

HUNGARY

VOL. X. No 12.

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Budapest, Saturday, June 15, 1912.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE ORIGINAL plan was to administer the sums required for the discharging of lands and the receipts from the supplementary tax referred to in a manner in which public funds were managed. Later these supplements had only nominally the nature of a public income destined for a special purpose and practically they had completely the nature of a public tax.

The system of *direct taxes* thus introduced into Hungary, which after the restoration of the constitution in 1868 was legalised by the legislature, rested essentially on the principle of the taxation of income and according to the object of the tax fell into 4 divisions, land, house, personal, and income tax. Apart from smaller changes these four kinds of taxes remained in force until 1874. But when at that time the continually increasing deficiency in finance began to take a serious character and serious economy and the greatest possible increase of the state income became indispensable in conjunction with other arrangements serving to consolidate the financial position, a radical change in the system of direct taxes,



Photo: Strelisky.
Countess LIVIA BISSINGEN.

came about, which on the one hand aimed at an advance in the state income, on the other hand at a reform in the system of direct taxes which corresponded to the condition of financial science. Our present direct taxes with the exception of some later and unimportant changes are the work of the legislation of 1875.

To limit ourselves to the main point of view and the principal arrangements, our system of direct taxes is as follows:

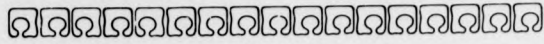
Until the end of 1883 the land lists, which are derived from 1850, formed

the basis of the imposition of the *land tax*. The law of 1868 modified this provisional system particularly by the abolition of the right of appeal on the part of the tax-payer and the functionaries of the treasury, by which means it secured the immutability of the net profit of the land revenue which served as the basis for the imposition of the taxes. Yet the legislature was anxious to secure the stability also of the often changing rate of tax by fixing the rate at 29.76 per cent. for Hungary and 22 per cent. for

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

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Transylvania, in such a way that 9 per cent. of the forementioned percentage was to be paid under the title of Supplement for the Land Discharge. (To be continued.)



Count Ferdinand Zichy.

AN AMERICAN publication, the *Pittsburg Catholic*, gives prominence to an appreciation of our late leader of the Catholic Party, from the pen of a lady-admirer of the deceased nobleman. The article is so interesting that we think no apology is needed for placing a summary of it before our readers:

given the former masters. In 1860 the decree of 1849 declaring that Hungary, by the rebellion, forfeited the National Constitution, was repealed, and the old constitution was restored.

In 1863 Count Zichy became prominent in politics through an article he wrote which greatly displeased the king. It was published by the prominent Hungarian journalist, Maurice Jókai, who said: «If such a great nobleman as Count Zichy has the courage to write the article. I have the courage to publish it». Next day both men were arrested and condemned to serve a year in prison. However the nobleman was not discouraged and said: «Once I was a count, but now I am the richest Magyar farmer».

It was customary in those days to grant special



Pictures: Vasárnapi Ujság.

Avenue Entrance to Villa Giuseppe, Fiume: Summer residence of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

Photo by Jelly.

«The Catholics of Hungary have lost their leader, the Church has lost a generous benefactor and the country a noble statesman, whose deeds will long be remembered. The natives of Hungary and their descendants in this country unite in expressing sorrow for his death. Count Zichy was 83 years old, and during the last 20 years of his life he was not only the leading Catholic, but a leader of the people's party and a model Magyar nobleman.

As a statesman his life was an eventful one. Previous to the year 1848 the nobles in Hungary were free from contributing to the support of the government, and also from military service.

In 1848 it was enacted that all classes should participate in the public burden of the realm. An article was introduced whereby the peasants could become owners of property, and an indemnity was

favours to aristocrats who were condemned to prison, and when the superintendent of the jail asked Count Zichy what favour he wished granted, he replied, «Only that I may be permitted to hear Mass every day, for I promised my mother to assist at Mass every morning».

When this request was made known to the king he pardoned both Zichy and Jókai. Later when the old constitution was fully restored, he conferred on the nobleman the Order of the Golden Fleece, the highest honour that could be given even an archduke.

Earthly honours had no effect on the count. He continued his work in the interest of the common people, his charity was unbounded and his benefactions to the Church in recent years amounted to over two million dollars. Both Pope Leo XIII. and the Present Pontiff gave him special blessings. He

was humble of heart. Every morning he could be seen in church assisting at Mass with the greatest devotion and reverence. He loved the poor and went among them doing good.

His funeral was attended by eight Bishops, many prominent clergy and laymen and various societies connected with the Church, and a large delegation of state officials. Notwithstanding the desire of the people to give him a state funeral his last wishes were respected, and instead of a vault in the Primate's Cathedral, he was buried as if he were a poor peasant and according to his wishes a rough wooden cross was placed over his last resting place. His two sons are prominent men, Count Ferdinand and Count Aladar, who is taking his father's

Catholic Social Progress in Hungary.

AS A SET-OFF to socialistic influences (in Hungary), Catholic workmen have made more progress in advancing the real interests of the working classes. The general socialist congress held on Whit Monday last was a succession of discontented speeches by the leaders: even the tone of their organ, *Népszava*, being blamed; the congress particularly finding fault with a policy of *trimming*. The *Christian Syndicates* held a three days' congress in January under Mgr. Giesswein as president, and much activity was reported.

Men's Clubs and the organization of works for safeguarding youth are under the patronage of



The Palmery, Villa Giuseppe, Fiume.

place as leader of the People's Party, is a member of the King's Privy Council. On the death of Count Zichy the Holy Father sent a message of condolence to the family.

The Hungarian people will erect a statue to his memory; and it will be placed in a prominent spot in Budapest. A memorial church will also be built soon, and the Hungarians in America will assist by contributing to the building fund.»

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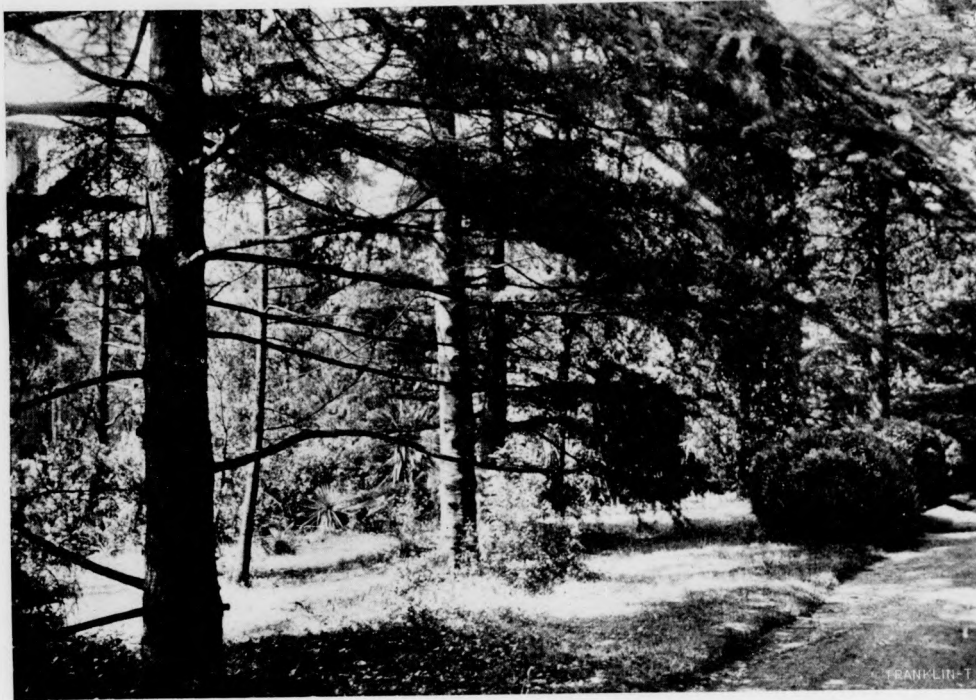
Cardinal Samassa. Almost every parish now possesses its club and the counter-attraction offered to the bar parlour is productive of incalculable good.

The First Catholic Congress was held in November, 1910, with an attendance of 10,000. The social section was occupied with Sunday Rest, Half-Timers and Child Labour, the Drink Question, the Catholic Press and Catholic Co-operation. The Press particularly finds strong support: an association for supporting a Catholic paper having already funds to the amount of 440,000 crowns (£15,000), in addition to receiving a subsidy of 60,000 crowns (£2,000) a year. This support comes mainly from the Catholic working classes, whose aims and efforts are in turn upheld by the Press.

The League of the People, a form of C. T. S. for popular instruction, has been founded with centre at Budapest. The League is supported by

300,000 contributors of one crown each, in return or which the contributor receives ten pamphlets (16 pp.) and an almanack (350 pp.). A special committee of clergy, lawyers, etc., undertakes the production of the pamphlet publications.

axiom: «It is a crime to die rich». The donation was in First Mortgage gold bonds of the Steel Corporation, and the income of the fund will be used by the Carnegie Corporation for the establishment of technical schools, libraries and institu-



Sylvan Scenery in the Grounds of Villa Giuseppe near Fiume.

Catholic Shopgirls and Servants are cared for by an organization (1896) under the joint patronage of the Prince Primate of Hungary and the Archduchess Maria Josepha. The organization now possesses a central boarding-house in Budapest, where training is also given in dress-cutting and domestic service.

Catholic Mistresses have undertaken to solve for themselves the servant problem. The Servants' Homes are used for domestics in want of a place: training classes are held: the Homes are nearly self-supporting. The Association has its own registry office and issues a monthly publication.

(*The Catholic Social Year-book*)



Mr. Andrew Carnegie adds to benefactions.

He Gives \$25,000,000 «to Promote Advancement of Knowledge and Understanding».

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has recently given \$25,000,000 more «to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States». He was seventy-seven years old in November. When interviewed about his benefactions, he repeated his

tions of higher learning and scientific research. It is estimated that Mr. Carnegie has now given away \$220,800,000, whereas his closest competitor as a philanthropist, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the «world's richest man», has given about \$172,711,000.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts are as follows: Libraries 52,000,000 Dollars, Pension funds 15,000,000, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg 16,000,000, Carnegie Institution, Washington 25,000,000, Peace Foundation 10,000,000, Scotch Universities 10,000,000, Hero funds 9,000,000, Carnegie Steel Company's employé's 5,000,000, Dunfermline Endowment 5,000,000, Peace Temple, The Hague 1,750,000, Polytechnic School, Pittsburg 2,000,000, Allied Engineers Societies 1,300,000, Bureau of American Republics 750,000, Small colleges in the United States 20,000,000, County of Cambria Penn 600,000, To fight the bookworm 1,000,000, King Edward's Hospital Fund, London 500,000, Miscellaneous in the United States 18,000,000, Tradesmen's Associations 400,000, Miscellaneous in Europe 2,500,000, Carnegie Corporation of New York 25,000,000, Total 220,800,000 Dollars. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts are as follows: General education funds 53,000,000 Dollars, University of Chicago 25,309,000, Institute of Medical Research 8,240,000, Rush Medical College 6,000,000, Baptist Churches 3,162,000, Baptist Missions, foreign 2,300,000, Missions, local 23,000,000, Y. M. C. A.

3,500,000, Barnard College 1,375,000, Yale University 1,300,000, Harvard University 1,000,000, Southern Education Fund 1,125,000, Union Theological Seminary 1,000,000, Baptist Education Society 1,000,000, To fight the bookworm 1,000,000, Small colleges in the United States 2,300,000, City of Cleveland 3,000,000, Hospitals and medical colleges 15,000,000, Juvenile reformatories 2,000,000, Miscellaneous 20,000,000, Total 174,711,000 Dollars.

Mr. Carnegie's wealth was estimated a few years ago at \$350,000,000 and for the personal tax in New York he is assessed at \$5,000,000. The wealth of the Standard Oil «King» is estimated twice as high as that of the Steel magnate. The press in commenting upon the benefactions of Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller says that both have done much to fulfil the tradition that American millionaires, more than most wealthy men, recognize their responsibility to the people as the creators of their vast fortunes and return the money to the public with interest a thousandfold.

Carnegie doesn't want a Coronet.

Andrew Carnegie has given to Italy the sum of four million liras, to form a fund the interest of which is to be divided annually among those poor people who save life at the risk of their own. King

Self-Sacrifice

By Elmer ..
..... Baum

A FAINT FLUSH reddened the girl's face. The expression of her face betrayed her inner emotion and her features reflected the shame she felt. There she sat with downcast eyes and confusedly, her fingers trembling, toyed with the petals of the rose she took out from the vase standing in the centre of the table. Margaret, her sister, stood by her. She smiled. Her face expressed composure and she let her eyes travel over the girl's face with a kind of motherly kindness and warmth. She bent slowly down to her, put her right arm round her little sister's neck, and with her other hand she slowly lifted up her head looking sedately and smilingly into her eyes.

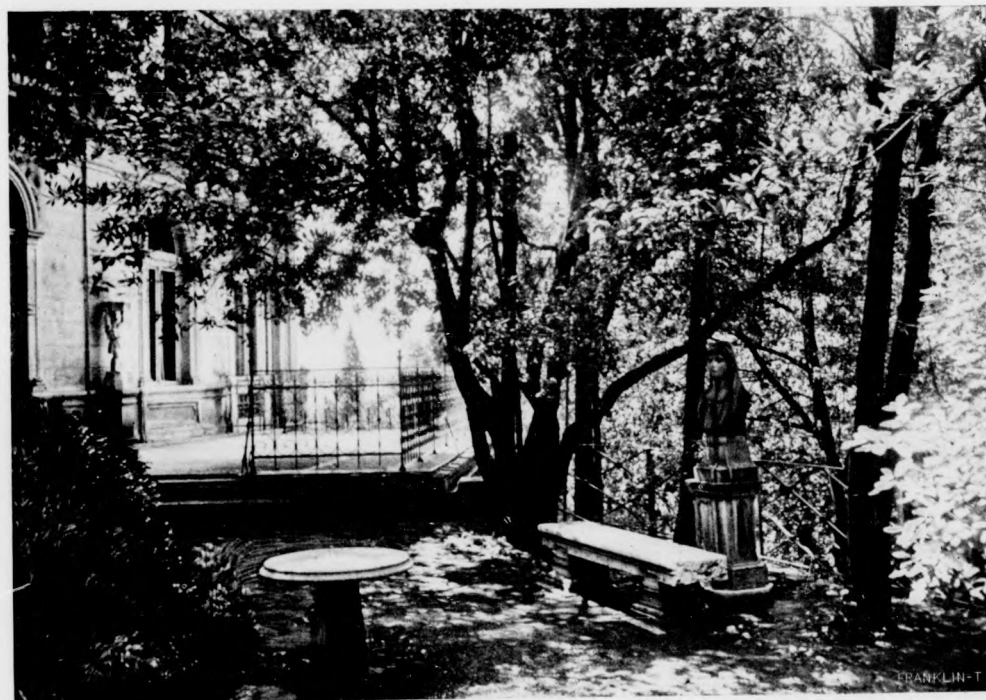
«Well, speak up, dear», she said tenderly. «Now, there is no retreat any more, you know: having begun your avowal, you have to finish it. What is that secret you wish to disclose to me? Answer me. What do you want to confess? Well, speak, Fanny dear.»

The girl plucked at the rose petals with great anguish. Her face was aflame.

«I dare not tell you», she stammered painfully.

Margaret patted her little sister's hair.

«You little ninny, you. How can you be so



Villa Giuseppe, Fiume: Summer Residence of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

Victor Emanuel desired to show his appreciation of the millionaire's munificence by making him a count, but Carnegie has no use for the dignity and has declined it. The committee for the control of the fund includes a number of distinguished Italian gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity.

funky? Have you no confidence in me? If so you had then better not begun it at all. Well? Don't make me lose patience, please. Well, go ahead, let's hear, what is that great secret?»

The girl embraced her elder sister's waist, pressed her lovingly to her heart, and buried her blushing

face in her breast. For a little while she thus remained, then she looked up at her. Her features reflected relentment, her eyes bathed in tears, and her lips twitched convulsively.

«I am in love», she whispered.

Margaret was amazed. For a moment she stood petrified and looked at the girl with dilated eyes, then she burst out laughing.

«Oh, you naughty little creature», she broke out cheerfully. «But this was a surprise, an unexpected declaration. For this I really was not prepared. Well, this is a nice state of affairs. You are in love, eh? And with whom, if I may ask?»

The girl turned scarlet. Hot blood-waves overspread her countenance. She dropped her head.

sat down. In the inmost recesses of her heart agitation and despair were surging. A lump was rising in her throat, and her eyes were filled with tears. Suddenly she flung herself down upon the table and began to weep.

The girl sprung up frightened to death.

«Margaret», she faltered turning pale, «Margaret, you are crying? What's the matter with you?»

Margaret sobbed.

«What misfortune, what unhappiness!» she said in a stifled voice. «This is awful!»

The girl fixed her eyes upon her elder sister in bewildered consternation.

«I don't understand», she stammered. «What is the misfortune, the unhappiness you speak of?»



View from the Gardens of Villa Giuseppe near Fiume.

«With Barnabas», she whispered shamefacedly «Emmery Barnabas.»

Margaret startled. Her face grew sallow. For a moment she riveted her eyes upon the girl's face in terror, then her whole frame was shaken with excitement.

«With Barnabas?» she asked quickly, agitatedly. «You say you are in love with Barnabas?»

«Yes», the girl replied in a low voice. «I love Barnabas.»

Margaret was dumbfounded. And turning deadly pale with dismay, she took a long stare at her younger sister. Her flesh crept and her blood ran cold in her veins: her head became stupefied, her body trembled, her knees broke down, and some great flacidity, a kind of deathly relaxation overwhelmed her. She could scarcely stand on her legs. She slowly dragged herself to a chair, and

Margaret did not answer. She was unable to answer. She only groaned, wiping her tears and trembling in every limb. Her features were contorted with excruciating grief, and betrayed great agony. She was totally crushed. After a pause, when her excitement was in some measure appeased and she became somewhat calm, she grasped her younger sister's hand.

«This was awful, Fanny dear», she said in a tremulous voice. «You don't know the nature of the heavy blow that you have dealt us, you don't know what misfortune has befallen us. You love Barnabas! I never anticipated it and had not the least idea of it. In fact, it never came under my observation. But I do not wonder. Barnabas is a worthy man. An agreeable man. A soft-mannered and warm-hearted man. You are a young girl and indulging in reveries, and your heart is very suscep-

tible to sentiment. Barnabas frequented our house, he devoted much of his attentions to you also, but he his nevertheless, not to be blamed for it.. it isn't *his* fault that you came to love him. He did not pay his court to *you*; he wooed *me*. He very much sympathised with me. With *me* he sympathised.»

The girl fidgeted.

«Has anything come to pass between you?» she asked anxiously.

«The result of our friendship is that yesterday... Barnabas declared his love for me and asked me to become his wife.»

The girl winced and turned deadly pale. A look of horror flitted over her face. For a moment she looked at her elder sister as though benumbed.

she leaned her own head against the head of her younger sister, and with her other hand though heartbroken, she lovingly stroked her face. The girl embraced her. (To be continued.)



Villa Giuseppe near Fiume.

ONE OF THE chief attractions of the neighbourhood of Fiume is the *Villa Giuseppe*, the beautiful sea-side resort of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

The park of fortyfive acres, by which the villa is surrounded is a veritable triumph of human ingenuity, being situated in the midst of the rocky, barren



Garden Scene, Villa Giuseppe, near Fiume.

«And you?» she asked quickly, agitatedly, «what did you answer him?»

Margaret hung her head.

«I love him», she said softly.

The girl collapsed, falling in a heap upon the chair.

She was completely stricken. Now it was *her* turn to weep, and flinging her head upon the table gave rein to her passionate grief. Margaret sat in her place, tormented to death. Her face was white, and within her heart gnawing sorrow, pain and anguish alternated.

She rested her head in the palms of her hands, and with a thrilling through her limbs, and tear-dimmed eyes, she vacantly gazed before her, moping.

After a little while she rose and walked over to the girl. Winding one arm round her neck,

Karst region. Before it could be laid out many tons of rock had to be blasted with dynamite and Mother Nature's sternness in this particular spot defied.

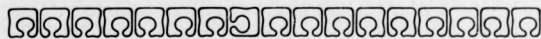
It is a well known fact that the late Archduke, the father of his present Royal Highness, had a great *penchant* for tropical plants and passed much of his time in the study of them. His experiments were all made in his park at *Villa Giuseppe*. A mere glance over it is sufficient to convince one that hundreds of exotics are blooming there which elsewhere would only thrive in conservatories. Palms of various species, bamboos and cedars, and flowers of dazzling hues.

The laurel grove was formed by the Archduchess Clothilde after her consort's decease. From there one has a fine view over Fiume town and harbour and the Isle of Cherso.



The Erzsébetváros Parish Church, Budapest.

The park is noted not only for its unrivalled horticultural collections but also for the cool arbours, pleasant fountains and famous statuary with which it abounds, as well as for the magnificent views its unique situation affords.



To A. V.

By Charles
... Lonway
Chornton (a
Grandson of
Bishop ...
Heber) some-
time H. B.
M.'s Consul-
General at
.. Budapest.

Somewhere by the Danube's side
Lives a Sage of wisdom wide,
Flourishing a fearless pen,
Cunning in the tongues of men:
How they speak and what they tell
Knows he by his wizard's spell;
To their fountain-heads hath travelled,
All their mysteries unravelled:
Orient and Occident
To him every key have lent.
Would'st thou seek in rolls of Fame
Whence such passing knowledge came?

Ere the Tower of Babel's glory
Yet had reached its hundredth storey,
Vámbéry, as lightest sleeper,
Held the post of head door-keeper.
So, when (fault of mortal sin)
The top-bricks came tumbling in,
And the crowd began to bellow,
Understanding none his fellow,
He — to cross the tricks of Fate —
By the door-post lay in wait:
As each workman fled in fright,
Vámbéry caught and held him tight.
Then and there he bade him teach
All his new-born parts of speech,
Conjugations and declensions,
Names of numbers and dimensions,
And (what most the mind disturbs)
Table of the irregular verbs,
With the accent true propounded
By the Academy yet unfounded:

Then, his craving satisfied,
Pointed out the world was wide,
Showed him where to set his face,
Gave him for a parting grace
Absolution as confessor —
And laid hold of his successor!

At the last there came a Man,
Topped all others by a span,
Trimmed with fur his martial vest,
Plume of heron for his crest:
Firm his gait and proud his mien —
But his speech was hard, I ween!
Vámbéry strove, but strove in vain,
Not one word could he explain:
Laughed the stanger, «Hold, enough!
«Thou shalt find this learning tough:
«Take my wage (i'fait thou'lt earn it),
«In a thousand years thou'lt learn it!»

«Such as thou, a wanderer I;
«Spreads my home 'twixt plain and sky;
«Bowing to no earthly lord,
«Roam I with my warlike horde;
«Know me, by this solemn token,
«Me, the Chief of faith unbroken,
«Tamer of the unconquered steed,
«Sure in word and swift in deed,
«Aristocratico-barbarian: —
«Come with me and be Hungarian!»

What upon their road befell
Were too long a tale to tell.

*

What, dear Friend, when thou art gone,
Shall be writ on thy head-stone?
Not one hint at doubt or gloom,
Nothing savouring of the tomb:
On you mountain's sun-kissed face
Shall be shrined thy resting-place,
Set with turf all trim and shaven,
And upon the slab be graven
Just a fount, a group of palms,
And a wallet meet for alms.

Then shall shepherds watching near
 Say «Vámbéry is not here:
 «He rose up at break of day,
 «Grasped his staff and strode away,
 «Singing songs of sunrise clear,
 «Henceforth in his manhood's year,
 «Like a Dervish habited,
 «With a turban on his head,
 «With his wallet at his back,
 «He hath ta'en the eastward track!»

Ah, what worlds of wondrous glow
 Shall thy fresh-born spirit know!
 Seas all stormless, rose-capped hills,
 Deserts bright with palm-girt rills:
 All delights thy heart had chosen,
 Days unburning, nights unfrozen —
 Till, full-joyed, thou take thy rest:
 So thy pilgrimage be blest!



Agricultural Progress in Hungary.

II.

The Kisbér Thoroughbreds.

NOT ONLY are British thoroughbred stallions kept at Kisbér for the production of half-blood stallions for use throughout Hungary, but British thoroughbred mares are also imported into the country and find an excellent home at this famous breeding place. At the time of our visit seventeen of these mares were on this farm of

21,000 acres; some of which with their foals of about six months were seen in a paddock behind their stalls. The stables had the appearance of a row of cottages, on the front doors of which were the names of the mares and other particulars regarding them. Of these «cottages» there were about a score and they presented a very neat appearance. In the paddock we interviewed Gallarosa — by Gallia from Monterosa — who had been covered by Rocketter; Lafuta, a sixteen-year old; Heterature, Charmante (Hungarian bred), and others.

In another range of buildings were seen some of the half-bred stallions descended from the British thoroughbreds. These were three-year-old stallions which were all bred at this station and were stabled here pending their dispatch to one of the stud farms through the country, of which there are about half-a-dozen in addition to four studs of over 3000 stallions. There were 33 stationed at Kisbér at the time of our visit and these were some of the best. The stables in this block of buildings were fitted with concrete partitions to separate the stalls; bails or wooden partitions not being used. Further on ten four-year-old mares were brought out which were intended for sale at Budapest; they were not considered good enough to keep here. The average price when sold would be £60; they were of good quality and yet they were not kept for breeding. As this breeding-station is State-controlled, the management is conducted by the military authorities and the horses are exercised by soldiers.



Replica of Vajda Hunyad Castle, City Park, Budapest.

At various places throughout this estate are farms on which the half-bred mares find their homes. On our way to Bábolna one of these farms, at Pula, was visited. Two long ranges of buildings, each of about 100 yards in length, were devoted to the housing of 97 half-bred mares and their foals.

The foals remain here and are suckled for half a year, but it was explained that although the animals were tied in these sheds, which were littered abundantly with straw and fitted along the walls with concrete mangers, yet this was only a precautionary measure to prevent possible injury to ourselves, as the mares and foals are always allowed ordinarily to run quite loose in the buildings. Their docility, however, was very observable, and is accounted for by the manner in which they are accustomed to be handled by their attendants.

At this farm in another range of buildings were

to be seen some of the few studs of heavy horses kept in the country. Draught work in Hungary is very largely performed by the Hungarian oxen, and hence heavy horses are rather at a discount just at present. However, the tendency seems to be to replace the Hungarian draught oxen by Swiss cattle and to adopt the use of heavy horses for draught purposes. Those which we saw were of the Ardenne type — Belgian — and were clean-legged, round in the bone rather than flat, low in front and «punchy» looking.

A mare was shown which approximated more to the style preferred in the British Isles; another was of the Styrian type.

Here were kept, at the time of our visit, three sires and ninety brood mares, and we could not help thinking that if the taste for heavy horses in Hungary should develop further there might arise a demand from our shores of the larger, stronger and decidedly better-looking heavy



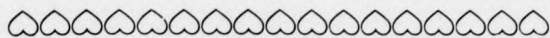
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Budapest.

horses to which we are accustomed at our Dublin and Belfast shows. At any rate the matter is worth the attention of our Irish breeders, who might keep it in view.

Our next objective was the famous breeding farm for Arabs at Bábolna.

On the way thither some mobs of half-bred mares were to be seen herded by csikos (the hard riding «cow-boys» of Hungary), and further on our way we were accompanied by a band of half-a-dozen superbly mounted csikos who, with their feathered hats, scarlet tunics and snow white «gatyás» and sleeves floating in the breeze made a grand sight, giving one the impression of an Eastern escort of Arab sheiks.

(Farmers' Gazette)



Topical Notes

Subscriptions Due.

We beg respectfully to remind our Subscribers that their half yearly 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.

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During the Holiday Season our Subscribers may have their copies forwarded, if they will be so good as to furnish us their holiday address.

Olympic Games at Stockholm.

The Olympic Games, which take place at Stockholm from June 29th till July 22nd, include races, matches, and competitions in Lawn Tennis, Football, Shooting, Riding, Running, Wrestling, Fencing, and Swimming, in all cases prizes being awarded. The games being under the high patronage of the King of Sweden and other members of the Royal House, their success is a foregone conclusion. Next month a general Continental migration to the Northern capital may be expected. It is interesting to note that the city of Budapest is the donor of a prize for Fencing, and Count Géza Andrássy of one for Horsemanship.

Our Foreign Commerce.

According to the annual report of the Central Statistics Office for the year ended September, it appears that the value of our imports from abroad in the period named was 1419,500,000 crowns, as against 1293,000,000 the previous year. Of this total, 1037,700,000 crowns represents the value of our imports from Austria. Exports 1175,600,000 crowns, as against 1165,100,000 the previous year; accountable to Austria 869,600,000 crowns. In the first nine months of the year the total value of the merchandise exchanged between Hungary and Austria amounted to 254,400,000 crowns, of which 168,100,000 was accountable to the other half of the Dual Monarchy.

A French Review on the Urania.

In the *Coin de Terre et le Foyer*, published in Paris,

appears an article on Hungarian culture from the pen of M. Armand Manteau. Dealing chiefly with the Urania Society, it recounts with great appreciation the excellent work accomplished by that institution since its foundation some years ago.

Late Archduke John's Estate.

We hear from Gmunden that the castle and estate of the late Archduke John («John Orth») is about to be sold to an American millionaire for the sum of 1¼ million crowns.

National Congress of Apiculture at Kolozsvár.

The Transylvanian Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its fifth National Congress at Kolozsvár on August 18th and 19th in connection with the annual honey fair which takes place from the 18th to 24th inclusive. It is expected that matters will be discussed of great importance to this branch of Hungarian industry. An exhibition will illustrate the most modern methods of apiculture, while its promoters will take care that the manifold uses of honey are amply demonstrated. The Minister of Agriculture (Count Béla Serényi) is the chief patron of the Congress, with the full support of the Agricultural Ministry. All the bee-keepers of the land are cordially invited to take part in the Congress, and any desiring information should apply to the *Erdélyrészi Méhész Egylet*, Kolozsvár.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○○○○○○
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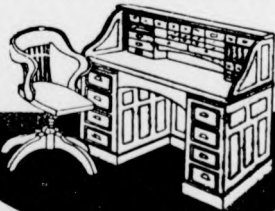
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II. R É S Z.

Érvényes 1912. évi május hó 1-től kezdve.

II. É t k e z ő - k o c s i k

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik	
		honnan	óra-perc	hová	óra-perc
1	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck—Királyhidán át	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Wienből	2 05 8 30	4 1	Wienbe Budapest k. p. u. d. u.
2	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck—Királyhidán át	Budapest k. p. u. d. e. Wienből	9 20 1 50	2 3	Wienbe Budapest k. p. u. este
3	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Wienből	5 15 10 105	116 104	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.
4	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. reg. Wienből	7 55 4 50	104 104	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. este
5	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Wienből	2 00 9 05	106 103	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.
6	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Kolozsvár	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Kolozsvártól	2 05 5 20	504 503	Kolozsvátra Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.
7	Kolozsvár — Földvár	Kolozsvártól	6 40 2 30	502 501	Földvára Kolozsvátra
8	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Karatsebes	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Karatsebestől	2 40 5 26	704 703	Karatsebesre Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.
9	Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Piskről	2 00 4 55	604 601	Piskire Budapest k. p. u. d. u.
10	Budapest k. p. u. — Arad— Brassó	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Brassótól	7 05 6 00	602 603	Brassóba Budapest k. p. u. este
11	Bpest keleti p. u. — Zimony	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Zimonytól	3 20 6 19	904 903	Zimonyba Budapest k. p. u. d. u.
12	Bpest k. p. u. — Zimony	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Zimonytól	7 10 2 52	906 905	Zimonyba Budapest k. p. u. este
13	Budapest k. p. u. — Fehring (június 1-től)	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Fehring-től	7 25 3 25	1302 1303	Fehring-re Budapest k. p. u. este
14	Budapest k. p. u. — Fehring (június 1-től)	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Fehringről	1 40 7 41	1304 1301	Fehring-re Budapest k. p. u. d. u.
15	Miskolc — Poprádfelka (június 15-től sept. 15-ig)	Miskolcztól	5 07 10 45	1504 1507	Poprádfelkára Miskolcra
16	Budapest k. p. u. — Kassa Poprádfelkáról (június 15-től sept. 15-ig)	Budapest k. p. u. d. e. Poprádfelkáról	6 35 3 03	1508 2a	Poprádfelkára Kassára
17	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Fiuméből	9 00 8 00	1002 1001	Fiuméba Budapest k. p. u. este
18	Bpest keleti p. u. — Kassa— Oderberg	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Oderbergtől	6 45 9 50	1502 1503	Kassára Budapest k. p. u. este

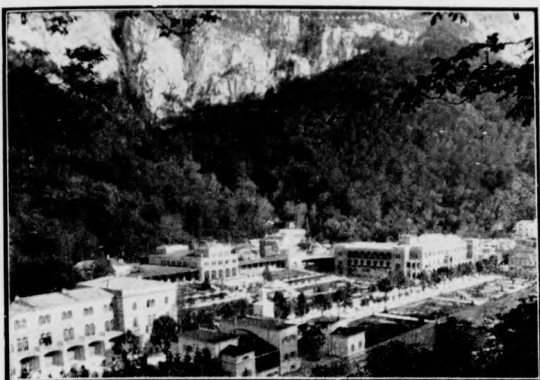
II. É t k e z ő - k o c s i k

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik	
		honnan	óra-perc	hová	óra-perc
18	Bpest ny. p. u. — Debrecen	Budapest ny. p. u. reg. Debrecenből	7 00 4 45	500 1701	Debrecen Budapest ny. p. u. este
19	Budapest ny. p. u. — Zsolna	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel Zsolnától	7 05 3 20	1402 1405	Zsolnára Budapest ny. p. u. este
20	Budapest ny. p. u. — Pozsony	Budapest ny. p. u. este Pozsonyól	6 50 6 15	1406 1111	Pozsonyba Budapest ny. p. u. d. e.
21	Budapest keleti p. u. — Sátoraljaújhely	Budapest k. p. u. reg. Sátoraljaújhelyről	7 20 4 30	402 403	Sátoraljaújhelyre Budapest k. p. u. este

III. B u f f e t - k o c s i k

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik	
		honnan	óra-perc	hová	óra-perc
1	Bpest k. p. u. — Fiume	Bpest k. p. u. este Fiuméből	6 15 6 00	1004 1003	Zágrábra Újdombovárra
2	Budapest keleti p. u. — Vin- kovec — Szászke	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Szászke	3 00 3 21	1006 1203	Fiuméba Budapest k. p. u. reg.
3	Budapest k. p. u. — Újdom- bováron át Eszék	Vinkovcétől Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	6 56 2 55	1201 1902	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Eszékre
4	Budapest k. p. u. — Kassa május 1-től június 15-ig	Eszék-től Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	6 26 1 20	1901 1504	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Kassára

Jegyzet: Az étkező- és buffet-kocsik étkezőfermatát I. vagy II. oszt. menetjeggyel bíró utasok vehetik igénybe, külön tükör fizetése nélkül.
A buffet-kocsikban levő ülőhelyekkel bíró külön szakaszok azonban csak I. osztályra érvényes menetjegyekkel, illetve menetjegyzelvényekkel bíró utasok által használandók.



Hercules Baths ...

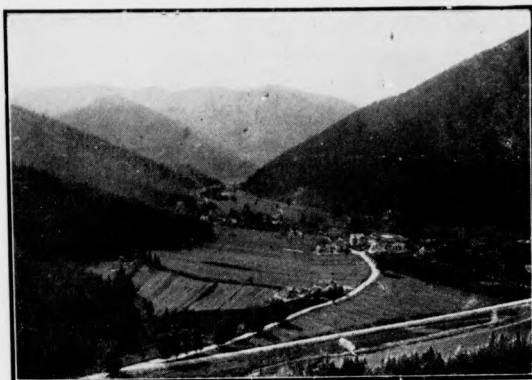
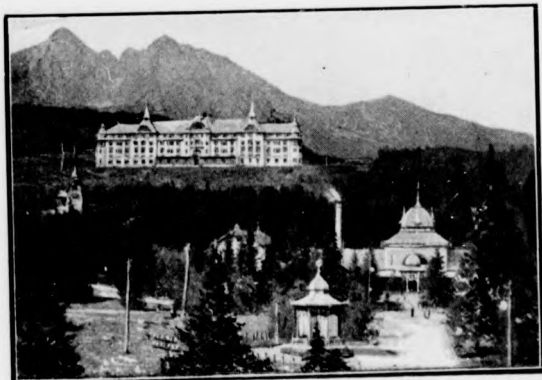
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous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

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-25
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	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-50
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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Fenyőháza

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	2-43
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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Vizakna

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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