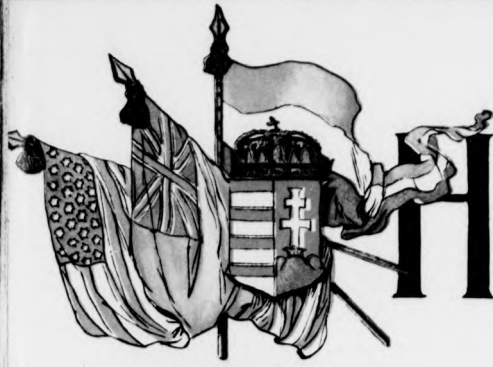


XMAS 1910.



HUNGARY



Homeward Bound.

korona.



Our Christmas Message.

THE KEY NOTE of our Christmas Message this year is *Peace*. For once peace (as the word is interpreted by governments) reigns not only throughout the European continent but all over the civilized world. The clanging arms are returned to the armoury, the ammunition to the arsenal and the doors of the temple of Janus are closed. May they long remain so.

All now can gladly join in the song of Peace, without the memory of a discordant note haunting them into the coming year, as has so often been the case.

There is nothing better than a mind at peace, as an aid to reflection. As our life proceeds and becomes more and more crowded with events, their complexity ever growing with their number and variety, a veil is apt to get drawn over its true meaning.

Behind that veil how many of us seek to penetrate? How many, standing on the mysterious threshold of the year that has almost run its course, put to themselves the question, «What is the meaning of my life? What meaning will a true estimate of life give to the events of the passing year; and what, in the light of the meaning of life, shall be the significance of the future?»

These are questions which every one must answer for himself; for what more pathetic sight is there on God's earth than a man who can see no meaning in his life? To what point shall such a man direct his efforts, or from what thought gain inspiration, unless he gains it from the thought that in the Divine Economy all true labour has been assigned a place of lasting power and influence? How else shall we judge whether our life's work has been true or false labour, unless we have found a meaning in life which shall be our standard? Our answer to these questions will play a

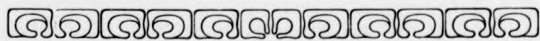
most important part in shaping the course and conduct of our lives, and determining the use to which we shall put our opportunities. One lives *truly* only as one *truly* comprehends life's meaning, and comes to see the purpose moving in the larger life which surrounds one. Only he lives the true life who realises the truth that man cannot live to himself alone. In that conception lies the keynote to the whole meaning of life.

Such thoughts come to us with peculiar force at this season of the year, when we are looking forward to the 1910th anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace. They remind us that all may have a share in helping forward the moral evolution of mankind, by the influence they bring to bear on their own environment—especially on the minds of the young.

If our youth are taught to judge questions, not from the *individualistic*, nor even from the *socialistic* point of view, but in the interests of *humanity at large*, the triumph of Peace is assured.

Then the Christmas bells will soon be ringing in the long hoped for era of «Peace on earth, Good will to men».

The Editor.



Christmas at Bethlehem.

AT CHRISTMASTIDE, when Christians the world over turn their thoughts to Bethlehem, pilgrims come from all parts of the Holy Land for the great festival in the Church of the Nativity. On Christmas Eve the French Consul goes from Jerusalem to Bethlehem to take part in the ceremony, accompanied by his eight mounted cavasses, a detachment of Turkish cavalry, and the superiors of the various religious foundations. The service begins at ten o'clock in the evening with a Pontifical Mass celebrated in the adjoining Franciscan church and at midnight a long procession sets out for the Cave

of the Nativity. In front is borne the Cross, followed by monks carrying lighted candles, the Patriarch, and immediately behind him the French Consul and his attendants. The Patriarch bears in his arms a waxen effigy of the infant Jesus, reposing on silken cushions, with a bed of straw beneath. On reaching the recess of the Nativity, the Patriarch hands the image to a deacon, and begins to intone the Gospel according to St. Luke: «And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus.» At the verse ending «the days were accomplished that she should be delivered», he takes back the effigy, and, laying it upon the silver star, he continues, modifying the sacred text to suit the occasion. «And *here* she brought forth her firstborn son.» Then, after drawing fine lace-work over the image: «And *here* wrapped Him in swaddling clothes.» Finally he carries it into the adjoining Chapel of the Manger, and ends by repeating the words: «And *here* laid Him in a manger because there was no room for them in the inn.»

The legend of Santa Claus.

There grew up a custom in Christian countries of giving presents in secret on the Vigil of Saint Nicholas. In Italy it was called the Zopata, which means, in Spanish, a shoe, because the gifts were put into shoes, to surprise people when they should put them on in the morning. In many French convents the boarders used to place each her silk stocking at the door of the room of the Mother Abbess, recommending themselves at the same time to Saint Nicholas. And in Germany a boy dressed as a bishop would go round in vestments and mitre and fill the stockings hung up.

This solemnity of the Boy Bishop came to be kept with much care and ceremony on the feast of Saint Nicholas, to commemorate his youth and his patronage of children. In Salisbury Cathedral there is, or was, a monument to one of these Boy Bishops who died during his term of office. The same custom was observed in Spain, and in Switzerland until the end of the eighteenth century. At one place in England, the convent of Godstowe, in Oxfordshire, public prayers were said by a little girl dressed as an abbess.

The custom was stopped in England first by Henry VIII. and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, but was, in a different form, carried on by the Dutch in America, and became in the end the secularised ceremony we still use of Santa Claus, a person dressed in Dutch or German winter clothes of the sixteenth century.

Christmas Thoughts.

CHRISTMAS is the closing festival of the year, the day of joy in the past, and of hope for the future; and this thought has led me to try to explain the cause of those misunderstandings of which our newspapers often complain, and if possible to show the progress we have made during the past year.

The period of Hungary's consolidation into a strong state had nothing in common with our present era. Economic conditions have changed so quickly in Western Europe that one century was nothing less than the shadow of the next. Whole classes disappeared, being replaced by entirely new social structures. Amid this struggle for superiority, foreign powers were easily able to suppress those undefined classes which were at loggerheads with each other. This fact often secured the stability of such economic and social structures as could not otherwise have withstood their onslaught.

The Hungarian nobility, for instance, were up to recent times the sole representatives of Hungary. But the French Revolution was the means of creating in Hungary a free productive class of citizens whose interests were quite antagonistic to those of the nobility. The citizens of England and the German middle class had accomplished a long period of development at the time when Hungarians were living a nomad existence, when every *Magyar* was a soldier, and the greatest part of the population, Germans, Slovaks, Serbians, Roumanians and others, had to labour to supply the nobility:

that is to say, the *Hungarian army*.

It was natural in a society such as was the Hungarian a century ago, that the *soldier*, on whom reliance was placed for protection, was the most important person. Citizenship, and all such benefits as accrue therefrom, are of recent date. On account of the briefness of their history, Hungarian development has not yet reached the height attained by Germany, England, America, and other states.

There are two great social divisions in Hungary today: the nobility, who owing to their historic rights and achievements are still the dominant factor in our national life: and the commons, or young, undeveloped class of citizens.

The Germans and the English always expect to find the same conditions in foreign countries as in their own.

They ignore the differences of history and of geographic conditions, and consequently misunderstand or wilfully distort actual facts. Small peoples



Costume Model by the late Madame SIGISMUND GYARMATHY.

are usually a prey to the harsh judgment of great nations.

The modern culture of nations is based on the development of their commerce; agriculture has never been the source of higher culture, and its evolution into various branches has produced a different conception of life's duty. This economic evolution is of very recent date in Hungary.

The Hungarian commercial class is almost entirely of foreign origin: German immigrants from the XIII century onwards, and Jews who have lived in Hungary for 150 years. The artisan classes are also to a great extent foreign: Slovaks, Germans, and Magyars of foreign extraction. The backbone of this



The late Madame SIGISMUND GYARMATHY.

country are the people who have followed agricultural pursuits for a thousand years.

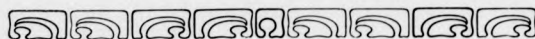
It must never be forgotten that the economic-social structure of Hungary was reared afresh in 1867, and that during this short period of 43 years the prejudices of centuries had to be overcome, and the maladies of ages to be cured. Scarcely was Hungary convalescent when she was thrown into a class-war, and exposed to the taunts and gibes of those who took a malicious pleasure in contrasting Hungary with the wealthy and healthy Western nations, which had enjoyed place and power for lengthy periods, under which they had developed and become sufficiently strong to sustain the evils of class struggles.

No one is perhaps more conscious than myself of the defects which still mar our land. I have observed and studied their cause and symptoms, the hope and enthusiasm of the patriot often giving way to suspicion and despair. One lasting impres-

sion, or conviction, has been the result of this conflict of emotions, namely, that nothing but that rankling hatred which separates class from class, is ever likely to become the grave of Hungary's thousand years of glorious traditions.

Division of labour and of functions is the motive power of life; and here I found jealousy, suspicion, and ambition drowning the noblest instincts of humanity. Jealousy and hatred are the foes of organised society, and *love* only can help Hungary in her struggle towards perfect independence and national honesty. Christmas recalls the birth and death of our Saviour, Who loved even His blasphemers. Christmas shall also remind us that *love*, and not hatred, is the best weapon with which to overcome the enemies of our nation.

Julius Germanus.



A Christmas Story.

THE WIND whistled and howled. The snow came whirling and driving down the street, at one time in fine showers of sleet, at another in large feathery flakes. No night to be out in. A stormy old-fashioned Christmas Eve; just such a one as Dickens could paint, when children cuddle in the cosy corners, and even the grown-ups are thankful to be at home. A few belated shoppers scurried about their business, while even the butchers tried to shut out the weather, and all the world rejoiced when bedtime came.

Jimmy Payne however had work to do; there was no warm corner or comfortable bed for him till it was done. And after running off with a telegram to the other end of the town he was glad to get into the messengers' room at the Post Office, to get off his wet overcoat, and to rub his half-frozen hands in the warmth of the scanty yet welcome fire. Another hour or two and the office would close, as far as he was concerned at least; and his heart beat faster with the pleasant thoughts of home, of the Christmas Tree to be dressed for the morrow, and, no doubt, of the splendid feed they would all have together.

Poor Jimmy! He little knew what lay before him.

First one, then another of his fellow telegraph-boys were called out and sent off on various errands, till he was left alone. Sitting in a warm corner near the fire-place, he began to doze. Presently a heavy step came into the room. The gruff voice of a man grumbled «What! only this youngster here! Well it can't be helped; he'll have to go. Here, Jimmy, wake up!»

Up jumped the lad with a half-stifled yawn; «Yes Sir, what is it? «Where are the other boys?» «All out, Sir, except me.» «When do they come in?» «None of them come back to-night, Sir, but little Tommy Piper; he's got a «reply paid». «Hm! it's a pity; however, you'll have to go.» «Yes, Sir, where to, Sir?» «Up to the Castle at Greenwood.» Phew!!

Jimmy gave a long half-suppressed whistle. About 5 miles! On a night like this! And a bicycle no use for that journey to-night! And mother and all expecting him home in half-an-hour! However, duty must be done, and he swallowed a lump in his throat, saying, «I'd better get off at once!» Then a thought struck him. «Do you think I might borrow Tom's tricycle?» «Oh, yes, certainly! But surely if you push that up Greenwood Hill, it will be worse than walking!» «No, Sir, I shan't push it up the hill; there's a shed down there just before you cross the brook, and I shall leave it there till I get back.» «Well, all right; now cut along! Get back safe! And look here! You needn't come tomorrow, the office can get along without you.» Jimmy looked pleased, as well he might, for thus he got two hours at home on Christmas morning.

Getting Tom's tricycle out of the yard (it just fitted him when the saddle was raised a little) he just saw to oiling the bearings and filling the lamps, and in five minutes he was off.

But what a ride it was! Along a narrow winding lane, which provided only bad riding at the best of times, he had to contend now with the fall of snow, which seemed to make his machine six times as heavy; the wheels got no grip on the slippery surface; the snow clogged the chain; and the wind though nearly from behind him, sometimes buffeted him almost directly in the face.

Nevertheless, on he toiled, growing very hot under his cape, and his legs aching as if from running a Marathon race. He came to the wished-for shed in about half-an-hour, which seemed like an hour; 3 miles covered already, and about 2 more to go on foot. He got off the machine, and wheeled it through the gate of a field and round by the hedge into the shed. The carpet of snow entirely prevented his making any noise. Now the cart-shed was a double one, such as is common in the south of England, and naturally he went straight into the nearest half; and as he did so, and was turning out his lamp, he heard voices.

Jimmy was a plucky boy; but he knew that a boy of 14 would be helpless against one strong man, let alone two, and — he was two miles from the nearest house... He stood by the partition and listened. A thrill ran through his body as he heard mention of Greenwood Castle. Where he stood he could not hear very well; so he crept out to the front. The other half of the shed had a door; and he now saw that it was not quite closed, and that there was a light inside. He crept close to the opening and listened with both his ears. What were they saying?

Two o'clock in the morning! Greenwood Castle! Old Byles would let them in! A telegram had been sent him to make sure! Why! what had he read in the telegram he carried. «Byles: Greenwood Castle. Ready douse glim two a. m. sharp. Conkey.» Now he knew. For a minute he listened, every word confirming his first impressions,

Silently he slipped away; they might find the tricycle, but it would scarcely betray him; they might see foot-prints in the snow, but could not tell how long they had been made; so he got back to the road and hastened to put as great a distance as possible between himself and the intending burglars.

At every gust of wind he seemed to hear foot-steps behind and voices calling him to stop; but on he ran, fear now lending wings to his feet, till he came to the brook.

What was this? He had nearly rushed straight in. The stream usually shallow had risen; the ford for cart-traffic was well under water, which rushing



Countess ANTAL SIGRAY (née Harriet Daly).

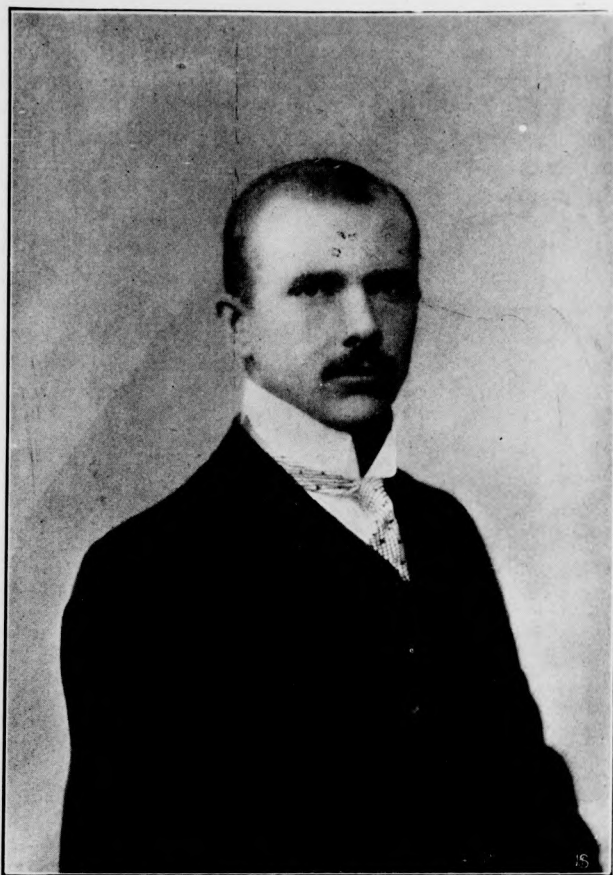
down, seemed to have carried away the planks which served the convenience of pedestrians.

What was he to do? He must get across. There was no other way for miles; and if he went round, Goodness only knew whether he could get there in time. He did not hesitate long. He was going to cross that brook at any cost.

Selecting the narrowest point, where he was sure the planks had been, he rushed boldly at the water.

Icy cold it was; deeper and deeper it became; but just as it was above his waist, and he began to be in danger of losing his foothold, the ground rose once more and in a moment he was through. Shivering, sopping wet, chilled to the bone, he staggered up the bank; and then all of a sudden slipped and fell.

He tried to get up, but fell back with a groan; his ankle had twisted under him and was badly sprained. He got up with difficulty and staggered



STEPHEN SZENTGYÖRGYI, a Rising Young Sculptor.

on; again he fell, again rose and stumbled a few steps more, and then fainted away.

II.

In Greenwood Castle they kept high revelry; Sir Henry Young was a type of the real old English gentleman. Bluff and hearty, he liked to see all around him enjoying themselves. It was always a truly Happy Christmas within the halls of Greenwood. The children had had a festive evening, dancing and games and what not. And now they had had their supper and been sent off to bed reluctantly, except one or two of the elder boys and girls; and the elders remained, some of them busy with the dressing of the «Tree» for the morrow. The others gathered round the fire, recalling bygone memories, telling tales humorous or ghostly, and mostly beginning to feel that they could very well follow the children upstairs, but for the whistling of the wind, and the inhospitable coldness of the night.

Sir Henry's brother, a retired Colonel, was in the middle of a most thrilling ghost story; every one was listening with restrained breath to the blood-curdling details, when — all of a sudden some strange sound from without seemed to catch the ears of all at the same time; a sound which overcame the violent conflict of the elements without.

«What's that?» Surely there was a hammering at the hall-door, not very strong but still very persistent!

And surely there was something of a shrill cry! Could any of the youngsters have somehow got shut out in the cold?

«There's somebody at the hall door» said Sir Henry, «I will go and see». He got up from his easy chair and strode out into the hall, while most of the company filled with a half sleepy curiosity followed him. The servants were all in the back regions of the Castle preparing for Christmas in their own fashion. Sir Henry pulled back the bolts, and let down the chain. A gust of wind blew, howling furiously, into the hall carrying with it the driven snow. At first he saw nothing. And then all at once he became aware of a small form which was lying prostrate and limp just beyond the threshold. «Hullo!» he said «why, it's a boy».

He stooped down and raised the unconscious form, and bore him into the hall. «My Goodness! it's a telegraph boy». He carried him into the room they had just left, and laid him on the hearth-rug before the fire. Conjectures as to why he was there were useless. Indeed, all were too intent upon restoring him to consciousness to wonder even about his presence. Finely clad ladies eyed with each other to serve him. The practical men

said that they must give him a warm bath and hot blankets at once. And that was what they did.

Jimmy lay wrapped in the warm blankets before the fire, his senses slowly returning — «The burglars!» he said. What did he mean? His mind must be still wandering. But he insisted — «the burglars are coming». Then he remembered the telegram. Sir Henry searched the boy's pockets and found the precious document, and read it: «Byles Greenwood Castle. Ready douse glim two a. m. sharp. Conkey». What could this mean? Then he quietly, in the experienced manner of a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, drew from the boy the whole tale of what he had seen and heard. Byles was the butler; not long in service at the Castle, but long enough to be trusted. And so he had no doubt arranged with confederates to rob his master of all his silver, etc.!

Well, Sir Henry was quite equal to the occasion. It was already midnight. He went round the back premises and found that all the domestics had retired, but there was still a light in the butler's pantry. Colonel Young was commissioned to go up to the game-keeper's cottage, and bring him with his underkeeper quietly down to the Castle. This was soon done, and they, with two young relatives staying in the castle, would be enough for this gang of thieves. But first Sir Henry and his brother

went, with revolvers ready, to the butler's room. Half asleep, he sprang half-dressed from his bed to look down the muzzle of a revolver. Realising that the game was up he fell on his knees and begged for mercy. He was bound hand and foot and deposited in the «strong room» till further notice. The gentlemen had decided that they would catch the others too; so they left the light burning in the pantry window. Towards two o'clock the game-keeper and Colonel Young slipped out of the door to hide themselves near the window and thus cut off escape.

Sir Henry and the under-keeper stood ready armed in the pantry; the two young guests were ready outside in the passage to join the tussle. The minutes dragged slowly on. Then the clock over the stables struck two. Sir Henry «doused the glim». Presently after 5 minutes, which seemed an hour, there was a slight noise at the window. The pane was being cut with a diamond.

The anxious watchers saw the glass removed, and a hand feeling for the catch. The window opened. A human form dropped silently into the room. Yet another followed.

Then in a moment the room was full of light, and the would-be burglars were looking into the muzzles of a pair of revolvers. One turned to get out of the window again but only to see two grinning faces between him and safety.

It was all over in a moment. The wagonette was fetched out, a pair of horses put to, and the two marauders with the unhappy Byles were promptly bound and carted off to the gaol at Reading.

The gentlemen found themselves too excited to turn in, so they sat up smoking and chatting, with an occasional reference to the whiskey-bottle, till daybreak. The ladies retired to their beds after they had learned that the burglars were captured and safe off to gaol.

There is little more to tell. You may guess that plucky Jimmy was well treated. A message had been sent to his anxious mother, when the burglars were taken off to prison; and the warm welcome which he received when he arrived home on Christmas morning laden with all manner of presents may be imagined.

Jimmy did not remain a telegraph-boy much longer. He was sent to a school for a year by Sir Henry, who then took him into his service, where he gave every satisfaction; and last time I saw him in London, he had got a post as under-butler with the Earl of Newbury, and was expecting to be married soon and rise to the top of his «profession».

But he will never forget that stormy night when he took the telegram to Greenwood Castle.

M. R. S.

Michael Vörösmarty.

Budapest, December 1.

IT IS JUST 110 years today since Vörösmarty, the author of many of the pearls of Hungarian literature, was born at Kápolnás-Nyék, in the country of Fehér, the son of poor but cultivated parents. His character was moulded of elements that he had inherited from his father and mother: from the former he derived his Puritan severity, from the latter his powers of imagination and his sentimentalism.

It is as the translator of Shakespeare's «Julius Caesar» that Vörösmarty first and foremost claims the interest and regard of Englishmen. The great Hungarian epic poet has rendered the beauties of the British dramatist with a power and intuition that endow his translation with all the qualities of an original. Probably no rendering of this immortal tragedy has ever succeeded to so remarkable an extent in transplanting the exotic plants it contains onto a foreign soil. Vörösmarty's «Julius Caesar» is, in fact, one of the masterpieces of Hungarian literature. The Magyar poet has thrown himself into the spirit of his original, which «marks the culmination of Shakespeare's art as a dramatic writer». The development of Brutus's character, upon which the issue of the tragedy hinges, depends in no small measure upon delicate turns of phrase, mere *innuendos*, the misinterpretation of which involves



«St. Christopher», by LADISLAV HÜBÖŠ.

a misunderstanding of the real significance of the idealist's intentions: Vörösmarty is never guilty of any such misinterpretation, and his Brutus stands before us as clearly and unmistakably as does Shakespeare's, «an idealist, with a touch of the *doctrinaire*», whose «purposes are of the highest, though the means he employs to give those purposes effect are always inadequate: in a lofty spirit he embarks on an enterprise doomed to failure by the very temper and pressure of the age.»

It was only after profound studies that Vörösmarty set to work to translate «Julius Caesar»; which work he completed by 1839. Yet it was greeted with a storm of irony and abuse that would have done credit to the author of the «Dunciad». Pope was, perhaps, justified in making his scathing attacks on the denizens of Grub Street: but the wanton and scurrilous contempt hurled at the head of Vörösmarty was the outcome of personal hatred and ignorant captiousness. One of the critics declared that Phaedrus' mountain had again brought forth — a paltry mouse! Vörösmarty did not believe in literalness; he reproduced the spirit of the original as interpreted by the soul of a poet.

The effect of this, the only true method of transplanting poetry into another language, is seen best of all, perhaps, in the happiness of Vörösmarty's rendering of the parouomasia of the original. Shelley indeed denies the possibility of the translation of poetry: «it were as wise to cast a violet into a crucible that you might discover the formal principle of its colour and odour, as seek to transfuse from one language into another the creations of a poet. The plant must spring again from its seed, or it will bear no flower — and this is the burthen of the curse of Babel». Yet Shelley himself gave his enunciation the lie: and Vörösmarty's «Julius Caesar» is proof positive of the fact that the affinity of soul

existing between poets is strong enough to break down the artificial barriers erected by differences of tongue.

The philologist may at times take exception to words and phrases: but, taken as a whole, the dramas as interpreted by Vörösmarty will ever remain one of the classic creations of the genius of the Magyar race... There is nothing foreign in it; as Henszlmann says: «the licence allowed himself by our poet has converted the drama into a thoroughly Hungarian work of art».

And it was Vörösmarty who did not hesitate to say that «a good translation of Shakespeare is worth at least half of the richest literature».

Arthur B. Volland.



The Apponyi Library.

THE LIBRARY of Count Alexander Apponyi is one of the most valuable and interesting of private libraries in Europe, and perhaps even in the world. We think that some description of its rare and curious contents, in books and documents, may be appreciated by our readers.

The greatest portion of them deal

with sanguinary events in the history of Hungary and of her neighbours.

The period of Ferdinand II and Leopold I was not favourable to the flourishing of the sciences, as then the thoughts of all men were occupied with war and fighting. *Inter arma silent Musae*. Among 880 works, all but 314 deal exclusively with the military events of the time, while the minority also treat of them *inter alia*. As showing the great interest evinced by foreign countries in the warlike events of the XVII century, it may be stated that upwards of 300 works in the Apponyi collection were published in 89 European towns; and there was no town from Danzig to London, Hamburg to Basle, Paris to Palermo, in which had not appeared a book with reference to the affairs of Hungary at that period.



LADISLAV HÜVÖS. Another Rising Young Sculptor.

The greater part of these publications consist of diaries, histories, and *relatiók*, which refer to the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks, and the battles round about Buda. There are also reports of the military operations round Érsekújvár, Eszék, Esztergom, Győr, Kanizsa, Kassa, Komárom, Nagyvárád, Párkány, Pozsony, Szeged, Székesfehérvár, and Temesvár. Count Apponyi's bibliography, published a few years ago, is a standard work on the military events of the year 1686.

A curiosity of the Apponyi library is Verantius Faustus', Bishop of Csanád's «*Machinae novae*», with 49 splendid copper-plates illustrating the engines described in the work.

Another book, a well known work, is Samuel Dilbaum's *Eikonopaphy*, whose landscapes, popular costumes, and dress of the Hungarian soldiers, have considerable value for the historical student today.

Martin Bozdogh's poem, «*Dotes Intellectuales*», is quite unique. It was printed at Bologna in 1610, on the occasion of John Erdődy's debate at the University of Parma.

Another interesting work is the diary of John Le Laboureur, secretary to the widow of General Guébriant. Madame Guébriant accompanied to Warsaw Marie Louise Gonzaga, the bride of the old King Ladislas of Poland. Le Laboureur was a keen observer, and therefore his description of the journey through Hungary has great interest for us. He furnishes valuable information on the Hungarian landed proprietors, noble families, and antiquities of his day. Perhaps the most interesting part of his diary is that in which he relates the love-story of Wesselényi and Mary Szécsi.

«*Observations*», by Sir John Finett (London, 1656), is very instructive. This work also is in the form of a diary and treats of the events of the period 1613—1627, one of which was the introduction of Prince Gabriel Bethlen's diplomatic representative in London in the year 1626.

The real treasures of Count Apponyi's library are without doubt those rare documents and prints relative to Hungary. Their noble owner was quite a young man when he began in the sixties to collect and hunt for literary treasures in London, Paris, and Rome. It was a happy idea of Count Apponyi to collect, as far as possible, all non-Hungarian works, written either by foreigners or by Hungarians abroad, which refer to Hungary and Hungarian affairs. The number of such works in the Apponyi collection exceeds 1500. A catalogue, incomplete, describes 657 publications dating from 1470 to 1600 A. D. Count Apponyi's intention, in publishing this catalogue, was to acquaint the general public with his grand collection of treasures; but it is moreover a sign that, so far as the count is concerned, they are there not merely for ornament but for study.

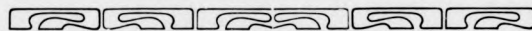
657 are the works of foreign authors, and the remainder are from the pens of compatriots, among them Thuróczi, Michael de Hungaria, Janus Pannonius,

Bertalan Frankfurter, Georgievics, and John Sylvester. Among the foreign authors are some works of first-class rarity, containing historical data of incalculable value. Strange to say Count Apponyi found the earliest reference to Hungary in Thomas Aquinas «*Continuum super Evangeliiis S. S. Lucae et Johannis*» (1470). The value of this copy is enhanced by the fact that in later editions of the same work the reference to Hungary is entirely omitted — from which we may draw the inference that very few copies only of the 1470 edition were printed as gifts to distinguished Hungarians.

Other rare specimens of ancient printing art are «*Attila Flagellum Dei*», by Angelo Chabrielis; «*Libelliis hospitalis munificentiae Venetorum*» (1502), in which the Venetian festivities in honour of the visit of Queen Anne are described in an entertaining manner; «*Vita et Gesta B. Johannis de Capistrano*» (1523), a work unknown outside the Apponyi library; and lastly, David Ungrad's (1528) impressions, being a description of the places he visited and the remarkable things he saw during his diplomatic career.

We must not omit a passing reference to the collection of ancient newspapers, in German, Italian, and Latin, Four report the battle of Mohács, though the majority pertain to the last decades of the XVI century. At that early period we find that journalists, like their brethren today, were somewhat given to exaggeration.

Count Alexander Apponyi's library is, in short, a veritable treasure-house of ancient lore — of the Hungarian renaissance, and the Turkish wars — as well as of modern historical and literary data.



The First Christmas Day.

Softly the night is sleeping
On Bethlehem's peaceful hill;
Silent the shepherds' watching,
The gentle flocks are still.
But hark! 'tis wondrous music
Falls from the star-lit sky;
Valley and cliff re-echo
«Glory to God on high!»

Day in the east is breaking;
Day o'er the crimsoned earth;
Now the glad world is waking,
Glad in the Saviour's birth!
See where a bright Star shineth
Over the manger blest;
See where the infant Jesus
Smiles upon Mary's breast!

Let us come with hearts of sunshine
And join in the angels' song;
Let us weave the wreaths unfading,
The fir tree and the pine,
White with the snows of winter
To deck the holy shrine.
Let us bring the happy children
For this is Christmas Morn;
Jesus, the sinless infant,
Jesus, the Christ is born.

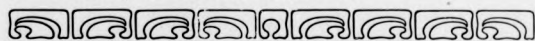
A. L. D.

George Broomhall: A Friend of Hungary.

THE NAME of Mr. Geo. J. S. Broomhall is not unknown in Hungary. In addition to the world-wide repute which he has attained as a statistician of the grain trade, we know him from a more intimate side. His visits to this country awoke in him keen interest in the welfare of our nation, and ever since his first journey to Hungary he has made a special point of promoting the best relations between the two countries. How highly he thinks of our history, constitution, and national character is shown in his book entitled «Hungary», which he published some two years ago for distribution amongst his personal friends, who are spread all over the world. The book is one of the best publications which have appeared during recent years in the English Press on the subject of Hungary, and it is to be regretted that he did not publish it for the use of the general public. As editor of two such well-known trade papers as «Corn Trade News» and «Milling», he often finds an opportunity of publishing descriptions, news and illustrations referring to Hungary. In recognition of his services in this direction, His Majesty Francis Joseph recently presented him with a gold cigarette case bearing an impress of the Royal Apostolic Crown. In religion Mr. Broomhall is a member of the Church of England, and takes a great interest in the welfare of the poor. In politics he is a thorough Free Trader. As a sportsman he gives preference to golfing, though if he sees a chance for a day's fishing on the rivers of Scotland, he seldom misses it.



MR. GEORGE BROOMHALL (of Liverpool).



Christmas in the Tatra.

THE HIGH TÁTRA region, — familiar not only to Hungarians, but to all our Continental neighbours, and even to health and pleasure seekers from Gt. Britain and America, — has again put on her white robes of snow and glistening jewels of hoar-frost in welcome to her Christmas guests, who have arrived in unprecedented numbers. All the hotels and boarding-houses are filled, and private dwellings have been drawn on to receive the overflow.

The natural beauties and magnificent splendour

of the Tatra mountain scenery are a universal attraction. No grander scene can be conceived than the dazzling snowy glory of the 'eternal hills' and pine forests in winter-time. Like millions of giant Christmas trees the snow-clad pines sparkle with the brilliance of gems in the rays of the sun; for

notwithstanding it is winter, warm sunlight is enjoyed and the climate is of inconceivable mildness.

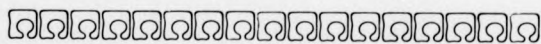
The two principal hotels, the «Grand» at Tátrafüred and the «Palace» at Tátralomnicz, are replete with every modern luxury and convenience, and both have been constructed with a view to keeping pace with the rapid advance of the age in which we live.

The railways have cooperated in administering to the requirements of the Tatra tourists. Pullman coaches have been put on the line; and from now till the end of February the Kassa-Oderberg local railway will be brought into use for the exigences of winter sport. Cheap season tickets are being issued between Hungarian and German

stations and Poprád-Felka and Tátralomnicz.

Tram-cars will shortly run between Ó-Tátrafüred, Lake Csorba, and Tátralomnicz; while the extension of the funicular railway from Tarajka to Nagyszalók Peak is under consideration.

The High Tatra with Lake Csorba and Fenyőháza, is State property, and no pains have been spared by the Hungarian Government to render the whole district as popular as it is delightful.



Topical Notes

Subscriptions Due.

We beg respectfully to remind our subscribers that their subscriptions expire with this issue. We hope all will favour us with a renewal at an early date, accompanied if possible by an extra subscription on behalf of a friend. For nothing rejoices our hearts so much as a tangible appreciation of our Journal, which it is our constant aim to improve in literary matter, illustrations, and general excellence of get up.

The Editor.

«Hungary» will be sent *post free* for 14 Crowns, to England 15/4^d. to America 3½ Dollars, *per annum*, payable in advance. *Cheques, Post-Office Orders, and Postal Orders*, should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», at VIII. Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest, Telephone 89-52.



«Gloria in Excelsis Deo!»

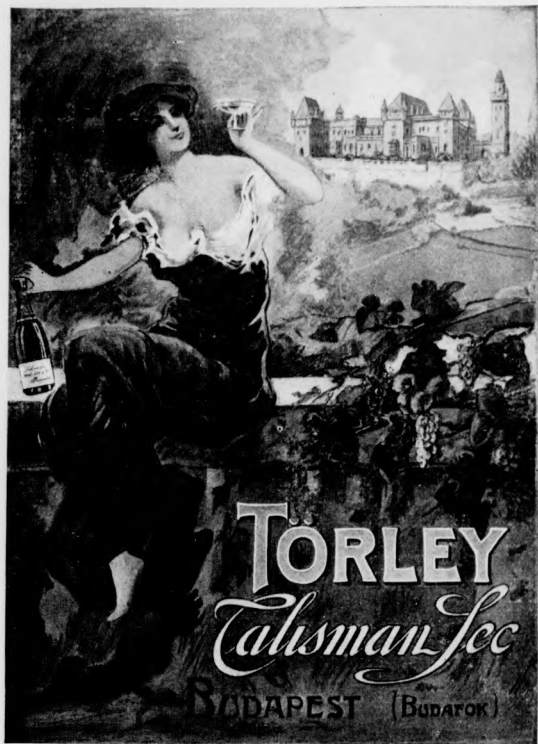


Landscape by Erdély.

AN ICE CARNIVAL IN HUNGARY
(Scene on the Skating Rink, City Park, Budapest.)

Photos by Streliszky.





The Proof of the Champagne is in the drinking. — Törley's famous

TALISMAN

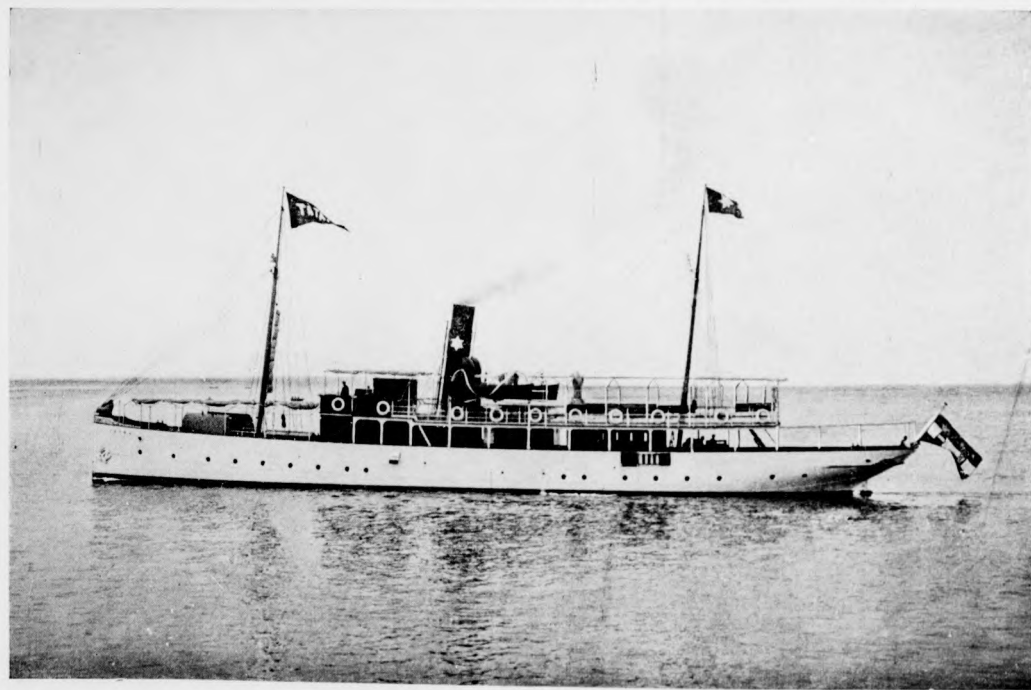
(the king of Champagnes) is delivered free in England at 6s. per dozen.

Messrs Törley & Co. have been recently awarded the *Grand Prix* of the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court; the *Cross of Honour* with Certificate and *Gold Medal* of the Lemberg National Jubilee Exhibition; and also a Gold Medal at the Kisvárdá Exhibition for Excellence

of quality of their wines

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The Ungaro-Croata Company's S. S. «Tátra».

UNGARO-CROATA STEAMSHIP CO.

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Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta.

It is understood that Their Royal Highnesses will honour with their presence the Technical Ball, which is fixed for 8th February.

The Crown Prince in Berlin.

From Hannover the Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand went last week to Berlin as the guest of the German Emperor at the New Palace at Potsdam. On the 8th inst. His Imperial Majesty gave a banquet in honour of his illustrious visitor, at which H. R. H. Archduke Frederick was also present.

Our Frontispiece: «Homeward Bound».

The picture adorning our front cover is from a painting by the well known Hungarian artist, Madame Udvardy-Némethy, whose fame as a portrait painter has spread far beyond the confines of her native land.

The King and the Burgermasters.

At the recent inauguration of the Second Waterworks at Vienna by His Majesty, the interest of the Hungarian capital in the event was signalized by the presence of Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgermaster, and Mr. Vaszilievits, Vice-Burgermaster. Their picturesque gala costume caused quite a furore among

Count Albert Apponyi's American Tour.

Count Albert Apponyi goes to America in February as the guest of the Civic Forum and the New York National Peace Society. Reaching New York on the 9th he will lecture in the Carnegie Hall his subject being *International Peace*. The chairman on the occasion will be Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself. This well known Hall has famous historic memories, and its walls have resounded the eloquence of such orators as President Taft, Philander C. Knox, William Jennings Bryan, Professor Eliot, of Harvard, Governor Hughes, Miljukov, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats, Baron Dairokei Kikucsi, Japanese Minister for Public Instruction; and now a Hungarian, Count Albert Apponyi's name is to be added to the distinguished roll.

The Count will afterwards proceed to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and the Leland—Stanford Universities, lecturing at each place.

Christmas Shooting Parties.

Count Louis Károlyi gave his customary winter shooting party on his Tótmegyer estate last week when in six days the total of 9905 hares, 3630 partridges, and 474 pheasants fell to nine guns



Scenes in the Tátra: An Illustrious Sportswoman (Archduchess Alice, youngest daughter of H. R. H. Archduke Frederick.)

the Viennese public. When the king saw them he stepped up and addressed them in Hungarian as follows:

«It is very kind of you, Gentlemen, to come to Vienna on this occasion, and I am glad to see you, I am especially pleased that the representatives of the two cities have met again in friendly intercourse».

The guests were Count Charles Schönborn, Count Casimir Zichy, Count Ladislav Hunyady, Counts Julius and Antony Apponyi, Count Iván Draskovich, Count Ladislav Esterházy, Count Henry Apponyi, and Count Béla Esterházy.

At Bánlok Count Eugene Karátsonyi also gave a two days shooting party. 650 pheasants, 720 hares

2 snipe, and 3 foxes were accounted for by the guests, Countesses Nora and Elza Bissingen, Baron Nicolas Vécsey, Count Ladislas Keglevich, Count Géza Zichy, and other gentlemen.

How Queen Victoria proposed Marriage.

During the lull of a golden noon Queen Victoria sent for the man she had loved unswervingly for a time that seemed so long to the swift thoughts of girlhood. Quivering with emotion, she awaited his coming, standing by the window of a small private salon that overlooked the matchless park and gardens of Windsor. But when he appeared she suddenly realised the burden of her right to the first words — a burden laid upon Queens only — and for a few interminable minutes courage absolutely failed her to say that which her heart had been whispering for so many, many months!

«You must be aware», she murmured at last, «why I wished to see you — alone...»

Here a long pause left the two face to face with immeasurable embarrassment, for etiquette forbade him to speak, and timidity made her dumb. Then with a painful blush and downcast eyes the fair ruler of millions whispered, a little breathlessly — she was trembling from head to foot now... «It would make me — too — too happy — if you would consent to be my husband — I, who am so unworthy of you!»

Then, and only then, did the Prince bend knee before so much queenly modesty, and presume to kiss the hands — small, indeed, to grasp so powerful a sceptre!

«I will strive», the young Queen continued, «to make you feel as little as possible the great sacrifice you are making, if you accept, my lord and my joy!» And as he rose she curtsied to him very low, as to some being infinitely above her.

This is how Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland — Empress of India that was to be — proposed to the husband for whom, later on, she mourned during forty long years.

Gustavus Kálmán — Freeman.

The town council of Petrozsény have conferred on Gustavus Kálmán, State Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, the honorary freedom of the city. The usual diploma was delivered to Mr. Kálmán by a special deputation, whose chairman expressed the hope that the new freeman would always entertain the kindest sentiments towards his old friends. Mr. Kálmán thanked them all in cordial terms for the honour they had done him, and invited them to a banquet in the Országos Casino.

Mr. Shrubsole's Bereavement.

Many of our readers who know Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F. G. S. and his activities on behalf of our country, will regret to hear that he has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of his wife on the 6th inst. after years of acute suffering. We pray the Divine Consoler may be present with the bereaved during this period of heavy trial.

Shooting Party at Pusztaszer

On the 2nd inst. a four days' 'shoot' was given by Marquis Alexander Pallavicini on his Pusztaszer estate. The 'bag' for the whole period consisted of 6 deer, 8447 hares, 3073 pheasants 106 partridges, and 18 miscellaneous. The guests included H. I. H. Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaevich of Russia, Prince Edward Liechtenstein, Count Herbert von Herberstein, General Krupenszky (aide-de-camp to His Imperial Highness), Count Heinrich von Waldburg, Count Charles Traun, Count Maurice Esterházy, Count Alexander van der Straten and others.

Madame Sigismund Gyarmathy.

The recent decease of Madame Gyarmathy has removed one of those excellent women whom Hungary can least spare. Her name will long be associated with the Kalotaszeg lace-making and embroidering industry — which has found remunerative employment for many poor women who otherwise might have gone under in the struggle for existence. Madame Gyarmathy's portrait is given in this issue.

A 250,000 Crown Operation.

Court Counsellor Fuchs, the world-renowned Vienna oculist, has been called to Java to attend a multimillionaire patient, receiving an honorarium of a quarter of a million of crowns for a successful operation for amaurosis. Dr. Doyen excepted, Professor Fuchs has received the highest fee in the annals of medical science.

Tramway Traffic.

The Budapest General Tramway Co's (*Budapesti Közúti Vaspálya Társaság*) receipts for the month of November last amounted to 1,172,264 crowns, as against 1,302,770 crowns for the corresponding month of 1909. The total income for this year, from the 1st January to 30th November, was 12,835,200 crowns, as against last year's 11,434,711 crowns: an increase of 1,400,489 crowns on the eleven months.

The Budapest City, Electric Tramway Co. Ltd. (*Budapesti Városi Villamos Vasút Részvénytársaság*) also reports the receipt of 644,892 crowns during the month of November. The income for November 1909 was 558,427 crowns. Total receipts during the present year, 6,572,219 crowns, as against 5,739,697 crowns for the eleven months of 1909: an increase of 832,525 crowns.

The New Sultan: Tempora mutanfur!

When the Sultan was in Adrianople a few weeks ago an interesting little incident was witnessed. As His Majesty passed before the prison some of the unfortunate inmates cried from behind the barred windows: «O Master, give us our freedom!» The Sultan stopped his carriage and answered them in the following terms: *Even I must respect the law*; but if any of you are imprisoned for debt, I will pay your debts and set you free.» May the new régime prosper abundantly.

The Favourite Postiche.

The prettiest and most elegant ladies of Budapest use only the artistic and invisible postiches made up by *Louis, Coiffeur de Paris*, Erzsébet-tér 18, corner of Sas-utca. Mezzanin. Telephone 46—25.

Banquet to Arisztid Dessewffy.

The manager and staff of the Budapest Self-Help Savingsbank (*Önsegélyző Takarékpénztár*) gave a grand banquet one evening last week to celebrate the conferring of the Order of the Iron Crown on Mr. Arisztid Dessewffy. Dr. Wm Hennyey, Ministerial Counsellor, presided, and in the name of all present expressed their cordial congratulations to

remain on view until the space is required for the Japanese Exhibition, which will be held in the same building.

Christmas Doll Show at Budapest.

An interesting exhibition of dressed dolls, of various nationalities and in the costumes of various historical periods, was opened last week by H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta at the mansion of Countess Michael Károlyi. The proceeds were devoted to the Budapest Crèche, which always administers at Christmas time such funds as can be placed at its disposal. Throughout the opening day there was a constant stream of distinguished visitors. Among



Scenes in the Tatra: The Tatra-Füred Tram Terminus.

the guest of the evening on the distinction he had received from His Majesty. Mr. Dessewffy replied, gratefully thanking his friends for their kindly sentiments.

Dr. Emil Reich dead †

We regret to announce the death in London of Dr. Emil Reich, one of the best known Hungarian writers and lecturers in the English metropolis. He lived in England for the last fifteen years, teaching history in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The author of several useful books on Hungary, Dr. Reich was also the London correspondent of the *Budapesti Hírlap*.

Christmas Fair.

The Industrial Art Society's Christmas Fair opened on the 4th inst. and will continue till the 24th. The exhibits are displayed in the glass-roofed hall of the Industrial Art Museum, a good portion being fine specimens of peasant work. These latter will

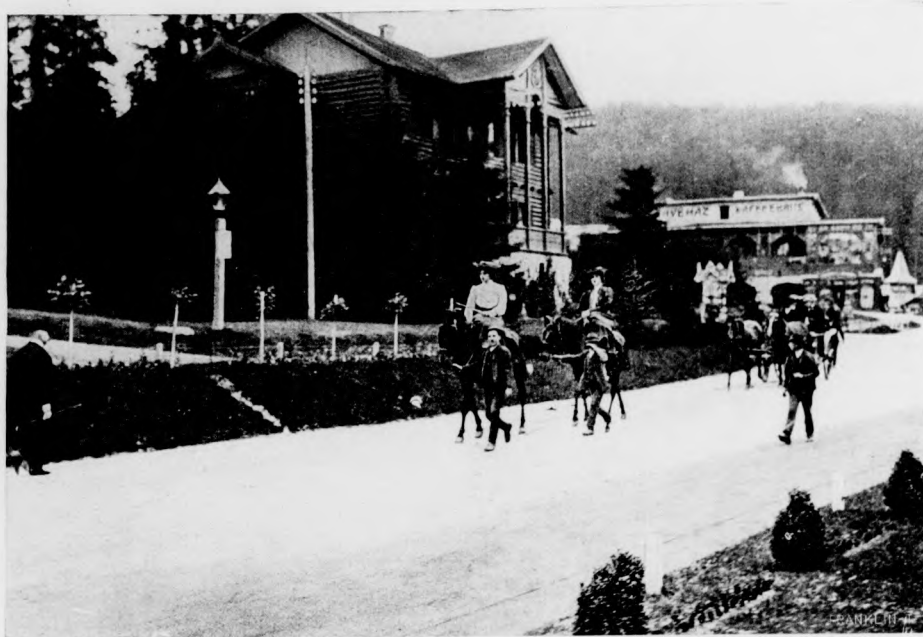
whom were, besides the Archducal family, H. R. H. Archduchess Sophia, H. R. H. Archduchess Stephanie, Countess Siegfried Pappenheim (nee Countess Margaret Károlyi), Countess Joseph Forgács, Countess Stephen Károlyi, Countess Susanne Károlyi, Count Joseph Szápáry, Baroness Orczy, and the Vicomte De Fontenay, French Consul.

Death of Louis Bruck †

By the decease of Louis Bruck at the age of 64 years, the art world of Budapest has lost one of its most distinguished representatives. A genre and portrait painter of European renown, he did much to raise and maintain the prestige of Hungary in art circles. Born at Pápa in 1846, he studied painting in Vienna, Venice, Rome, Naples, and Paris, and was for a time a pupil of the famous Munkácsy, also a son of the Alföld. His works have been exhibited at the Paris Salon (1876) and the London Academy (1885). When the late King Edward (as

Prince of Wales) visited Hungary in 1895, he took the artist back with him to paint the portraits of himself and Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales). Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Augusta,

of animation. Elizabeth Square, Museum Gardens, Rákóczi Square, and Szervita Square had each their several advocates, though no decision was arrived at. Dr. Albert Berzeviczy presided, and the ex-



Scenes in the Tatra: Entering Tatra-Füred.

Archduchess Elizabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and Queen Wilhelmina have also been among Mr. Bruck's illustrious 'sitters'. The deceased painter was also one of the original founders of the Nemzeti Salon.

Lecture on «Henry Dunant».

Mr. A. L. De Lisle's lecture on the above subject was delivered on the 27th ult at the Lecture Hall, Vörösmarty-utca, before a large and distinguished audience. The lecturer was probably the only man in Budapest qualified to speak on the illustrious Founder of the Red Cross movement, having enjoyed the privilege of intimate friendship with him for the last twenty years of his life, and written under his direction «The Story of the Red Cross». Dunant's life and labours were sketched in an interesting manner, and in the peroration Mr. De Lisle paid in eloquent language a beautiful tribute to his late friend, holding him forth to his audience as an example for every one who desires to live a useful life, to uplift the poor and suffering, and to endeavour to leave the world a little better for his having been born into it. We sincerely hope the course of lectures Mr. De Lisle is giving will attract wider attention and help to promote mutual understanding and sociality between Hungarians and British. (J. G.)

Proposed Monument to Jókai.

At the Jókai Memorial Committee meeting recently the question of site was discussed with some degree

Premier, Dr. Alex. Wekerle was among those present. The eminent sculptor, George Zala, moved that «the question of site was not of prime importance; first let the competition be announced, and the work be entrusted to the sculptor whose design for the monument was considered the most suitable; the question of site could be settled afterwards».

The Paris-London Telephone.

Two new telephone lines connecting Paris and London will come into use in a few days, when the telephone authorities hope to be able to give 400 to 420 conversations daily.

The new Water works at Vienna.

The Emperor King Francis Joseph the other day inaugurated at Vienna a new system of water supply which has cost over £4,000,000 and brings the water a distance of 102 miles in pipes from mountain lakes 7,000ft. above sea level.

Christmas Fair.

The Budapest Girls' Union (*Leány Egyesület*) opened their Christmas Fair last week in the Nemzeti Salon, the interesting exhibits surprising even the most fastidious of the public. Japanese and Hungarian dolls stood side by side, awaiting the appearance of their juvenile purchasers. The committee of management had thoughtfully provided separate smoking and retiring rooms for the use of their clients; while in the restaurant the waitresses

were picturesquely attired in original Hungarian costumes. The tasteful floral decorations lent quite a refreshing charm to the fair. All the principal patrons and patronesses of the Girls' Union were present at the inauguration.

The Art House Winter Exhibition.

The Art House has just opened its winter exhibition of the works of young artists at its temporary premises, City Park Avenue (*Városligeti Fásor*) 6. About one hundred and fifty paintings and a few sculptures are on view, tastefully arranged in five small rooms. Some are sufficiently modern, but in others the ordinary rules of art have been so completely outraged that it is impossible for the critic to forbear a smile. On the other hand, however, there are various specimens of the brush that are worthy of serious attention.

The Price of a Famous Print.

A copy of the most famous print of the Japanese artist Utamaro. «The Divers of Ise,» realised the record price of £230 at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms yesterday. In 1871 a copy made £42, and in 1907 another copy realised £52.

Hungarian Trade Abroad.

Mr. Hugo Palotay, Secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic Home Industries' Alliance (*Országos Magyar*

Hungarian needlework was in great demand in Switzerland and Germany. The Alliance has resolved permanently to employ a greater number of the peasant women in order to promote business with foreign countries.

The Perfect Hotel.

Commencing their tour with the belief that the London hotels were the finest in the world, the hundred Austrian and Hungarian hotel proprietors and managers who are now in London have so far seen no reason to alter their opinion. By yesterday evening they had passed observingly from the cellars to the top floors of many well-known West End establishments. Everywhere, being highly critical, their appreciative comments were directed to the perfection of detail which they saw.

«More than one hotel we have inspected», observed one of the visiting proprietors, «approaches more nearly than anything we have previously seen to an expert's notion of the perfect hotel. What constitutes the perfect hotel? It should be one in which a patron, almost without knowing it, finds so much quiet comfort and luxury provided that he forgets he is in an hotel at all, and imagines himself to be at home. Any such result as this can only be achieved by a perfection of many details—furnishing, cuisine, service, and last, but not least, the cultivation of a clientèle which is harmonious.



Scenes in the Tátra: The Funicular Tram Station at Tarajka.

Háziipari Szövetség), has just returned home from a two months' study-tour in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and England. He was happy to be able to report that the Kalotaszeg and other

«In London, not only in my opinion, but in that of my colleagues, one finds this cultivation of a special circle of guests carried to a remarkable degree of perfection».

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank (Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank) V., Dorottya-utca, 6. Budapest. Established 1869.

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We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office, Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. Agricultural Hungary.
2. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
3. Law XLVI. of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.
4. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education, Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc. Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums, Art-Instruction, etc.

On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les publications francaises sous-mentionnées:

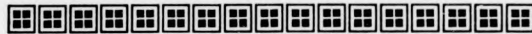
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2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
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10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
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19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endigüements en Hongrie.
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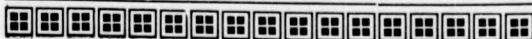
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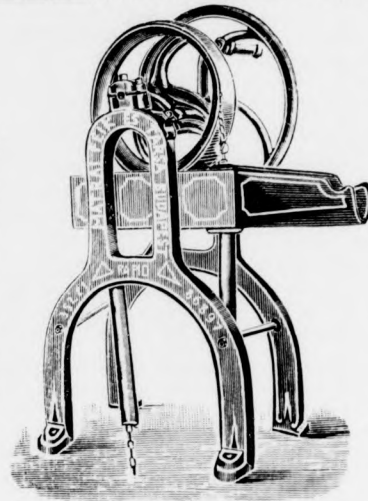


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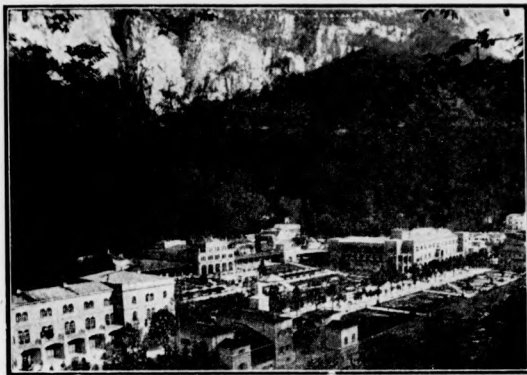
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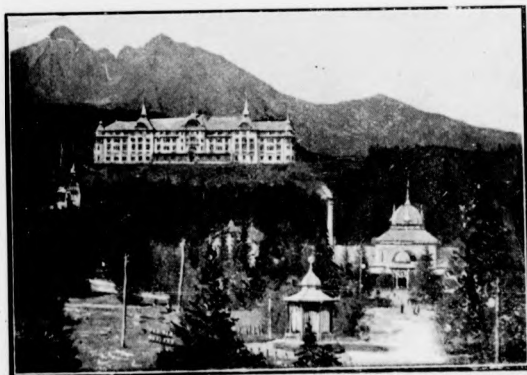
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Railway Time-Table :

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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.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
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4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfüred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
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**Fenyő- ...
háza**

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1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
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6-20	12-39	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus Dép.	6-36	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





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