

HUNGARY

*Budapest Tuesday October 15, 1907.
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Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

TO COMPLETE success there was always something wanting. — Either there was an insufficient army or there was no leader to help the army to victory. Under Ferdinand I. French politics, which not only in Italy and Germany but also in Constantinople worked continuously to undermine the power of the Habsburgs, spurred the Sultan Soliman continuously to new attacks, and he prepared in 1532 a second time to invest Vienna.

But the brave Nicholas Jurisics stopped him on his march, and defended resolutely the small castle of Kőszeg for nearly four weeks. After he had wasted his time in besieging this small place Soliman did not carry on his advance, but returned home. Although both he and his army were accustomed to appear in the land as allies of King John, yet they carried on tremendous ravages and dragged many thousand people in chains away with them. These dreadful acts caused both kings to come to an agreement and to put a stop to the visits of their dangerous guests. The reconciliation was rendered more easy by the circumstance that King John, who was unmarried, had nobody to whom he could bequeath his throne.

Peace was secretly concluded at Nagyvárád (1538.). Both kings agreed to divide the



H. R. H. ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA.

country between themselves on the ground of their actual possessions, on condition that after John's death his portion should be handed over to Ferdinand and his heir. Events however soon put an end to this pacification, for a year after, John married the Polish duchess Isabella, who in 1540 bore him a son, John Sigismund. He himself survived the birth of his son only two weeks, but on his deathbed he pressed the cause of his son on the consideration of his council. One of these, the monk George (Mar-

tinuzzi) bishop of Várad who all along had been the main support of Szapolya's throne, embraced with zeal and energy the interests of the child and protected with an armed hand the fortress of Buda when Ferdinand tried to take it, relying on the peace of Várad. But Buda soon fell into the hands of the Sultan, who occupied it by cunning intrigues in 1541, and incorporated it in his kingdom. Only Transylvania and the districts bordering on the Tisza did he leave to the child John Sigismund. With the death of King John the epoch of rival monarchs ceased, but the land did not unite, but on the contrary separated into three parts. The west and northern counties remained to Ferdinand, whose authority after King John's death at least took root in this small district; Transylvania and the neigh-

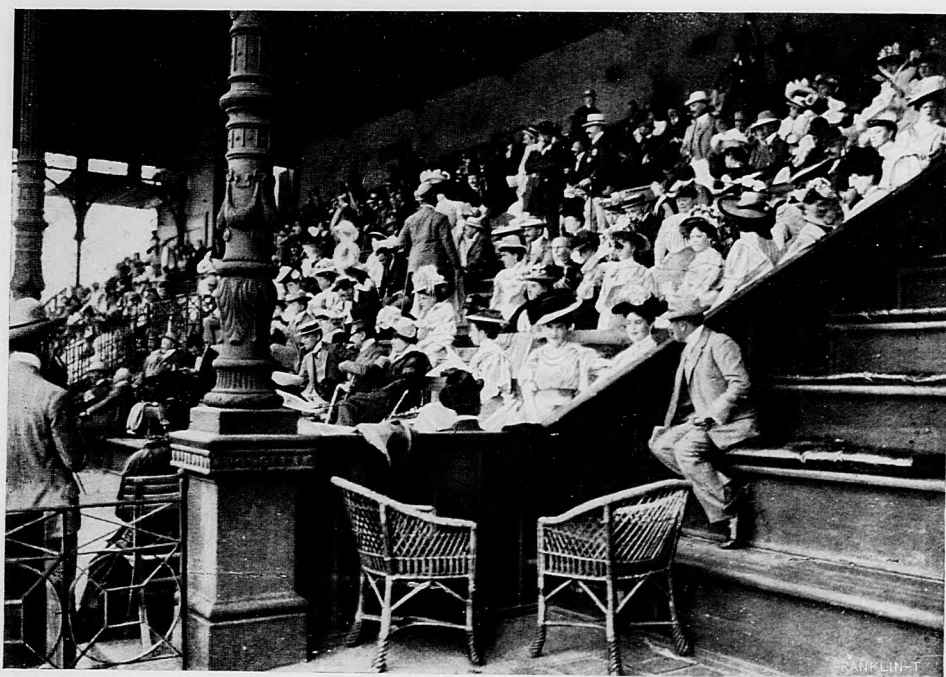
RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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bouring Counties remained under the dominion of Queen Isabella and her son Prince John Sigismund; while Buda and particularly the basin of the Danube and the Tisza and the greater part of the country beyond the Danube were incorporated entirely into the Turkish empire and transformed into a pashalik. Since then the Turks continued to extend their domains at the expense of both the other districts. After Buda the most flourishing cities Pécs, Esztergom, Székesfehérvár, and many important fortresses fell into their hands while the condition of Transylvania became so insecure

in the south-eastern parts of the country. After some years Isabella and John Sigismund actually returned to Transylvania, which from this time onwards was withdrawn from the authority of the king of Hungary and became a fief of the Turks. Still more fatal were the consequences of George's death in another direction. The Turks began the war all along the line, and the king's troops were not in a condition to stop their victorious advance. Temesvar was lost, which Stephen Losonczy had heroically defended for more than a month. Numerous frontier forces, small and great, were lost, in



BUDAPEST RACES: THE GRAND STAND.

that the monk George reconciled himself secretly with Ferdinand, and persuaded Isabella to give over her land to the king in return for compensation elsewhere. This occurred in 1551, and with the exception of the Turkish possessions the Hungarian dominions were again united under King Ferdinand.

This however was the cause of a new war with the Turks. Since Ferdinand's troops were not strong enough to crush the Turks, the monk George, who in the meantime had been made archbishop of Esztergom and cardinal, sought to gain time by diplomacy. This however awakened suspicion in the circle of Ferdinand's leaders, and they caused the monk to be secretly murdered (17th Dec. 1551). With him died the only man who could have upheld the king's authority in Transylvania and

one of which, Drégely by name, George Szondy met a hero's death along with a small garrison. Only Stephen Dobó's attachment to the king preserved the fortress of Eger, but he was rescued from his danger not by a relieving force but by the advance of winter. (To be continued.)



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

TO GIVE more weight to the present comments on the Pragmatic Sanction I shall quote its authentic interpretation given in a law enacted by the Hungarian legislature in 1791, after an attempt of Joseph II to subvert the constitution. In Hungary, as in England, laws of this

By Count Albert Apponyi

kind, reasserting and putting into evidence national or popular rights, generally follow practical encroachments on those rights: their purpose is not to create but to declare law; to this family of declaratory laws, the most celebrated scions of which are the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Petition of Rights, to that same family belongs the law which I am about to quote:

«Law I of the year 1790—1791, Emperor and King Leopold II, Article 10.

«On the humble proposal of the estates and

holy Majesty too, and by his successors, according to her own laws and customs, and not after the example of other provinces, as is already enacted by the Laws III, 1715; VIII and XI, 1741.»

The clear and forcible language of this fundamental law requires no additional explanation. We must now only inquire into the nature of later transactions, and see how they bear on our problem.

And here we are first brought face to face with a fact which, though irrelevant in itself,



BUDAPEST RACES: DISCUSSING THE PROSPECTS.

orders of the realm, his most holy Majesty has been pleased to recognize:

«That, though the succession of the feminine branch of the Austrian house, decreed in Hungary and her annexed parts by the Laws I and II of 1723, belongs, according to the fixed order of succession and in indivisible and inseparable possession, to the same prince whose it is in the other kingdoms and hereditary domains, situated in or out of Germany; *Hungary with her annexed parts is none the less a free and independent kingdom concerning her whole form of rule (including therein every branch of administration), which means: submitted to no other kingdom or people, but possessed of her own consistence and constitution;* therefore, she must be ruled by her hereditary and crowned kings; consequently by his most

has wrought much confusion, and is still a rich source of misunderstandings. I mean the assumption, in the year 1804, of the title of «Emperor of Austria» by Francis I, when the «Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality» had collapsed. Many people think that this imperial title extends over all his Majesty's domains, Hungary included, and that it represents a collective sovereignty superior to that of the Hungarian crown. The corresponding territorial idea is that of an Austrian Empire, including Hungary. Now, these conceptions are absolutely false. The new imperial title has nothing whatever to do with Hungary, it has legal existence only with respect to those other domains which, from that date, can be properly called Austria, to the exclusion of the kingdom of Hungary.

(To be continued.)

To our Traducers.

The Truth...
About Hun-
gary.....

IN A PERSONAL interview accorded to our representative by Count Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, His Excellency stated that, in the matter of the «Ausgleich», all has been amicably arranged with the Austrian Ministers, and the result of the deliberations has now to be laid before the two Parliaments — at Budapest and Vienna respectively. Further, His Excellency added, Count Andrassy's «Constitutional Guarantees» Bill has received the sanction of His Majesty the King. All this is good news, and we are encouraged to hope that the black cloud which for some time hung over our political horizon has happily dispersed. If this be so, the enemies of Hungary will be discomfited and put to shame.

The observant Englishman in Hungary is perplexed and distressed to read in some of the British papers that reach him, the most incorrect reports — of which some are palpable falsehoods — about this country and her affairs. And he is constrained to believe that it is all part of a deeply rooted conspiracy to injure our trade and to bring our people into unpleasant notoriety with the British people, for whom the Hungarian people have the warmest regard. They do not forget the practical sympathy that England extended to them and their exiled patriots in the unhappy days of '48 and 49. They have ever

the most untrustworthy statements regarding this country emanate from *Vienna* and are published in certain reputable English newspapers as from *Budapest*. Even if the reports themselves were true, the falsification of the post-mark is bad, to put it mildly. It is the Englishman's proud boast that he believes in «fair-play»; but it is not «fair-play» that wilfully, with deliberate purpose, misrepresents a neighbour, and stabs with the mouth (or pen) as, oft-times, a preliminary to stabs with the bayonet. For more than three-fourths of the world's wars have been provoked by unscrupulous press-men; so that it was not without an appearance of reason that a certain statesman said he would like to hang a few, beginning with the editor of a well-known London daily.

The «Morning Post» and other London periodicals have been exceptionally caustic critics with regard to the Hungarian Law of 1907 regulating the «Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm-Servant». Denying that this law was passed in the interests of the farm-servants themselves, and affirming that the direct contrary was true, they were confuted by several writers in bona fide letters from Budapest and by the Marquis Pallavicini, who took the straightforward (*and Englishmanly*) course of quoting copiously from the Law itself. One would have thought that this might have satisfied even the severely critical «Morning Post». But no, it has



BUDAPEST RACES: THE START.

strived to prove themselves worthy of England's good opinion; and they are not conscious of any political action by which they may have forfeited it.

It has been ably demonstrated by our correspondents, Messrs. Yolland and Townley-Fullam that

made up its mind that the Hungarian farm-servants are oppressed, it has constituted itself their champion, and the plainest statement of facts cannot enlighten it. It accuses the Marquis of quoting only such passages of the Law as suit his own case. Well, it

is certain that if the Marquis had given *the whole* of the Law (*which occupies more than twelve foolscap pages of printed matter*), the «Morning Post» would not have published it. However, the Law is published officially in English as well as in Hun-

(Part II, par. 10.) «*Such agreement as would bind the servant to buy for himself or his family anything whatsoever from his master or from any person or firm designated by his master, or, contrariwise, NOT to buy from such persons or firms, is forbidden and void.*»



BUDAPEST RACES : SIXTUS WINNER OF ST. STEPHEN'S CUP.

garian, and any person who desires (provided, of course, he possesses the requisite knowledge of the two languages) can obtain copies of the Law in English and Hungarian, and thus satisfy himself as to the absolute correctness of the English translation. The official copy of the Law is now before the present writer, who has perused it diligently, with an eye open to find anything justifying the venomous onslaught directed against it by a certain section of the British Press.

It may be permitted, perhaps, to quote here some portions of the Law that have not already been quoted, in order to see, if possible, whether it is, or is not, framed in the interests of the farm-servant and his dependents.

(Part II, par. 7.) «*A contract in terms of which members of the servant's family must perform some work or render some service without proportionate and separate payment fixed by preliminary agreement (i. e., any gratis work etc.) is forbidden and is void, as is also such agreement in terms of which members of the servant's family may not undertake work elsewhere without the master's consent during such time as, according to the provisions of their contract, they are not obliged to work with, or for, him.*»

Is there anything here for cavil?

This strikes a blow at the iniquitous «Truck» system which prevailed for many years in England with mischievous results.

(Part III, par. 14.) «*If a master liable to assessment of direct taxation at a sum less than two hundred crowns suffer damage by the visitation of God, whereby he becomes unable to accept the servant, he may renounce the contract upon payment of a quarter's wages together with a quarter of the annual value of the servant's share.*»

Is there any unfairness here?

The whole of Part III («Fulfilment of Contract») is illustrative of a most praiseworthy attempt to deal righteously between master and man — with, if possible, an indulgent leaning towards the less fortunate brother, i. e., the servant.

(Par. 32.) The Law provides for the education of the **servant's** children at the **master's** expence!

(Par. 33.) Although «*the master has the right to reprimand a servant, the master has no right to punish by fine or deduction from wages.*»

(Par. 34.) If the master lend money to his servant, no interest must be charged; and (Par. 35.) the master may not withhold wages, etc. from the servant to cover a loan or advance.

Part V. deals with «Punishments», but these are all in accordance with the law of the land and

cannot be administered capriciously by the master himself without recourse to legal process.

Enough has been quoted here and elsewhere to give the lie to the reiterated statement that the Hungarian peasant is a «helot». That he has not all the

arising from ignorance thereof.» Would not this be fair? Yet, as we have previously stated, the Hungarian Government allows its numerous aliens every possible freedom consistent with the maintenance of public order and decorum.



BATHING IN THE DANUBE OUTSIDE BUDAPEST.

privileges of his English counterpart is true, but it is also equally true that he is not yet fitted for the responsibilities which are justly the complement of privileges.

The truth is that the Hungarian farm-servant lives happily and contentedly the life for which he is best fitted, according to his limited attainments, his interests being the especial care of the Government. That there are malcontents is not to be denied. *Education* is needed, and this the present Ministry of Public Instruction, under the able leadership of Count Albert Apponyi, is working strenuously to provide. The Education question of Hungary is one of the most intricate in the world, owing to the diversity of alien races that maké up the population.

The aliens in Hungary have far greater privileges than in any other country of Europe. In Hungary are hundreds of thousands of Roumanians, Slovaks, Serbs, and other non-natives, who have not only perfect religious freedom, *but whose languages are recognised!* The importance of this will be better understood if we imagine, for instance, a great number of French domiciled in England refusing to relinquish their own native tongue and to learn English. Would not this become an important political question? And, moreover, is it not certain that the British Parliament would decline to allow the official recognition of this alien tongue? Would they not rightly say: «In France the French language is proper; but in England the English language only is recognised. You must either learn English, or put up with the inconveniences and annoyances

Let our judges ponder the facts and considerations we have here set forth. If this be done, we have no fear but that the verdict will be favourable to our Government and people.



Hungarian Exhibition in London, 1898.

THE LORD MAYOR, Sir William Treloar, and Alderman Sir John Bell, the Lord Mayor-Elect, have accepted positions on the nonorary advisory committee which has been formed in London to carry to success at Earl's-court next year an exhibition of the arts, products, industries, and manufactures of Hungary. Among other members of this committee are Lords Kelvin, Northampton, Ashburnham, Donoughmore, Malmesbury, Bessborough, Drogheda, Newport, Lovat, Alverstone, Lurgan, Clonbrock, Burton, Athlumney, and Michelham.

In the Austrian Exhibition held at Earl's-court in 1906, Hungary, although a part of the Monarchy, took no part. When, however, the opportunity presented itself for Hungary to hold in London an exhibition of her own, the scheme was strongly taken up in Budapest by the leading societies and associations of art, industry, and commerce. In a letter ad-

dressed by Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce of Hungary, to the London Exhibitions (Limited) on September 25, it is recorded that «the Hungarian Government accords to this exhibition its moral support, and hopes that your company will be successful in gaining the co-operation of exhibitors who will worthily represent Hungary.» The exhibition will embrace within its scope everything appertaining to the arts, products, industries, and manufactures of Hungary, and also give some idea of its romantic beauty, its various and picturesque races, and the manifold attractions it offers to the tourist. The duration will be from May to October.

Such an Exhibition cannot but appeal to all those who are in any way concerned or interested in the advancement of the best interests of Hungary, for it must prove a great stimulus to her trade, and be the means of arousing widespread interest in a country which is comparatively little known to the capitalist, the tourist, and the traveller. One of the great results to be achieved by the exhibition is the opportunity it affords for bringing into direct relationship the producer and

played and demonstrated by peasant workers. Hungarian and Gipsy bands will also perform throughout the season in the grounds.



"Hungary in London."

A VERY INTERESTING lecture was given the other evening by Mrs Colin Macdonald, on «Hungary, her people and her wealth», at the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, to the members of the Guild of St. Edmund. As usual, Mrs Macdonald charmed her audience by her vivid sketches of Hungarian life and scenery, and the beautiful lantern views she showed, specially presented to her by the Hungarian Government for her lectures, did much to bring home to those who had the good fortune to be present, the exceedingly interesting towns and exquisite mountain scapes in the Carpathians and Transylvania. Mrs Macdonald's glowing descriptions of the beauties of Hungary certainly are enough to fire the most unenterprising «stay-at-home» with longing to see the most romantic country of Europe for



BATHING IN THE DANUBE OUTSIDE BUDAPEST.

the consumer, which must be of immense advantage to both parties. A special feature of the exhibition will be a village in which the varied and beautiful peasant industries of Hungary's many nationalities will be fully dis-

himself, and it will be surprising if her accounts of Hungarian travel do not fire other tourists to follow in her steps. Her enthusiasm for everything Magyar knows no bounds, and as long as she is able to be their spokeswoman

Hungary and the Hungarians will never want a champion. Among the views were some of the lecturer's own photographs of the High Tátra, which delighted her audience, the gipsy groups being specially successful. It is to be hoped that Mrs Macdonald may soon find a still wider field for her lectures, and that they may be enjoyed by an ever-increasing circle of hearers.



Our Bookshelf.

A Dictionary of the Hungarian and English languages.

First (English-Hungarian) Part. By Arthur B. Yolland B. A. (Cantab.); Phil. Dr.; late Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 836 pages, price 10 crowns; Franklin-Társulat Nyomdája Budapest, or through any bookseller.

All students of the Hungarian language will rejoice at the appearance of this masterpiece of reference, the want of which has long been felt. The learned Author — an Englishman and correspondent of «*Hungary*» from its first appearance — has, by eleven years of residence in this country and zealous study of our language and literature, fully qualified himself for his onerous task, which has occupied his time and attention for the past three years. The enormous labour spent on the compilation of the volume before us may without difficulty be realised when it is understood that it contains between its covers upwards of 70,000 Hungarian words and their English equivalents. In bringing it before the public, the Author has adopted the unselfish course of waiving his claim to 'royalty', so that it may be offered at the low price of 10 crowns per copy — which is but little more than the cost of its production. For this he deserves the thanks of everyone who will use and profit by his book.

The 'Hungarian-English' part, which will be issued shortly, will contain a small epitome of Hungarian Grammar, sufficient to render the use of the Dictionary easy to Englishmen.

We cordially wish Dr. Yolland abundance of success in his labour of love for Hungary, exemplified in his constant and manysided efforts to place her in true light before his compatriots the British people.

*

Another book, valuable of its kind, has just left the press: It is a National Trades Directory, issued after the able editing of Dr. Gyula Kovács, Director of the Royal Commercial Museum, with the assistance of the officials under his control. The

work is well adapted to public needs, being arranged with the various branches of industry under their respective headings, particular attention having been paid to some 5000 different industries carried on in Hungary. The edition consists of 25,000 copies, of which a considerable number have been distributed gratis among magistrates, teachers, and



THE NEW NATIONAL THEATRE AT KOLOZSVÁR.

institutions. The Minister of Commerce has given permission to the «Tulip Society» (Hungarian Industry Defence Union) to publish a further edition of 25,000 copies in the interests of their own Society. Private persons can obtain copies on application to the office of the Society, József-Körút 8, at the nominal cost of 1 crown per copy to cover delivery expenses.

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

London Notes

London, 8. Oct. 1907.

By Sheena . . .
Macdonald. HIS MAJESTY took part in a deer drive today at Balmoral. The hunting party lunched at Glassalt Sheil. Sir Frederick Treves Sergeant-Surgeon to the King and Dr. Nansen Norwegian Ambassador

gate today and were accorded a noisy though warm welcome by the porters. From the Market the party proceeded to the river and boarded the S. S. Conservator and went as far as the river Cattle Wharf at Deptford. It was at Deptford that Peter the Great learned shipbuilding. The public and private slaughter houses were next inspected and luncheon was partaken of in one of the large halls of the Corporation. A further trip down the river to get some idea of the work carried on by the Corporation as Port sanitary Authority terminated in the party making the return journey to town via the Blackwall Tunnel, Poplar, and Aldgate. In the evening some seven hundred guests sat down to a banquet. Many French and English nobilities were present. There is no doubt that international visits such as these will do incalculable good to the countries concerned and we can only hope that Hungary too will send her representatives of Commerce and Industry to see how these things are managed here, while England in her turn might do well to send representatives to study the Education question which though one of the most intricate in the world, is so thoroughly managed by Count Apponyi and his helpers in the Ministry.

The «Merry Widow» is still drawing large Crowds at Daly's and the catchy music of the Operetta has become a great favourite. One of the pieces, a waltz, is to be the catch of the coming season.

One scarcely attends a play, but one hears Hungarian music, and recently quite a number of Theatres reckoned among their programmes one or more characteristically Hungarian pieces. An extremely fine specimen was played by the orchestra between the acts at the Garrick where the «Hypocrites» is drawing good audiences. The play, by the way, is one of the most «true to life» plays that have been staged for a long time. There are no villains, nobody really bad, every one does his best for those depending on him — The fond mother perjures herself to save the son she loves — the wronged girl perjures herself to hide her faithless lover's action. The Curate

is a splendid character who has a difficult position to fill and does it with credit. The play is written by Henry Arthur Jones whose name is already well known.

Apropos of plays and playwrights I hear that Mr. Leo Sarkadi Schuller will shortly publish two plays. One I have had the pleasure of reading and although perhaps rather serious for the London stage, shows much talent.

I have had occasion more than once lately to be indebted to the Vigilance Society of London for services rendered in directing young Hungarian girls to their destinations in London. The Society

to England are at present guests of his Majesty and Mr. John Morley has taken the place of Mr. Haldane as Minister in Attendance on his Majesty.

The German Emperor and Empress will visit the King at Windsor next month, and will be entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall on Nov. 13th. The City will be lavishly decorated for the occasion.

The Paris Municipal Councillors are on a visit to London for the purpose of seeing whether they can learn anything from us as regards the management of our Municipal and Commercial institutions. They visited the great fish market of Billings-



THE TÖRCS CASTLE BASTION, TRANSYLVANIA.

which is carried on by voluntary donations sends out to all the large stations ladies knowing several languages and wearing the badge of the society to look after young foreigners arriving in London and directing them to their destinations. They not only do this, but if at all in doubt as to the address given by the new arrival, accompany her. If not satisfied that all is well they will not leave the girl, but take her to one of their homes till they can communicate with her parents or friends. Very many girls have thus been saved from ruin by the timely aid of the society. I see that Frau Pastor M. Biberauer VI., Hermina-ut 39. is one of the ladies to whom young girls can apply in Budapest. The head quarters of the National Vigilance Society are at St. Mary's Chambers 16/a, Strand W. C. and is well worth the interest of all those who have the welfare of young girls at heart. Dr. Arturo Károlyi Szilágyi, Eskü-utca 5. szám, Klotild-palota, Budapest, is the president of the Hungarian National Committee for the suppression of the white slave traffic.



A Telephone newspaper.

OUR FOREIGN readers will no doubt be interested in a novel invention which is we believe the sole property of Budapest. In the *Telefon Hirmondó* the telephone has taken the place of the printing-press. Subscribers to this remarkable «newspaper» have two telephone receivers set up in any room of their house most convenient to them, and by this means are kept in touch with all the noteworthy happenings of the city and the outside world; the news being called out by a loud-voiced «Sten-tor» at the *Hirmondó* office, who speaks his messages between a pair of monstrous microphones whose huge receivers are facing each other.

The following is a typical day's programme of the news supplied to subscribers:

- A. M.
- 9.00 Exact astronomical time.
- 9.30—10.00 Reading of programme of Vienna and foreign news and of chief contents of the official press.
- 10.00—10.30 Local exchange quotations.
- 10.30—11.00 Chief contents of local daily press.
- 11.00—11.15 General news and finance.
- 11.15—11.30 Local, theatrical, and sporting news.
- 11.30—11.45 Vienna exchange news.
- 11.45—12.00 Parliamentary, provincial, and foreign news.
- 12.00 noon Exact astronomical time.
- P. M.
- 12.00—12.30 Latest general news, parliamentary, court, political, and military.
- 12.30— 1.00 Midday exchange quotations.
- 1.00— 2.00 Repetition of the half-day's most interesting news.
- 2.00— 2.30 Foreign telegrams and latest general news.
- 2.30— 3.00 Parliamentary and local news.
- 3.00— 3.15 Latest exchange reports.
- 3.15— 4.00 Weather, parliamentary, legal, theatrical, fashion, and sporting news.
- 4.00— 4.30 Latest exchange reports and general news.
- 4.30— 6.30 Regimental bands.
- 7.00— 8.15 Opera.
- 8.15 (or after the first act of the opera)—Exchange news from New-York, Frankfort, Paris, Berlin, London, and other business centres.
- 8.30— 9.30 Opera.

From the above it will be observed that not only «News» is supplied, but that the subscriber, or any member of his family, while sitting in his arm-chair or reclining on his couch, may listen to the regimental bands playing in the public parks, and later in the evening to the vocal and instrumental



MADLLE TANAGRÁ, DANSEUSE AESTHETIQUE.

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Operaház

ational .
... Chea
Nemzeti .
... Színház

ngarian
... Chea
Magyar .
... Színház

music of the Opera. All this costs but a penny a day. It need hardly be said that the invention has proved an immense success, and that scarcely a private house or place of public resort is without it. With it, at the hairdresser's, one may while away the time in waiting his turn for a shave; or at the dentist's, one may forget that he has come to have a tooth drawn.



Music and the Stage.

Opera House
(Operaház.)

THE OPERA and the best Theatres continue to have full houses of the élite of Budapest Society. — The Royal Opera opened on the 19th ulto. *Lohengrin*. Mesdames Vasquez and Diósy und Messrs. Anthes and Beck sustained the leading parts. On the 20th *Madame Butterfly*; on the 21st *Samson and Delilah*. *Tristan and Isolde* and *Carmen* followed. Miss Erzsí Sándor has been engaged for four years at a salary graduating from 18.000 K (£ 750), 30.000 K (£ 1250). An interesting musical event occurred on the 3rd inst. when Signor Caruso appeared at the Royal Opera as Rhadames in «Aida», for the first time there. He received a fee of 12.000 K (£ 500). In consequence of the evident indisposition of the artist the public were generally disappointed, and after the first two acts no one applauded.



THE TÖRCES CASTLE-SOUTH, TRANSYLVANIA.

National ...
... Theatre
Nemzeti ...
... Színház)

At the National Theatre some of the old pieces are still on the boards: «*A hálás utókor*»; «*Az Egérke*»; «*A Nászinduló*»; «*A Három Testőr*»; and «*Mary Ann*». The members of the troupe have returned refreshed after their summer rest. Mr. Somló, the manager, will shortly produce an English piece which will come in the nature of a surprise to the habits of this well known place of entertainment.

Hungarian ...
... Theatre
Magyar ...
... Színház)

At the Hungarian Theatre on the 30th ulto. The last representation of *The Merry Widow* was given. This piece had a remarkably good run. A French company has been engaged for the 21st and 22nd insts. On the former date the piece will be «*Education de prince*»; on the latter a highly humorous play, «*Paris—Newyork*».

The Dramatic Society «Thalia», founded in

1904 for the cultivation of modern dramatic art, has just opened a playhouse in the Gutenberg Palace on Sándor-Tér, which has been named the «Thalia Theatre». Here the dramatised works of Ibsen, Gorky, Shaw, and others, are on the list. Among the classical plays two German, one French, and one Greek are down for early representation; also a Japanese drama.

The Chalia ...
... Theatre
(Thália ...
... Színház)

At the Urania Theatre is a piece that is sure to be popular with all Hungarian playgoers: *Shakespeare*, by Alexander Hegedüs Here one may follow, step by step, the career of the great English poet and dramatist from his boyhood to his «exit» from this world's stage.

Urania ...
... Theatre
(Urania ...
... Színház)



Topical Notes

THE 4th instant being the name day of His Majesty the king, the city was gaily bedecked with flags and special thanksgiving services were held in all the churches. We regret to say that the heavy strain occasioned by recent political events has told on His Majesty's health.

His Majesty the King will go to Pozsony next month, in order to be present at the St. Elisabeth fêtes. The Archduchess Isabella is actively interested in the arrangements for the function.

The King and Queen of Spain will visit Vienna on the 18th November, where they will be received by His Majesty the King Francis Joseph with the various royalties resident in the Austrian capital. The august visitors will stay three days, during which there will be a succession of court dinners, balls, and festivities generally. Afterwards Their Majesties will go to Baden, where the Queen will take the waters.

We are authorised to announce the engagement of Miss Vanderbilt, to Count László Széchenyi, of Budapest. No date is announced for the wedding, but it will probably take place at Newport before the end of the autumn. Count László Széchenyi arrived at Newport on Wednesday. The Széchenyi are one of the oldest and wealthiest of the Hungarian noble families. The prospective bridegroom is the fourth son of the late Count Imre Széchenyi, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin,

by his marriage with Countess Alexandra Sztáray-Szirmay. Born in 1879, he is now 28 years of age.

*

We are now well into the month of October, yet the weather here is equal to that experienced in England in June. It is dry, and there is abundance of brilliant sunshine. Though the trees have put on their autumn tints, the flowers in the various parks and public squares still retain their delightful hues and summer freshness.

*

The *beau monde* is now well represented in the capital notwithstanding that most of the nobility are at their country shooting-boxes. Most of them will however, have returned to Budapest for the opening of Parliament on the 10th instant.

*

We are pleased to note that Gt. Britain has at last declared against the use of expanding bullets and asphyxiating gases in warfare. Our own Government subscribed to the Agreement on Sept. 4th 1900.

*

According to the Census recently taken, the inhabitants of London number 7,250,000 — the sixth part of the population of Great Britain. Hence the population of London alone is greater than that of Belgium, Sweden, and Norway put together.

*

The Hungarian jute manufacturers have reduced the price for sacks and weavings by 5 per cent, and for yarns by 3 to 4 per cent.

October 10th.

The 10th has come and gone and, notwithstanding the fears expressed on all sides of disturbances on that date, all has passed off quietly, thanks to the excellent police measures. There has not even been the threatened and extensively advertised strike of Railway men, to whom the Government quite recently made generous concessions. The *International Socialists* fixed high their hopes in selecting the 10 (the date of the opening of Parliament) for their great demonstration, but little has come of it. They marched through the city to the stirring strains of «*La Marseillaise*». On reaching the City Park the usual meetings were held and resolutions passed; after which a deputation was sent to the Houses of Parliament, where they were received by Mr. Julius Justh, the Speaker of the Commons, who, having patiently heard what they had to say, sternly rebuked them for, as he characterised it «robbing the tradesmen» in compelling their assistants to join the procession and thus prevent the shops, restaurants, cafés, etc. from opening on the day of the demonstration. He observed that it was nothing less than «terrorism» and therefore de-

spicable. As a pleasing contrast, a deputation from the *National Socialists* afterwards waited upon the Speaker, and in the name of the Hungarian workmen strongly repudiated the action of the *International* party, from whom they desired to be entirely dissociated.

*

His Majesty has been pleased to confer on Mr. Julius Kovács, Director of the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum the title of Court Councillor in recognition of his valuable services in promoting the Hungarian Commerce and Trade.

Mr. Kovács is an old and esteemed worker in the Hungarian public interests, whose name is known both at home and abroad.

Pompeii Dances.

The walls of Pompeii excavated from the ashes of Vesuvius reveal to us many dancing figures from which we can imagine the dances of the people so beautifully described in Bulwer's «Last days of Pompeii».

An Italian actress, Miss Nelly Cabrini has tried, from the different poses which are eternally recorded on the frescos of Pompeii, to give us an idea of how these dances were performed before the audiences in ancient times.

The period in which these dances were before the public is very remote and we cannot decide whether all the movements of these old dances are reproduced in the repertoire of Miss Cabrini, who now performs in Budapest under the name of «Tanagrá», but it is most probable that she has discovered the idea of these dances which formed, in their time, one part of the whole artistic culture.

We here give the photograph of «Tanagrá», who has performed her dances with pleasing results in New-York, Buenos-Ayres, Nice, Milan, and now at Budapest.

A Swiss professor on the Agricultural Museum.

Louis Stein, Professor of the University of Berne, has recently visited Hungary and inspected the Agricultural Museum, at Budapest. Before his departure he wrote to Dr. Darányi the Minister of Agriculture, expressing himself as follows:

«Before quitting your interesting capital I consider it my duty to thank your Excellency for the useful ideas received on the occasion of my visit to the Agricultural Museum. The harmonious arrangement of the exhibits enabled me to see at a glance the whole of Hungary. It is extremely interesting from the standpoint of agriculture, and I congratulate you on this really important work. I do not know of any such perfect national collection elsewhere.»

Our Illustrations.

Our frontispiece on this occasion is the portrait of Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduchess Augusta, grand-daughter of the King. The Hungarian costume in which she is presented to our readers

is that in which she appeared at the Jubilee Reception of His Majesty. The bodice of rich green silk, is superbly adorned with silver passementerie. The skirt of same material, trimmed with silver brocade, finishes with a train seven yards long. The mantle of velvet, to match, has corded silver trimmings of rich design and workmanship, with pearl clasps and a hood of sable. Her coiffure of costly pearls worth a small fortune is surmounted by a superb diadem, whence hangs a long lace veil. Her throat is protected by a double necklace of emeralds and brilliants. The tout ensemble is exquisitely beautiful and striking. Her Imperial and Royal Highness recently condescended to accept the guardianship of the banner of the Christian Workmen's Association at Kecskemét.

*

Budapest Racing. — Excepting perhaps in England there is no country in Europe where horse-racing is followed with so much excitement as in Hungary. Comparatively speaking the attendance at the Budapest Racecourse is much larger than at Epsom, Chantilly, Auteuil, Karlhorst, or Hoppegarten. On St. Stephen's Cup Day whoever can stand on his legs goes to see the race, and it is no uncommon sight to see cripples on their crutches and invalids in their bath chairs eagerly watching the racers.

*

Bathing in the Danube. It speaks well for the geniality of the Hungarian climate that a few days ago (in October) a dozen or more persons of both sexes were observed bathing in the river a mile or so outside the capital.

*

The National Theatre, Kolozsvár, has been inaugurated, supplying a long-felt want to the inhabitants, and a further adornment to the town, which already possesses the finest monument (that to St. Matthias) in the Kingdom.



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.



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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.

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

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

A Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank félévi mérlege. A Jelzálog Hitelbank félévi mérlegét rendkívül érdeklődéssel várták, a minek oka az volt, hogy az intézetről a legkalandosabb hírek kerültek forgalomba, kapcsolatban a jelzálog-üzlet általános pangásával. Az igazgatóság öszintén s minden takargatás nélkül hozta nyilvánosságra az első félév üzleti eredményét, a mely 721.000 koronával kedvezőtlenebb ugyan a múlt évinél. A mérlegnek ezt a kedvezőtlen voltát a pénzpiacz jelenlegi helyzete magyarázza meg, de főleg az a nagyarányú agitáció, a melyet az osztrákok a magyar záloglevelek ellen folytattak s a melynek eredményei nemcsak a Jelzálog-Hitelbank mérlegében mutatkoznak, de mindenütt, a hol a magyar záloglevelek ellen üzött féktelen izgatással meg kellett küzdeni. A tőzsde a mérleget elég kedvezően fogadta s már ma reggel néhány korona áremelkedéssel honorálta a Jelzálog-Hitelbank félévi mérlegét.

A mérleg főbb adatai ezek: Bevételek: Áthozott nyereség az 1906. évről 937.375 K 36 f. Jutalékok és egyéb jövedelmek a jelzálog- és községi kölcsönüzletből stb. 1,027.636 K 88 f. Kamatjövödelmek 2,000.471 K 13 f. Összesen 3,965.483 K 37 f. Kiadások: Igazgatási és kezelési összes költségek 592.054 K 49 f., adók és illetékek 484.128 K 65 f., a felügyelőbizottság illetménye 9.560 K = 1,085.743 K 14 f. Az 1906. évi áthozattal együtt a tiszta jövedelem 2,879.740 K 23 f. a múlt évi 3,601.096 K 27 f.-rel szemben.

WIKUS TÁTRA
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BRACHFELD F.

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and Royal Court, 2020

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Dorottya-utca 7.**

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■ ■ **Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments.** ■ ■
1352.—1907. szám.



Edmund Fay, Esq. of Sátoralja-Ujhely, has received the highest distinction with the first Diploma of Honour for his **Tokay Wines**, from the Wine Classification Commission of the Hungarian Exhibition at Pécs. Samples free of charge.

„THE GRESHAM“ ELETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG LONDONBAN

Alapítatott 1848-ban. ★ Magyarországi fiók:
Budapest, V., Ferenc József-tér 5-6. sz.
(Saját palotájában.)

Vagyon (1906 december 31-én) K 229,546 519.48
Érvényben levő biztosításai (tőke-
összeg) « 600,000.000.—
Biztosított feleknek kifizetett « 571,800.000.—
1906. évi díj (és kamat) bevétel « 33,155.775.41
A magyarországi üzlet magyar
értékben elhelyezett díjtaraléka « 25,940.908.10

A magyarországi igazgatótanács: gróf Andrássy Géza v. b. t. t., országgyűlési képviselő elnök, gróf Batthyány Tivadar országgyűlési képviselő, gróf Benyovszky Sándor országgyűlési képviselő, gróf Karátsonyi Jenő v. b. t. t., országgyűlési képviselő, Simon Jakab a tőzsdetanács alelnöke. Igazgató: Beckert A. Reginald.

1907. évi 85024. szám.
I. B.—1.

Tölgyfaeladási hirdetmény.

A vinkovcei kir. főerdőhivatalnál az 1907. évi október hó 24-én délelőtt 9 órakor írásbeli versenytárgyalás fog megtartatni az alább részletezett vágások, tölgy, kőris, szil és egyéb faanyagának tövön való eladása iránt.

Folyószám	Erdőgondnokság neve	Védkerület neve	A vágás területe	Törzsek száma				Becsérték
				tölgy	kőris	szil	gyertyán s egyéb	
				k. hold	darab			
1.	Jasenovac	Trstika 6.	102-10	416	40	1.510	882	227.550
2.	Lipovljani	Čardačinska greda 8.	90-92	1.148	98	80	4	289.532
3.		Savički gjol 12.	105-25	328	5.719	10	110	127.334
4.	Raič	Javička greda 19.	42-30	863	4	2	—	145.939
5.		Suše 20. B.	125-57	334	15.408	—	1.952	132.875
6.	Uj-Nova Gradiška	Medjustrugove 22. B.	177-12	544	6.425	10	133	229.353
7.		Medjustrugove 22. B/1.	105-81	59	2.772	—	86	42.100
8.	Niemci	Gradina	45-78	1.008	33	36	33	254.530
9.	Jamina	Vratična I.	76-18	853	164	896	1.880	295.559
10.		Vratična III.	86-58	1.827	247	895	1.181	509.219
11.		Smogva	52-18	1.235	—	—	—	302.431
Összesen			1009-79	8.615	31.000	3.439	6.261	2.556.432

Az ajánlatok a megajánlott vételár öt százalékának (5%) megfelelő bánatpénzzel látandók el.

A versenytárgyalási és szerződési feltételek a vinkovcei kir. főerdőhivatalnál tekinthetők meg s kívánatra a nevezett főerdőhivatal által meg is küldetnek.

Budapest, 1907. október hó 1-én.

M. kir. földmivelésügyi miniszter.

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

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

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
28	6 15		sz. v.	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	18	12 05		sz. v.	Bicske
1502	7 00		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	610	12 20		"	Arad, Tóvis, Brassó
906	7 00		"	Ujvidék, Zimony	8	12 30		"	Szombathely, Wien
302	7 15		"	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	310	12 35		"	Hatvan
908	7 15		sz. v.	Belgrád, Bród	320	1 30		"	Gödöllő
				(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-szeben, Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Máramaros-sziget)	1304	1 50		gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, (Nagykanizsa Szabadka, B.-Bród)
604	7 25		gy. v.		912	1 55		sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest ¹⁾
					602 ²⁾	2 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
1302	7 30		"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	4	2 10		"	Kassa, Lemberg
10	7 35		sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	20	2 15		"	Bicske
402	7 40		gy. v.	(Szerencs, Lemberg, Máramaros-sziget)	312	2 25		"	Hatvan, S.-Ujhely
318	7 45		sz. v.	Gödöllő	504	2 35		gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Szatmár-Németi)
1002	7 50		gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	510	2 40		sz. v.	Szolnok
606	8 00		sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	326	2 50		"	Gödöllő
1508	8 10		"	Kassa, Csorba	1902	3 00		gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, Sarajevo, Zágráb)
1006	8 20		"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)	904	3 20		"	(Arad-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
408	8 35		"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	1022	3 25		v. v.	Paks
506	9 00		"	(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	304	3 30		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
306	9 20		"	Ruttká, Berlin	22	4 30		sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár
2	9 30		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	6	5 10		gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
944	11 15		tszsz.	Kiskörös	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
					328	11 10		v. v.	Ruttká, Szerencs

¹⁾ Bezárólag november 15-ig B. karsztig azontúl csak Brassóig közlekedik.
²⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
645	5 00		tszsz.	(Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	319	12 10		sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5 20		v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	609	12 25		"	(Brassó, Arad, Püspök-ladány)
1707	5 45		sz. v.	Stanislau, M.-Sziget	301	12 40		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
909	5 50		"	(Belgrád, Bosna-Bród, Sarajevo)	7	12 45		sz. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)
607	6 10		"	Brassó, Arad	903	1 00		gy. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Belgrád, Sarajevo)
17	6 15		"	Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ¹⁾	1 10		"	Bukarest, Arad
405	6 35		"	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)	1901	1 30		"	(Zágráb, Sarajevo, Eszék, Pécs)
11	6 40		"	Wien, Triest	508	1 35		"	(Tóvis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi)
317	7 10		"	Gödöllő	1	1 45		"	London, Páris, Wien
913	7 10		"	Kiskörös	401	1 50		"	Lemberg, Kassa
507	7 20		"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	1301	2 10		"	Graz, Fehring
1307	7 25		"	Graz, Fehring	313	3 10		sz. v.	Szerencs, Hatvan
309	7 35		"	Hatvan	19	4 15		"	Bicske
1911	7 40		"	Paks, Bród, Eszék	321	5 40		"	Gödöllő
501	7 50		gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	15	6 35		"	Győr
1005	8 05		sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	505	6 40		"	(Bosna, Kolozsvár, Stanislau, M.-Sziget)
1509	8 15		"	Csorba, Kassa	907	6 55		"	Belgrád, Sarajevo
509	8 30		"	Szolnok	305	7 05		"	(Óderberg, Ruttká, Szerencs)
311	8 45		"	Hatvan	3	7 10		gy. v.	Wien, Graz
1003	9 05		gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	605	7 20		sz. v.	Brassó, Arad
13	9 20		"	Győr, Székesfehérvár	325	7 50		"	Gödöllő
307	9 45		"	Berlin, Ruttká	1007	8 00		"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)
5	10 00		gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	407	8 10		"	(Munkács, Máramaros-sziget)
911	10 15		sz. v.	Szabadka	1507	8 50		"	Csorba, Kassa
27	10 35		"	Triest, Nagykanizsa	303	9 10		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká

¹⁾ Bezárólag november 15-ig Bukarest-től, azontúl csak Brassótól közlekedik.
²⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

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

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

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
102	1 00		k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5 45		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15		"	Palota-Ujpest
712 ²⁾	5 50		"	Szeged, Szolnok	128	12 25		"	Nagymaros
122	6 00		"	Párkány-Nána	4110	12 40		"	Dorog
150	6 15		"	Göd	158	1 10		"	Dunakeszi-Alag
4102	6 30		"	Esztergom	4114 ¹⁾	2 35		"	Páris
6502	6 40		"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	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, Pozsony
152	8 05		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104	2 40		"	Esztergom
712	8 30		"	(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	7-0	2 45		"	Cegléd
116	9 20		"	Wien, Berlin	6504	2 50		"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
154	9 35		"	Palota-Ujpest	106	3 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
708	9 40		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	162	4 15		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6508	11 15		sz. v.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	130	4 25		"	Nagymaros
156a	11 25		"	Palota-Ujpest	716	4 30		"	Szeged, Szolnok
					108	5 15		gy. v.	Wien
					164	6 10		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
					4106	6 15		"	Esztergom
					124	6 20		"	Párkány-Nána
					722	6 30		"	Cegléd, Szolnok
					722a	6 45		"	Monor
					1406	6 55		gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony)
					6506	7 10		sz. v.	Lajosmizse
					166 ²⁾	7 15		"	Palota-Ujpest ²⁾
					132 ²⁾	7 50		"	Vác ²⁾
					710	8 05		"	Bukarest, Bázias
					168	8 30		"	Palota-Ujpest
					4108	8 55		"	Esztergom
					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
					902 ⁴⁾	11 20		k. e. v.	(Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
					702 ⁵⁾	11 30		koev.	(Bukarest, Konstantinápoly)

¹⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon bezárólag november 17-ig közlekedik.
²⁾ November 1-től bezárólag március 31-ig Dunakeszi-Alag is közlekedik.
³⁾ Csak október és április hónapokban közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
⁵⁾ Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
701 ¹⁾	12 50		k. ost. ex. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155a	12 05		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
721	5 30		sz. v.	Cegléd	155	12 55		"	Bukarest, Bázias
143	5 35		"	Dunakeszi-Alag	708	1 15		gy. v.	Nagymaros
721a	5 45		"	Monor	183	1 20		sz. v.	Páris, Wien
4109	5 50		"	Dorog	103	1 40		gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6505	6 00		"	Lajosmizse	157	2 10		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6701	6 15		"	Szolnok, Cegléd	159	3 05		"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
145	6 25		"	Palota-Ujpest	6507	3 15		"	Nagy-Maros
1407	6 35		"	Berlin, Zsolna	127	3 55		"	Szolnok, Cegléd
217	7 05		tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	6703	4 15		"	Esztergom
709	7 15		sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	4105	4 30		"	Palota-Ujpest
4101	7 20		"	Esztergom	161	5 40		"	Wien, Berlin
147	7 35		"	Palota-Ujpest	115	5 55		"	Bukarest, Bázias
117	7 45		"	Páris, Wien	163	6 50		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6501	7 50		"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	105	7 00		gy. v.	Wien
149	7 55		"	Göd	711	7 10		sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias
131	8 10		"	Párkány-Nána	4111 ²⁾	8 05		"	Páris
713	8 20		"	Kiskunfélegyháza	165 ²⁾	8 20		"	Palota-Ujpest ³⁾
151	9 10		"	Dunakeszi-Alag	125	8 45		"	Párkány-Nána
705	9 15		gy. v.	Szeged, Szolnok	107	9 05		gy. v.	Wien
1403	9 25		"	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	4107	9 25		sz. v.	Esztergom
4103	10 10		sz. v.	Esztergom	1405	9 45		gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
153	10 20		"	Palota-Ujpest	6503	9 55		sz. v	

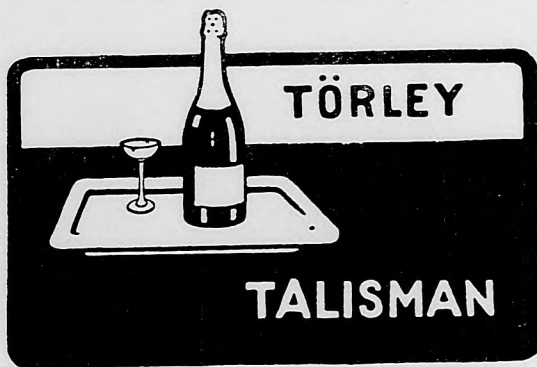


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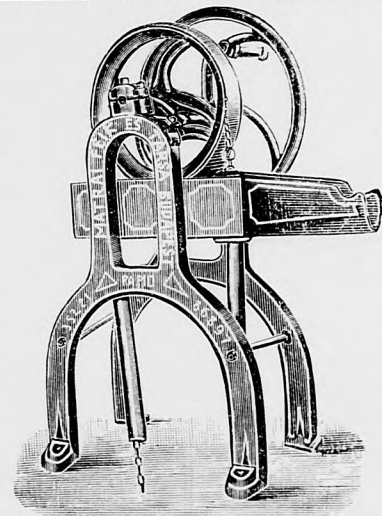
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