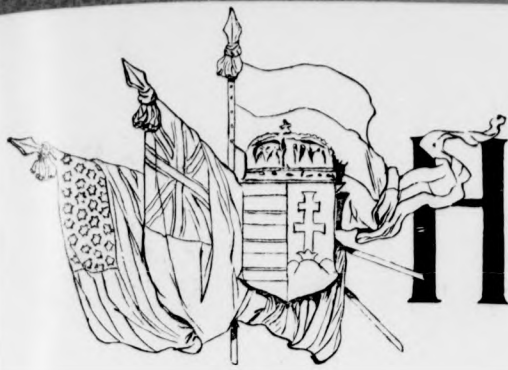


31



HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Sunday, October 15, 1911.*

Vol. IX. No 20. — 211

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE prerogatives of the legislature over the state finances are especially expressed in the establishment of the state budget, that is, in the income and expenses, and in that authorization given to the government to defray the expenses and to procure the income by the distribution and collection of public imposts. Our budget extends to the whole system of national expenses and receipts, with the above mentioned limitation in respect of joint expenses, and every

year must be prepared anew and submitted to Parliament. In the first year of the constitutional era in 1867, the cabinet ruled without a budget, in virtue of powers conferred on them by the legislature. For 1868 a budget had been prepared, but since it was based on the system of net budget it became obstructive to the exercise of the right of budget. On this account the system was allowed to fall into abeyance, and the gross system was adopted, which is carried through with more and more strictness and vigour, and remains in force until the present.



JÓSEPH SÁNDOR de PÁKÉ,
Chief Secretary and Deputy President of the EMKE.

Its outward arrangements according to which the expenses are divided into ordinary, transitory, and investment expenses, the income into ordinary and extraordinary, were adopted in 1877. The subsequent changes are of a subordinate nature. The administration can apply budget credits only for those ends for which they were voted. Transfers are only permissible when the legislature has expressly permitted them. Finally the prerogatives of the legislature show themselves in the constitutional control of the finance administration on the following points: whether the receipts are actually realised, whether they are applied to defraying those expenses which are laid down in the budget, whether the income has not been applied for such expenses as were never contemplated, or whether the government has not overstepped the limit of the expenses settled by the legislature. The legislature exercises control through the account office, which is based in its organisation on the principles of inde-

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

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The Budapest Autumn Meeting: The Grand Stand.

Pictures: «Vasárnapi Ujság».

pendence and responsibility, and by the discussion of the total public accounts which are prepared by the account office; and on this basis by the consent or refusal of parliamentary approval to the government. The public account office, which is intended generally to control the public income and expenditure, the administration of public property, of state debts and state accounts, was established in 1870, and received its final organisation in 1880. These two arrangements which deal with the public account office are the only ones which are concerned with the budget right.

Act 18, of 1870, respecting the establishment of this office, had in view that a special law should be prepared on the system of the whole system of accounts of the state and the regulation of the control of the state debt. But this matter has not yet passed the stage of preliminaries.

(To be continued.)



The Art Gallery.

THE GREAT halls of the Art Gallery are once more lined with paintings; so close together are they placed that the walls are practically obscured by them.

A peculiar interest attaches to this exhibition in that the works now introduced to the public are the masterpieces of artists who have recently passed from this mundane sphere — of Louis Bruck, Daniel Mihalik, and Henrik Pap, whose hands will nevermore wield the brush and whose brains

will nevermore plan the transfer to canvas of scenes which enchant the eye and educate the mind.

Here there is nothing to offend the most refined taste, as is sometimes the case with so-called art exhibitions; nothing aggressive, only quiet grace and the memory of the deceased artists. As we pass from picture to picture this memory seems to lift them to a higher plane. Here and there are works just commenced, others half finished, and yet others nearly completed — recalling the admonition that «in the midst of life

we are in death». For artist and labourer alike when the summons comes, tools must drop from the hands and away.

Of the Bruck collection are some 500; of Michalik's works 82, of Pap's somewhat fewer. The merit of the paintings themselves combined with the sad circumstances connected with their introduction to the art-loving public of Budapest, will doubtless ensure a considerable number of visitors to the Art Gallery.



The 25th Anniversary of the EMKE.

SINCE the Millennial celebrations there have been no such important national festivities in Hungary as those which took place recently at Ko'ozsvár in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Transylvanian Hungarian Cultural Society. (*Erdélyi Magyar Kultur Egyesület.*)

The King had appointed Archduke Joseph to represent His Majesty on the occasion, but His Royal Highness having caught cold at the manoeuvres, was unable to be present; the Minister for Public Instruction, Count John Zichy, had therefore to fill the dual rôle as representative of both King and Government.

The festivities began practically at daybreak, the good citizens of Ko'ozsvár being roused from their slumbers by the strains of the *Hymnus*, *Szózat*, and *Rakóczy March*. The public buildings were lavishly decorated with bunting, while a magnificent triumphal arch had been erected at the head of the Szamos bridge, over which the expected distinguished visitors — upwards of a thousand of them — would enter the town. These included the flower

of Hungarian aristocracy, clerical dignitaries, and eminent political leaders from all parts of the country.

At 9—30 a. m. at the Town Hall, Count Zichy, as the King's deputy, took his place on the dais amidst thunders of applause and the singing of the *National Anthem*. At the table below sat Baron Samuel Jósika, Vice-President of the House of Peers, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Speaker of the House of Commons, Kálmán Széll, ex-Premier, Count Albert Apponyi, ex-Minister for Public Instruction, Eugene Rákosi, the most prominent of Hungarian publicists, and lastly the Secretary of the EMKE, Joseph Sándor de Páké, who bore the honour of, coupled with the responsibility for, all the arrangements in connection with the auspicious function. Other distinguished guests included Baron George Bánffy, Privy Councillor to His Majesty, Count Emil Széchenyi, the Catholic Bishop Antony Fischer, the Protestant Bishop Béla Kenessey, and the Unitarian Bishop Joseph Francis, besides 15 Prefects of counties, 50 Privy Councillors, 120 Burgomasters, 35 M. P.s, Delegates of Cultural Societies, and numerous civic dignitaries and officials, with their ladies.

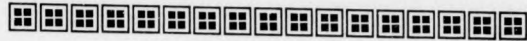
Many interesting speeches were delivered, including a brief reference to the history of the EMKE by its founder and secretary, Joseph Sándor de Páké.

«Without State assistance», he said, «the EMKE has accumulated funds amounting to ten millions of crowns, of which four millions form a reserve fund. It has established 104 Savingsbanks and 361 Co-operative Societies in Transylvania, besides innumerable other foundations of a patriotic cultural character».

Eugene Rákosi, who was one of the last speakers,

observed that «it was not with the *sword* that Hungary would conquer, but with the *lamp* and the *book*».

The session over, banquets followed in various parts of the town simultaneously, the toasts being identical at each place; a gala performance was given at the theatre, the public rejoicing taking a variety of forms, yet all expressive of popular satisfaction with the patriotic work of the Transylvanian Hungarian Cultural Society.



Joseph Sándor de Páké

Founder and Chief Secretary of the Transylvanian Hungarian Cultural Society.

THE SUBJECT of this brief sketch, Joseph Sándor de Páké, whose portrait appears in this issue, was born in 1858 of an ancient noble family of Hungary. His father, Dénes Sándor de Páké, having taken part in the rising against Austria in 1848, was compelled by the fickle fortune of war to go with his family into exile; and it was during this sad period that Joseph first saw the light.

His education commenced at Bucarest, being continued at the Bethlen Gábor College at Nagyenyed, where he matriculated. He afterwards pursued a course of study in medicine at the Universities of Budapest and Kolozsvár. His inclination and peculiar ability for literature and public life however soon became apparent to the meanest observer. At Kolozsvár, while yet a student, he wrote brilliant leading articles for the *Kolozsvári Közlöny*;



The Budapest Autumn Meeting: The Public Stand.

afterwards, from 1884 to 1886, he edited with conspicuous ability the *Protestant Review*; and later a journal called *Young Transylvania*, devoted to the commercial and industrial interests of the former principality. It is estimated that he has written altogether during the course of his life upwards of 2000 literary works, large and small.

On the 8th September 1886 he founded the *Erdélyi Magyar Kultur Egyesület*, or Transylvanian Hungarian Cultural Society (popularly known from its initials as the EMKE), with which his name will ever be associated. The prime object of this society is to counteract the Pan-Slavist, Pan-German, and Daco-Roumanian influences and propaganda by means of an energetic extension of the Hungarian language and culture. The institution grew rapidly



The Budapest Autumn Meeting: The St. Leger Winner.

in popularity under his leadership, its funds amounting, within eight months from its birth, to over 432,000 crowns. As a mark of their appreciation of his eminently useful patriotic work, the Committee of the Society presented him with a silver goblet and richly jewelled ring. The former he donated to the Kisbarcsa Hungarian community, and having taken the stones out of the ring, he sold them and gave the proceeds to the funds of the Society.

He was appointed Secretary of the EMKE by a unanimous vote in the year of its foundation, and from that time till the present day his life has been a continuation of labours and struggles for the cause of Hungarian culture in Transylvania. In every department of the organisation he has been the moving spirit. It is his conviction that all Hungarian cultural societies should be united and work together for the common welfare of the Fatherland, and he has himself accomplished much in further-

ance of this view. The honorary offices he holds are numerous, and His Majesty the King has set the seal of Royal recognition on his work by appointing him Court Councillor. Thus has Joseph Sándor de Páké remained true to his ideals, his whole life having been a lasting example of constancy, conscientiousness, and patriotic self-sacrifice.



October 6th.

ON THIS day last week we went back in thought and spirit to the noble Thirteen who perished at Arad sixty-two years ago. Nine met their fate heroically on the scaffold, while the remaining four were given the less ignominious death by the bullet. The University students of Budapest held their usual mourning parade. Memorial services were performed in all the churches, the solemn mass at the Franciscan church being attended by many M. P. s and delegates of political societies. In the afternoon a mass meeting took place at the Vigadó. All the schools were closed for the occasion.

At Arad, the *aceldama* of 1849, an immense concourse gathered round the monument erected in honour and perpetual remembrance of the martyrs. Dr. Albert Berzeviczy led a deputation from the House of Commons, who were received at the railway station by Burgomaster Varjassy; all afterwards proceeded to the church of the Minorites where a solemn funeral mass was celebrated. Later at the monument Béla Kun, M. P. delivered an impressive address, recalling the bad past when tyrannic force and oppression ruled and when brave men were found to deliver up their

lives in defence of their country's liberties.

Wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument by Dr. Berzeviczy for the House of Commons, and by Messrs. Gábel Dániel, Béla Barabás, Antal Bikády, and Elemér Preszly for the various political parties.



The New Budapest University Clinic for Mental and Nerve Diseases.

FOR A LONG time the science of mental and nerve disease in Hungary was represented by private practitioners only. In 1882 however a chair of psychiatrics was established at the Budapest University, Professor Laufenuer being first appointed thereto. It is due to the painstaking efforts of this gentleman and Professor Emil Moravcsik that the

medical faculty were at length induced to approach the Minister for Public Instruction on the subject of a separate building for the study and practice of this essentially important science.

This edifice was commenced in 1909, in accordance with the ideas of Professor Moravcsik, and today it stands unrivalled among similar institutions in Europe.

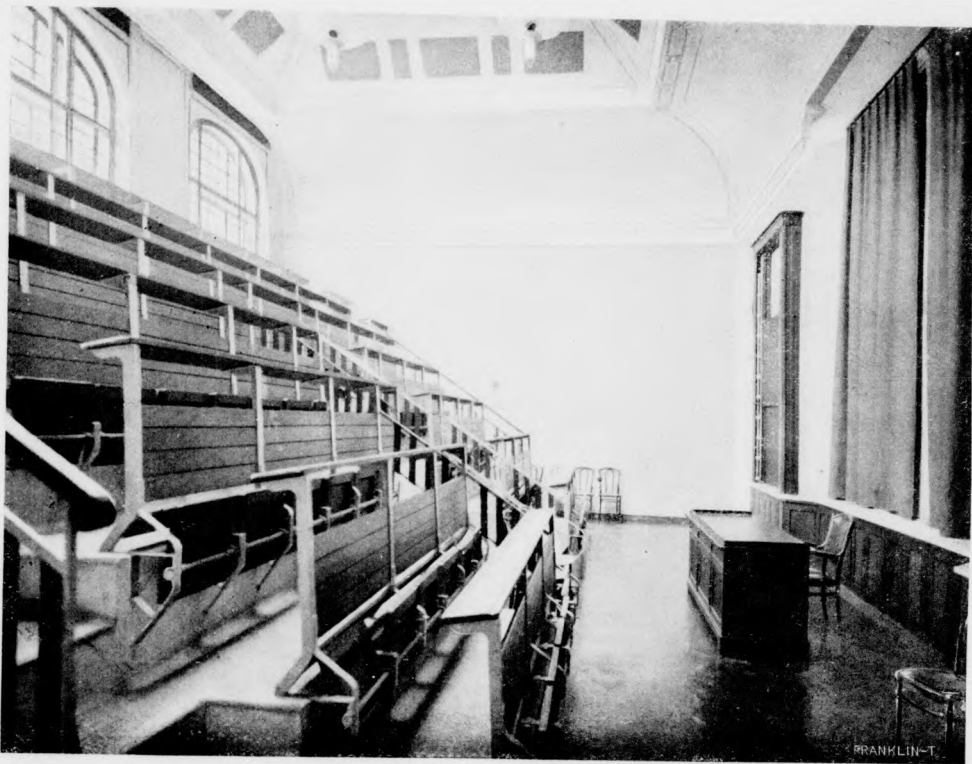
Besides the main building, of two storeys, there are a number of pavillions for the isolation of cases; the whole enclosing spacious grounds and tastefully laid out gardens, in which the patients may promenade and take the air in the course of their cure.

The main building contains the offices of the

British-American Governesses' Home at Budapest.

TO THE generous initiative and unremitting efforts of the former British Consul-General in Budapest, Esme Howard, Esqre. C. M. G., C. V. O., and Lady Isabel Howard the British-American Governesses' Home owes in no small measure its existence.

In order to acquire the funds necessary for this most worthy undertaking a Garden Party, got up in its behalf by a number of philanthropic ladies under the lead of Lady Howard, was given in June 1910 and a Tea Meeting in January of the present year, while the charitable emotions of the wealthy



New University Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases : Lecture Hall.

administration, the rooms for scientific instruction and investigation, chemical and psycho-physical laboratoria with glass roof, capable of accommodating two hundred students — all the rooms models of their kind, besides the directing-professor's workroom and reception room, dispensary, photographer's atelier, and assistants' dwellings.

In the two wings are wards for men and women patients to the number of 156, the ground-floor being occupied by the various technical and scientific apparatus and the electric light plant. Beneath is a hydropathic installation comprising baths of all kinds.

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

were aroused by an appeal through the post. Both the social functions referred to were graced by the presence of Royalty in the persons respectively of Archduchess Isabella and Archduchess Augusta: the prestige thus afforded conducing, as may be supposed, to a highly gratifying moral and material success. As a result of the impetus thereby given, various ladies and gentlemen of Budapest parted with the sum of 120 crowns each, becoming «Foundation Members».

The Home is absolutely unsectarian and is intended for the use of British and American women-teachers in Budapest, the interests and comfort of its members being supervised by a Committee consisting of the following: Evelyn M. Grant-Duff, Esqre. (British Consul-General), Paul C. Nash, Esqre. (American Consul-General), Dr. Ignacius

Brüll (British Consul), Reginald Beckett, Esqre. (Director of the Gresham Life Insurance Society), who is Treasurer of the Home, Rev. Jos. D. Crabtree (Anglican Chaplain), Rev. James T. Webster (Presbyterian Minister), Dr. Arthur B. Yolland, Mrs. Graepel, and Mrs. Bruce — each of the religious denominations in Budapest being represented.

By the payment of an annual subscription of 20 crowns (16s./6d.) a British or American woman-teacher becomes a member and entitled to 1. the free use of the Reading Room and Library, 2. board and lodging in the Home *when out of employment* at the small charge of 4 crowns (3s./4d.) a day, and 3. to dine there *when in employment*, if she prefers, at 1 crown 20 fillér (1s./-). Other meals also may be taken at correspondingly low prices. Non-members are received when there is room, but these are required to bring a note of introduction from one of the Committee. In cases of urgency, however, — such as a teacher arriving late at night, or penniless at any time — the introduction may be waived at the Matron's discretion. The Matron interests herself to procure situations for members requiring them; and a member who has the misfortune to be temporarily stranded, from ill-health or other cause, may be received into the Home on credit until better times by special permission of

Committee's disposal. Mr. and Lady Howard gave a miscellaneous collection of valuable furniture; Countess Ladislas Széchenyi (née Gladys Vanderbilt) gave all the house-linen required, to the value of 1600 crowns (£65); Countess Raphael Zichy, 6 easy chairs; Mr. and Mrs. Grant-Duff, all the winter and summer curtains and a large clock; the Singer Company, a beautiful treadle sewing-machine, while Mrs. Yolland, Mrs. Graepel, the Misses Bilbie, Tosi, Barker and others presented tables, pictures, dinner services, toilet sets, books, and domestic requisites of all kinds.

Unfortunately the Home has no endowment and exists from day to day only through the kindness and good will of its patrons. We trust therefore that this brief account of an institution doing an indispensable work in Budapest — a foreign city in which are a hundred or more British and American women earning a living by teaching their Anglo-Saxon tongue — may meet the eyes of some noble souls in both great lands who, possessing a superfluity of this world's goods, may be patriotic and public-spirited enough to tender their much-needed help thereto.

Communications should be addressed to the Matron, Miss Mary H. Smith, A. C. M., British-American Governesses' Home, VI. Király-utca 54.,



New University Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases at Budapest: Prescription Room.

the Committee or Consul-General. The Honorary Medical Officer is Dr. K. Bodon.

In the furnishing of the Home Mrs. Grant Duff gave ungrudgingly of her valuable experience and time; while so many generous donors of useful presents came forward that comparatively little had to be bought out of the meagre funds at the

III. 2. Budapest, who will be happy to acknowledge contributions and furnish any further information desired.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

London Notes

Oct. 6th, 1911.

By Sheena
Macdonald

THE SCOTTISH season has been one of the most brilliant on record. All the great families have been entertaining lavishly, and the King and Queen

Hungarians who have met Miss Mary Moffat at the Writers' Club will be interested to hear that her book on *Maria Theresa* has just been published. Mit Moffass has spared no pains in getting first-hand information, spending some time in Vienna and Budapest on her search. The book is full of



New University Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases: Parlour.

by their kindness and thoughtfulness have endeared themselves to all.

Two particularly tactful items have just occurred lately to seal the compact between sovereigns and people. The Queen, hearing of a consumptive patient at Craithie, had a special shelter made for open-air treatment, and sent it to the patient. So pleased was Her Majesty with the structure that she ordered another for the use of her people on the Balmoral estate. She is personally superintending the heating arrangements for the latter.

Then His Majesty, with all the tact of his late illustrious father, commanded the officers and men of the war-ship *Exmouth* to attend the funeral of the victims of the *Liberté* disaster. Those who witnessed the sad procession remarked that the presence of the British touched the French people beyond measure.

As soon as news of the disaster and distress of those left behind reached London the management of the Hippodrome made arrangements for a matinée to be given in aid of the survivors. It took place yesterday, and all the ambassadors at present in London, including the Austro-Hungarian, attended. At the close of the performance Sir Herbert Tree announced that £ 900 had been raised.

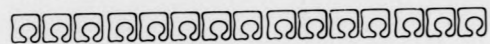
interest, and is a worthy companion to the authoress's work on the *Empress Louise*.

«Sherlock Holmes» has always been the favourite hero of Hungarian youths, and not a few will regret his death, which took place in Edinburgh at the beginning of this week. The real «Sherlock Holmes» was Dr. Joseph Bell, an eminent surgeon and professor at Edinburgh University. It was while a student under him that Sir Conon Doyle first began to clothe the Professor with that strange identity that thrilled the hearts of so many lads. I once had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bell when he was on a visit to relatives in Falkirk.

Abdul Baba, the leader of the new manifestation, has arrived in London and is drawing quite a crowd of converts round him. Before this new «saviour» was spoken of here, Miss Jessie Ackermann, the famous lady traveller, related to me how she had received from the Sultan a permit to visit Abdul in his prison, into which he was thrown more than twenty years ago. He was condemned to death, but no one could be found to carry out the execution, and he made over 10,000 converts by issuing pamphlets from his prison.

Not so long ago Russia copied England in parliamentary government. Now she has adopted the

Boy Scout Movement, and given General Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, a most enthusiastic welcome in St. Petersburg. On his way home he visited Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. France and Germany have now corps, and the United States numbers 300,000 strong. It is a pity that Hungary was not included in the General's itinerary. Some time ago a Hungarian gentleman sought all particulars respecting the movement, and we hoped for great things, but now hear that no sufficiently prominent leader was forthcoming.



Mrs. Fern Andrews Lectures in Budapest.

THE LARGE hall of the National Museum was again requisitioned for a Peace meeting on the 10th inst. — on this occasion under the auspices of the Hungarian National Council of Women, to hear an address by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary of the American Peace League and member of the Berne Peace Bureau. Countess Albert Apponyi presided and introduced the visitor, who proceeded to deliver an interesting lecture on *The American School Peace League*.

«Since», said the speaker, «the school is the most thoroughly organised agency of education, it is to the teacher that we must look for the inculcation of these new ideas which are demanding new responsibilities of the citizen».

The American School Peace League was organised in 1908 for promoting international justice and equity. The inculcation of such ideals lifts the growing youth to a higher plane of social and civic life; and this may be done through the proper teaching of history and geography. With regard to geography, for instance, the pupil should learn through that, that the resources of all countries are needed to supply our wants; in short, that every active man, wherever he may be, makes some contribution to the well-being of the world at large.

The life of one country is interwoven with that of others. The observance of the 18th May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference, offers to the teacher the opportunity of calling to mind the principle for which the commemorative day stands, and thus stimulates sentiments that make for international justice.

The American School Peace League comprises today representative educators from every State in the Union and has 24 duly organised State branches. It distributes a vast quantity of peace literature, and by lectures and letters to the press, on inter-

national peace, and by a variety of other means does incalculable good in fostering amicable relations between the peoples of various lands.

The entire lecture was interpreted into Hungarian by Mrs. Zipernovszky.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Fern Andrews, proposed by Countess Apponyi, was carried with acclamation.



New University Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases at Budapest.

Topical Notes

The King's Visit Postponed.

The important political events of the last few weeks, which have rendered the Balkan situation extremely critical, have also caused the postponement of His Majesty's projected visit to Budapest, which will not now take place till next month. On the 21st inst. the king will go to Schwarza for the wedding of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph

and Princess Zita, after which he will return immediately by motor to Schönbrunn.

His Majesty's Name-Day.

The 4th inst. being the King's name-day, the streets put on a holiday appearance, flags were gaily flying from public buildings and private houses,

at Budapest at the end of this month. King Peter will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister, M. Milovanovics, and it is rumoured that the object of the desired meeting is a discussion of the Balkan situation.

Fashionable Wedding.

The wedding of Count Alexander Festetics, Imperial and Royal Chamberlain and Lieutenant in the King's Bodyguard, with Countess Julia Károlyi, on the 9th was a brilliant affair. The master of ceremonies was Count Aurél Dessewffy, ex-President of the Upper House, and the official witnesses were Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Count Julius Károlyi, father of the bride, Prince Tassilo Festetics, and Count Paul Festetics. Besides these there was a grand «crush» of notabilities and persons well known in Hungarian society. The solemnization was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Louis Szmre-csányi, Bishop of Eger.

Hungary to France.

The recent terrible disaster in connection with the French battle-ship *Liberté* has called forth the following telegraphic correspondence between the Hungarian and French Upper Houses:

«The Hungarian Upper House has heard with profound grief of the grave national catastrophe which has befallen France, and begs, M. le Président, to convey to your Senate the expression of our respectful condolence. (Signed) Count Albin Csáky, President.»

«The French Senate is deeply affected by the kind sympathy of the Hungarian Upper House. As the interpreter of its sentiments, I beg you, M. le Président, to receive our grateful thanks for your message. (Signed) Anton Dubost, President.»

The Magyar Bank at Paris.

Through the Paris branch of the *Magyar Bank and Commercial Co. Ltd.* a great number of Hungarian agricultural implements and machinery are sold every year; and the success of this enterprise has encouraged the formation of another company under the title of the *Société Franco-Hongroise d'Industrie et de Commerce*, with a capital of 500,000 francs. The new company, under the management of Tibor Ernyei, will take over the Bank's machine-manufacturing business.

Museums and Libraries' Congress.

On the 8th inst. the Congress of the National Alliance of Museums and Libraries was held at Nagyvárad, the event being coincident with the opening of a fine new library in that town. Julius Wlassics presided, and in his inaugural address showed the fine example set by the libraries of America in the cultural interest of the land, ob-

and special thanksgiving services took place in the churches. An official service was held in the coronation church of St. Matthew, which was attended by most of the Ministers, civil officials, representatives of the army and police, the Parliament, the University, and society generally. Similar rejoicings took place also in the principal towns of the provinces.

King Peter to Visit Budapest.

It is said at Belgrade that the King of Serbia will pay a two days' visit to King Francis Joseph

serving incidentally that there was a great need for such public institutions in Hungary. After the meeting the members of the Congress proceeded in a body to the new library, which was formally opened by Dr. Arminius Adorján. Among others present on the occasion were Count Nicolas Széchenyi, Bishop Radu, Bishop Fetser, Bishop Lányi, the Prefect Endre Hlatky, Professor Ladislas Fehérpataky, Imre Szalay, Director of the National Museum of Budapest, Ministerial Councillor Edward K. Lippich, Géza Harsányi M. P. and Sigismund Váradí M. P.

A Novelist's Jubilee.

Julius Erdélyi, one of the most worthy representatives of Hungarian *belles lettres* will soon com-

It pleases him to have a woman's bright eyes expressing the approbation, approval, and admiration the lips do not speak.

It pleases him to have a woman's hand smooth away the careworn expression, and wrinkles from his brow.

The woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is fascinating.

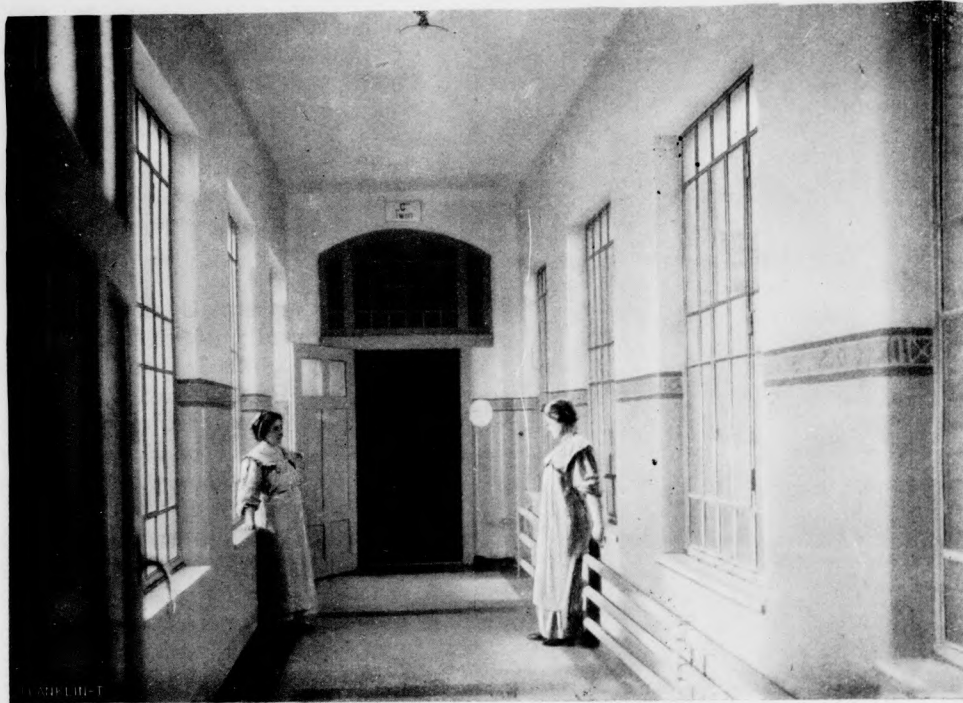
It pleases her to be called well-dressed.

It pleases her to be called sensible.

It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend that she is ruling him.

It pleases her to be told that she improves man by her companionship.

It pleases her to be treated courtesoutly and with respect, and to be talked to reasonably.



New University Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases: Corridor.

plete a literary career of forty years. His friends and admirers in a number of provincial towns are arranging for the celebration of the interesting event to take a public form. The headquarters of the Committee are at Pozsony, and Countess Béla Szápáry is she lady president.

Things that please men and women.

The man.

It pleases the man to have a woman love him.

It pleases him to have a woman lead him in the way she wants to go.

It pleases him to have a woman sometimes treat him as a great big baby, to be cared for, petted, and caressed.

It pleases him to have a woman think him great, and good, and true, and favour him with her attentions accordingly.

It pleases her to be treated sensibly and honestly, to be considered and questioned, and not treated as a butterfly, with no head or heart.

It pleases her to be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her, and make his way her way, to lead her and take care of her.

It pleases her to find happiness in being ruled by an intellect that she can look up to admiringly, and one to whom her mind bows in reverence.

Reward of Perseverance.

If thou canst plan a noble deed,
And never flag till it succeed;
Though in the strife thy heart should bleed,
Whatever obstacles control,
Thine hour will come, go on, true soul,
Thou wilt win the prize, thou wilt reach the goal.

Mackay

Football.

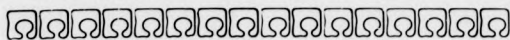
SPORC ...

Having rained throughout the previous night the ground was soaked and quite unfit for sport. Two matches only were played on the 1st inst.

The F. T. C. played a friendly contest with the B. A. K., the former winning 2 : 0.

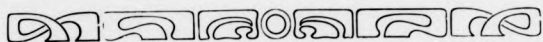
The M. A. C. failed to obtain good results owing to the rain. Jankovich won the King's Prize. Pikkala the Finn played up well against Wiesner and Déván.

Both matches were finished in the dark.



Ignacius Adler: Wanted!

Wanted to know the present whereabouts of Ignacius Adler, aged about 60 years. This gentleman was born at Munkács, in Hungary; studied for the law at Budapest and Vienna; afterwards residing severally in Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, and London. If this should meet his eye, or that of any person who knows him, he is kindly requested to communicate the desired information without delay to «Hungary» Office, VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. His brother Joseph, a prominent portrait painter of Budapest, anxiously enquires.



NOTICES

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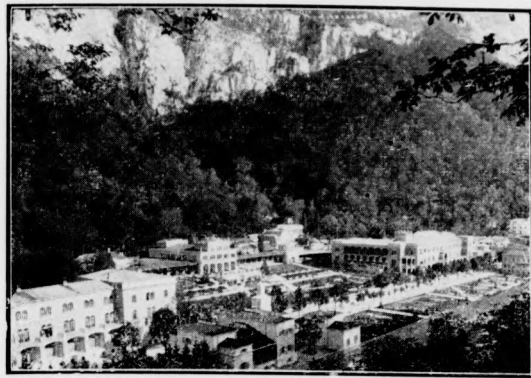
Délrelelt				Délután				Délrelelt				Délután			
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1110	5 45	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	612	12 20	sz. v.	Arad, Tóvis, M.-Sziget	339	5 10	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
310	5 50	"	Hatvan	1002	12 20	"	Zágráb, Fiume, Bród, Saraj.	645	5 20	tszsz.	Debrecen, Nagyvárad	611	12 30	"	Bukarest, Arad
22	6 20	"	Bicske	314	12 30	"	Hatvan	309	5 30	sz. v.	Hatvan	911	12 40	"	Ujvidék
302	6 25	gy. v.	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	10	12 35	"	Szombathely, Wien	1905	5 30	"	Bród, Eszék, Pécs	301	12 50	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
1502	6 40	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	912	12 50	"	Ujvidék, Bród	609	5 45	"	Brassó, Arad	903	1 00	"	Konstantinápoly, Bród
1503	6 45	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	1504	1 20	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	909	5 45	"	Sofia, Bród, Belgrád	401	1 05	"	Sátoraljaújly
1503	6 55	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	316	1 35	sz. v.	Gödöllő	19	5 55	"	Torbágy	7	1 10	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron
1002	7 00	gy. v.	(Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	1304	1 40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	313	6 00	"	Pécel	601	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Arad
602	7 05	"	Arad, Brassó	604	1 40	"	Arad, Bukarest	17	6 05	"	Komárom	1	1 30	"	London, Paris, Wien
906	7 10	"	Belgrád, Sofia	4	1 45	"	Wien, Paris	1707	6 15	"	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	1911	1 40	"	Sarajevo, Bród
402	7 20	"	(Stryj, Lemberg, Maramarossziget)	404	1 50	"	S.-aljanja., Lemberg, Kassa	11	6 25	"	Graz, Fehring	1301	2 10	"	Hatvan
1302	7 25	"	Fehring, Graz, Triest	916	1 50	sz. v.	Kiskörös	407	6 30	"	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget	325	2 15	sz. v.	Hatvan
312	7 30	sz. v.	Gödöllő	318	1 50	"	Hatvan	1007	6 50	"	Fiume	1511	2 30	gy. v.	Lemberg, Kassa
908	7 45	"	Belgrád, Sofia, Bród	320	1 50	"	Pécel	315	6 50	"	Gödöllő	327	4 20	sz. v.	Pécel
608	8 00	"	Arad, Brassó	322	1 50	"	Bicske	1305	7 00	"	Csorba, Kassa	329	5 25	"	Gödöllő
406	8 10	"	Munkacs, Lawoene	512	1 50	"	Szolnok	1305	7 10	"	Graz, Fehring	15	5 25	"	Győr
508	8 20	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	1902	2 55	gy. v.	Tapolca, Sarajevo	509	7 20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	3	6 35	gy. v.	Wien, Graz
1906	8 25	"	Tapolca, Eszék, Bród	314	3 00	"	Ruttká, Berlin	919	7 25	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	507	6 40	sz. v.	Brassó, Debrecen
306	8 35	"	Ruttká, Berlin	1022	3 30	v. v.	Belgrád, Konstantinápoly	317	7 30	"	Gödöllő	421	6 55	v. v.	Szerencs
1706	8 55	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	18	4 25	sz. v.	Komárom	319	7 40	"	Hatvan	907	7 20	sz. v.	Sofia, Belgrád, Bród
24	11 55	sz. v.	Bicske	322	4 25	"	Gödöllő	21	7 45	"	Bicske	607	7 25	"	Bukarest, Arad
				410	5 10	sz. v.	Arad, Tóvis	1003	8 00	gy. v.	Roma, Triest, Fiume	305	7 35	"	Berlin, Ruttká
				324	5 20	sz. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely, Gödöllő	1509	8 15	sz. v.	Csorba, Kassa	25	7 45	"	Bicske
				326	6 25	"	Hatvan	1021	8 20	v. v.	Paks	405	8 00	"	Lawoene, Maramarossziget
				328	6 40	"	Hatvan	515	8 35	sz. v.	Bukarest, Kolozsvár	1009	8 05	"	Fiume, Bród, Pécs
				918	6 45	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	321	8 45	"	Hatvan	1705	8 20	"	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget
				516 ¹⁾	6 55	"	Nagykátá, Szolnok	13	9 20	"	Győr	9	8 45	"	Wien, Graz
				28	7 00	"	Bicske	307	9 25	"	Berlin, Ruttká	1507	8 50	"	Csorba, Kassa
				1708	7 10	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	1005 ²⁾	9 35	gy. v.	Fiume, Tapolca	27	9 00	"	Bicske
				16	7 20	"	Győr, Triest	913	9 55	sz. v.	Szabadka	331	9 10	"	Pécel
				332	7 35	"	Hatvan	5	10 05	gy. v.	(Bruck-K., Szombathely, hely, Sopron)	303	9 20	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
				1006 ²⁾	7 40	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	409	10 20	sz. v.	Miskolc	29	9 28	sz. v.	Triest, Szekesfehervár
				1508	8 00	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	28	10 45	"	Bicske	1001	9 35	gy. v.	Róma, Fiume
				1908	8 25	"	Pécs, Bród	605	11 25	gy. v.	Arad	603	9 35	"	Brassó, Arad, Stanislaw
				334	8 40	"	Gödöllő					915	9 45	sz. v.	Lemberg, M.-Sziget
				518 ³⁾	9 05	"	Szolnok					403	9 55	gy. v.	Sofia, Belgrád
				1306	9 15	"	Győr, Graz					905	10 10	"	Graz, Triest
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				1510	10 00	"	Kassa, Csorba					333	10 25	sz. v.	Nagykátá
				336	10 05	"	Pécel					517	10 35	"	Csorba, Kassa
				910	10 10	"	Belgrád, Sofia					1503	10 50	gy. v.	Winkovce, Pés, Tapolca
				1010	10 25	"	Fiume, Nápoly					1907	10 55	sz. v.	Vinkovce, Pés, Tapolca
				408	10 25	"	Kassa, Lemberg								
				12	10 50	"	Szombathely, Wien								
				335	11 10	v. v.	Ruttká, Berlin								
				614	11 25	sz. v.	Arad, Debrecen								
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152	5 15	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	164	12 05	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	151	5 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	165	12 50	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
122	5 25	"	Ersekújvár	714	12 10	"	Szeged	723	5 25	"	Cegléd	167	1 20	"	Nagymaros
154	5 35	"	Vác	1404	12 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	725	5 35	"	Cegléd	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bazias
718	5 40	"	Szeged, Szolnok	138	12 25	sz. v.	Nagymaros	4101	5 50	"	Esztergom	103	1 40	"	Paris, Wien
4102	6 10	"	Esztergom	4106	12 30	"	Esztergom	133	5 55	"	Nagymaros	508	1 50	"	(Tóvis, Kolozsvár, Sz.-Németi)
156	6 20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	166	1 00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	725	6 00	"	Cegléd	167	1 55	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
6502	6 35	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	168	1 30	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	153	6 05	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4107	2 05	"	Esztergom
102	6 50	k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Paris, Ostende	4114 ³⁾	1 50	"	Piliscsaba	6507	6 10	"	Lajosmizse	169	2 40	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
506	7 00	gy. v.	(Nagyvárad, Brassó, Körösmészó)	106	2 00	gy. v.	Wien, Paris	721	6 20	"	Szolnok, Cegléd	171	3 00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
1402	7 05	"	Zsolna, Berlin	504	2 05	"	Szatmár-N. Kolozsvár, Brassó	501 ¹⁾	6 25	k. o. e.	Konstantinápoly, Belgrád	6503	3 40	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
104	7 55	"	Nagyzsombát, Wien	126	2 10	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	1015	6 30	"	Konstantinápoly, Bukarest	713	4 05	"	Nagymaros
158	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	170	2 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	1407	6 40	"	Berlin, Zsolna	139	4 10	"	Nagymaros
708	8 15	gy. v.	Orsova, Bazias	4108	2 20	"	Esztergom	709	7 15	"	Bukarest, Bazias	4109	5 05	"	Esztergom
712	8 30	sz. v.	Temesvár, Karánszék	120	2 25	sz. v.	Galánta	125	7 20	"	Párkány-Nána	175	5 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
134	8 45	"	Nagymaros	704	2 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bazias	727	7 25	"	Cegléd	215	5 30	tszsz.	Ersekújvár
4104	9 05	"	Esztergom	722	2 45	sz. v.	Cegléd	501	7 30	gy. v.	(Bukarest, Kolozsvár, Maramarossziget)	115	5 55	sz. v.	Wien, Berlin
114	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	6506	2 50	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	155	7 35	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	1403	6 20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
162	11 05	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	140	3 55	"	Szob	113	7 40	"	Paris, Wien	177	6 30	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
6504	11 15	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	174	4 10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4103	7 45	"	Esztergom	707	6 35	gy. v.	Orsova, Bazias
116	12 00	"	Wien	716	4 30	"	Szeged	6501	7 50	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse	105	6 40	"	Wien
				110	5 15	gy. v.	Wien	157	7 55	"	Vác	107	7 10	"	Wien
				176	5 50	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	127	8 00	"	Párkány-Nána	711	7 40	sz. v.	Bazias, Temesvár
				128	6 00	"	Párkány-Nána	719	8 35	"	K.-K.-Felegyháza Nagym.	4113 ³⁾	8 10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
				724 ^{a)}	6 10	"	Cegléd	129	8 45	"	Párkány-Nána	143	8 00	"	Nagymaros
				144	6 15	"	Nagymaros	159	9 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	131	8 50	"	Párkány-Nána
				724	6 35	"	Cegléd, Ócsa	705	9 20	gy. v.	Szeged	109	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
				4110	6 40	"	Esztergom	1401	9 40	"	Berlin, Zsolna, Fozsony	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom
				726	6 45	"	Cegléd, Szolnok	4105	9 55	sz. v.	Esztergom	6504	9 30	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
				1406	6 50	gy. v.	Lajosmizse, Zsolna, Berlin	161	10 40	"	Szeged	181	9 35	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
				130	6 55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	715	11 15	"	Galánta	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
				178	7 20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	119	11 50	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	505	9 55	"	(Kolozsvár, Stanislaw)
				728	7 35	"	Cegléd					145	10 25	sz. v.	Vác
				6508	7 40	"	Lajosmizse					6513	10 30	"	Ócsa
				710	8 05	"	Bukarest, Bazias					117	10 35	"	Wien
				132	8 10	"	Vác					717	11 00	"	Temesvár
				182	8 20	"	Dunakeszi-Alag					101	11 05	k. ost. ex. v.	(London, Ostende, Paris, Wien)
				4112	8 30	"	Esztergom					185	11 25	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
				1408	8 40	"	Zsolna, Berlin								
				118	9 30	"	Wien, Paris								
				502	9 35	gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw								
				184	10 00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag								
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**Hercules =
Baths ...**

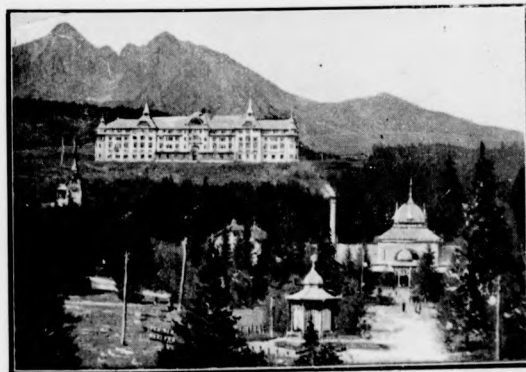
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Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-20	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.	2-10	—	—
3-40	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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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, Tatra Lomnicz, Hungary.**



Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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Fenyő- ... háza

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
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
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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7-20	2-00	12-30	Dép.	—	Budapest Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-50	9-44	Arr.	—	Kiskapus Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	Kiskapus Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-12	3-34	12-23	Arr.	—	Vizakna Dép.	5-14	11-37





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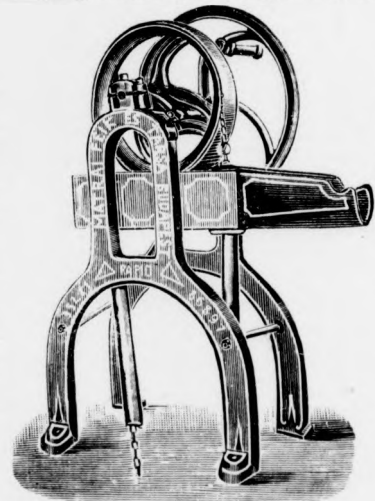
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