subject proper of my present address.

From the day when our forefathers were converted to Christianity (at the end of the tenth century) we find at the head of the nation a king with a vast prerogative,, which it was necessary to invest him with, because the constant dangers threatening our country from the west as well as from the east could be faced only by a strenuous concentration of power. But that prerogative was submitted from the beginning to several checks. There was the national assembly — the gathering of all freemen — soon to evolve into national representation, the assent of which was needed to give permanent force to royal enactments, and which became an openly recognized and organized factor of legislative power in the second part of the thirteenth century. There was the semi-elective character of the crown which, though vested in a reigning dynasty, could be transferred by election to any member of that dynasty, making it advisable for the king to conciliate public opinion if he wished to insure succession to his son. There was, moreover, that remarkable clause of the Golden Bull, which remained in effect till 1686, conferring in so many words on the estates of the realm a right of resistance to the king should he infringe their liberties. There are



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

By Count Albert Apponyi

THE HUNGARIAN constitution is as old as the Hungarian nation herself, at least, as old as anything history knows of her. No written document exists which could be called the Hungarian constitution; no illustrious lawgiver or set of lawgivers is entitled to the praise of having framed her. She is the product of organic evolution, worked out through centuries by the genius of the nation, in uninterrupted continuity; her principles and rules must be collected from numbers of laws, customs, and precedents, reaching as far back as the eleventh century. In this respect there is an analogy between the growth of the English and of the Hungarian constitution, which is the more striking because the two racial individualities are as dissimilar as they well could be, and because there is no trace of mutual influence in their development. Even some dates happen

two laws more remarkable still, considering their date, which is 1235 and 1298, enacting the first of them that the Palatine (head of the King's Government) should be dismissed on a vote of the national assembly adverse to his administration, while the second one states that no royal ordinance should take legal effect if not signed by certain dignitaries designated by the national assembly. In what other country do we find at so early a date such full-grown elements of parliamentary government?

Medieval Hungary could reach such a high state of constitutional development for the same reason as made the power of Hungarian kings the most efficient one of that epoch, and that reason was the absence of feudalism. No doubt, infiltrations of feudalism, as prevalent throughout Europe, are to be found in our old institutions, but as an accidental intermixture only, not as their essence and chief feature. That blending of public prerogative with rights belonging to the sphere of private law, which is the essence of feudalism, never prevailed in the organization of our public powers, never broke their action on the nation as a whole. To this early prevalence of public law in the government of the country do we owe not only a superior efficiency, not detrimental to liberty, of our public powers, but in connection with it an early growth of conscious national unity, of patriotism on broad lines, at a time when tribal feeling and feudal allegiance subdivided all European nations into small units which paralyzed each other, and into a corresponding fractional mentality adverse to the very idea of state and to national feeling. But for this happy peculiarity of her old institutions Hungary could never have been able to hold her own against scheming neighbors of ten-fold her material power.

In 1686 the Hungarian Crown became hereditary; henceforth, she missed the guarantee contained in free election; but in the meantime some substitute for it had grown up in the institution of coronation and the legislative acts by which that august ceremony is attended. Old laws require the heir to the throne to get himself crowned within six months of his prerogative (we name only his partici-

pation in legislative power) till he has done so. But crowned he can be only with the assent, or to state it more correctly still, through the agency of the national representation, which puts thereon such conditions as it thinks necessary.

(To be continued.)



### A Hungarian Exhibition in London.

THE POSSIBILITY of a genuine Hungarian Exhibition being held in London next May is enhanced by the cordiality with which the Hungarian Government have received the suggestion from the London Exhibitions Company.

No one perhaps grows more tired of Exhibitions than a Minister of Commerce; though no one obviously stands to gain so much by their success. The advantages of having an Exhibition all to one's self are manifold. There is naturally the vast advertisement such invariably involves. Hungary needs advertisement. And the question now is «to boom, or not to boom!»

From the ordinary methods of advertisement little is to be gained, «new occasions teach new duties», and the duty «of modern Hungary is to study large maps». Speech is silver, but an Exhibition at Earls Court London is gold. A small outlay naturally implies but a small return, but once Hungarians perceive the value of investment then following Government subsidy comes increased national prosperity. For years the London Exhibitions Company have tried to arrange a Hungarian Exhibition in London, but on every occasion they have been met with the nervous cry «Hungary is too weak to sustain an Exhibition». Tiring of this continued lament from the Commercial commissioner in London, the Earls Court authorities determined to come to Hungary to see and hear for themselves.

Mr Harold Hartley the managing director has seen



A SUN-BATH ON THE DANUBE SHORE.

Premier Wekerle, Mr. Kossuth, Count Apponyi, and Dr. Darányi, and on all sides has been convinced of the possibility of realising his ambition.

An adequate picture of Hungary remains yet to be presented to the millions of London. Here comes the opportunity. To have Hungary on view for six months, in the heart of the «hub of commerce»; Hungary with its myriad peoples, its gorgeous costumes, its exhilarating wines, its weird searching music, its magnificent lace and embroidery, to have all this and a multitude besides is to give a great impetus to the nation itself.

The question is will the Government grant the essential subsidy for space? If not, it is not unlikely that Englishmen will demonstrate the value of

progressive nations; one in which ample opportunity is provided for demonstrating her capacity to produce and compete.

Commercial and industrial Hungary clamours for an Exhibition, and it now remains for the Government to place its generous impress upon the plan.

Then Londoners will be able to hear real Gipsy music from real Gipsies. Quaff wine from real Hungarian glasses in a genuine Hungarian restaurant, drink coffee from Zsolnay ware in a typical «Kávéház»; buy embroideries and laces from real peasants who have worked them with their own hands; etc. etc.

To transfer a portion of the magyar temperament



BATHING IN THE DANUBE AT HARASZTI.

real patriotism and undertake the project themselves. There is more in this scheme than in the visit of a political club or a commercial institution. We ourselves have often advocated this plan for capturing the English mind but it is better that the initial force should come from without than from within our confines.

There is also political value and possibility in the idea. Hungarians must never lose sight of such values. But the culminating good must travel in the direction of agriculture and commerce. Such an Exhibition would mean the beginning of a new and vaster era of commerce.

To say Hungary cannot sustain an Exhibition alone is to court ridicule, especially in face of the excellent show just provided at Pécs, where there are more exhibits than could fill Earls Court.

Hungary needs an Exhibition all to herself, one in which she is not dominated over by larger and more

from Hungary to Earls Court can only be done by transferring some of the various races; this will add yet another feature. Everything must be *valódi magyar*. Then there is the educational side of the scheme. Lectures, bioscope, information bureaus, etc. etc. Whilst one must not forget all the picturesque and romantic possibilities of such a display. From all sides comes the cry «Give us next year our Exhibition».



### Golf in Hungary.

GOLF ENTHUSIASTS the whole world o'er will hail with delight the news that Hungary is shortly to be added to the number of golf playing nations.

There is no game like golf in the world. It is beset with so many possibilities for young and old alike and associated with all the forces that make for health, that Hungary in its physique is sure to benefit by its introduction.

To exchange the coffee house for the golf links, is to reap a sure and certain reward of national value.

Golfing also enlarges the vocabulary. It has a language distinctly its own, and on occasion most effective. But it is deeds not words that count at golf. Away at the base of the Carpathians at the foot of the majestic High Tatra lies the new

not be without some commercial value to the country.

Secondly, it will encourage a new school of travellers, whom anxious to secure a quiet holiday are nevertheless keen about keeping their eye in, and who will brook no separation from their golf sticks. But the introduction of a new force which cannot but increase the health and stamina of the nation is perhaps the greatest gift such a game can bestow.

If only a few magnates will learn to play the game its future is assured, and I for one will willingly teach anyone when the links



IN THE SZÉKELY WATERS.

links upon which the battles of the future — with golf sticks and «pills» — are to be fought out. No more lovely situation in the world could be found. Fragrant invigorating air, superb scenery, combined with the undying charm of the magyar spirit which lurks in manifold forms amongst the quaint hill peoples of that region, make it so much more than the ordinary playing links of Europe.

Golfers will not be forced to leave their clubs at Vienna now, but find the consolation of continuance which is the aim and ideal of the golfer.

From quite another point of view I foresee great advantages accruing from the new game.

First, there must necessarily be a prolongation of the season at Tatra-Lomnitz. This will

now in formation are ready for use. Young middle — aged, and aged, can all participate in the game which my own experience has proved to be one of the most exciting and sporting in the world.

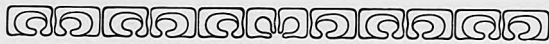
W. F. B.



### Garibaldi Day in London.

THE CENTENARY of the birth of Garibaldi was celebrated in London on Thursday by various meetings and festivities. The principal event of the day was a meeting at Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, where Garibaldi was entertained as a guest on the occasion of his visit to England in 1864. This was preceded by a procession of representatives of Italian societies in

London, which marched through the streets to Stafford House. At the meeting, Mr. A. Serena, the chairman, presented to the Duke of Sutherland a bronze laurel wreath to be placed beneath the marble bust of Garibaldi in the mansion. The Duke briefly responded, and speeches in which eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Garibaldi were afterwards delivered by Lord Crewe, Sir C. Seely, Baron Celli, Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, and the Italian Ambassador. The centenary was also celebrated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southampton, and other places.



### "The Times" Again.

WE IN Hungary are accustomed by this time to the misstatements which periodically appear in the columns of "The Times"; nevertheless such do not cease to inflict pain. On June 15th appeared a criticism of Hungarian social legislation, criticism which travelled beyond the boundaries of accuracy and which culminated in gross caricature and misinterpretation.

Nothing is more absurd than the statement regarding the right of employers to flog for trivial offences such as the handing over of firewood to others in need of such, and leaving the farm without permission. Truly there are restrictions placed upon human conduct, and man is not allowed to be a law only to himself; but there exists no law which conflicts with individual or national dignity.

Means are being used of course to stem the tide of *emigration*, and to counteract the retrograde *socialism* of Central Europe, but no absurd punishment is inflicted for puerile crimes such as the Vienna correspondent of "The Times" joyfully enumerates.



### The Future of Electricity.

PERHAPS in no branch of scientific discovery has more important progress been made than in that of electricity, which, practically unknown a century ago, is to-day one of the chief economic forces of civilisation. It bids fair to become soon the Cinderella of Science.

Two practical applications of electricity are familiar to everyone, namely, electric light and electric traction. About a hundred years ago large cities began to be lighted by gas, and the innovation was then considered marvellous. Now the chief thoroughfares and squares in all cities are lighted by electricity. For such a purpose it possesses manifest advantages. Its illuminating power is much superior to that of gas.

It is not liable to be extinguished by wind, it dispenses with lamp-lighters, it may be placed at

any desired elevation, and can be better protected from waste by leakage.

The extension of electric lighting to the interiors of buildings has of late been very marked. Nearly all recent erections of any great size have been adapted to this form of illumination. The increased expense, which acted to some extent as a deterrent in the case of domestic applications, has become less marked as the growth in the number of consumers has diminished the cost of production. Moreover, the ease with which, by pressing a knob, the current can be switched on or off has taught consumers how, by using the light only when wanted, the expense can be effectively lessened. Another important advantage is the diminished risk of fire and the increased purity of the air. In ordinary houses few rooms have proper arrangements the impure air escaping at the top, and every gas-burner consumes an enormous amount of the oxygen necessary for human life. We may, therefore, anticipate a constant growth in the use of electricity as an illuminant, unless some superior substitute should be discovered.

There are many other applications of electricity. Everyone is familiar with electroplate, which gives the appearance of silver or gold at a fraction of the cost. With the aid of electricity inferior metals can be covered with a veneer of a more costly kind. Electrotyping has made much progress, and yields excellent results. Edison recently discussed a method of charging water with electricity, and projecting it to a distance so as to disable an approaching enemy. Electricity is extensively used in firing mines, having the advantage over powder that it can pass through water.

In New-York, experiments have been made in sterilising sewage by passing powerful charges of electricity through it, and the results seem promising. Doctors have long used this subtle force as a potent curative agent in certain forms of disease.

The telegraph is so valuable for transmitting news that we should hardly know the world without it. But we have learned that wires are unnecessary and that a message can be sent from one instrument, to another across a large space without special conductors. Nay, we can transmit not only words, but pictures and sounds. Great natural sources of energy like Niagara and the Falls of Schaffhausen are being used for generating electricity. Vast as are the services already done to mankind by this wonderful agent, the present century, perhaps the next few years, may witness developments that we have not even vaguely conceived.



### Horse Breeding in Hungary.

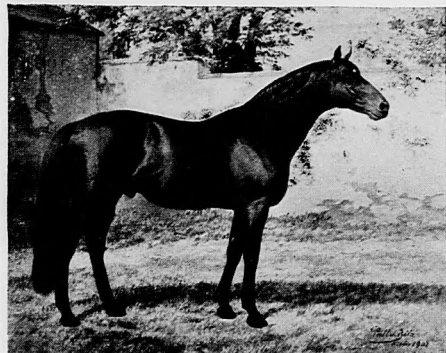
HORSE BREEDING in Hungary has always been a factor of importance in the markets of Europe.

Leaving out of consideration the splendid

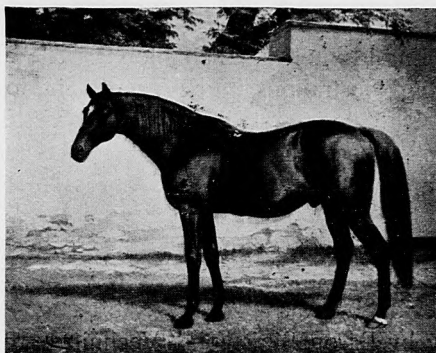
appearance, noble form and many good qualities inherent in the Hungarian horse, its sta-

corporations, arranges horseraces and is ready to assist, development to the utmost degree.

Copyrights:



FENÉK I.

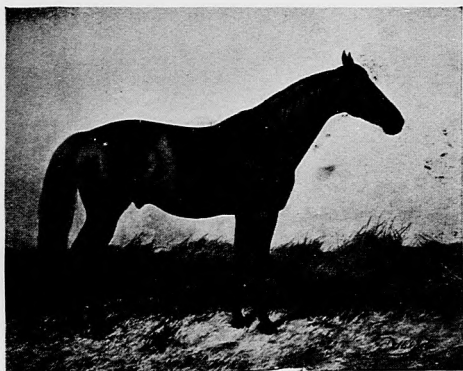


BONA VISTA II.

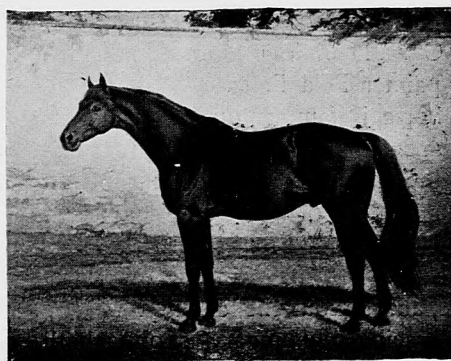
Könyves Kálmán.

mina toughness and above all its quality of easily becoming acclimatised in nearly any part of the world it has still more valuable attributes.

Through these continuous and well directed activities, we have arrived at such a stage, that we could easily export 70,000 horses year

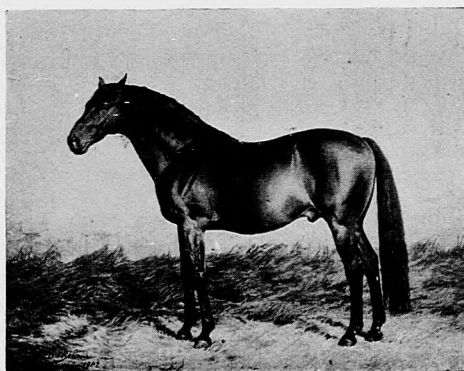


DUNURE IV.



KOZMA III.

These have been attained partly by judicious and rational treatment followed by expert Hungarian breeders and partly through crossing. A great deal is being done by the Hungarian Government towards promoting horse breeding, with the object of supplying the army with first rate horses and covering the ever increasing demand of foreign markets. It is therefore a matter of vital concern to the Government, to give every possible support to breeders. The means adapted by the State are manifold. In the first place, the Government itself maintains several studs, provides Hungarian breeders with every facility, grants subsidies to various firms, societies and



GAGA V.

besides fully covering our own demands. Hungarian horses are of oriental race, their origin being traced back to the invasion of the Turks when the crossing of native horses with arab became customary. The first English full stallions blooded were imported by Count Stephen Károlyi in 1827. From this time, importation has been steadily on the increase, and the State now owns, 500 head for stud purposes. In order to convey an approximate idea of the extent of the breeding establishments, it need only be mentioned, that four of the State studs are under military management, and in charge of the horse breeding Department of the Ministry of agriculture.

These four establishments are as follows:

*Mezőhegyes*: 500 brood-mares and 500 English half bloods. *Bábolna*: breeds of arabs, full and half bloods. *Fogaras*: Karsterbred and, *Kisbér*: English full and half bloods. The accompanying illustrations I. to IV. represent, four of the best full blooded stallions of the *Kisbérstud*.

I. Fenék, Buccaneer—Heléne—Triomphante, bred in Hungary by Count Tassilo Festetich.

II. Bona Vista, Bend'Or—Vista, purchased in England.

III. Kozma, Bálvány—Kisböske, bred in Hungary by Baron Sigismund Vechnitz.

IV. Dunure, St.-Simon—Susrise, purchased in England.

Bona Vista is used chiefly for the improvement of full blooded breeds, while the others have proved useful in breeds of half blood.

Our V-th illustration represents Gaga, Galopin, a stallion owned by Count E. Batthyány, Our illustrations are after the prominent painter Béla Pálik.

This horse is famous on account of its descendants having carried off the first prizes on the racing courses of Europe. At the four Depots of the state studs and the nineteen subdivisions, there are 3200 stallions placed at the disposal of private breeders, throughout the country.

Horse racing in Hungary is on a high level of development. In the year 1899, eighty five races were arranged on 22 different racecourses in which altogether 2962 horses ran. The prizes amounted to the comparatively large sum of 2,000,000 kor. The horse show, held in Paris in the year 1900, testified to the high standard of horse breeding in Hungary in as much as 23 prizes, among them the «Grand» were carried off by winners amongst the 44 Hungarian horses exhibited.

Owing to the preventive measures employed by Government, horse breeding, in spite of the changes to which our agricultural conditions are subject is by no consequence the Hungarian army is assured of an ample supply of horses for many years to come.

Aszód, VI., 14. 1907.

BR. GYULA PODMANICZKY.

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

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

### Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King is now resting at Ischl, where he will stay until September next. His Majesty is to meet King Edward at the end of this month or during the first week of August.

Report reaches us from Belgrad that King Peter



A HARVEST FÊTE. THE LADIES OF THE LANDOWNER JOIN IN THE DANCE.

of Servia, has gone to Bresztovacska, a Servian watering place, where he will spend the whole of the summer.

The King of Siam after having visited various European capitals contemplates coming to Budapest in September next. His Majesty is like Ranjitsinhji one of the most progressive of Eastern Princes.

Baron Charles de Rothschild and his wife arrived at Hercules Baths last week.

With the summer parliamentary vacation has come the natural rush of M. P.s to the Balaton and the lovely High Tátra. Parliament has now closed its doors until the end of October, and both obstructionist and obstructed now seek the more peaceful walks of life. At the Tátra whither so many have wended their way the attractions of the Horse Races and Pigeon shooting will suffice.

After accompanying his family to Iglófüred, a sweetly pretty health resort where they intend spending the summer, returned to Budapest last week. It is interesting to note that he will continue his weekly receptions.

Cheerful news are to hand from the friends of Count Stephen Károlyi. It is now certain that real progress is being made, and that he will speedily be restored to health.

No one wishes him restored health and long life more than the readers of «Hungary».

### 1000 Little Violinists.

From an artistic and a spectacular point of view alike the performance given by the orchestra of 1000 children violinists at the Alexandra Palace in London the other day, was most impressive. The impressiveness, however, had an element of the humorous in it for the sight of hundreds of little heads wagging from side to side to the rhythmic measure of the music, while hundreds of little bows flashed and danced across the strings of the violins, made a very quaint spectacle indeed.

The programme included, among other pieces, selections from Donizetti's «Daughter of the Regiment», Bach's Gavotte in D, Mendelssohn's War March from «Athalie», and a potpourri of favourite airs from «Norma». In the rendering of these the youngsters, under the leadership of Mr. Allen Gill, gave a capital account of themselves. The pieces, however, which proved most effective were Handel's Minuet from «Berenice», and Warner's «Perpetuum Mobile», rendered with remarkable ensemble and precision.

### Nihilism and Anarchism.

It is a popular error to confuse Nihilism with Anarchism. In the eyes of the public a Nihilist is a semi-lunatic, who uses bomb and dagger indiscriminately instead of argument. This idea however is wrong. Nihilism is in fact the belief of all Russians who are discontented with their government, laws, etc. we might almost say it is the creed of all enlightened Russians excepting those whose personal interest it is to preserve the present régime. Anarchism on the other hand is the irresponsible individuals creed, whose mis-deeds are performed by criminals of the lower class of society.

We find that Nihilism finds its strongest supporters among the Russian aristocracy of birth, mind and education; we find the leading preachers of Nihilism in the persons such as Count Leo Tolstoj, Tourgueniev, Prince Kropotkine, Maxim Gorky etc. None of these men are in favour of such violence as the Anarchist shows. They only desire to improve

Visitors anxious to avoid the close heat of the cities now flock to the quiet and cool of Tátra-Lomnitz.

Mr. Yasuya Uchida the new Japanese Ambassador to Austria and Hungary has presented his credentials to His Majesty the King.

Claudius Vaszary, the Prince Primate of Hungary, has left Budapest for Balatonfüred.

Anton Günther, the Hungarian Minister of Jus-

the lot of their beloved country and down-trodden population, expressions of dissatisfaction is shown with the misery of the Russian Government and its organs and such need not even call themselves Nihilists.

\*

Emigration to the United States of America has lately been increasing in a truly alarming manner.

Two and three times as many Hungarians are now weekly landed on the shores of America as in the corresponding periods of last year.

Last week, for instance, as also in the previous weeks, 4049 Hungarians have left again for the new world.

We draw the urgent attention of this undeniable fact to the Home Minister and trust that a speedy remedy may be found for it.

\*

An Ohio Congressman is preparing a Bill requiring all motor-cars in America to have «crow-catchers» affixed to them.

\*

#### Fruit-Bottling Experiment.

Operations in connection with the fruit-bottling industry inaugurated by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox at Broughton Castle England began this

the industry. This useful method ought to be adopted in this country by fruit planters.

\*

The Italian State Railway has bought 200,000 tons of American coal to be delivered at Genoa at 23s. 6d. per ton. The Welsh coal owners asked 25s. 6d. For some time great quantities of English coal has been imported to Hungary, cheaper and better coal than hitherto obtained from Germany

\*

Under the patronage of King Alfonso a great international exhibition is to be held in Madrid in the autumn.

\*

#### American Immigration Commission in Hungary.

The visit of the immigration Commission appointed by Congress to study the conditions appertaining to immigration in Hungary is fraught with far-reaching possibilities.

The inquiry is to proceed along broad and clearly defined lines, and a report of infinite value is to be presented at the close of the work of the Commission.

Most countries are prepared to co-operate with the United States to prevent bringing to its various ports ineligible immigrants. There are however a few countries adverse to such a proceeding, and



A HARVEST FÊTE. THE WHEAT IS DOWN.

week. Agents have been appointed in villages round Banbury, and Lady Algernon is prepared to buy all varieties of picked and graded fruits at market price. She has had buildings near the castle fitted with modern appliances for the purpose of

it is for the Commission to study deeply the underlying reasons for such an attitude, to verify beliefs, and to devise some scheme by which friction may be reduced yet at the same time preventing any abuse of law or arrangement.

Senator Dillingham who presides over the Commission is one of America's astutest lawyers, a man well able to differentiate between true and false ideas, and adjust to a nicety the diplomacies of mere officialism. Mr. Wheeler is a man of rare

Victoria and her royal highness gave her usual party to a great number of children in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

The main topic of conversation in London for some time past has been the weather. As each day



OFF TO HARVEST.

business capacity, as sharp as a needle, with a judgment well tempered by experience.

All the members of the Commission are experts.

\*

**Our Bookshelf.**

Csalán: «Kavicsok» This volume is a collection of pretty and interesting stories. Although the author is not a professional writer and the name «Csalán» is unknown in the world of literature, the book is full of spirit and cleverness of style and is well worth handling. It may be had at John Reischer's bookseller in Szatmár-Németi. Price one Crown.



**London Notes**

*London, 8th July 1907.*

**T**ODAY THE King and Queen and Princess Victoria leave London on a visit to Ireland returning through Cardiff. At Bangor the King will lay the foundation stone of the new University there. At Cardiff, on the homeward journey his Majesty will open the new dock.

Last Saturday was the birthday of the Princess

dawns the weather assumes a more arctic aspect and one wonders if we have not lost a summer in our gyrations. The loss, to the English merchant has been enormous in consequence of the unseasonable weather. Draper have perhaps suffered most; and the bargains in summer finery to be had almost for the lifting are proverbial. Never has London had such bonafide bargains showered upon her inhabitants. In the Streets and Parks tweed frocks and overcoats are to be seen everywhere, and panamas and other summer hats are a glut on the market. In the Country agriculturists are pulling long faces and I read to-day that farmers in some parts are superintending the loading of their hay in rain coats and umbrellas. The harvest as well as the fruit season will be very late. Despite the rainy weather there is plenty of strawberries in the market although not as luscious as one could wish. There is nothing to beat the Kothesay strawberries for flavour except those one finds under the sunny skies of Hungary.

There are a great many Hungarians at present in London. The London University Holiday Course yearly brings more and more Hungarians to join it. The lectures as well as the social functions connected with the course are of great material help to students and teachers who can only spare a very

heena ..  
acdonald.

...  
ilar  
...



limited time in the capital. For the first course of two weeks students must enrol on the 20th inst. There is a second course of two weeks following immediately which can also be attended if one has time.

Mark Twain the American humourist is being fêted all round the town and delighting his audiences with his quaint humour. At the dinner given by the American Society at the Hotel Cecil in commemoration of Independence Day. Mark Twain in speaking of the enthusiasm evinced by boys on the 4th July in the use of fire-works etc. told the following story. (Mark Twain does not care to be reported in the third person I believe so I write the

Brooklands motor racing track is now a great centre of attraction. Since Mr. Edge beat the record motor racing has become the order of the day. The track is the largest concrete one in the world and thousands of people assembled on Saturday to witness the race. Besides the crowds that went by special trains it is said that 2000 motors containing people passed through Kingston to see the race.

Among the many pretty art shows of this season few have been more successful than that organized by that accomplished couple Colonel and Mrs. Whipple, who have been giving a joint show at the Bruton Galleries of pictures and enamels. Mrs. Whipple is one of our leading artists in enamel



AT HARVEST TIME THE LADIES SERVE THE MEALS.

following with apologies.) The famous writer to show his patriotism opened his mouth to shout with the others when a rocket shot down his throat. Before he could call for water to extinguish the thing, it burst scattering him in small pieces. All over the forth-seven States of American. Twenty four hours afterward — and this was really true — remarked the speaker it was raining buttons in the Atlantic. Surely he added it could not be quite pleasant for a man to exist after such a disaster.

He paid a very kind tribute to England in telling his American hearers not to forget that England gave them their independence.

When taken to book about keeping on his hat while he spoke with the Queen he explained that he took it off and her Majesty immediately told him to put it on then, I dared to disobey her, when she said again put on Your hat Mr. Twain!

work, and is an adept in designing lovely ornaments of all kinds. Some of her necklets and pendants can hold their own with any up-to-date designs, and Colonel Whipple's watercolours are greatly admired. No wonder they had crowded and fashionable attendances at the charming series of «at homes» given during the Exhibition. Mrs. Whipple is much interested in the artistic productions of «Hungary» and patronised our sale at the writers club.

Miss Lilian Behrens gave last week a delightful vocal recital at the Brinsmead Concert Hall, where she was ably supported by the clever Danish pianist Mr. Viggo Kihl. Both artists charmed their audience by their talented performances, Miss Behrens scoring a social success for her singing of her own composition «God bless Princess Christian» a pretty tribute to that popular Royalty's charitable

work. I regret much that my notes for last issue were lost in transit as they contained a full account of the Francis Joseph Institute Soiree musicale and Ball, so splendidly arranged and carried out by the committee of Madame D'Argay and Mrs. Ripper we have already spoken of Mrs. Hecht who is quite English in appearance and the daughter of one of the leading members of the F. J. I. sang very sweetly and we wish her much success in the future which must open up brilliantly for 20 talented and pretty a young artist.



**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., Csepreghy-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».

**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 112<sup>th</sup> Street.

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



**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.

American ...  
... Consular  
Service .....

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

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

**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.

London. Lady with comfortable convenient and healthily situated house receives young Hungarians for the study of the English language, manners and customs. Arrangements made for attendance at classes and lectures on special subjects, examinations etc. Every care taken of young visitors. Terms moderate. Excursions arranged and parties conducted to places of interest. For particulars apply, Offices of «Hungary» Csepreghy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

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. **cipő-különlegességek** raktárát. Mértékszerű rendelmények elfogadtnak.

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

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság igazgatósága minap tartott ülésén július 22-ére rendkívüli közgyűlés egybehívását határozta el. A rendkívüli közgyűlés napirendjének tárgya az alapszabályok módosítása és választás az igazgatóságba.

### MAGYAR JELZÁLOG HITELBANK.

## Hirdetmény.

A Magyar Jelzalog Hitelbank t. cz. részvényesei az 1907 július hó 17-ik napján d. e. 11 órakor a bank helyiségeiben (V., Nádor-utca 7. sz.) tartandó

## rendkívüli közgyűlésre

ezennel tisztelettel meghívtnak.

### Napirend:

1. Az alapszabályok 30., 37., 38., 41. és 44. §§-ainak módosítása.
2. Igazgatósági tagok választása.
3. Kormányzó választása.

### A részvények letehetőik:

*Budapest*en: a bank főpénztáránál (V., Nádor-utca 7.) és a Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltóbanknál;

*Bécs*ben: az «Union-Banknál»;

*Páris*ban: a «Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France» című banknál.

*Az igazgatóság.*



## BRACHFELD F.

Purveyor to the Imperial and Royal Court, 1872

**Budapest, V. ker.,  
Dorottya-utca 7.**

Begs to announce that he has opened a **First class Tailoring Department** with all the latest London patterns. A **First class London cutter** engaged.

■ ■ **Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments.** ■ ■

1352.—1907. szám.



## 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.

## “THE GRESHAM”

életbiztosító-társaság Londonban.

Magyarországi fiók:

Budapest, V. kerület, **Ferenc József-tér 5—6. sz.**  
(Saját új palotájában.)

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én ————— K 216,505.894-39  
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból  
1904. évi december 31-én ————— « 32,391.311-51  
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszvásárlások stb.  
után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43  
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki ————— « 39,634.667-79  
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

## FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL AND RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Address for letters & telegrams: «REISMUEHLE, FIUME».

## Rice Millers & Starch Manufacturers.

Established 1882. ~~~~~ Established 1882.

**Cleaned Rice, broken Rice,  
Ground Rice, Granulated  
Rice, Rice flour, Rice feeding  
Meal, Rice Starch, etc.**

10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at  
Worlds & National Exhibitions.

Grand Prix Paris Worlds Exhibition 1900.

vonat- szám	óra
3169	
28	
1502	
906	
302	
908	
604	
1302	
10	
402	
318	
1002	
606	
1508	
1006	
408	
506	
306	
2	
944	
1	
1) Vas	
hez	
2) Ma	
lek	
3) Jun	
4) Csa	
vonat- szám	óra
102	
146	
712a	
122	
150	
6502	
4102	
148	
1404	
104	
152	
712	
134	
4110 <sup>2)</sup>	
116	
154	
708	
6508	1
156a	1
136	1
6704 <sup>2)</sup>	1
1) Va	
19-4	
2) Vas	
köz	
3) Vas	
hez	
4) Má	
lek	
5) Mir	
vas	
6) Min	
lek	
7) Poz	
aug	

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

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

Délrelett				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
316 <sup>1)</sup>	6 05	sz. v.	Hatvan	18	12 05	sz. v.	Bicske
29	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)	12 50	"	Bicske
908	7 15	sz. v.	Belgrád, Bród	320	1 30	"	Gödöllő
604	7 25	gy. v.	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-szeben, Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Máramaros-sziget)	1304	1 50	gy. v.	(Fehring, Graz, Nagy-Kanizsa, Szabadka, B.-Bród)
1302	7 30	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	912	1 55	sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest 2)
10	7 35	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	4	2 10	"	Kassa, Lemberg
402	7 40	"	Kassa, Lemberg,	20	2 25	sz. v.	Bicske
318	7 45	"	Máramarossziget	312	2 25	"	Hatvan
1002	7 50	gy. v.	Gödöllő	504	2 35	gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Szatmár-Németi)
606	8 00	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	510	2 40	sz. v.	Szolnok
1508	8 10	"	Kassa, Csorba	326	2 50	"	Gödöllő
1006	8 20	"	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród	1902	3 00	gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, B.-Bród, Zágráb)
408	8 35	"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	904	3 20	"	(Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
506	9 00	"	(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	1022	3 25	v. v.	Paks
306	9 20	"	Ruttká, Berlin	304	3 30	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
2	9 30	gy. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	22	4 30	sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár
944	11 15	tszsz.	Kiskörös	6	5 10	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
				322	5 20	sz. v.	Gödöllő
				308	5 35	"	Ruttká, Berlin
				508	5 45	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó
				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, Triest
				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, Máramaros-Sziget)
				1306	9 40	"	Fehring, Graz, Triest
				608	10 10	"	Arad, Brassó
				910	10 10	"	(Belgrád, Eszék, Sarajevo)
				12	10 30	"	Wien, Páris
				1008	10 45	"	Zágráb, Fiume
				1506 <sup>3)</sup>	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 Brassóig közlekedik.  
3) Junius 14-től szept. 14-ig közlekedik.  
4) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

Délrelett				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
645	5 00	tszsz.	(Mária-Radna, Arad)	319	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5 20	v. v.	(Nagyvárad, Debrecen, Berlin, Ruttká)	609	12 25	"	(Tóvis, Arad, Püspök-ladány)
1707	5 45	sz. v.	Stanislau, M.-Sziget	301	12 40	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
909	5 50	"	Belgrád, Bosna-Bród	7	12 45	sz. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)
807	6 10	"	Brassó, Arad	903	1 00	gy. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Belgrád, Bosna-Bród)
107	6 15	"	Bicske, Gyékényes	6012)	1 10	"	Bukarest, 2) Arad
405	6 35	"	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)	1901	1 30	"	(Zágráb, Eszék, Pécs, Bród)
11	6 40	"	Wien, Triest	508	1 35	"	(Tóvis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi)
1505 <sup>5)</sup>	6 50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	1	1 45	"	London, Páris, Wien
317	7 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	401	1 50	"	Lemberg, Kassa
913	7 10	"	Kiskörös	1301	2 10	"	Graz, Fehring
507	7 20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	313	3 10	sz. v.	Hatvan, Szerencs
1307	7 25	"	Graz, Fehring	19	4 15	"	Bicske
809	7 35	"	Hatvan	321	5 40	"	Göjöllő
1911	7 40	"	Paks, Bród, Eszék	15	6 35	"	Győr
501	7 50	gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	505	6 40	"	(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanislau, M.-Sziget)
1005	8 05	sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	907	6 55	"	Belgrád, Bród
1509	8 15	"	Csorba, Kassa	305	7 05	"	(Berlin, Ruttká, Szerencs)
509	8 30	"	Szolnok	3	7 10	gy. v.	Wien, Graz
811	8 45	"	Hatvan	605	7 20	sz. v.	Brassó, Arad
1003	9 05	gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	325	7 50	"	Gödöllő
13	9 20	sz. v.	Győr, Székesfehérvár	1007	8 00	"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)
307	9 45	"	Berlin, Ruttká	407	8 10	"	Munkács
5	10 00	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	21	8 45	"	Bicske
911	10 15	sz. v.	Szabadka	1507	8 50	"	Csorba, Kassa
27	10 35	"	Triest, N.-Kanizsa	303	9 10	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká

- 1) Junius 16-tól 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.

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

Délrelett				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
102	1 00	k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5 45	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15	"	Palota-Ujpest
712a	5 50	"	Szeged, Szolnok	128	12 25	"	Nagyvaros
122	6 00	"	Érsekújvár	4108	12 40	"	Dorog
150	6 15	"	Göd	158	1 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
6502	6 40	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	4114 <sup>1)</sup>	2 05	"	Piliscsaba
4102	6 45	"	Esztergom	126	2 15	"	Párkány-Nána
148	6 55	"	Palota-Ujpest	160	2 20	"	Palota-Ujpest
1404	7 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704	2 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
104	8 00	"	Wien	120	2 30	sz. v.	Érsekújvár
152	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104	2 40	"	Esztergom
712	8 30	"	(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	720	2 45	"	Cegléd
134	8 50	"	Nagyvaros	6504	2 50	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
4110 <sup>2)</sup>	9 05	"	Piliscsaba	106	3 00	gy. v.	Wien, Páris
116	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	170 <sup>3)</sup>	3 20	"	Palota-Ujpest
154	9 35	"	Palota-Ujpest	162	4 15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
708	9 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	180	4 25	"	Nagyvaros
6508	11 15	motv.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	716	4 30	"	Szeged
156a	11 25	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien
136	11 35	"	Nagyvaros	133	5 20	sz. v.	Nagyvaros
6704 <sup>2)</sup>	11 55	"	Cegléd	164	6 10	"	Palota-Ujpest
				124	6 20	"	Párkány-Nána
				722	6 30	"	Cegléd
				4106	6 40	"	Esztergom
				6506	6 45	motv.	Lajosmizse
				1406 <sup>7)</sup>	6 55	gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony, Wien 7)
				710	7 00	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
				166 <sup>2)</sup>	7 15	"	Palota-Ujpest 2)
				132 <sup>4)</sup>	7 50	"	Vác, Nagyvaros 4)
				140 <sup>3)</sup>	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 <sup>9)</sup>	11 00	"	Palota-Ujpest
				902 <sup>8)</sup>	11 20	k. e. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest, Konstantinápoly)
				702 <sup>9)</sup>	11 30	koev.	(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) Pozsonyól Wienig csak jun. 1-től augusztus 31-ig közlekedik.

Délrelett				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
701 <sup>1)</sup>	12 50	k. ost. ex. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155a	12 05	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
141	4 15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	155	12 55	"	Bukarest, Bázias
143	5 35	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	708	1 15	gy. v.	Nagyvaros
721	5 45	"	Cegléd	183	1 20	sz. v.	Páris, Wien
6505	6 00	motv.	Lajosmizse	103	1 40	gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6701	6 15	sz. v.	Szolnok, Cegléd	157	2 10	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
145	6 25	"	Palota-Ujpest	159	3 05	"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
1407	6 35	"	Berlin, Zsolna	6507	3 15	motv.	(Lajosmizse, Palota-Ujpest)
217	7 05	tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	127	3 55	sz. v.	Nagy-Maros
709	7 15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	169 <sup>8)</sup>	4 05	"	Palota-Ujpest
4107	7 25	"	Dorog	6708	4 15	"	Szolnok, Cegléd
147	7 35	"	Palota-Ujpest	4103	4 30	"	Esztergom
117	7 45	"	Páris, Wien	161	5 40	"	Palota-Ujpest
6501	7 50	"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	135 <sup>4)</sup>	5 45	"	Nagyvaros
149	7 55	"	Göd	115	5 55	"	Wien, Berlin
131 <sup>2)</sup>	8 10	"	Nagyvaros	707	6 30	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
713	8 20	"	Kiskunfélegyháza	105	7 00	gy. v.	Palota-Ujpest
4101	8 35	"	Esztergom	711	7 10	sz. v.	Wien
123	8 45	"	Párkány-Nána	137	7 50	"	Temesvár, Bázias
151	9 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	4109 <sup>9)</sup>	8 10	"	Piliscsaba
705	9 15	gy. v.	Szeged	165	8 20	"	Palota-Ujpest 3)
1403	9 25	"	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	125	8 45	"	Párkány-Nána
153	10 20	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
715	10 40	"	Szeged	4105	9 15	sz. v.	Esztergom
119	10 50	"	Érsekújvár	711 <sup>9)</sup>	9 30	"	Szolnok, Cegléd
				1405	9 45	gy. v.	(Berlin, Zsolna, Kecskemét)
				6503	9 50	sz. v.	(Lajosmizse, Palota-Ujpest)
				4113 <sup>4)</sup>	10 05	"	Palota-Ujpest
				167	10 15	"	Vác
				139 <sup>9)</sup>	10 30	"	Nagyvaros
				129	10 45	"	Szeged
				723	10 50	"	(Konstantinápoly, Belgrád)
				901 <sup>5)</sup>	10 55	keleti exp. v.	(London, Ostende, Páris, Wien)
				101	11 00	k. ost. ex. v.	Érsekújvár



**Herbst Samu**  
Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel  
**Vadászkürt**  
Budapest, IV., 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** gyógyárú-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. Commerzialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-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 csász. 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 amatőr-célok szolgálatára Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferenczi-bazára.) Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at T. tra-Lomnicz Palace Hotel . . .

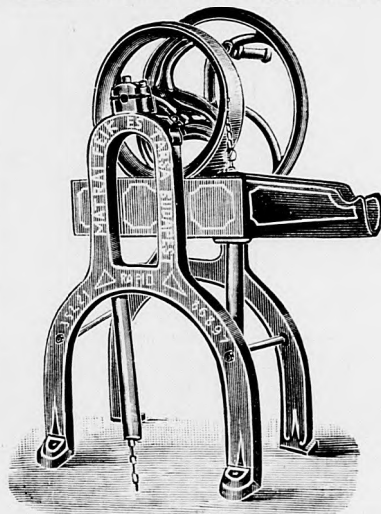
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

**MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA**

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KÜTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utántáratoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutat.