



HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, November 1, 1910.

VOL. VIII. No 21.

OUR NEW PEERS



ALEXANDER LÖNYAY, JR.
ADOLF ULLMANN.

Baron LADISLAS HENGELMÜLLER.

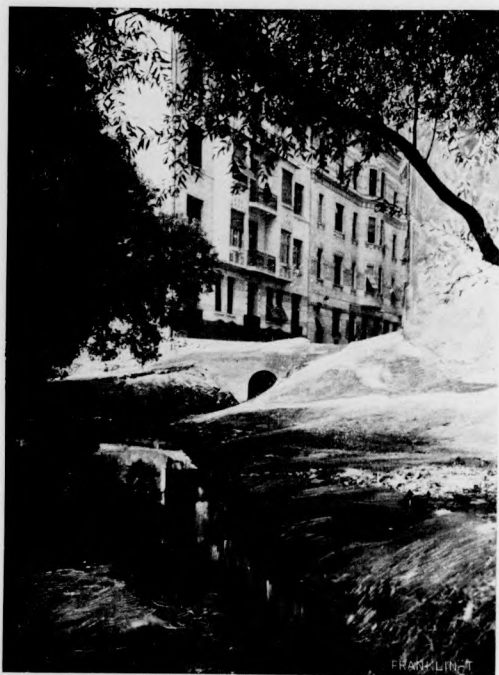
GUSTAVUS HEINRICH.
Baron JOSEPH HATVANY-DEUTSCH.

Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

Ezeréves . . .
 . . Magyar,
 ország . . .

IN THE sense of the contract the conclusion of commercial contracts—subject to the sanction of the legislative bodies of both the States—shall be made by the minister of foreign affairs on the basis of the agreements made between the respective ministers of the two States. The consulates are common and shall be subordinate to the minister of foreign affairs, and are called to represent the foreign



New Buildings in Budapest: A New Street (unfinished).

commercial interests of both the parties, and this in a manner fixed by the minister of foreign affairs in common understanding with the two governments.

But the two governments may none the less have also direct communication with the consulates. Custom-laws can only be passed with the mutual understanding of the two legislative bodies, but as a matter of fact they may be passed separately by both the countries. The levying and administration of duties are reserved for both countries—upon equal principles—against a round sum which is to be resorted out of the duty income. The merchant vessels of both the parties shall use the same flag showing the Austrian commercial arms together with the Hungarian arms. The two states shall bestow an equal treatment to their mutual ships and their crew

and also the same marine civil law shall be applied on the shores of both the countries. Railways as well as post and telegraph offices shall be administered on like principles. Finally it is decreed by the custom alliance that salt and tobacco revenues as well as spirit, beer, and sugar taxes shall during the term of the contract be administered by like laws and regulations on the territories of both the states.

A union respecting letters patent was likewise stated by the custom contract, but this was abolished by law XLI. of 1893. The union which was decreed with respect to the Lloyd Sea Navigation Company is likewise in abeyance, while the union of money system was in 1892 exchanged for a money convention made for a fixed term. (To be continued.)



A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

On analysing this fundamental transaction we must take notice of its contents and of its form.

In the contents there is nothing to take away any particle of Hungary's independence and national sovereignty. A personal tie is formed, it is true, with another country. I call it personal because it lasts only as long as a certain set of persons, a certain lineage, exists, and becomes *ipso facto* severed whenever those persons disappear. But that personal tie, the identity of the ruler, does not affect the juridical independence of the country, because that identity exists only with respect to the physical person, while the personality of the King of Hungary remains quite as distinct in public law from the personality of the Austrian ruler as it had been before; as King of Hungary that monarch, physically one, is possessed of the limited prerogative granted to him by the Hungarian Constitution; as Emperor of Austria he enjoyed, at the time when the connection with Hungary was formed, almost unlimited absolute power.

There is no possibility of merging into one these two prerogatives so widely different in origin and character. To that personal tie, which only means that two different and distinct prerogatives are vested in the same physical person, a solemn league and covenant was added,

a mutual obligation to assist each other against foreign aggression.* Is there anything in the nature of such a covenant which should of a necessity impair the independence of the nations that are parties to it? That depends wholly on the form of the transaction, on the sources from which it derives its binding character, on the forces which insure its execution. Should that obligation to mutual defence have been laid upon Hungary by a power outside her own public powers and superior to them, or should there be any sort of such superior legal organi-

and on her discretion. Neither before, nor in, nor after the solemn transaction called the «Pragmatic Sanction» will anybody be able to discover even the trace of any power superior to the public powers of Hungary, entitled to control her, able to force on her what she does not choose to accept or to do. Now this way of entering and of keeping compacts exactly answers to the idea of national sovereignty. We shall see later on that these characteristic features of our legal status suffered no alteration whatever through more recent transactions. (To be continued.)



New Buildings in Budapest: Corner of Villány and Átlós Roads.

zation able to enforce its execution against Hungary's free will or to interpret its meaning in a way binding to her, then, indeed, Hungary would be no longer a sovereign nation. But of all this there is not even a trace. Hungary entered that compact of mutual defence by an act of her sovereign will, and its execution as well as its interpretation — let me emphasize this point, because, it absolutely settles the question — depends entirely on her good faith

* It is generally admitted that the Pragmatic Sanction, with all its enactments, has the character of a bilateral compact between the Hungarian nation and the reigning dynasty. Most authorities of public law hold it to be at the same time a compact between Hungary and Austria, the latter having been represented on its conclusion by her (then) absolute ruler. But as this is controversial matter, the author, though holding the first-mentioned opinion, did not think fit to insist upon it in the text; his argument holds good on either supposition.

NEW PEERS

HIS MAJESTY the King has been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage of the Kingdom of Hungary on each of the following gentlemen:

His Excellency *Baron Ladislas Hengelmüller*, Ambassador to Washington, for conspicuous diplomatic services. Commencing as attaché at London, the Baron went as Minister to Belgrade, whence in a few years he was promoted to his present post.

Baron Joseph Hatvany-Deutsch, sugar refiner and land-owner, who has occupied a conspicuous position for many years in philanthropic and charitable circles.

Gustavus Heinrich, chief secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Science, is noted for his valuable contributions to the national culture.

Alexander Lónyay, as ex-Lord Lieutenant for the County of Bereg and M. P. for many years, is a prominent figure in the political life of the country.

Adolf Ullmann, who succeeded the late Baron Sigismund Kornfeld as Director of the Hungarian

General Credit Bank, has performed meritorious patriotic service in the regociation of government loans with foreign states. He is well known as one of the smartest of Hungarian financiers.

for existence owing to local apathy and prejudice. Let the respectable parents of Hungary realise that any one of the young women and girls over whom the Association spreads its protecting wing may



New Buildings in Budapest: New Tobacco Factory.

Our Reading Table.

«*A Vision and its Fulfilment*», 3s/10d post free (N. V. A., St. Mary's Chambers, 161A Strand, W. C.), is a well illustrated demy-octavo volume on art paper, in which the author, Mr. Wm. Alex. Coote, describes the origin of that excellent philanthropic work known as the National Vigilance Association for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the greatest moral evil of our time. The term «National» seems rather inaptly used in this case, since the Association has a National Committee in the capital of practically every civilised state, as well as branches in all important towns. Clearly then the Vigilance Association is *International*. And we are glad that it is, for the sake of our sisters and daughters. Mr. Coote tells us in his book, in a manner as entertaining as it is modest, how he came to take up the work and to develop it; how he, a man without private means, *in answer to prayer* obtained the *exact amount* of money necessary for the expenses of founding the organisation in the capitals of Europe. Let those without religious faith scoff if they will, but here we have a living witness to the Power of God. And that He is «no respecter of persons» is shown in the fact that He has raised up munificent helpers in Catholics, Protestants, Nonconformists, and Jews. We are glad to find that the Budapest branch founded in 1906, on the occasion of a personal visit from Mr. Coote, is still alive, though it has had a struggle

be *their own daughter*, and it will not lack their moral and material support. Even from the patriotic point of view alone, is it not a disgrace that the citizens of any land should hold aloof and refuse to strengthen the hands of those who, through good report and evil report, are seeking to save and uplift the womanhood of the nation — in whom lies in no small measure its future destiny? We trust Mr. Coote's book may have many readers, and that its perusal may touch their hearts — and their purses. A. L. D.

*

The Modern Library. For many years Hungarian literary life has felt the lack of good translations of the works of modern writers of our own and other countries. The gap has now been filled by *The Modern Library*, edited by Eugene Gömöri. These little books (40 fillér each), of which three have come to Our Reading Table, are worthy witnesses to the literary enterprise of our compatriot. The works before us comprise (1.) «A Bol-dogság Akarása» (*The Desire for Happiness*) by the German author Thomas Mann, translated by Mr. Gömöri himself; (2.) «A Lelki élet Alaptörvényei» (*The fundamental Laws of the Spiritual Life*) and «Az Eszmélet Helye a Természetben» (*Consciousness in Nature*) by Julius Pikler; and (3.) «A Szegény Kis Gyermekek Panasza» (*The Poor Child's Lament*), a poem by Dezső Kosztolányi. To each booklet is prefixed a short biography of the author.

The Soul of America.

MR. VAN DYCKE, the learned and brilliant scholar of Princeton University, recently delivered a series of lectures at the Sorbonne, at Paris, which have just been published in book form. To us Europeans, who are often misled by false conceptions of America and the Americans, this book renders great service. Its vivid style and terseness of exposition render it readable by every one interested in that people which has transformed wildernesses into cities, morasses into streets, penetrated forests, crossed deserts, bored through rocks with the means of communication, and caused to pulsate with life a vast territory whose aborigines led only the most miserable existences. This land of unlimited enterprises is not the sport of Fate; it is one of the noblest monuments of human industry and thrift. What is the soul of a people? The secret working of its mind and muscle, revealing itself in concrete facts which testify to the character of that people. As the Persian poet Omar Khayyam sings:

*«After death our deeds remain,
Our just reward or worth to claim.»*

As I am penning these lines all America is roused over grave and important questions. Ex-President Roosevelt tires out three horses a day in efforts to reach the hustings in good time to add-

importance which it duly deserves, and does not ask whether the Government shall obtain the right to control the Trusts, but whether the citizens each and all shall feel that they are not delivered up to the unchecked power of an absorbing capitalistic class. It is not a squabble between the Government and the rich companies, but the question whether dishonesty or «square dealing» shall be the motto of the United States. Theodore Roosevelt's idea is that by securing a «square deal» to everybody, and by protecting the solitary weak from the attacks of the combined strong, the citizen of the United States will feel that security which the law provides for him, become conscious of his importance, and able to think and act on a higher moral plane.

We are always hearing of good and bad men; the former elevated by honesty and generosity, the latter degraded by falsehood. Conditions are the parents of morals. To have upright citizens we must create such conditions of labour and living that every man may become conscious in his whole being that his work will be duly rewarded. Oppression, injustice, hard work badly paid, favouritism, degrade men and cause their deterioration. They become cringing, lying, cheating, stealing. Their countenance loses that frankness, their tread its elasticity; their very back-bone bends, as though in readiness for a sudden stroke. Religion becomes



New Buildings in Budapest: In Kruspér-utca.

ress thousands on «national honesty». The problem which has gradually involved the whole of the United States is whether the Government shall be empowered to control the Trusts. Seemingly a trivial matter, but Roosevelt attaches to it that

a bye-word, Law is ridiculed, while the love and admiration of worthy representatives of the human race are regarded as a delusion of weak-minded dreamers.

Then arise apostles of morality, preaching, warning, and encouraging; their voices re-echo as through

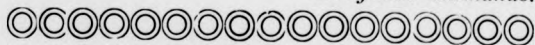
the ruins of once proud castles; no one follows them, no one understands them; soul and spirit are abandoned to a desperate struggle to get what little we can out of life. Honesty, «square dealing», — call it what you will, — must be the basis of every durable structure. Lies and false pretensions must sooner or later pull down the proudest social edifice that can be erected.

America requires more than any other country that balance which regulates the life of nations. There, where Nature has lavished her riches alike on the strong and the weak, the true and the false, human instinct has created a stronger desire to equalise, to control, to set off the manifest discrepancies of power and wealth. In a *desert* dishonesty might not ruin the community, nor greed curtail the scanty gifts of Nature. The social structure of the Bedouins is as plain and even as the sand they dwell upon. Honesty in the desert is not so much a virtue as a natural law. But in a *complex society* there is always the danger of dishonesty becoming paramount. Strife over commodities and opposing interests arouses jealousy, creates unfairness and erects barriers, while the hoplessness of struggle causes all the hidden devils in man to break loose. To give a man just recompense for his work, will put him on his mettle; to mock at his efforts from behind an impregnable rampart of wealth and power, will but render him reckless, desperate, savage, satanic.

In fighting in far-off America the battle of «square dealing», Roosevelt is fighting for human rights everywhere. It is a battle the memory of which will be bequeathed to posterity as the noblest endeavour to elevate oppressed mankind, by conferring on him equal rights with the strong.

Let us remember, in thinking of Hungary, that conditions form character, and character creates destiny. It is *character* which according as it is good or evil either raises us to the divine or degrades us to the level of the brute. That *national honesty*, which comprehends all the Christianities, Divinities, and Humanities in itself, is but the outcome of «square dealing» in the citizen. The spirit of fairness will reveal itself in ennobling efforts, illumine our hearts and minds, and help us to establish the Kingdom of God on earth.

Dr. Julius Germanus.



Webster and Kossuth.

I.

By Eugene Pivány

WHEN Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary, arrived in the United States in December, 1851, to thank the American people and Government for his liberation from confinement in Turkey and to enlist their aid in the expected renewal of Hungary's struggle for independence, the President of the United States was Millard Fillmore. He had been elected Vice-President, but

on the untimely death of General Taylor had to assume the responsibilities and duties of Chief Executive. Although possessing many admirable qualities, he was not a man of exceptional intellectual force or brilliancy of mind and had in his youth few facilities for education. One of the Hungarian refugees remarked, indeed, in his diary, how they were astonished at President Fillmore's unfamiliarity with European history. The real leader of the country's foreign policy was Daniel Webster, who graced then for the second time the office of Secretary of State.

Louis Kossuth undoubtedly fills a much larger place in the history of Hungary than Daniel Webster does in that of the United States; besides.

Providence made them run two different courses of life, to afford a just basis of comparison. Yet there are two characteristic facts in the lives of these giant minds, which bear so striking resemblance that in a discourse on their relations they cannot be overlooked.

They both were the greatest orators their respective countries had ever produced.

And they both devoted their whole life to the same high ideal: nationality.

Daniel Webster to the development of the then still vaguely felt oneness of the American people as an indivisible nation, which he saw only too well was gravely menaced by the spirit of nullification and secession. Louis Kossuth to the full re-establishment of Hungary's separate national existence which, between the ravages of the Turk and the misgovernment of Austria, had become well-nigh extinguished.

All who have ever heard Mr. Webster speak, were indelibly impressed by his presence. Although of no extraordinary height, he was generally spoken of as a giant, and the mere look of his wonderful eyes sufficed to enchant his audience. Mr. Kossuth, though somewhat shorter of stature had these same remarkable attributes. That mysterious faculty, personal magnetism, he possessed probably in a higher degree than Mr. Webster, and many Americans, drawn irresistibly by his magic power of eloquence, followed him from place to place like planets their life-giving sun.

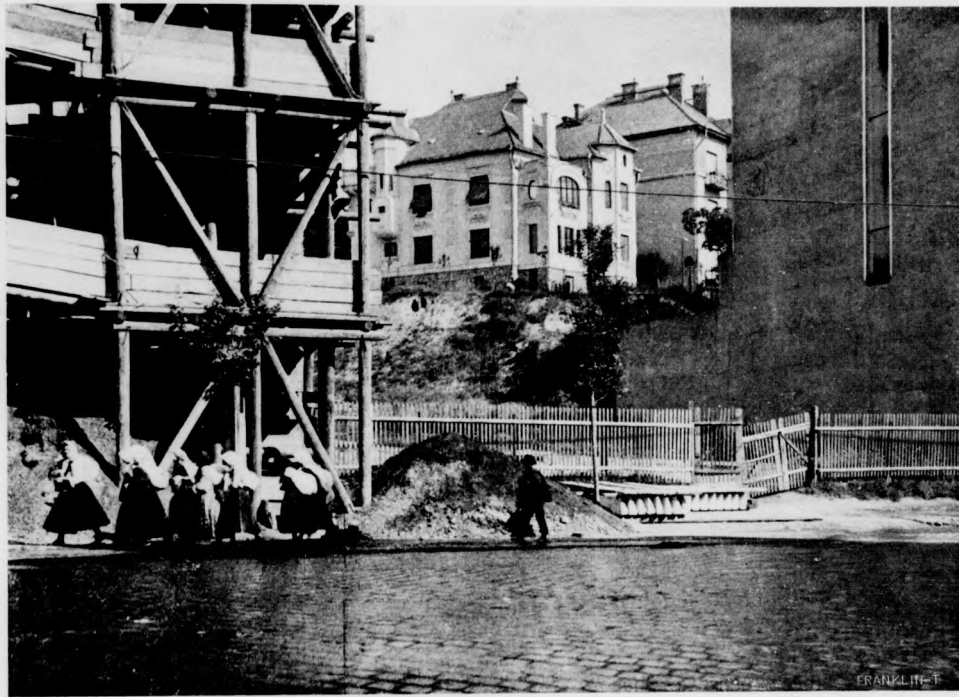
This is all the more marvellous, as he had to address the American people in a language acquired only after reaching manhood. At the age of thirty-five he incurred the displeasure of the Austrian Government for his journalistic activity and was thrown into prison. The first twelve months he was refused the use of books, but during the remaining two years of his captivity he was allowed to read books not pertaining to politics. So he asked for a set of Shakespeare, an English grammar and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. He sat down without knowing a single word, and began to read the «Tempest», working for a fortnight to get through the first page. He had, he said, a certain rule never to go on read-

ing anything without perfectly understanding what he read; so he went on and by-and-by became familiar with the rules and idioms of the English language. He had no opportunity, however, to put his knowledge to a practical test, and during the next eleven years, up to his departure for the United States, he had probably not met a dozen people whose mother tongue was English. In fact, so little did he suspect his extraordinary power in the use of English, that he wrote his *Address to the people of the United States*, dated Broussa, March 27, 1850, still in Hungarian and had it translated by a friend in

Mr. Webster's public connection with the Kossuth or Hungarian question began with his speech in Faneuil Hall in November, 1849, in which he, then Senator from Massachusetts, paid glowing tribute to the Hungarian heroes, severely arraigned Russia for her intervention in behalf of despotism and threatened her with the vengeance of the whole civilized world, should Kossuth's life be taken.

The next year witnessed his remarkable encounter with Chevalier Hülsemann, the history of which may be briefly summed up in the following:

The people and Government of the United



New Buildings in Budapest: Villas on Fehérvár Road.

America. To any one who has tried to master a foreign tongue, his unparalleled triumph in Great Britain and America as an orator, hardly a year later, must seem little short of a miracle.

Although he spoke Latin fluently, that tongue having been still extensively used in Hungary in his youth as the medium of intercourse among the cultured and learned, he preferred, like Mr. Webster, to employ Anglo-Saxon words instead of Latin derivatives. From his great master, Shakespeare, he had acquired a stock of half-obsolete or archaic words which he could use with striking effect. But the chief elements of his success as an orator were, besides his magnetic personality, the sublimity of the thoughts he espoused, the original grouping of facts, clarity of statement, lucidity of expression, purity of diction and the judicious use of religious and poetic language, appealing both to the intellect and the emotions of his hearers.

States followed with great interest and anxiety the extraordinary events that took place in Europe in 1848 and 1849, and particularly the struggle of the Hungarians. They saw in them the dawning victory of their highest political ideals, of the very principles and institutions on which the existence, progress and prosperity of their own country were founded. In the course of time they came to look upon the Hungarians not only as the fearless defenders of their own liberties, but also as the champions of human liberty in general, on whose success or failure depended the liberation of the Italian and other races in the South-east of Europe from despotism. The sympathy for Hungary was so general that President Taylor deemed it wise to send a «special and confidential agent,» in the person of Mr. Ambrose Dudley Mann of Virginia, to Hungary. His instructions were to report the actual condition of affairs in Hungary, with the view of recognizing her independence

should she be able to establish a *de facto* Government, sufficiently strong to warrant such an act. Mr. Mann, however, was prevented by the Austrian authorities from entering Hungary, (he said so himself in a subsequent interview with Mr. Kossuth, mentioned by the latter in his Memoirs) and his presence there would have been, indeed, of little use, since through the brutal intervention of Russia the issue had been practically decided before his arrival in Vienna.

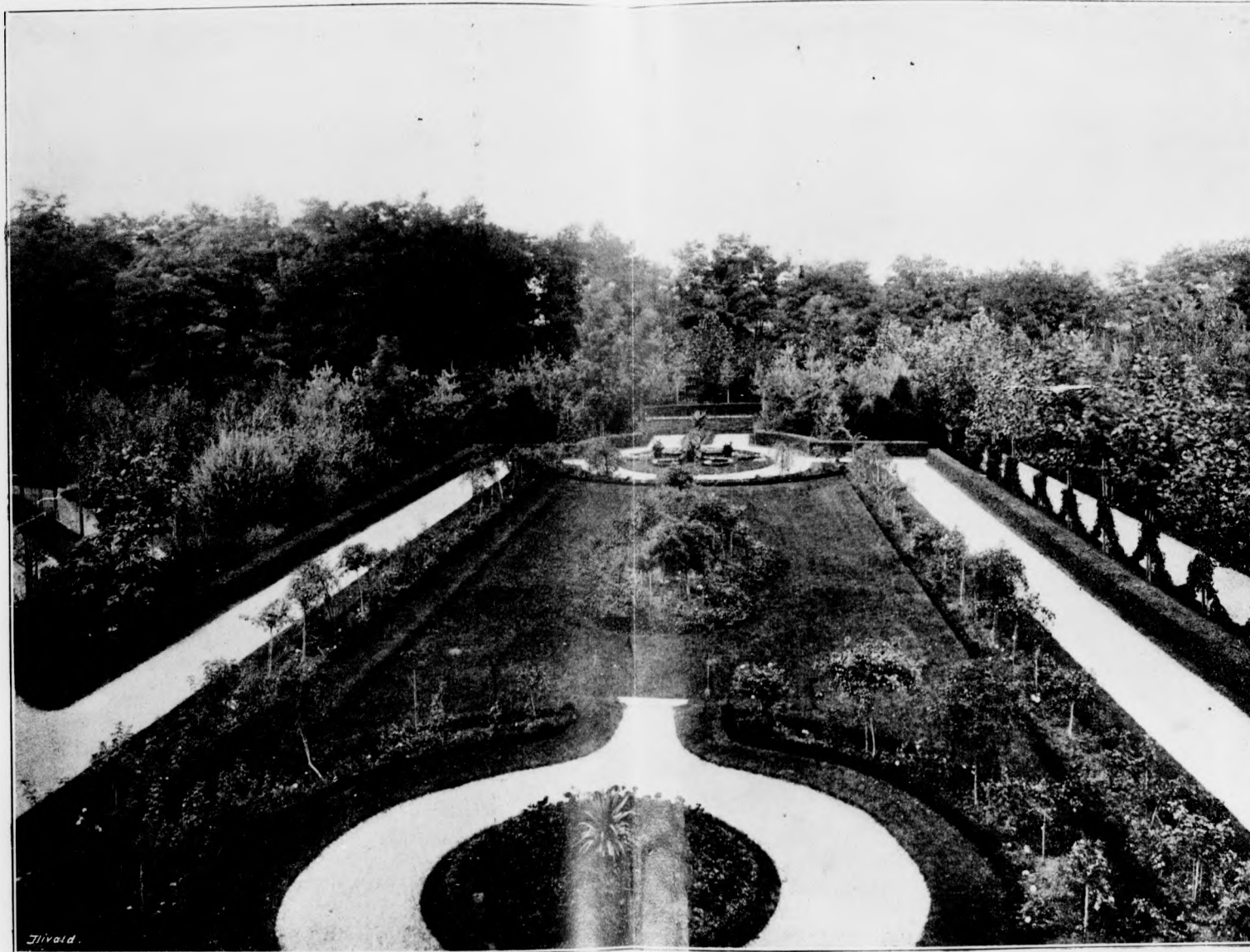
In September, 1849, the news that the President had sent a special agent to Hungary on a secret mission somehow became known and was published in a New-York newspaper. Chevalier J. G. Hülsemann, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, sent a clipping of the article to the Foreign Office in Vienna, thinking, no doubt, to have furnished it thereby with a bit of interesting, if not valuable, information. How great must have been his astonishment, when he received a reply from Prince Schwarzenberg, from which it appeared that the latter had been cognizant of Mr. Mann's mission, in fact, had a copy of the American agent's secret instructions. He expressed his painful surprise at the American Government's conduct, and gave his idea of America's motives in the following words: «Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which we have never ceased to manifest toward the Government of the United States, that the latter was waiting impatiently for and sought to hasten the moment when it could profit by the downfall of the Austrian Monarchy and sell a few bales of cotton more at the expense of her existence?»

Then followed some boasting of Austria's great resources, her historical perseverance in defending her just rights, her splendid «struggle of twentyfive years,» against the French revolution, her devotion to «the principles of order,» etc. But in spite of America's grave offence Prince Schwarzenberg was willing to be lenient this time, should the American Government promise to behave better in the future.

Such is the tenor of this remarkable exhibition of Austrian statesmanship, which concludes with authorizing the Chevalier to communicate its contents, if he think it proper, to those whom it may concern.

Chev. Hülsemann did not lodge at once an official protest, but left the letter with Mr. Derrick, Chief Clerk of the State Department, presumably in order to ascertain first how an official complaint would be received. Later he had a conversation with Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State,

who became convinced that Prince Schwarzenberg had surreptitiously obtained a copy of Mr. Mann's instructions. He then told the Austrian Chargé that should he, as he threatened to do, address an official communication on the subject to him, he (Clayton) would be compelled to inquire into the mode by which the Imperial Government ob-



Scene in Veacs Park.

tained a copy of a letter, confidentially addressed by the American Government to one of its agents.
(To be continued.)

Translations. The translation of Books, Pamphlets, etc. into English from Hungarian, German, or French, carefully and conscientiously executed by an English Author and Journalist.

Apply to the Editor of «Hungary», VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. Telephone 89-52.

Topical Notes

Death of Our Ambassador to Paris †.

We regret to announce the death on the 22nd. ult. of Count Rudolf Khwenhüller-Metsch, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Paris. The deceased

Foreign Visitors to the Academy.

M. M. Henri Poincaré and Gustave Mittag-Leffler, the celebrated foreign mathematicians, arrived at Budapest on the 19th ult. to assist at the final session of the Awarding Committee of the Bolyai prize of 10,000 crowns, given by the Hungarian Academy of Science for the solution of certain problems. The Bolyai prize was founded in 1902 in commemoration of the centenary of John Bolyai, the famous Hungarian mathematician. In 1905 it was won by Poincaré, who took part in the jury on this occasion. The proceedings terminated with a banquet at the Országos Casino.

Japanese Delegates in Budapest.

On the 13th ult. an inspection of the military educational institutions of Budapest was made by the Japanese military delegates, General Viscount Kavamura, Lieut.-Colonel Uyeno, Staff-Captain Takashima and M. Morioka, Japanese attaché at Vienna. They were conducted by Captain John Huba and Edmund Palotai, Japanese Consul at Budapest. During the forenoon they visited the Ludovika Academy, where they were received by General Joseph Braun, Commandant of the Academy, Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Stadler, the officers, and teaching staff. Major Francis Villányi showed them over the riding-school. Afterwards a visit was paid to the drill ground for the inspection of the military educational appliances. An adjournment was made for refreshments, at which General Kavamura proposed a vote of thanks to their escort. In the afternoon the Japanese paid a visit to the Manfred Weiss factory at Csepel; in the evening to the Opera.

Members of the Cooling Industry Congress in Budapest.

On the 13th ult. certain members of the Vienna Cooling Industry Congress arrived at Budapest. They were met by Dr. Louis Ballay, Ministerial Councillor, and conducted to the Agricultural Museum, where they were entertained to luncheon as the guests of Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture. Besides the Minister the hosts included State Secretaries Joseph Kazy and Joseph Stetina, Ministerial Councillor Alex. Holán, Court Councillors Kálmán Szájbély, Sigismund Kotányi and Andrew Thék, Garibaldi Pulszky, Director of the Kassa—Oderberg Railway, Viscount Fontenay, French Consul-General, Court Councillor Chas. Weiss, Ministerial Councillors Joseph Németh and John Sierbán, John Pirkner M. P. and Zoltán Szilassy M. P. In the evening a soirée was given in honour

diplomat, who belonged to a very old Carinthian family, was born in 1844, and commenced his official career in 1868. He filled various posts at Brussels, St.-Petersburg, Sofia and Belgrade, before his appointment to the highest diplomatic rank in the French capital. The «Figaro», «Matin», «Gaulois», and other French newspapers testify to the universal esteem won by our late representative in their midst.

of the visitors at the Lipótváros Casino. Next morning they inspected the horse slaughterhouse; whence they proceeded to the cooling plant, which M. André Lebon (Ex-Minister for the Colonies) pronounced the finest in the world. The meat-preserving house, the municipal bakery, and the Danube Steam Navigation Co. were also visited.

The Kaiser's Winning Personality.

The assembling of a fund of £500,000 for institutes of scientific research, as a result of the Kaiser's initiative, entitles him to the thanks of the

Francis A. Dugro, Robert Erskine Ely, Count Festetics, J. Van Buren Mitchell, Amos F. Eno, Lewis Nixon, Justice James W. Gerard, Dr. Árpád G. Gurster, and George W. Scott.

The Opera Season

The season has begun at the Royal Opera and the other theatres are following suit. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Burrian, of the Dresden Opera, in the rôles of *Tristan* and *Sigismund* in Wagner's grand plays; and he is also to sing the part of *Onegin* in Tsaykowski's beautiful opera.



State High School for Girls, Budapest.

nation or employing the power of his winning personality in the service of science.

Dr. Josika-Herczeg entertains Baron Ambrózy.

Baron Louis Ambrózy, our Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, who has been transferred to Rome, was recently the guest of honour at a valedictory dinner given by Dr. Imre Josika-Herczeg in New-York. In proposing a toast to Baron Ambrózy, the host paid an eloquent tribute to his worth as a diplomat and as a patriot, bidding him, not farewell, but *au revoir*, as, he said, «we are convinced that your return some day would be best for the solution of the vital diplomatic problems of Austria-Hungary and the United States».

Among those who gathered to say good-bye to Baron Ambrózy and to wish him well in his new field of endeavour were Prince Windischgrätz, Koppay, the Hungarian artist; Alexander von Nuber, Consul General for Austria-Hungary in New-York; G. di Rosa, Consul General for Italy;

We hope the present season may be as successful as the last, and that Hungarian composers also may be admitted to the ranks of the immortals.

Tombstone to David Ney.

A simple black obelisk was ceremonially unveiled last week in the new cemetery at Rákoskeresztur in memory of the late David Ney, a famous Hungarian Opera singer, as a token of respect from his colleagues. The choir of the Jewish Synagogue in Budapest, of which the deceased was for many years a valued member, led the liturgical prayers, after which the rabbi, Dr. Simon Hevesi, delivered an appropriate address. The Director of the Royal Hungarian Opera, Imre Mészáros, spoke in praise of the late gentleman, and in the name of the Memorial Committee formally handed over the stone to the Ney family. Paul Sándor M. P. and other speakers followed; a number of beautiful wreaths were then deposited, the solemn ceremony being concluded with the singing of the *Szózat*.

Millions in Hudson's Bay.

Everything that makes for material advancement and the rapid increase of wealth is to be found in the Hudson's Bay basin—fertile land, great forests, waterfalls capable of producing illimitable power, and a partly explored area of mineralised rock that has already given Ontario the richest silver camp in the world.

Women's Talents.

Few women are poets, but tens of thousands have poetic minds; few are doctors, but the majority of

are now taught to swim, while more than 7,000,000 free meals are provided for hungry little ones.

The London Fire Brigade has an average of 500 fire-calls every month. The gross amount insured against fire in London during 1908 was £1,072,640,212.

Jewish Adaptability.

The comparative ease with which the average Jew turns from one occupation to another, and his remarkable ability in mastering, or overcoming, details, has long been a point of admiration—and



Recreation: State High School for Girls, Budapest.

them are born nurses; few are painters or composers, but a large number have the artistic temperament.

Greater London.

A kaleidoscopic glimpse of the vastness of London is to be obtained in the twentieth annual volume of «London Statistics», just published by the London County Council.

In 1902 the population of Greater London was 6,705,770. In 1900 the figures were 7,429,740. This year the estimate is 7,537,196.

The annual income of London's charitable agencies is £12,374,616.

Marriage statistics show that the London bachelor marries five years earlier than the bachelors of Berlin or Paris.

The best marrying age for the London girl is twenty-one.

More than 6000 additional tenements have been provided for the working classes during the past twelve months. In a year 32,000 London children

jealousy I doubt whether this facility is traceable in the main to mental causes. The sheer mentality of the Jew is not above the average.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○○○○○
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Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Aláírás 250,000.000 korona m. kir. 4½ %-os állami pénztárjegyre. A kibocsátásra kerülő 250 millió korona m. kir. 4½ %-os állami pénztárjegyre vonatkozó prospektus és aláírási felhívás ma tétetett közzé. Ezen felhívás értelmében az 1909. évi állami pénztárjegyek benyújtása ellenében történő aláírás folyó hó 15-től 22-ig bezárólag, a készpénzaláírás pedig ezen időtartam utolsó napján, vagyis folyó hó 22-én eszközölhető. Az aláírási ár 90 kor. 40 fillér minden 100 korona névérték után, még pedig úgy az 1909. évi pénztárjegyek beszoigáltatása esetén,

mint a készpénzalírásokra nézve. Mint ismeretes, 215 millió korona tavalyi kibocsátású pénztárjegy van forgalomban; az ily pénztárjegyek benyújtóinak jegyzései teljes összegükben fognak tekintetbe vétetni.

A Rimamurányi közgyűlése. A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasmű r.-t. október 25-én tartotta *Loisch Ede* alelnök elnöklésével XXIX. rendes évi közgyűlését, a melyen 95.675 darab részvény képviselőjében 35 részvényes jelent meg. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság javaslatához képest elhatározta, hogy a lefolyt 1909/10. évi üzletét 8,557.693 kor. 44 fillért kitevő nyereségéből az alapszabályok értelmében az épületek számlájából 103.517 korona 10 fillért, a bányák számlájából 64.920 korona 79 fillért, a gépek számlájából 92.493 korona 76 fillért, továbbá rendkívüli leírás fejében 800.000 koronát, vagyis összesen 1.060.931 korona 65 fillért hoz leírásba, adótartalékba 750.000 koronát helyez és a fennmaradó összegből az alapszabályszerű jutalékok levonása után a tartalékalap javára 269.870 korona 47 fillért fordít, a részvényeseknek a 32 millió kor. részvénytőke után részvényenkint 32 koronát, összesen 5,125.000 koronát fizet ki 16%-os osztalék fejében, a külön tartalékalapot 600.000 koronával növeli, a tisztviselők nyugdíjalapjára 100.000 koronát, a társládák javára 75.000 koronát fordít és a fennmaradó 1,248.234 korona 83 fillért a jövő üzletét számlájára vezeti át. Az esedékes szelvények f. é. november hó 1-étől fogva váltatnak be.

Folyó évi szeptember hó 30-ig a Foncière pesti biztosító-intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 4274 darab ajánlat 17,735.745 korona tőkére és 7345 korona 40 fillér járadékra nyújtott be; 3823 darab kötvény 15,874.215 korona tőkéről és 7345 korona 40 fillér járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 3,975.090 koronára rúg. Haláleset 177 darab jelentett 742.707 korona 82 fillér összegről.

Egyszermind utalunk ama *különös kedvezményekre*, melyeket ezen hazai intézet (alapítva 1864-ben, 3 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség- és díjtartalékai, évi díjbevételei körülbelül 44 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. *Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül* a népfölkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve a teljes biztosított összeg erejéig. (A katonai szolgálat egyéb kötelezettjeire nézve mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)

2. A feltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének *megtámadhatatlansága* még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett.

3. *1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.*

4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos feltételek mellett *a)* kölcsönt ad, vagy azt *b)* visszavásárolja, vagy *c)* minden további díjfizetés nélkül tőkésítést eszközöl, anélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

Az osztályfőnök.

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8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié de plans d'aménagement.
10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
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Budapest, 23. Oktober 1910.

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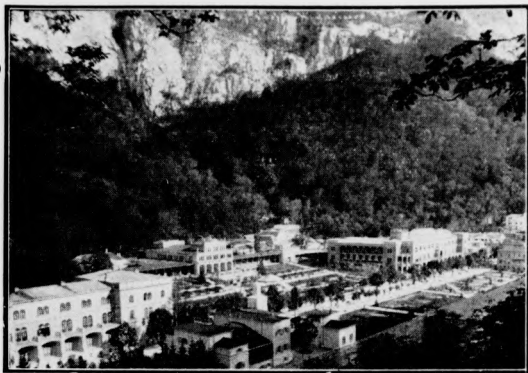
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BENCZE ÉS T. R.S. BUDAPEST
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Hercules Baths ...

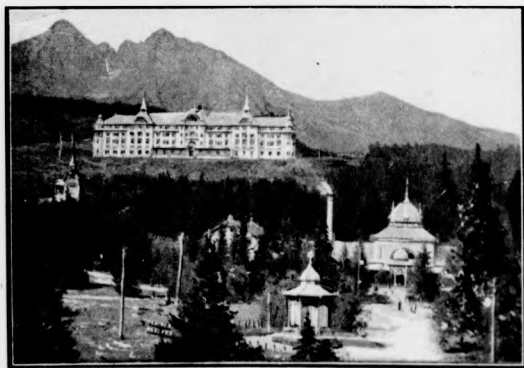
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria. Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-50	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-40	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

Tátra-Lomnicz ...

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránktűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-50	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátra, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine batis, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary tract, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-16	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-50	11-24	2-45
2-50	1-42	Dép.	—	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

State Salt Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea level, on the Nagyszeben-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-30	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



Fenyőháza ...

Vizakna ...

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A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1910. október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

Dél-élejt				Délután				Dél-élejt				Délután			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
1110	5 50	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	610	12 20	sz. v.	Arad, Tóvis, M.-sziget	645	4 50	tszsz.	Arad, Püspökladány,	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
20	6 10	"	Torbágy, Triest	310	12 30	"	Hatvan	609	12 30	"	Debrecen, Nvárad	609	12 30	"	Tóvis, Arad, Maramarossz.
1502	6 25	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	8	12 40	"	Szombathely, Wien	339	5 10	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
10	6 40	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	912	12 50	"	Ujvidek	513	5 20	sz. v.	Nagykátá	7	12 55	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely
1002	7 00	gy. v.	(Fiume, Torino, Róma)	1504	1 20	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprádfelka	309	5 30	"	Hatvan	401	1 00	gy. v.	Lemberg, Munkacs
302	7 05	"	(Pécs, Vinkovce)	324	1 35	sz. v.	Gödöllő	909	5 45	"	Sofia, Bród, Belgrad	903	1 05	"	Konstantinápoly, Bród
906	7 10	"	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	1304	1 40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	1707	5 45	"	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	601	1 15	"	Bukarest, Arad
402	7 20	"	Belgrad, Sofia	602	2 00	"	Arad, Bukarest	19	5 55	"	Gyékényes, Torbágy	1	1 30	"	London, Paris, Wien
1302	7 25	"	(Stryj), Lemberg,	404	2 05	"	Wien, Paris	17	6 05	"	Komárom	1901	1 40	"	(Bród, Eszék, Pécs,
322	7 30	sz. v.	Maramarossziget	916	2 15	sz. v.	Kassa, Lemberg	607	6 10	"	Brassó, Arad	911	1 50	sz. v.	(Gyékényes, Eszék,
908	7 45	"	Fehring, Graz, Triest	312	2 25	"	Kiskörös	11	6 25	"	Wien	1301	2 10	gy. v.	Ujvidek
606	8 00	"	Gödöllő	24	2 30	"	Hatvan	405	6 30	"	Lemberg, Kassa, M. Sziget	315	2 15	sz. v.	Graz, Fehring
1508	8 10	"	Belgrad, Bród, Sofia	510	2 40	"	Broske	1911	6 50	"	Bród, Eszék, Pécs	1501	2 40	gy. v.	Hatvan
506	8 20	"	Arad, Brassó	1302	2 55	gy. v.	Szolnok	319	6 50	"	Gödöllő	23	3 25	sz. v.	Bartfa, Kassa
408	8 25	"	Kassa, Csorba	904	3 20	"	(Saratovo, Gyékényes,	1505	7 00	"	Csorba, Kassa	325	5 25	"	Bieske
1708	8 35	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	304	3 30	"	Abalatonfüred, Tapolca,	507	7 20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	3	6 35	gy. v.	Gödöllő
306	8 45	"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs)	1022	3 35	sz. v.	Belrad, konstantinápoly	917	7 25	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	505	6 40	sz. v.	(Brassó, Kolozsvár
2	9 20	gy. v.	Bród	326	4 25	"	Ruttká, Berlin	321	7 30	"	Godollo	421	6 55	v. v.	(Debrecen, Hatvan
22	11 55	sz. v.	Munkács, Lawozne	18	4 30	"	Gödöllő	27	7 45	"	Hatvan	15	7 10	sz. v.	Szerencs, Hatvan
			M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	410	5 10	"	Komárom, Triest	1003	8 00	gy. v.	Broske	303	7 10	sz. v.	Győr
			Ruttká, Berlin	6	5 15	gy. v.	Miskolc	1509	8 15	sz. v.	Hatvan	905	7 25	"	Berlin, Ruttká
			Wien, Sopron	328	5 20	sz. v.	Győr, Sopron, Bruck-K.	1007	8 20	"	Roma, Triest, Fiume	907	7 30	"	Brassó, Arad
			Bieske	508	5 40	"	Gödöllő	309	8 30	"	Csorba, Kassa	407	8 00	"	Sofia, Belgrad, Bród
				308	5 55	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	313	8 45	"	Fiume, Bród, Pécs	1009	8 05	"	Lawone, Maramarossziget
				1004	6 15	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	13	9 20	"	Szolnok	1705	8 20	"	Fiume, Bród, Pécs
				518 ¹⁾	6 15	sz. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume,	499	10 10	"	Hatvan	303	9 15	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget
				330	6 25	"	(Roma, Napoly, Nizza)	5	10 20	gy. v.	(Fiume,) Triest,	25	8 30	"	Bieske
				914	6 25	"	Nagykátá, Szolnok	1005 ¹⁾	9 35	gy. v.	(Tapolca, Balatonfüred	9	8 45	"	Wien, Graz, Triest
				314	6 40	"	Pécel	307	9 50	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	1507	8 45	"	Csorba, Kassa
				26	6 55	"	Topolya	913	9 55	"	Szabadka	331	9 05	"	Pécel
				1706	7 05	"	Hatvan	409	10 10	"	Miskolc	303	9 15	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
				316	7 15	"	Bieske	5	10 20	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr, Br.-K.	31a	9 25	sz. v.	Triest, Szekesfehervár
				1006 ²⁾	7 40	gy. v.	M. Sziget, Stanislaw	21	10 45	sz. v.	Torbágy, Triest	1001	9 35	gy. v.	(Roma, Fiume,
				1510	8 00	sz. v.	Győr, Triest					915	9 45	sz. v.	(Vinkovce, Eszék
				918	8 00	"	Hatvan					403	9 55	sz. v.	Kiskörös
				1912	8 25	"	Fiume					905	10 00	"	Lemberg, M.-Sziget
				834	8 50	"	Kassa, Csorba					1303	10 10	"	Sofia, Belgrad
				514 ¹⁾	9 05	"	(Pécs, Bród, Sarajevo					327	10 25	sz. v.	Gödöllő
				1806	9 25	"	Gödöllő					517	10 35	"	Nagykátá
				605	9 30	"	Nagykátá, Szolnok					1109	10 45	"	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
				1506	10 00	"	Fehring, Graz					1503	10 50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa
				910	10 10	"	Arad, Brassó								
				406	10 15	"	Kassa, Csorba								
				1010	10 25	"	Kassa, Sopron								
				12	11 00	"	Belgrad								
				338	11 10	v. v.	Kassa, Lemberg								
				614	11 25	sz. v.	Fiume, Napoly								
				422	11 35	v. v.	Wien, Paris								
							Ruttká, Berlin								
							Arad, Debrecen								
							Hatvan, Szerencs								

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A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Dél-élejt.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1910. október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

Dél-élejt				Délután				Dél-élejt				Délután			
vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
148	5 15	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	714	12 05	sz. v.	Szeged, Szolnok	145	5 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	157	12 05	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
122	5 35	"	Ersékújvár, Ipolyáság	4106	12 10	"	Esztergom	723	5 25	"	Cegléd	133	1 20	"	Nagymaros
718	5 50	"	Szeged, Szolnok	1402	12 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	725	5 35	"	Cegléd	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bazias
152	6 00	"	Göd	128	12 25	sz. v.	Nagymaros	4101	5 50	"	Esztergom	108	1 40	"	Paris, Wien
4102	6 10	"	Esztergom	114	12 45	"	Wien	139a	5 55	"	Nagymaros	508	1 50	"	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis,
150	6 20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	160	12 55	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	725a	6 00	"	Cegléd	159	1 55	sz. v.	(Sz.-Nemeti, Szolnok
6502	6 35	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	162	1 30	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	147	6 05	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4107	2 05	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
102	6 50	k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Paris, Ostende, London)	4114 ¹⁾	1 50	"	Pilisicsaba	6505	6 10	"	Lajosmizse	161	2 40	"	Esztergom
512	7 00	gy. v.	(Nagyvárad, Arad, Brassó, Nagyszében, Körösmező)	504	2 00	gy. v.	(Szalmár-Németi, Kézdivásár, Brassó)	721	6 20	"	Szolnok, Cegléd	163	3 00	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
1404	7 05	"	Zsolna, Berlin	126	2 10	sz. v.	Parkány-Nána	9019	6 25 k. o. e.	"	konstantinápoly, Belgrad	6507	3 00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
104	7 55	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	164	2 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	139	6 35	sz. v.	Nagymaros	713	4 05	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
154	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4108	2 20	"	Esztergom	1407	6 40	"	Berlin, Zsolna	137	4 10	"	Temesvár J., Szeged
708	8 15	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bazias	106	2 30	gy. v.	Wien, Paris	217	7 15 tszsz.	"	Bukarest, Bazias	4109	5 00	"	Nagymaros
712	8 30	sz. v.	(Temesvár, Karanseb., Bazias)	120	2 35	sz. v.	Galánta	709	7 20	sz. v.	Bukarest, Kolozsvár,	215	5 30 tszsz.	"	Ersékújvár
4104	9 05	"	Esztergom	704	2 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bazias	501	7 30	gy. v.	(Maramarossziget,	165	5 38	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
116	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	722	2 45	sz. v.	Cegléd	149	7 35	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	115	5 55	"	Wien, Berlin
156	9 40	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	6504	2 50	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	117	7 40	"	Paris, Wien	1401	6 20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
6508	11 15	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	166	4 10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4103	7 45	"	Esztergom	707	6 35	"	Orsova, Bazias
158	11 20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	130	4 20	"	Nagymaros	6501	7 50	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse	167	6 40	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
				108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien	151	7 55	"	Göd	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien
				724b ²⁾	5 40	sz. v.	Cegléd	727	8 05	"	Cegléd	711	7 40	sz. v.	Bazias, Temesvár
				168	5 50	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	131	8 10	"	Parkány-Nána	169	7 45	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
				124a	6 00	"	Nagymaros	119	8 35	"	Kiskunfelegyháza	4113 ³⁾	8 10	"	Pilisicsaba
				724a	6 10	"	Cegléd	153	9 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	137	8 20	"	Nagymaros
				124b	6 20	"	Nagymaros	705	9 20	gy. v.	Szeged	125	8 50	"	Parkány-Nána
				724	6 35	"	Cegléd	1403	9 40	"	Berlin, Pozsony	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
				4110	6 40	"	Esztergom	4105	9 55	sz. v.	Esztergom	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom
				726	6 45	"	Cegléd, Szolnok	155	10 25	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	6503	9 30	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
				140											



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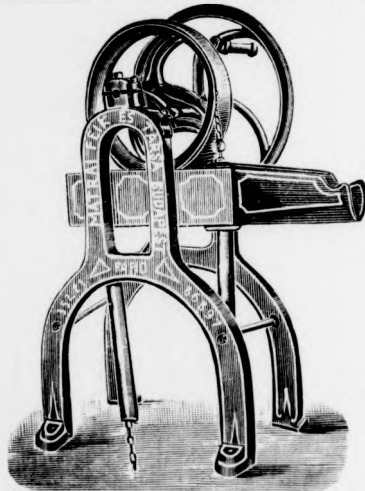


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