

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország . . .

WITH respect to the fact that the elements which served as the basis of the net income fixed by the provisory government from the land tax, such as the economic system, wages, the means of traffic which influenced the valuation of products of the land, underwent considerable changes, the regulation of the land-tax was unavoidably to be carried out on a corresponding basis.

By means of Act 7 of 1875 the legislature has sufficiently met this demand. This law making allowance for the deficiencies in the registers made by the provisory government and the great changes that had taken place in the cultivation of the soil, which could scarcely form a satisfactory basis for the assessment of the land-tax any longer, ordered on this account first and foremost a complete correction of the land register in both directions, so that from 1876 until the application of the new register this corrected cadastral composition should form the basis of taxation.

The law cited does away with the communal cadastral system, according to which a surprising disproportion was apparent in the cadastral net receipts of certain countries and adopts the system of districts-cadaster.

After a preceding study of the factors which acted

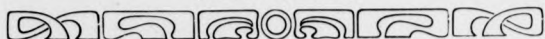
on the productivity of landed property, 8 quality classes at the utmost were laid down for each kind of cultivation and for each district, and consequently for each sphere of classification formed by means of the grouping of the parishes which are found within the districts under homogeneous economical relations. The tariff of the net income of each quality class



Madame ALEXANDER JESZENSZKY (Wife of State Secretary, Prime Ministry).

was fixed by the Circle and District commissions formed of landed proprietors and the functionaries of the assessment; in the last instance of the general land-tax commission.

(To be continued.)



Self-Sacrifice

II.

By Elmer
Baum

THIS is awful, Margaret», she said crying. «What terrible stroke of fate this is! We are both in love with one and the same man. Barnabas, however, loves only you. What misfortune! Now, I say it myself: «What misfortune, what unhappiness». Oh, Heavens! What will become of us now? Will you become his wife? Good God! Even the thought of such a thing is appalling, maddening. The man whom I love, to be your husband: the husband of my own sister. From this, intolerable consequences would ensue. I should have to live in your proximity; I should have to see and witness your happiness; I should have to look on the man in whom I, too, am wrapped up with life and soul, lavishing his love upon you, feeding your love with his tenderest caresses. My God, I could not live to see that, it would be the death of me. I should go mad. What will happen now? Oh, what will happen now? My God, my God? Was ever a young girl's fate so pitiful as mine? To love, to be so desperately in love, and — to lose the man I so dearly loved before he even was mine yet. Such unprecedented blow of fate, such misfortune!»

The two girls put their heads together and both wept bitterly; feelings of the deepest grief and despair surging in the core of their hearts. For

that day they spoke no more about the matter. They just went about the house with pale faces and tearful eyes.

On the next day, Margaret went out to take a walk in the garden. After strolling about for a little while she drew back hiding herself under the foliage of the pergola. She wished to be alone. But her younger sister, too, soon came out after her and sat down beside her. They were silent. Margaret buried her face in her hands, and casting down her eyes upon the ground, she sat wistfully, moping. Her outward appearance bespoke lassitude, dejection, and heart-brokenness. Her younger sister was pale. She held a flower in her hand and plucked at its petals with great anguish. Her features reflected emotion and uneasiness. Now and then she glanced at her elder sister timorously, irresolutely. She evidently wished to say something, but she was afraid to begin. After a pause, however, she at last found her voice.

«Last night I couldn't sleep, Margaret», she said in a tremulous voice. «The heart-ache... our great misfortune completely crushed and wrecked me. What will become of us now? I could never be reconciled to the thought that you should marry Barnabas. And I scarcely believe that now... after having made that confession, you would be capable of marrying him. If you did, you would for ever be conscience-smitten, stung with incessant torture of remorse, so that you could never be happy with him. And as to me, the suffering, the grief, and heart-ache would surely soon enervate and emaciate me. It would simply kill me. The best plan, I think, would be to have Barnabas keep away from our house, from our presence... if I and you too... The only way out of this terrible affair is for both to give him up. That would, in some measure, relieve our great sorrow. It he would keep his



Private Motor-Car Race: Start from Budapest.

distance from us our sorrow might perhaps be mitigated, it might subside, and our wounded and bleeding hearts might perhaps, in some future time, even be healed. I know I am asking too great a sacrifice of you. It's a terrible and iniquitous demand, I own. I am selfish, I know. But still that's the only way, the correctest procedure I could conceive as a means of getting out of this scrape. There is no alternative... that can't be, it must not happen that a girl should become the wife of a man with whom her own sister, too, is desperately in love.

Margaret cast down her eyes and kept her gaze upon the ground. Her face expressed bluntness. Her eyes, however, swam with tears.

«I will give him up», she said dryly. «I made this resolution already last night. I admit, I cannot act otherwise: I cannot marry the man with whom also my sister is in love. I am spurning my own happiness, my whole life will be plunged into deep affliction, sorrow, and mourning, still I will give him up for your sake. I will do it for the sake of your tranquillity of mind, Fanny.»

On the very same day Margaret wrote a letter to Barnabas, informing him of her decision not to become his wife. This communication affected the man as though a thunderbolt had struck him and jarred upon him as if coals of fire would have been heaped on his head. He could not comprehend what had happened to the girl. In his despair, he resolved that he would go to see Margaret: he wanted to ask her for an explanation as to the cause that effected her sudden change of mind. But he did not find her at home. She fled from the man. She could not nerve herself to meeting him. Barnabas called upon her several times, he searched everywhere for her, he hunted her up and pursued her, but all was of no avail, he could never see her again. The man lost heart, he became despondent. His brightest hopes were blighted, foiled, his life wrecked, and his future ruined. In his grief he left the town.

The two girls were broken-hearted. At first, they suffered very much. Margaret had fallen a prey to her love, it made her ill. She grew thin, emaciated, hollow-cheeked, and like a skeleton. Her features expressed weariness and decrepitude, and there was a gleam of a sullen, dismal, and melancholic light burning dimly in her constantly tear-dimmed eyes. Both of them refrained from paying visits and receiving company. They were reticent, sick, and melancholy.

The parents saw with anxiety and apprehension the withering and fading of the two girls. They resolved, therefore, to conceive some means by which they would try to rouse the two dormant souls from their lethargy; shake off their dejection, and stir them up from their melancholy. After full



Private Motor-Car Race: Count B. R. ZICHY, Count ALEX. ANDRÁSSY, and H. R. H. Archduke JOSEPH.

inquiry, they agreed that seeing much company, amusement, and diversion would be the most suitable means for that purpose. They arranged «at-homes», gave receptions to which a great number of guests were always assembled. But Margaret found no consolation in them. She took part in the entertainments rather ill-humouredly and only through coercion. The flatteries and courting of the young men who surrounded her jarred upon her nerves, they irritated and annoyed her. To their prattle, she answered now and then but curtly and with callous indifference. Usually, she retired into some out-of-the-way place, where she sat down, buried her face in her hands, and gazed before her sadly, dejectedly.

At first, her younger sister behaved in the same manner, later on, however, her soul gradually began to thaw, and her frigid melancholy melted away little by little. She enjoyed the amusements and diversions, because it made her forget her trouble, her grief, and she herself endeavoured to be constantly among people, as that had generally soothed her nerves and thrown her into quite a peaceful frame of mind, it cheered her up, it refreshed her. The courting of the young men she likewise good-naturedly accepted. At first they did not interest her and she was taken with none of them; in the course of time, however, there appeared one who soon excited sympathy in her. His name was Victor Brier. He was a very pleasant young man. A tall, handsome, and warm-hearted man. The girl gladly conversed with him and liked his company. It was noticed that the young man was very much delighted and radiant with joy, as he, too, felt himself very much drawn towards the girl. Gradually, they

got more and more attached to each other and became very staunch friends, they were always in each other's company, and by-and-by a very tender and familiar relation was formed between the two. Margaret saw that, but it did not astonish her and she attached no importance to the matter, she did not suspect the girl: she knew that her sister had not serious intentions regarding the young man, and that she kept company with him only in order to distract her mind and find consolation.

One day, Brier and the girl were sitting outside in the garden. Margaret went out after them. As she reached the entrance, she stopped short, standing dumbfounded. The man was holding her younger

he to kiss you? Answer me! Quick! Well? Why did you let him kiss you?»

The girl's face was aflame. Her look betrayed terror and shame. She hung her head, and struggling for composure, she nervously fingered her skirt. She was silent. A little while later, she cast an anxious, hesitating look upon her elder sister.

«Victor loves me», she said with a slight quiver in her voice.

Margaret's face grew sallow. Her heart throbbed. For a moment she was stupefied, breathless and gazed upon her younger sister in utter bewilderment. She bent down to the girl.

«And you», she asked rapidly, gasping, «is



Private Motor-Car Race: Arrival at Debreczen.

sister in his arms and kissing her. As they became aware of Margaret's presence, they quickly separated. The girl was terrified to death. Her face turned white. Brier blushed. He became confused. Margaret stood for a moment keeping her gaze upon them in utter bewilderment, her face paling and her limbs as though paralysed, but exerting the remnant of her strength to the utmost, she slowly, with trembling knees, dragged herself along into the pergola and sat down upon the wooden bench, composing her countenance and pretending not to have noticed anything.

When Brier had taken his leave, Margaret suddenly flashed round upon her younger sister, moving to her side. A deathly pallor spread over her face. Her features reflected agitation, and a strange glitter, a kind of pyretic fire glowed in her blazing eyes.

«I have seen Victor kissing you», she said agitatedly. «Why did he kiss you? What right had

there... does any feeling bind you, too, to him?»

«I love Victor», she replied faintly, almost inaudibly.

Margaret felt dizzy, and giving way to the deathly faintness that crept over her, she languidly sank down onto the bench. She did not answer a word. She was undone. She felt as if her heart were breaking. She fell back leaning against the back of the bench. She closed her eyes. Her head slid aside. From under her eye-lids hot tears fell in a stream down her cheeks.

«This was then your great, desperate love», she breathed painfully. «Then Barnabas»... Emmery you have already forgotten, Fanny! Forgotten! Buried!»

The girl turned scarlet. Hot blood-waves spread over her countenance. She was abashed, humiliated.

«That's past... That happened long ago», she replied in a low voice. «I was very young then

An immature little girl, whose heart could not possibly give birth to any truly serious sentiments. I was then a passionate, effervescent, romantic, and lackadaisical, perhaps a wee little bit foppish and wanton young girl, pining in the chains of love and fervent avidities, and I didn't know anybody else either... that I might forget Emmery and be capable to cherish affection for anyone else. That was but a beautiful, sweet child's dream. But Victor I love truly and dearly. To him I am attached with all the ardour and serious sentiments of a grown-up person. The other... that old love, was only a lovely, delightful child's dream.»

Stung to the quick, Margaret sat on the bench deadly pale. She was crushed, dashed. In the inmost recesses of her heart, grief and bitterness were surging. Her lips trembled. Her eyes were filled with tears. She began to weep silently.

«It was only a child's dream», she faltered amid tears, echoing the ominous words. «Now you say this. Then you said that you were very much attached to Emmery, that you loved him with all your heart and soul, that you would never forget him and that you would never allow any other man to come even near you. Then you said that. And now... now you already love another. For that», she went on mockingly and with scathing bitterness, for that I renounced my love, threw away my happiness. For that I ruined and wrecked the life of that man, the man who loved me. For that I sacrificed myself for you, and for that I shall have to suffer for ever, to bear affliction and sorrow, to endure woe and grief, and anguish and agony gnawing at my heart for the rest of my life. For that. Because of a mere child's dream! You are mean, Fanny. You are base and vile. Yes. You are a base and vile creature, Fanny.»

The girl quailed. Her face was now as pale as death. She rose. She hung her head and went slowly out from the pergola. At the door she turned back. For a moment, she let her eyes travel over her elder sister's face irresolutely, hesitatingly. She then bent her eyes on the ground, and nervously fingered her skirt.

«You ought not to have given up Barnabas», she said in a subdued tone of voice.

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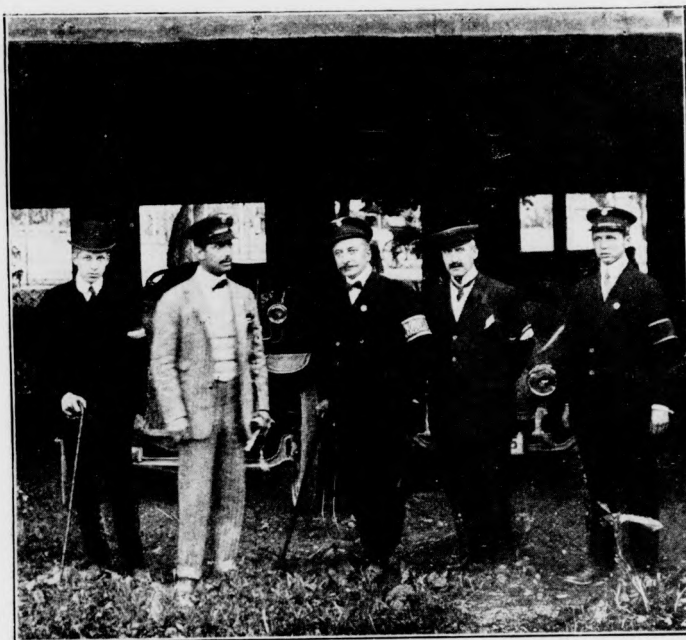
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Hungarians in America.

THE FIRST Hungarian Hog Club! On hearing this title, one is naturally led to believe this to be the association of a company of shiftless rowdies, whose maladroït humour has conceived the idea of forming a club in order to meet on fixed nights for extreme revelry, and to indulge their passions and drown all cares and thoughts of the morrow in the only thing that offers relief from it all, — liquor.

One hears with surprise and incredulity, that the purpose of this club is the noblest on earth — charity.

The men who proposed and accepted the name of the club must have been in a hilarious mood



Private Motor-Car Race: At Kolozsvár Garage. Count GÉZA TELEKI, JR., Count B. R. ZICHY, Count LADISLAS TELEKI, Count CHAS. KORNISS, Dr. GÉZA CSEHY.

to be sure, but this does not alter the nobility of the mission.

The hundred and more members that gather every Thursday evening in the close shabby room above and belonging to a public house, (or, as the Americans call it, saloon,) are a strange collection indeed, the like of which we may not find the world over. In this badly lighted room we see gathered in close proximity and goodfellowship, lawyers, labourers, doctors, saloon-keepers, journalists and bakers. Men so alien to each other in their homes, are here strangely drawn together by a feeling of brotherhood which they would not recognise in their own milieu, for here one and all are classed with a million others, — they are all foreigners.

This society of Hogs works on quietly the year round. One scarcely hears of them but for an occasional outing in the summer, or a dance in the winter, the profits of which go to increase the

goodly sum that will clothe many a half starved shivering little waif on the sacred Eve of Christmas.

When the Eve grows nigh, invitations are issued to all Hungarians to come and witness the result of the noble work of the quiet unassuming Hogs.

A great Christmas Tree stands in the room behind the saloon, all ablaze with candles, tinsel, etc. Tables and chairs are placed along the evergreen-decorated walls, where the members and all who have come to look on are seated. The man at the piano plays the first chords of the Rákóczy March, and all lips are silent, all eyes turned to the door. The shuffling of many pairs of little feet is heard from without, and as the volume of music increases and our grand beloved march bursts forth in all its glory, the great door is swung open, and the first pair of children appear, led by the President and Vice-President, followed by many, many more, — sixty pairs in all, followed by their gaunt, ragged, sickly looking mothers. Thin little arms loaded with boxes and bundles; little feet in bonny new shoes; new caps and hats on their tousled hair topping the pinched, wistful little faces.

They march around the tree and are further endowed with toys candy and fruits that have been piled beneath it.

The Vice-President, a simple man, says in a manner characteristic not only of his personality, but, indeed, of all the Hogs: «Ladies and Gentlemen, behold the fruit of one year's labour. We will now begin over again». The reply is a rousing cheer and silently we file out, but oh, many, many of us avert our eyes to hide the emotion we ought not to be ashamed to show, and the tear that trembles on the eyelash. Work on, noble Hogs, and may your labour be ever fruitful of all that is worth while on this earth. *Marie F.*

A French Review on the Urania Society.

JUST NOW when our ill-wishers have seized upon the topsy-turvy state of our politics to write adverse criticisms upon us in foreign newspapers, it does us good to come across a word of praise, sympathy, and encouragement in one of our French contemporaries.

The paper referred to is *Le Coin de Terre et le Foyer*, and the article is on the Urania Movement in Hungary from the pen of M. Armand Manteau. The writer treats of the efforts of Mr. Victor Molnár to assist dramatic culture and to improve the minds of his compatriots through the medium of the drama «Of all the scientific societies of Hungary, the Urania Society has done the most for popular education; and the organisation has become well known and respected, not by advertising, but by its own works and merits. It goes with the torch of enlightenment to the enquiring minds in the smallest villages of the land, sowing broadcast the seeds of knowledge, of which the value is seen in after years. The first care of the Society was to instil the love of home into the people. Mr. Molnár contends that the State should see to it that everybody has a home and that he should be taught to love it, and to be content.»

The thanks of Hungarians are due to M. Armand Manteau for his excellent contribution to a true knowledge of Hungarian aspirations.

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Private Motor-Car Race: The Prizes.



CHARLES MOLE CZ, Assistant-Editor of the *Vasarnapi Ujság*, who has just fulfilled his quarter of a century of journalistic life.

Photo by Jelly.

The Languages

(From the Swedish of Bishop Tegnér—1817.)

Greek.

The Goddess of Song loves thee best, her mother-tongue is her dearest.

All the Olympian host and the Graces spoke just as thou dost.

Plainly, as through her wet gown is seen a girl's figure when bathing.

Feelings are outlined by thee, thoughts in their growth are betrayed.

Latin.

Pure is thy voice and as hard as the rattle of arms tried in battle.

Sharp is thy word of command, as behoves the conquering hero.

Proud, poor, and stubborn thou art, but still from thy grave thou now rulest

One half of Europe. Thereby know we the Roman again.

Italian.

Tongue thou of joy and of tears, a voice that is made up of flute notes.

Song is the breath of thy life; thy every word is a sonnet.

Love-bird, abide with us still, with cooing of love and of longing,

Pity that in thy fair home monkish choirs only sing best.

Spanish.

Fair thou, and proud, I am told, for I know thee only from hearsay,

Many, whose knowledge of thee is like my own, sing thy praise.

French.

Merrily dancest thou forth, with compliments glib and with untruth,

Yet all thy whispers are sweet; yet all thy flatteries charm.

Though thou no longer dost rule as queen over all the tongues spoken,

Still as Society queen everywhere holdest thou sway.

Save us, meanwhile, from thy song; it is like the dance of a deaf man

Moving along as good speed, but never once keeping in time.

English.

Tongue made for stammering folk, each word is an embryo only.

Some of thy features repel, others delight and attract.

All things are driven by steam in the country to which thou belongest.

Take this advice, my good friend: get thyself driven by steam.

German.

Strong-limbed and fresh-voiced and gruff, a virgin brought up in the forest,

Lissom, and fair to behold; pity thy mouth is not smaller.

Also, thou shouldst be less slow; thy lethargy otherwise causes

Loss of the thread of a thought ere it is fully expressed.

Danish.

Thou art not much to my taste. Too weak for the force of the Northland,

Art thou too Northern by far for the harmonious South.

Swedish.

Tongue of the great and the brave. How nobly and manly thy bearing!

Clear as pure metal thy sound, sure as the sun's path thy step.

Thou hast been made for the heights, where thunders and storms have their dwelling;

Gentle delights of the dale were not intended for thee.

Look at thy face in the sea, and speedily wash off thy features

All that is alien paint; it might be too late if thou tarriest.

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«Anonymus» Monument, City Park, Budapest.

«BABY»

(By the late GEORGE MACDONALD.)

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get those eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry twinkles left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into bonds and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

The State as Over Parent in Hungary.

PERHAPS the finest index of the civilization of a nation is the treatment which it bestows upon its children. In this respect Hungary takes a foremost place, and its example has a special interest for us at a time when a comprehensive measure for the protection of children has been introduced into Parliament. From 1871 to 1898 many partial attempts were made to deal with the child question. The matter was in the hands of the local authorities and communes, and they, as is so often the case, refused to make themselves responsible for their foundlings and for the little children of the very poor, on the ground that their first duty was to keep down the rates — an argument not unknown in this country. As a consequence these infants and children who should have been cared for by the district perished in thousands, and the State, roused to a sense of the gravity of the situation, passed a law in 1898 by which the maintenance of all deserted children under seven was made a charge, not on the local rates, but on the «Hospital Fund,» which consists of 5 per cent of the amount raised by all direct taxes. At the same time it was determined that the term «deserted» should be extended so as to include children who were orphans or whose parents neglected and ill-treated them, or children whose parents were either unable or unwilling to support them. Up to this time there had been insufficient accommodation for orphans and for neglected children, and the Government speedily found themselves in difficulties. An arrangement made with two philanthropic associations was not wholly successful, and finally the Home Secretary — at that time M. Koloman Széll — determined that the State could do more economically what the societies were doing. It was not intended to deprive the philanthropic societies of their work or responsibility, but it was felt and made clear by the Act of 1901 that the State must actually feed, house, and clothe the children who could not otherwise be properly cared for, and the State Refuge Bill provided the money for these establishments. In addition to this, it was speedily discovered that it was not sufficient to take charge of the children until they were seven, and so an additional Act was passed by which the State had charge of all deserted children up to the age of 15, unless they were in orphanages or similar institutions; but the cost of maintaining the children over seven years of age was to devolve on the local authorities.

Thus the State Department, with its headquarters in Budapest, has charge of all the children in Hungary, and, whether they be rich or poor, they

are entitled to protection against cruelty or neglect. The philanthropic societies, so far from having nothing to do, are all federated, and work side by side with the State Department to ensure the carrying out of the various Acts and to safeguard the work of the system in each district. The whole of Hungary is divided up into 18 districts, in each of which there is a State Children's Refuge. There is also in each district a Children's Law Court, not so much, as in England, for the trial of child offenders as for the guardianship and protection of children who are under the care of the State. It is the business of the Court to see that the interests of each child are safeguarded and to follow its career. The moment a Court receives a notice, whether from the local authority, a philanthropic society, or some responsible person, that a child is being ill-treated or neglected, that it is not receiving sufficient food or proper education, or is exposed to demoralising influences, it immediately takes action. In the first place, it interferes by warning those who are responsible for the child what will be the result of continuance in this conduct. Supposing that a father has neglected his child, he is told that he will be deprived of the rights of parentage, that the child will be taken away from him and handed over to the Children's Refuge, and that he will have to pay the cost of maintaining it. Sometimes the father is actually caught in the act of ill-treating a child, in which case it is at once taken away from him and sent to the nearest Refuge. In the same way infants that have been deserted, or the waifs and strays of the street, or the children whose parents are in prison or hospital are sent forthwith to the Refuge, and the circumstances are reported to the Children's Tribunal, which has power to inflict punishment, upon anyone who is responsible for the wrong-doing. In the majority of cases the children have no parents or their parents are too poor to feed them. If any parent finds himself unable to support his child, he can, if he wishes, hand it over to the authorities of the town or commune, and the local authority conveys it to a Refuge, unless evidence is found to prove that the parent or parents have misrepresented the circumstances of the case. All this may seem to be reckless State interference, but in reality it is a wise and farseeing expenditure of money. Wherever there are relatives who are able to assist they are expected to defray the cost of maintenance, and they can be punished for refusing to do so or attempting to evade the law. Where there are no such relatives or none able to defray the cost the State does not hesitate in any way to take full responsibility.

But the Refuge is only a clearing-house, except in so far as it is a sanatorium, for there is always a special department for children who are too ill to be handed on. The Hungarian State Department very early in the history of its child work came to the conclusion that large institutions were a mis-

take, and therefore not more than about 5 per cent remain in the Refuge; the remaining 95 per cent are boarded out in the homes of peasants and in villages that are especially chosen for this purpose. These villages become children's colonies, and it is the business of the Refuge director carefully to watch the colonies with a view to seeing that the sanitation is good, that it is free from infectious disease, that the education facilities are adequate, and that the schools are well managed. If the village authority fails to comply with his regulations it is struck off the list — not only a loss of honour but also a loss of money, for the peasants in these villages are naturally advantaged by the small sum which is paid for the care of the child. The village must have a fairly good climate and plenty of open space for playgrounds, while the foster-parents must be able to maintain the children in comfort, and not merely use them as a source of profit. Another condition is that each village should have at least thirty women in it capable of acting as fosterparents. These peasants or artisans must have a cottage of their own, and not live in one room. Wherever a peasant has a cow of his own he is more likely to receive a child than if he had not. It follows that the wife or widow must look after the child herself, and must not hand it over to



Group in front of the Royal Stables, Budapest.

anyone else. If the treatment of the child is certified by the inspector and by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee to be good, after three years the foster-parent receives a present from the Home Secretary and a certificate of good conduct. The number of children sent to each village varies in accordance with the number of other children to be found in that village, the idea being that all the children boarded-out from the Refuge should be absorbed by the village, and not become a distinct class.

This system has only been in operation now four years, so that perhaps it is too early to judge accurately of its success. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the fears which were so frequently expressed as to the dangers attendant upon this novel experiment have not been justified. So far from a rush to hand over their children on the part of

per annum, and of this not less than £130,000 will be spent on the children themselves, the full cost per child being less than half the amount required to maintain an English Poor Law child.

Even after making all due allowance for the greater economy possible in Hungary and for the lower standard of living, it is a proof, if proof were needed, that the best possible method is not necessarily the most costly. It is to be hoped that before long some such method as this will have become universal in England, for if it were possible to deal with the thousands of children who are at present in our workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other large institutions in some such wise and economical fashion there would not only be an immense saving effected, but the probability is that the children so trained and cared for would become a still more valuable asset to the nation and to the Empire.

Percy Alden M. P.



Topical Notes.

His Majesty the King.

On the 25th ult. His Majesty received at the Hofburg a special embassy from Copenhagen to officially announce the ascent to the throne of the new Danish king. The ceremony over, the King received the members of the special embassy in private audience.

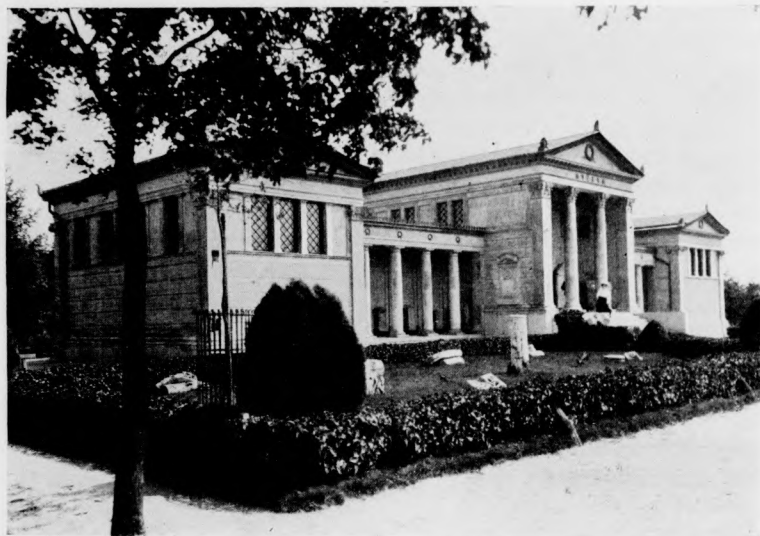
On the 2nd inst. the King leaves Vienna for his invariable summer holiday at Ischl, where his loyal subjects are preparing a welcome of unsurpassed brilliancy for their venerable sovereign.

Archduke Joseph at Pécs.

H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, accompanied by Lieut Colonel Bacsila, attended a review of the Pécs battalion on the 24th ult. In the evening an officers' reception took place in the winter gardens of the Palatine Hôtel. On the following morning His Royal Highness inspected the principal sights of the town, preparatory to his return by motor-car to Budapest.

Madame Alexander Jeszenszky.

On our front page will be found the portrait of a lady-writer who wields the pen with all the power usually attributed to one of the opposite sex — Madame Alexander Jeszenszky, wife of the State Secretary of the Prime Ministry. Her literary genius



Museum of Roman Antiquities, Aquincum, near Budapest.

the poorer section of the working classes, nothing is more pathetic than the efforts which are made to keep them to the very last moment. The whole of the children at present under the guardianship of the State number less than 30,000, and a very large percentage of these would have to be cared for in any case, either by some society or by the nation.

It was also thought that illegitimate children would become more common when the restraint of prudence was removed, but as a matter of fact the statistics of the refuges prove that the number of illegitimate children has decreased by 7 per cent, and the death-rate amongst such children has also been sensibly reduced, while the general infant mortality is higher by nearly 4 per cent than the death-rate prevailing amongst infants in charge of the State, notwithstanding the fact that the State children are for the most part the sons and daughters of the poorest and most unfit.

The cost at the present moment of carrying out the Széll system in Hungary is less than £150,000

is a legacy from her gifted father, Alexander Kozma. Until her marriage she lived a secluded life, her literary abilities being little suspected. Her romances are a pleasure, her pure Magyar style winning the hearts of all Hungarians who appreciate their mellifluous mother tongue.

Charles Molecz, Journalist.

The staff of the *Vasárnapi Ujság* have availed themselves of the occasion to offer their congratulations to one of their number, Mr. Charles Molecz, on the completion of his twenty-five years' connection with them. He has spent himself in the service of the paper, giving it his best, and labouring in the work initiated by the late Crown-Prince Rudolf of making the two halves of the Dual Monarchy better acquainted with each other. Mr. Molecz also ably edits the *Képes Néplap* (or «Illustrated Popular Journal»). «Hungary» joins in the congratulations offered to our distinguished colleague, and wishes him many happy years of literary activity and usefulness.

International Telegraph Congress at London.

Last week representatives of the telegraph departments of all nations assembled in London to draw up regulations and a tariff for radio-telegrams. The Congress was opened by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, English Postmaster-General, Sir H. Babington being elected to the chair. Hungary was represented by Mr. Charles Follért and Dr. Wm. Hennyey. At the reception of the delegates by the King and Queen in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, His Majesty did Mr. Follért the honour of conversing with him at considerable length.

The Academy of Science.

The Hungarian Academy of Science held its last session of the season on the 18th ult., Géza Entz in the chair. Several papers were read, by Géza Horváth, Radó Kövesligethy, and Dr. Alex. Gorka respectively. His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy congratulated the Academy on its work during the past year, after which the Chief Secretary, Gustavus Heinrich, referred to a number of minor affairs,

announcing that 25 papers had been received in connection with the Kóczán competition, of which the committee appointed Messrs. Heinrich, Árpád Berczik, and James Bleyer as judges. The thanks



Parish Church, Kőbánya, near Budapest.

of the Academy were voted to Dr. Aurel Stein for his book «Ruins of Desert Cathay».

Hungarian Olympic Test Matches.

Upwards of 50000 spectators assembled on the Üllői-út Grounds on the 23rd ult. to witness the Hungarian Athletic League competitions in anti-

cipation of the Olympic Games at Stockholm this month. There were not many entries for the 100 and 220 yards sprint races, both of which were won by Jankovics. In the high jumping Baron Ivan Wardener easily topped 184 centimeters. The 100 yards flat race was also won by Jankovics. In bar-jumping and long jumping Szatmári scored an easy victory. In these test matches the MAC won 6, the BEAC and the FTC 2 each, the MTK, Postoffice, and PTE 1 each.

World's Fair at San-Francisco.

The executive committee of the Hungarian National Exhibition Commission met recently, Mr. Nicolas Zsolnay in the chair, among those present being Mr. Maurice Gelléri, General Secretary, Mr. Robert Ország, and Mr. Ottó Sugár. The proposal for Hungary to take part in the forthcoming World's Fair at San-Francisco in 1915 was discussed and carried unanimously. The Government will be approached with regard to the financial side of the project.

An Active Capuchin.

The Rev. Fr. Felix, of the Capuchin Mission of Lahore, who spent about three weeks in Calcutta in connection with his historical studies, exhibited to the Asiatic Society of Bengal some valuable Persian firmans granted to the Jesuits by the Mogul Emperors, and Tibetan and Newari firmans given to the Capuchins. A large number of members had gathered to assist at the unveiling of a bronze bust of the Hungarian savant Csoma de Kőrös, who is generally considered as the originator of Tibetan studies among Europeans. Hence they were considerably impressed on hearing from Fr. Felix that de Kőrös had been preceded in the field a century earlier by other Europeans, the Italian Capuchin Missionaries of Lhassa. On the table lay a tangible proof of what he was saying, photographic reproductions of grants made to the Missionaries by the Dalai Lama in the first half of the XVIIth century. The originals of them, printed on silk, had been discovered by him in the Vatican.

(Catholic Herald of India.)

A Long Wait.

Boy Passenger (to porter): «I say, how much longer are we going to wait at this station? I've been here an hour already.» Porter: «That's nothing, my son. I've been here 15 years.»

A Bit Late.

Johnnie (who has brought Auntie to the races): «I am going to have a fiver on Tomtit at 10 to 1.» Auntie: «My dear boy, you're too late. It's a quarter past two already.»

Served Him Right.

«Oh, Georgie! Who opened the canary's cage?» «I did. You told me a little bird was whispering to you when I was naughty, so I knew it must

be him, as there was no other little bird about. So I opened the cage, and the cat's eaten him. That's what he's got for splitting on me!

Can be Cured.

Miss Vane: «Someone told me to-day that I was the handsomest girl in our street.» Miss Speitz: «Oh, that's not incurable!» Miss Vane: «What do you mean?» Miss Speitz: «Your habit of talking to yourself!»

The Tátra Express.

Mr. John Marx, President of the Hungarian State Railways, and Mr. Garibaldi Pulszky, Managing Director of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway, have taken counsel together, and the result of their excogitation is a new express train which runs between Budapest and Poprádfelka during the summer season from June 15th till Sept. 15th inclusive. It leaves Budapest (Eastern) 9—35 a. m., and Poprádfelka 10—45 a. m., the journey occupying under eight hours; and carrying first and second class compartments and a dining car.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o

Printed by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Sety printing Co. Ld., at Bpest.

A Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank az utazási idényre való tekintettel felhívja a közönség figyelmét arra, hogy mérsékelt őrzési díj fizetése ellenében elfogad *őrzési letéteket* (ládák, dobozok stb.) és ezeket feltétlen biztosságot nyújtó páncélozott helyiségeiben őrzi. Kiállít *hitelleveleket* a bel- és külföld összes nagyobb városaira és fürdőhelyeire. Központja és fiókjai bérbeadnak *magán-pénztár* (sate-deposit páncézl-rekeszeket), melyek a bérlő saját zára alatt tartatnak, értékpapírok, okmányok és drágakövek megőrzésére szolgálnak. Bővebb felvilágosítással szolgál a bank központja, Budapest, V., Dorottya-utca 6. sz. és fiókjai: II., Margit-körút 3., IV., Múzeum-körút 1., V., Nádor-utca 25., V., Lipót-körút 32., VI., Andrassy-út 30., VII., Erzsébet-körút 41., VIII., József-körút 50., VIII., Rákóczi-út 75.

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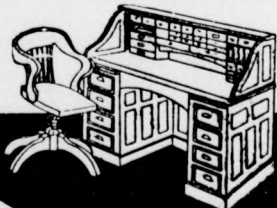
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Érvényes 1912. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.										
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	honnan					
Délelőtt				Délelőtt				Délelőtt						
1110	5 40		sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	512	2 40		sz. v.	Szolnok	325	2 15		sz. v.	Hatvan
310	5 50		sz. v.	Hatvan	1202	2 45		gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo	1501	2 30		gy. v.	Poprád-Felka, Kassa
802	6 25		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	1902	2 55		sz. v.	Tapolca, Eszék	919	2 40		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
22	6 30		sz. v.	Bicske	904	3 20		sz. v.	Belgrád, Konstantin.	23a	3 00		sz. v.	Torbágy
8	6 40		sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	512(II)	3 25		sz. v.	Nagykúta	519	3 10		sz. v.	Nagykúta
1502	6 45		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	1016	3 30		sz. v.	Paks	327	4 20		sz. v.	Pécel
1512	6 55		sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	18	4 25		sz. v.	Komárom	329	5 25		sz. v.	Gödöllő
1002	7 00		gy. v.	(Fiume, Torino, Róma)	606	5 00		gy. v.	Gödöllő	507	6 15		sz. v.	Brassó, Debrecen
602	7 05		sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	410	5 10		sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest	15	6 20		sz. v.	Győr
906	7 10		sz. v.	Belgrád, Sofia, Sarajevo	6	5 15		sz. v.	Miskolc	150(1)	6 25		gy. v.	Poprád-Felka, Kassa
402	7 20		sz. v.	(Stryj, Lemberg, Maramarossziget)	324	5 20		sz. v.	Gödöllő	3	6 35		sz. v.	Wien, Graz
1302	7 25		sz. v.	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	514(1)	5 40		sz. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely, Gödöllő	1705	7 00		sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Szi et
312	7 30		sz. v.	Gödöllő	308	5 55		sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	907	7 20		sz. v.	Sofia, Belgrád, Bród
908	7 45		sz. v.	Belgrád, Sofia, Vinkovce	920	6 05		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	607	7 25		sz. v.	Bukarest, Arad
608	7 50		sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	1004	6 15		gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Napoly	421	7 35		sz. v.	Szerencs
1102(1)	8 05		gy. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	510	6 15		sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	305	7 45		sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
406	8 10		sz. v.	Munkács, Lavone	326	6 25		sz. v.	Pécel	25	7 50		sz. v.	Bicske
508	8 20		sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	328	6 40		sz. v.	Hatvan	1109	8 05		sz. v.	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
1906	8 25		sz. v.	Tapolca, Eszék, Bród	920a	6 45		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	677(1)	8 10		sz. v.	Nagykúta
3 6	8 35		sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	28	7 00		sz. v.	Bicske	1009	8 15		sz. v.	Fiume, Bród
1706	8 55		sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	516	7 15		sz. v.	Szolnok	405	8 20		sz. v.	Lavone, Maramarossziget
2	9 20		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	16	7 20		sz. v.	Győr, Triest	329a(1)	8 35		sz. v.	Gödöllő
22a	9 30		sz. v.	Torbágy	1006	7 40		gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	9	8 45		sz. v.	Wien, Graz
1708(1)	9 35		gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	1708	7 45		sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	1511	8 50		sz. v.	Csorba, Kassa
918	10 00		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1514	8 00		sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	27	9 00		sz. v.	Bicske
520	10 05		sz. v.	Nagykúta	910	8 00		sz. v.	India, Sarajevo	331	9 10		sz. v.	Pécel
24	11 55		sz. v.	Bicske	1908	8 25		sz. v.	Pécs, Bród	1907	9 15		sz. v.	Vinkovce, Pécs
314a(1)	12 00		sz. v.	Gödöllő	334	8 40		sz. v.	Gödöllő	603	9 20		gy. v.	Brassó, Arad
Délután				Délután				Délután						
612	12 0		sz. v.	Arad, Tóvis, M.-Sziget	334	8 40		sz. v.	Gödöllő	29(1)	9 28		sz. v.	Trieszt, Torbágy
1008	12 20		sz. v.	Fiume, Róma, Eszék	335	8 40		sz. v.	Szolnok	303	9 35		sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
314	12 30		sz. v.	Hatvan	610	9 30		sz. v.	Győr, Graz	1001	9 35		sz. v.	Róma, Fiume, Pécs
10	12 30		sz. v.	Szombathely, Wien	1506	10 00		gy. v.	Arad, Brassó	915	9 45		sz. v.	Kiskörös
914	12 45		sz. v.	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	336	10 05		sz. v.	Pécel	403	9 55		sz. v.	Lemberg, M.-Sziget
24a(1)	1 00		sz. v.	Bicske	912	10 10		sz. v.	Bród, Belgrád, Sofia	905	10 00		sz. v.	Sofia, Belgrád
1504	1 20		gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	1010	10 25		sz. v.	Fiume, Tapolca	1303	10 10		sz. v.	Graz, Trieszt
316	1 30		sz. v.	Gödöllő	408	10 25		sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg	333	10 25		sz. v.	Gödöllő
1304	1 40		gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	12	10 55		sz. v.	Szombathely, Wien	515	10 40		sz. v.	Szegvár, Kolozsvár
604	2 00		sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest	338	11 10		sz. v.	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	1503	10 50		gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa
4	2 05		sz. v.	Wien, Páris	614	11 25		sz. v.	Arad, Debrecen	1101(1)	11 00		sz. v.	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
404	2 10		sz. v.	S.-aljaúj, Lemberg, Kassa	422	11 35		sz. v.	Kassa	25(1)	11 10		sz. v.	Bicske
916	2 15		sz. v.	Kiskörös	A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délután.					
304	2 20		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	330	7 05		sz. v.	Gödöllő	517(1)	4 40		sz. v.	Nagykúta
318	2 25		sz. v.	Hatvan					511 5 00 sz. v. Szolnok					
320	2 30		sz. v.	Pécel					311 5 50 sz. v. Gödöllő					
26	2 30		sz. v.	Bicske					917 6 17 sz. v. Kunszentmiklós-Tass					

1) Junius 1-től közlekedik. 2) Junius 15-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig. 3) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 16-tól szept. 15-ig. 4) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon közl. 5) Nagykútáról Szolnokra csak szombaton közl. 6) Csak szombaton közlekedik.

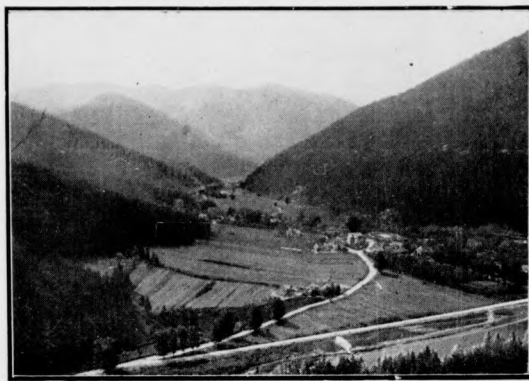
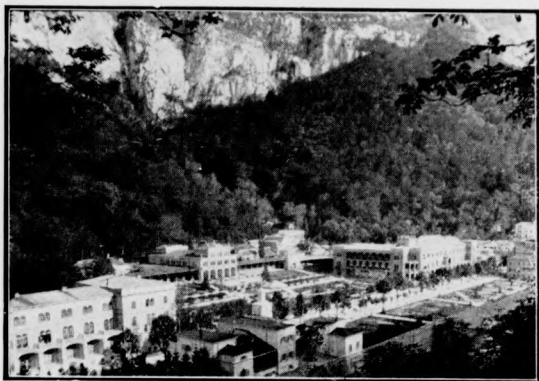
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A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1912. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.										
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	honnan					
Délelőtt				Délelőtt				Délelőtt						
154	5 05		sz. v.	Vác	110	5 15		gy. v.	Wien	173(1)	4 00		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
152	5 15		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	142	5 20		sz. v.	Szob	713	4 05		sz. v.	Temesvár-J., Szeged
152	5 25		sz. v.	Ersekújvár	724(1)	5 40		sz. v.	Cegléd	139	4 10		sz. v.	Nagymaros
718	5 40		sz. v.	Szeged, Szolnok	128	6 00		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	4113	5 05		sz. v.	Esztergom
4102	6 00		sz. v.	Esztergom	724a	6 10		sz. v.	Cegléd	175	5 15		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	6 20		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	144	6 15		sz. v.	Nagymaros	121	5 45		sz. v.	Ersekújvár
6502	6 35		sz. v.	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	724	6 35		sz. v.	Cegléd, Ócsa	115	5 55		sz. v.	Wien, Berlin
102	6 50		k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende	4114	6 40		sz. v.	Esztergom	1403	6 20		gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
506	7 00		gy. v.	Szegvár, Stanislaw	726	6 45		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok	177	6 30		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
1402	7 05		sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	1406	6 50		gy. v.	Pozsony, Zsolna, Berlin	707	6 35		sz. v.	Orsova, Bázias
104	7 55		sz. v.	Nagyszombat, Wien	130	6 55		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	105	6 40		sz. v.	Wien
158	8 00		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	178	7 10		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	107	7 10		sz. v.	Wien
708	8 10		sz. v.	Orsova, Bázias	180(1)	7 20		sz. v.	Vác	711	7 45		sz. v.	Bázias, Temesvár
712	8 40		sz. v.	Temesvár, Karánseb.	728	7 35		sz. v.	Cegléd	179	8 00		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
134	8 45		sz. v.	Nagymaros	6508	7 40		sz. v.	Lajosmizse	141(1)	8 10		sz. v.	Nagymaros
4104	9 05		sz. v.	Esztergom	710	8 05		sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	417(1)	8 15		sz. v.	Piliscsaba
114	9 15		sz. v.	Wien, Berlin	132	8 10		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	143	8 20		sz. v.	Nagymaros
160	9 40		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	152	8 20		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	131	8 55		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána
162	11 00		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	1408	8 40		sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	109	9 05		gy. v.	Wien
6504	11 10		sz. v.	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	118	9 30		sz. v.	Wien, Páris	729(1)	9 20		sz. v.	Cegléd
138(1)	11 35		sz. v.	Nagymaros	502	9 35		gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw	4119(1)	9 25		sz. v.	Piliscsaba
730(1)	11 55		sz. v.	Cegléd	184	10 00		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	6505	9 30		sz. v.	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
116	12 00		sz. v.	Wien	706	10 15		gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest	181	9 35		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
Délután				Délután				Délután						
164	12 05		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	720	10 50		sz. v.	Kiskunfélegyháza	1405	9 45		sz. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
714	12 10		sz. v.	Szeged	4116	11 10		sz. v.	Esztergom	506	9 55		sz. v.	Szegvár, (Kolozsvár, Stanislaw
1404	12 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	702(1)	11 30		exp. v.	Bukarest, Konstantinápoly	4115	10 00		sz. v.	Esztergom
138	12 25		sz. v.	Nagymaros	146	11 35		sz. v.	Nagymaros	183(1)	10 15		sz. v.	Vác
4106	12 30		sz. v.	Esztergom	A vonatok indulása Buda-Császárfürdőről.				A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császárfürdőbe.					
166	1 00		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4002	5 55		sz. v.	Esztergom délelőtt	4001	5 20		sz. v.	Dorog délelőtt
4140(1)	1 05		tsz.	Piliscsaba	4004	8 54		sz. v.	Esztergom	4005	7 16		sz. v.	Esztergom
168	1 30		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4006	12 15		sz. v.	Esztergom délután	4007	8 20		sz. v.	Esztergom
4108	1 50		sz. v.	Esztergom	4040(1)	12 57		sz. v.	Piliscsaba	4009	10 04		sz. v.	Esztergom
106	2 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris	4010	2 11		sz. v.	Esztergom	4011	2 10		sz. v.	Esztergom délután
504	2 05		sz. v.	Szatmár-Németi, Brassó	4012	6 18		sz. v.	Dorog	4013	5 20		sz. v.	Esztergom
126	2 10		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	4014	6 35		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4014	5 20		sz. v.	Piliscsaba
170	2 15		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4016	11 03		sz. v.	Esztergom	4015				



**Hercules =
Baths . . .**

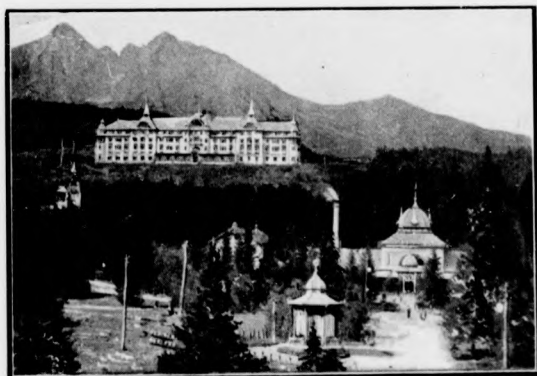
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous 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	6-35
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	8-35	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

**Cátra = . . .
Lomnicz**

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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

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 10 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary tract, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

**Fenyő = . . .
háza**

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-45	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	12-52	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-20	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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