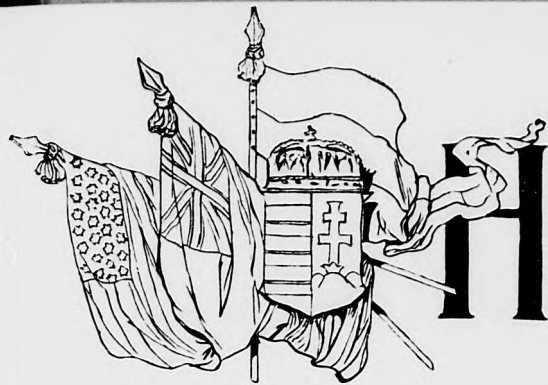


Budapest, Friday, May 15th, 1914.



HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.

VOL. XII. No 10.

Hungary and its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

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

THE DISASTER of Mohács 1526 entirely changed the whole development of Hungarian life; from this time forward its independence could only be maintained by its inherent internal strength. For 350 years no Hungarian king sat on the throne at Buda. One part of the country including the capital fell under direct Turkish rule; a second organized itself as the national Transylvanian principality, whereas the third under the kings of the house of Habsburg waged a standing warfare for the liberation of the territory of the fatherland and the re-establishment of its unity. Political parties, the quarrels of religion, the struggles between the oppressors and the oppressed, the wars caused by divergent interests, both public and private, were the sources for centuries of anarchy, uncertainty and misery. But all this rather developed than crushed the moral contents of the soul of the nation. The splitting up into parts strengthened the feeling of unity; the danger which threatened nationality from the part of German kings, strengthened the love of the Magyar language and promoted its cultivation: the view of the

continual wars encouraged the *cultus* of disinterested and selfsacrificing heroism and the immoralities and treasons that abounded on all sides strengthened the severity of the moral feelings of the people. On all these points Protestantism was of very great service, which quickly found its way into our country and amongst the clash of interests and the general misery which thirsted after some spiritual consolation, spread so rapidly that in a hund-



MISS CECILY TORMAY.

red years it embraced almost the whole nation.

This Protestant proselytism was the first great flood of culture which had affected the whole nation since the introduction of Christianity. The preachers of the new faith stood forth in hundreds as the apostles of a culture that was at once deeper and more national than all that had preceded it. They preached, they disputed, they sang psalms, both in the churches and in the open air, traversing the country with their pilgrim staves. They founded schools from the elementary up to the acade-



Németujvár.

mies; amongst them those of Sáros-Patak, Debrecen, and Pápa, which are flourishing to the present day; they developed a marvellous literary activity, and for the publication of their writings set up and conducted a great number of printing establishments, and sold their books themselves in tents at the great fairs; they set up stages on which they made their opponents ridiculous with dramatic performances. To their zeal and learning we owe the first Hungarian grammar, the first dictionaries, the first translations from the classics, the first Hungarian attempts at versification in the classical metres, the first Hungarian historical works.

The fundamental condition of national culture, to wit, that the nation should speak in its own language, was carried out by them

thoroughly and completely. Of course they regarded the spread of the religious doctrines as their chief work. (To be continued.)



Court and Society.

Congratulations to Dr. Aladár Gedeon, M.P. on his recent marriage to Miss M. Nemes.

★

Pöstyén has had the pleasure of receiving as guest Mr. Penfield-Courtland, the Ambassador to Vienna.

★

The Duke of Waldeck-Pyrmont has been enjoying good hunting in Cseklész, with his guest Count Charles Eszterházy.

★

It was only last year that another semi-Royal Duke, His Grace of Fife, head of the Clan Macduff died abroad. His House is now represented by Princess Alexandria who married Arthur of Connaught some short time ago.

★

The Duke of Argyll is dead. Leader of the most splendid members of the Scottish Peerage he was the only Commoner who ever married a Sovereign's daughter. The Duke was childless and the family honours, including the chieftainship of the historic Clan

Campbell, descend to his nephew Mr. Niall Diarmaid Campbell.

★

Francis Kossuth is in a critical and changing condition. One day he shews unmistakable signs of pulling round; the next there is a relapse which so old a frame cannot well sustain. Nor is Baron Müller's bulletin reassuring. We can only wait and hope.

★

Roosevelt is still safe. He gets in and out of danger with a facility which ought rather to belong to people of another race. Roosevelt is quite a misnomer. Somewhere amongst his ancestors there must have been O'Toole. On no other hypothesis can one account for his predilections.

★

The late Baron Albert Wodianer, by his will dated February 6th 1887, left 100,000 crowns for charit-

able purposes, that is for purposes of creating a Fund bearing his name in Budapest. The whole object of the Fund and the purposes to which it will be devoted are not clearly expressed.

★

Count Mensdorff-Pouilly has resumed his duties in London after his well deserved holiday.

★

The new Podesta of Fiume is Francis Corossac, Chief Deputy Mayor.

★

Captain Gerő's successor as Chief of the Parliamentary Guard will be Lieut. Movitz of the Gensdarmierie.

★

That Count Elemér Batthyány has recovered from

Of English peerages in danger of extinction there are several of historic and present personal interest. There is no heir to the Marquisate of Ripon; none to the Curzon, Lathom, and Loreburn, Earldoms. The Alverstone, Milner and Wolseley Viscounties must die out and of the Barons, besides several newer creations it seems that the old house of Gwydyr must pass away.

★

The late Marquis Pallavicini represented a family which has played its part upon the English as upon the European stage. There were Pallavicinis in England during «the spacious days of great Elizabeth» and again under Cromwell.

Whether the dé Paravicinis of Bucks are related to that family I cannot, at the moment say: it is



Balthasar Horváth Sq.: Szombathely.

the effects of a severe operation is evidenced by the fact that he was seen in the company of Count Csekonics at the races, for a Batthyány a peculiarly appropriate place.

★

Mrs Lindeman is following in the footsteps of the Pankhurst Virago. That is to say she is visiting our provincial towns and dealing with the Feminist Movement. In no other respect, however as we are happy to see, does she emulate the Amazonian insanities of the selfconscious idiot who was warned off the course in various Continental cities before coming over here.

★

Abdul Hamid has written his reminiscences. They must be rather piquant. The late Sultan is chiefly remembered for the skill with which he did not do as he promised. I once had a great idea for a cartoon which never materialised — The Attitude of the Sultan — Abdul Hamid with thumb to his nose and the «Concert» dancing to his music.

★

probable. Perhaps some light may be thrown upon the point when the Pallavicini papers are published.

★

The Regent of Brunswick, Duke Albert of Mecklenburg and the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont have decided to try the Pöstyén cure. The Prince is repeating a successful visit. Last year he found some alleviation of a more or less chronic gout there and the result was promising enough to induce him to try again.

★

One by one the King's old friends drop off. Those who have shared the troubles of War and the horrors of Peace depart and leave in domestic as in social isolation the grand old figure which has seen and made so much history. His Majesty has now no enemies, but one there is now looking out from his éerie in Visegrád who in olden days was such. What reminiscences could Francis Joseph and Görgei exchange!

★

There is no doubt that the state of His Majesty's

health has caused grave anxiety not only in family circles but also in the European Chancelleries. The forces of Governments are always on the side of



The Church of the Benedictines, Sopron.

Peace: it is only peoples that make or desire War. As His Majesty is recognised as one of the four Pacificists amongst the Sovereigns of Europe, put upon this impersonal ground anything which tends to endanger him endangers the stability which real statesmen have laboured for years to build up.

★

General Baron Fejérváry was a man with a history. Two histories. As soldier and Minister he made his mark. The Cross of Maria Theresa is witness to the one fact as is his work at the head of the National Guard establishment to the other. That was not enough, however. As «Prime Minister» an office which, at the moment, differed little from that of Critias of old, he drew the wondering attention of two worlds. Now he is dead. The outstanding memory is that of a man of war who, in all circumstances, was devoted to his War Lord.

★

Bishop Várady is translated to the See of Kalocsa. We are informed that the appointment, though signed, will not be promulgated till July. The new Archbishop certainly enters upon his duties and dignities under difficulties. It is well known that nearly all the hierarchy of Hungary opposed him and favoured Mailáth of Transylvania: it is equally well known that the whole affair is the sequel to a bitter personal quarrel in which many, from Royalty to Ministers have taken part.

The Times.

THE Sixth Great Power of Europe has «come down» at last. It held out years and years after all its smaller contemporaries had given in to the spirit of the age and now it, too, has fallen into line and goes for a penny. The connection between such an Imperial Autocrat and the democratic Penny is a something to which men will, in time, accustom themselves but at first blush it is a little trying to the nerves.

Founded in the Dark Ages by one John Walter I, who like another John — of Reuss, was «numbered» with his descendants before he was numbered with his ancestors, the *Times*, from the first began to emulate Moses. At first a lawgiver to itself it declined to receive doctored foreign news from the Government of the day but, insisting upon free and unfettered judgment, appointed its own Foreign Correspondents. The result of this policy was that Lord Liverpool, the Premier, first learned of the victory of Wellington and the final overthrow of the Little Corporal, from the columns of Walter's Journal. Later the *Times* became a lawgiver to governments themselves. It had no party ties whatever, taking a strong national and international line of its own. The strongest political combination ever known — a combination more powerful, by far than anything ever engineered by the Vatican, by Cavour, by Bismarck or by Metternich was that of Mid. Victorian days of Palmerston and Delane. That was the period at which the Continent turned to the great Journal firstly for information, secondly for indications of England's policy. If those indications differed in any wise from the utterances of Ambassadors it was the *Times* and not the accredited diplomatic representatives which was believed. It was then that the title of the «Sixth Great Power» was conferred upon practically the only independent organ in the world, at a time before Italy had appeared to usurp the position.

Amurath to Amurath succeeded. John followed John. Whilst the world listened to the Thunderer, John II and John III lived the lives of quiet, retired gentleman. At last there came a John who like our respected friend of Magna Carta fame, broke the traces and ran amok. He wilfully did what his ancestors had teadily refused to do and smashed the *Times* for ever. The moment it identified itself with, and became the organ of, the Unionist Party, its influence died down, though it took much longer for the effects to trouble Continental opinion. Not only did it lose influence but it did its best to commit suicide by going the way of all converts in pursuing, with intemperate zeal, people with whom it did not happen to agree. The *Times* forgot that, by taking one side, it raised enemies on the other. It had carried the Standard of England in crucial times and being now a party hack was surprised to find that its opinion carried

no particular weight. This discovery may have accounted for the blind hostility of its Irish Campaign when, by means of a series of forged letters, on «Parnellism and Crime», it sought to blast forever the character of the Irish leader. The forgeries were, fortunately, discovered in time but the whole thing left a nasty taste in the public mouth. Public opinion inclined to the idea that the *Times* was in such a hurry to serve its new masters that it was not particular about the means. That was the most discreditable chapter in its history.

At length, and before the paper had lived down its venomous attack, Lord Northcliffe acquired an interest in it. Lord Northcliffe's career is, in some respects very peculiar. When he did get hold of the *Times* he began to apply to it the snippy methods in vogue amongst American journalists and the reputation of the paper began steadily to decline on the Continent. Publicists who once sought inspiration in its columns began to regard it with indifference the more accentuated that they could not help seeing in it the organ, and not the chief organ, of the Opposition. It had become less of a Power and more of a material asset.

In the old days people used to say that its leading articles were written by undergraduates. That was, in essence, for less a criticism of matter than a tribute to the calibre of undergraduates, amongst whom it is a question whether a Mozley will ever be found again. Be that as it may, the Universities of England may always refer with pride to the time when their unfledged scholars gave the law to Europe and helped to build up an institution whose like will never, in the nature of things, appear again.

The Ghost of the Thunderer is now walking at a penny. Would that it could write «*Resurgam*».
C. Townley-Fullam.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Hungary

AN ILLUSTRATED Fortnightly Society Journal.
Publisher and Responsible Editor: Mrs. Eugene Golonya. VIII., Baross-utca 10. Budapest. Telephone József 49 - 92.

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Subscription: Half-year: 7 crowns. Per annum: 14 crowns. England or America: 16 crowns. Per copy: 60 fillér.

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Bound copies of full yearly issues may always be had on application to the office or to any of the following: Benkő-Grill, Dorottya-Str. 4; J. Kilián Váci-Str. 32; G. Katz, Dorottya-Str. 12. and F. Pfeiffer, Kossuth Lajos-Str. 7.

*

All communication should be addressed to the Editor at the office as above.

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts of the world: these, if other than fiction should deal with subjects of interest to Hungarian, English and American readers.

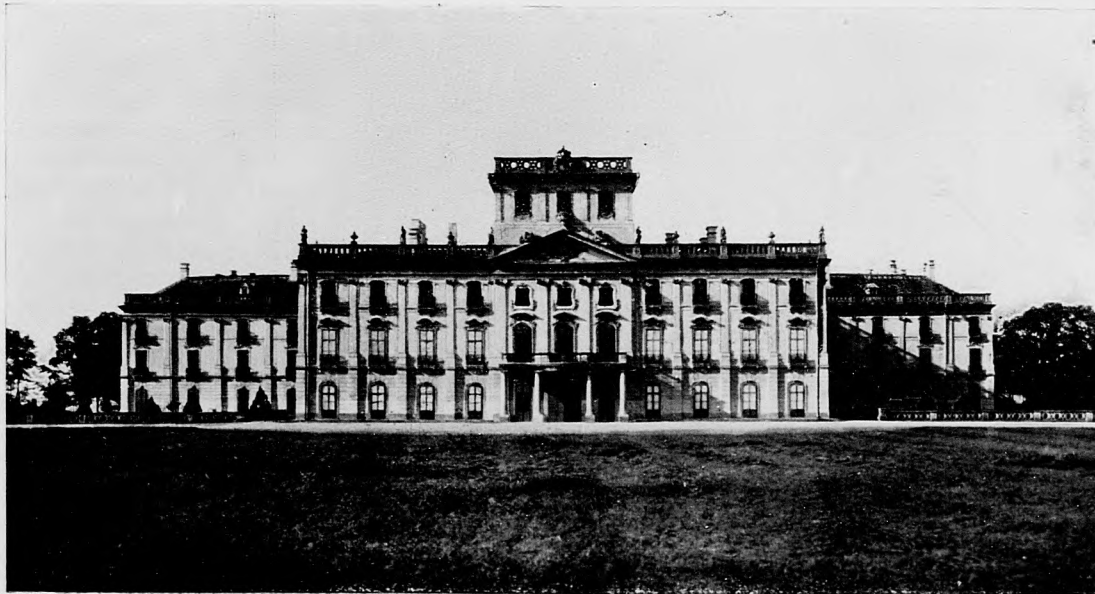


The Panama Exhibition.

ALTHOUGH more than half a year must elapse before the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco on February 20, 1915, the construction and all other preparations for the great celebration are far advanced.

Not only are the majority of the exhibit palaces nearly completed, but plans for events of national and international interest are being perfected rapidly. Among these are the initiatory cruise through the Panama canal of an enormous fleet of battleships from the navies of the various maritime powers, and the now assured «round-the-world» aviation contest.

The invitation of the President of the United



Castle of Eszterháza.



Pápa. Eszterházy's Castle in background.

States to the nations of the world to participate met with gratifying response. Thirty-four nations accepted. With those not formally participating, the lack of official action will be more than made up by individual exhibitors, as in Germany, for example, where 1500 exhibitors, and in England where 600 of the leading manufacturers, have declared their intention of exhibiting. The exhibits are now being prepared in every part of the earth, in anticipation of shipment, and will aggregate a total weight of 70,000 tons.

There will be a total expenditure upon the grounds in installation and construction of \$50,000,000. A fleet of thirty vessels is engaged in bringing lumber from northern mills for use in building the exhibit places. Nine of these, covering from five to eight acres each, are under way. Machinery Palace, the largest wooden structure in the world, containing eight million feet of lumber, fifteen hundred tons of bolts and five car loads of nails, is now ready for the installation of exhibits.

Construction has begun upon a number of the pavilions of the states and foreign nations, some of the structures being completed and others more than half completed and work in this district promises to keep pace with that in the great exhibit section.

This marvelous showing is made in the face of the necessity for vast preliminary work, such as removing buildings, grading, reclaiming 71 acres from the tidewater of the bay, laying a complete sewer system, installing underground conduits for electricity, planting a thorough system of high and low water pressure and construction of the vast foundations. In addition, a sea-wall has been built, wharves constructed, a freight ferry slip put in and connected with the broad gauge terminal railway system, of which twelve miles of track has been laid within the exposition grounds. Spurs of this railway, which will be used in the installation of exhibits, and is now being used daily in construc-

tion work, will enter each of the exhibit palaces.

Since the exposition does not celebrate an historical event, but is in commemoration of a living achievement—the completion of the Panama Canal—it will be contemporaneous rather than historical in the nature and method of presenting the exhibits. However, all articles and products which are being manufactured or produced at the present time will be eligible for review for reward, regardless of whether they have or have not been improved or changed in character in the last decade.

Very important will be the exhibits in the department of sociology, which will be housed in the Palace of Education, and will embrace every phase

of the modern economic and sociological problems, including prison reform, the care of juvenile delinquents, nursing and hospital service, the rearing of children, housing, factory inspection and improvement, wages, high cost of living, problems of capital and labor, and the like.

Many of the amusements will be of educational value. There will be a reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In an ice palace, winter sports will be indulged in, in a land of sunshine and flowers. These sports will include hockey tournaments of an international character. A pictorial history of the creation of the world as recorded in Genesis will be shown in panoramic form. An accurate reproduction of the Panama canal will be shown on such a vast scale that two thousand people may be taken through every thirty minutes, and shown the actual operation of gates and locks. There will be a reproduction of the days of '49; a presentation of «Toyland Grown-Up» by Frederic Thompson and a reproduction of ancient Nuremberg, Germany. A dirigible, constructed by the Parseval Company of Hamburg, Germany, 480 feet long and 80 feet wide will make regular trips of 50 miles in length from the exposition grounds.

The landscape gardening is progressing with scientific precision under the direction of John McLaren, one of America's best known landscape gardeners.

The stock exhibit will surpass anything of the kind ever held. Experts are now preparing a course for the great harness races, which when it is completed, will be the finest and safest ever used for racing. There will be two great meets, one in summer and one in autumn; guaranteed stakes of \$227,000 being offered for 24 days racing.

The site chosen for the grounds is unsurpassed in the world in point of natural beauty. From the grounds can be seen on the west the abrupt cliffs of the Golden Gate, on the south the hills of San Francisco rising in successive terraces, on the east

the bay, and beyond the clustering towns and hills of Alameda County, and on the north the waters of the bay entrance with the green hills of Marin in the distance.



An Enterprising Hotel.

FOR OUR CITY the coming month of June which has a special English name, — the month of Roses, has one peculiar significance in that it appears to be the time selected by strangers for finding us out. It is good because we are at our best. But it has taken us twenty years to live down the implied reproach of guide-books and the inuendoes of Vienna that «the Hotels are not worth much». It was not true, of course, but «throw enough mud, some is sure to stick».

My own brother writing from Malta on his way home from India told me. «At my time of life I like comfort. They say if I come to Budapest I must put up in a stable». The visit was deferred but it has long puzzled me who «they» might be.

Last year a very influential contemporary «*Az Ujság*» started a correspondence on the subject of «*Mi hiányzik Pesten?*» (What do we lack in Budapest), but not one of the many writers who responded put their finger on the real requirements of the City.

My own view is that we need, not one, but ten new modern, even luxurious Hotels for the reception of strangers. They should be manned by a competent and polyglot staff, all-rounders. But that is only half the matter. The Municipal Authorities, — I have Dr. Bárczy, most courteous and attractive of men in my eye, — should have at disposal a roll of carefully selected English, French and Italian *ladies* and *gentlemen* upon whose services any firstclass Hotel might count. Gentility is absolutely essential for in these days, when the race of professional guides, with its parrot-like and meaningless clap-trap is antiquated, visitors require, as companions, people upon their own social level, people with cosmopolitan tastes and encyclopaedic but attractive information to give them clear indications: people with a capacity for directing

thought and attention rather than for giving facts and dates; people with imagination; entertaining, with no touch of Byzantianism; well-bred and of easy, assured manner.

I know of no first-class Hotel except the Palace which has had the foresight to recognise this and to provide for it, and am much interested to observe the eventual result. Some day I shall get into touch with an English party which has had this unusual experience and collect the impressions of its members. I am assured by Mr. Erdélyi and Dr. Bokor, both Directors of the Bank which owns the Palace, that they anticipate a steady demand for such aid once the system has become known. Whether the idea is in operation in other cosmopolitan cities is a point. It clearly ought to be.

Let us take a concrete case. A little preliminary observation satisfies you that the visitor is interested in, say, the working of the Bourse, and Social Reform. It is obvious that the King's Palace and Parliament are not of immediate moment to him. What he needs is ten minutes with Julius Klein, a word with Paul Sándor, the Children's Court, the whole system of Child Protection, Prison Institutions, the Municipality as Tradesman, Rowton Homes and



Our most modern Hotel. The Palace.

such. You go over the points theoretically with him at lunch, give him the literature on the subject, literature which any Ministerium is happy to supply and plan out, with due regard to economy of time, one or two strenuous days.

In that manner Mr. Hudson Harper of the Chicago «Commerce» was able to get information enough in *four* days to provide him with material for two years of lectures in America to the great benefit of Hungary. Thus Mr. Bramley-Moore, of the Alberta Legislature, learned more about the child and the State than a month of reading could have yielded.

The Palace Hotel has at present, a monopoly of the idea. But it is sure to spread.

As our own *raison d'être* is to make Hungarian institutions known throughout the Anglo-Saxon world we recognise, in the Palace Hotel, a sort of fellow worker and draw the attention of all English speaking visitors to the unaccustomed *luxus* with which the Directors have armed themselves.

C. Townley-Fullam.



Sport

A. N. Jackson who so sensationally carried off the mile race at the Stockholm Olympiad, from the Americans has just emulated this feat in America itself. Running in the Relay race for Oxford against the American Universities he got home on the post and collapsed exactly as he had done at Stockholm.

For the first time in her history Burnley has won the English Cup. Liverpool, the other finalists, also of Lancashire, were in like condition: that is they had never yet held the trophy. Thus the name of the winning team adds one more to a lengthy list.

The English season is over. The Magyar public is personally acquainted with one or two of the teams which have distinguished themselves. Blackburn Rowers, winners of the League have been here. This is the second time this team has won within three years.

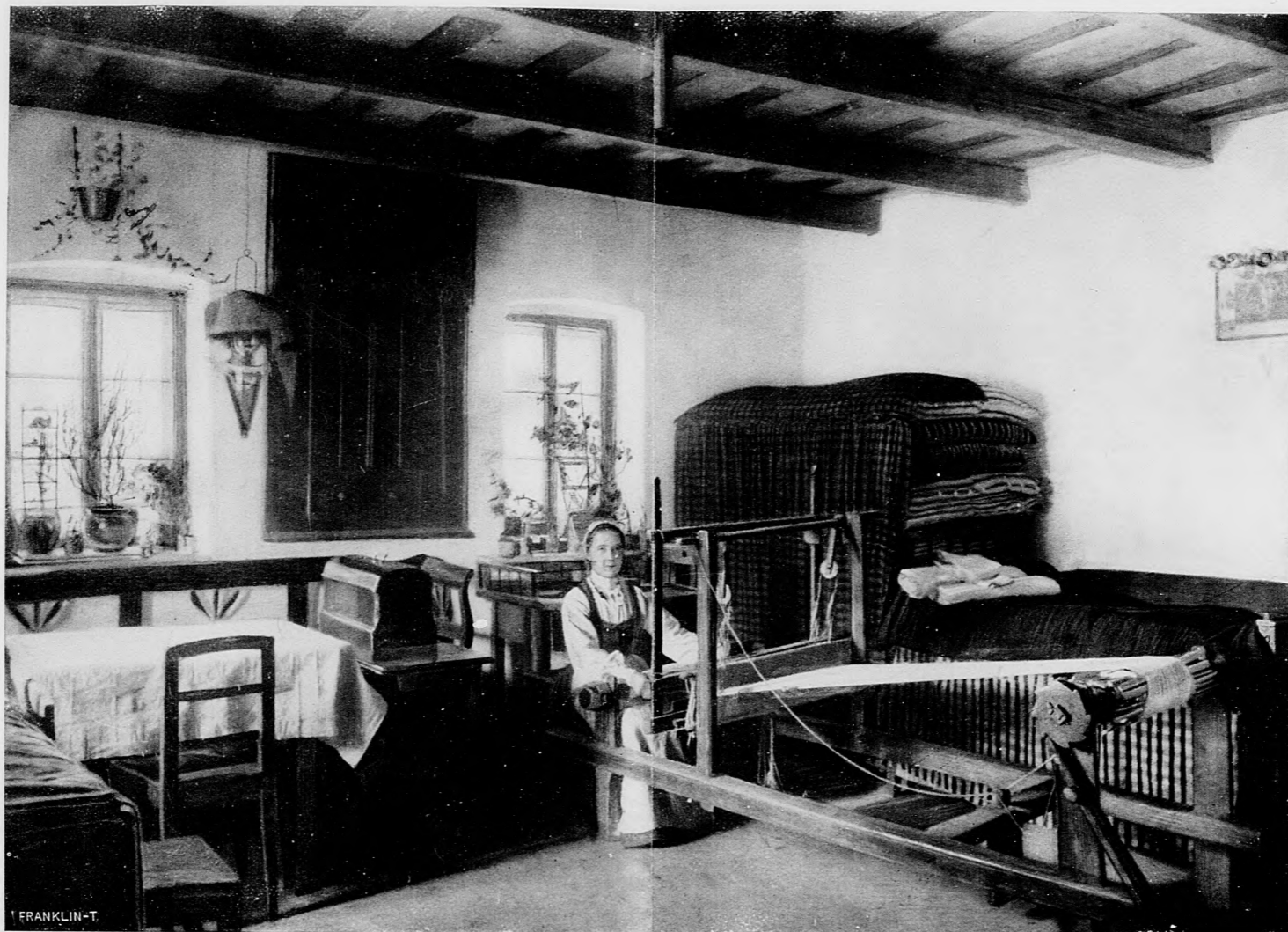
Some idiot has just finished ninety-six hours of club-swinging. This is called a test of endurance. To any married man the whole of the remainder of his life is exactly the same sort of test. But he doesn't advertise the fact. It is taken for granted.

The Universities are much exercised as to the wisdom of granting a Blue for boxing. Why not? The tendency is always to cheapen distinctions. It shews itself in the Peerage and Orders List of every country. Why should a University be exempt.

Grey, the billiard wonder of Australia, is having a bad time. Last year he made astonishing scores against weaker players, but in his efforts against

the great present and past champions he has, hitherto failed to do anything conspicuous. His time is yet to come.

Ouimet, the young golfer who defeated the professionals from England in the States' championship last year had an unfortunate experience in his first contest in England. H. H. Hilton, the amateur who has won both open and amateur Championships more than once was opposed to the visitor and



A linen weaver.

won very easily. Of course the Championship is still to come. One cannot judge of one performance.

The Two Thousand and One Thousand are now Turf history. One has gone to that famous old sportsman, Sir John Thursby, the other to Solly Joel, representative of the Young Brigade. Of course Sir John could scarcely have won had the Tetrarch gone to the post.

Cricket does not interest our public. Neither this game nor lacrosse can find a resting place on our

soil. It is no use, therefore, to dilate upon the opening of the England season. Of other games which are not yet acclimatised there are hockey, polo, cross-country running and Rugby, best of all.

Danny Maher, the famous, some say the only jockey is married. As some slight comment on the condition required for riding it need only be mentioned that the doctors have forbidden him to take a mount for some time. To shew the low ebb to

able result when the mixture begins to operate. For once there was no complaint of unfair refereeing. Of all odious charges by unthinking partisans this is easiest to prefer but most odious in its effect.

There is a rumour that Mornington Cannon, the son of old Tom and himself winner of the Derby on Flying Fox, will return to his old love. What he needs is a retainer and ability to get the weight. Morny in his time was a prince amongst jockeys. True he won the Derby only once, as did his father and brother, but he had the mount upon the Prince's horse, Diamond Jubilee and would have won on him, if the ill-tempered son of Persimmon could have carried him. This he resolutely refused to do. Other classics fell to his share in profusion.



The Lottery Craze.

THERE IS NOW no respite from the attentions of the Continental lottery harpies. German, Hungarian, and Danish lotteries are in progress all the year round, and the vast majority of the tickets are unloaded upon the British public. Just at present, the gamble known as the Danish Colonial (Class) Lottery is the subject of circulars which are being distributed broadcast, and I am daily receiving inquiries as to the trustworthiness of various ticket touts. All I can say is that I should be sorry to trust any of them myself, that it has been shown that many of the gentry engaged in this business are dishonest tricksters, and that Britishers who are cheated are, of course, practically without any means of redress.

One firm has lately circulated a facsimile of a testimonial from a person who is alleged to have received a substantial sum as a prize. Whether it is a genuine testimonial I do not know, but anyhow it does not affect my opinion of the folly of the Britishers who keep these lotteries going. Those who have not blindly accepted the misrepresentations of the touts, but analysed the conditions for themselves, know that all these lotteries are really very poor gambles—indeed, this is so well understood in the countries where they are promoted, that practically all the tickets have to be planted on people elsewhere, mostly in the United Kingdom.

By the way, a gentleman who plunged in Hungarian lottery tickets to the amount of £23 sends me some correspondence with the «bank» he patronised, from which it appears that he did not grasp the meaning of the division of the lottery into six «classes.» It only dawned upon his mind when he found that he would have to pay up again on his «tickets of the first class» for each of the five subsequent drawings. Naturally that is not a fact which the «outing «banks» emphasise in their circulars, but it is usually discoverable by any one who pursues them carefully, and those who do not take the trouble to do that have only themselves to

which the science has fallen in England it goes without question that the importation of French riders for great races is a matter exciting no comment.

I am glad to see that the Budapest public has taken the result of the last match with its near and dear rivals in a proper sporting spirit. The Vienna team was homogeneous; ours a little ragged. Stars do not always shine refulgently in combination and anyone who has noted the different styles of the F.T.C. and M.T.K. is well prepared for the inevit-

blame. It may be instructive to add that as the result of this little flutter in the «first class» the correspondent in question won a prize. The amount of the prize (less the customary deduction of 20 per cent) was 8 crowns, or about seven shillings,

Current News

Zágreb recently honoured the memory of the martyrs Zrinyi and Frangepán. Not only Zágreb. All Croatia united to do honour to the heroes who



Castle of Muraszombat.

and in accordance with the rule was applied to the payment of a substitution ticket for the second drawing.



The Reed Song.

(benau)

In the lake so calm and silent
Floats the moon in silver gleam:
Plaiting broad and pallid roses
Midst the green wreath of the stream.

Deer are wandering on the hillock,
Looking up into the night:
Sometimes moves all winged creation
Startled from its sleep to flight.

Weeping softly I recall thee:
In my spirit dwells an air:
Sweet and tender thoughts upon thee
Like a silent evening pray'r.

W. G. Wallner.

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

made history. A great public gathered to listen to the speech of Professor Sisics and one almost as great attended the beautiful requiem service.

*

Petőfi has been translated into Croatian. After that anything may happen.

*

Last year the exchange of visitors shewed some decrease to the disadvantage of the City. The beginning of this year promised better things. For instance in January a great number of Germans, Swiss, Italians but particularly French came here. Many English and some few Americans also visited us, though the latter shewed an increase in numbers.

*

The Consistory is fixed for the 25th. A London paper has published the names of the thirteen new Cardinals-elect which does not necessarily mean that all is settled. The Roman Correspondent has doubtless made use of opportunities offered by his position. It is curious to observe, however that, despite all previous denials in many Press organs, he confidently names the Prince-Primate of Hungary for the Red Hat. May he be right.

*

The visit of the Mediterranean Fleet to Fiume was marked by an exchange of international courtesies on a nice scale. The Committee of the Abbazia Baths gave a dinner; Sir Richard Barry, Commander of the Naval Academy, a breakfast; the Előre, the

Admiralty boat set out upon a tour with many guests; to the Adelsberg Cave. At Fiume, Count Salis-Sevis gave a dinner whilst the Governor, Count Wickenburg and the Countess his wife provided a banquet. On Friday all these Courtesies were returned by the Fleet.

*

Apparently the correspondence on the subject of the Hungarian Oil Fields, which we recently reproduced, has had a very stimulating effect upon the Directors of the Company. According to the *Financial News* a report has been recently published telling shareholders exactly what is being done, and, in a comment upon this the *News* itself incorporates a suggestion that the Board should take its shareholders more frequently with its confidence. It is, after all, shareholders who are most interested.

*

«Are watches and clocks sensitive to personal magnetism?»

The manager of a large London watchmaking firm stated: «In my experience watches that go, perfectly in the pocket of one man will behave irregularly in the pocket of another. I do not believe temperature of the body or any magnetic influence has anything to do with it.

personal magnetism was such that clocks had been known to disappear when he left a building.

Ooe man declares that he has noticed irregularity on the part of clocks in rooms in which he has slept.

*

Another «Monna Lisa», which, however, differs in some respects from the Leonardo in the Louvre, has been discovered in the possession of a Mr. Eyre, of Isleworth.

Certain critics hold that it is a true and second version by the master's hand, the significant feature being that it shows the columns on either side as mentioned by Vasari, the art historian, and shown in a drawing by Raphael.

Trial Divorce.

«Men and women of to-day are foolish to go through life in loveless wedlock. Many have not the courage of their convictions, and remain married merely because they fear criticisms. We only pass through this world once, and why not let our journey be one of happiness.» In these words Mrs. John van Alstyne, wife of a well-known Missouri capitalist, proclaims to the world to day her contentment with the terms of the «trial divorce» agreed upon between herself and her husband on June



Fraknó Castle.

«It is the action of the body of the wearer. A watch that keeps time in the pocket of a man who walks with light footsteps will gain quickly when on a man who puts his heels down hard and moves about more heavily.»

One watchmaker said he knew of a man whose

2 last. The agreement contained the following clauses: «Separation for a period of six months. No communication to pass between the couple during that time. The couple to meet on December 2 at Colorado Springs in the same hotel they visited on their honeymoon two years ago. If on meeting

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Ezennel közhírré tételk, hogy miután a Magyar Királyi Pénzügy-miniszterium ellenőrző közegei a Magyar Királyi Szab. Osztálysorsjáték (Harmincznegyedik sorsjáték) I. osztályára szóló sorsjegyeket felülvizsgálták, azok a főarúsítónak árusítás végett kiadattak.

Az I. osztály huzása 1914 május hó 20. és 22-én tartatik meg. A huzások a Magy. Kir. Lottójövedéki Igazgatóság, mint állami ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében, nyilvánosan történnék a huzási teremben. Sorsjegyek a Magy. Kir. Szab. Osztály-sorsjáték valamennyi árusítónál kaphatók.

Budapest, 1914. évi május hó 26-án.

Magy. Kir. Szabad. Osztálysorsjáték Igazgatósága.
Tolnay. Hazay.

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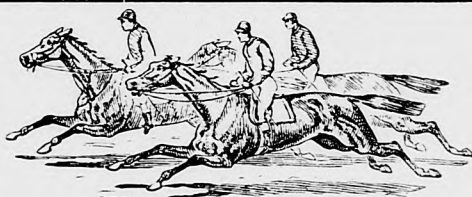
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A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	
Délelőtt																				
912	12	05	sz. v.	Belgrád, Sofia, Saloniki	318	2	25	sz. v.	Hatvan	389	5	00	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	1501	2	20	sz. v.	Poprad-Felka, Kassa	
310	5	40	a	Hatvan	320	2	30	a	Pécel	645	5	20	tv.sz.	Debrecen, Szolnok	1301	2	25	a	Graz, Fehring	
8	6	10	a	Wien, Graz, Sopron	26	2	30	a	Bicske	917	5	20	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	919	2	40	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	
302	6	25	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	518	2	40	a	Szolnok	309	5	30	a	Hatvan	23a	3	00	a	Bicske	
1110	6	30	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	1202	2	45	gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo	1905	5	30	a	Osije, Tapolca	521	3	40	a	Nagykátá	
1502	6	45	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	1902	2	55	a	Tapolca, Pécs, Osijek	609	5	45	a	Brassó, Arad	1111	4	15	a	Tapolca, Balatonfüred	
906	6	50	a	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	904	3	20	a	Belgrád, Konstantin.	909	5	45	a	Szalóni, Sofia, Belgrád	327	4	35	a	Pécel	
1512	6	55	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	520 ²⁾	3	25	sz. v.	Nagykátá	19	5	55	a	Torbágy	329	5	25	a	Gödöllő	
602	7	00	gy. v.	Wien	1016	3	30	a	Paks	313	6	00	a	Pécel	511	6	00	a	Bukarest, Debrecen	
1002	7	10	a	Arad, Brassó	410a	4	25	a	Hatvan	17	6	05	a	Komárom	15	6	20	a	Bruck-Királyháza	
1302	7	20	a	Fiume, Torino, Róma	18	4	30	a	Komárom	1707	6	15	a	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	1507 ²⁾	6	25	gy. v.	Poprad-Felka, Kassa	
402	7	25	a	Pécs, Vinkovce	6	5	10	a	Győr, Sopron, Szombh. Wien	11	6	25	a	Wien	1705	7	00	sz. v.	Wien, Győr, G. az. F. h. ing	
312	7	30	sz. v.	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	410	5	10	sz. v.	Lawocne, Lemberg	1505	6	30	gy. v.	Lemberg, Popradfelka, Kassa	907	7	20	a	Sofia, Belgrád	
908	7	45	a	Stry, Przemysl, Lemberg	324	5	20	a	Gödöllő	513a ³⁾	6	40	sz. v.	Nagyvárad	607	7	25	a	Bukarest, Arad	
608	7	50	a	Gödöllő	522 ⁴⁾	5	40	a	Nagykátá, Szolnok	1007	6	45	a	Fiume, Zagreb	421	7	35	v. v.	Szerencs	
1102 ¹⁾	8	05	gy. v.	Belgrád, Sofia	308	5	55	a	Ruttká, Berlin	407	6	50	a	Lemberg, Stry, Kassa	1109	7	40	sz. v.	Tapolca, Balatonfüred	
406	8	10	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó, Bukares.	514	6	15	a	Kolozsvár, Brassó	1008	7	00	gy. v.	Roma, Fiume	305	7	45	a	Berlin, Ruttká	
512	8	20	a	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	326	6	25	a	Pécel	315	7	05	sz. v.	Gödöllő	25	7	50	a	Bicske	
1906	8	25	a	Munkács, Lawocne	28	6	30	a	Bicske	513	7	20	a	Brassó, Kolozsvár	523 ³⁾	8	10	a	Nagykátá	
36	8	35	a	Kolozsvár, Brassó	328	6	40	a	Hatvan	917a	7	25	a	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	1009	8	20	a	Fiume, Bród	
2a	8	40	gy. v.	Osijek, Bród	1004	6	45	gy. v.	Fiume, Róma, Nápoly	317	7	30	a	Gödöllő	405	8	20	a	Layone, Maramarossziget	
1706	8	55	sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	920	7	05	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	319	7	40	a	Hatvan	329a ³⁾	8	35	a	Gödöllő	
22	9	30	a	Győr, Wien, Fehring, Graz	524 ⁴⁾	7	10	a	Nagykátá, Szolnok	21	7	45	a	Paks Bicske	9	8	45	a	Wien, Graz	
1508 ¹⁾	9	35	gy. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	16	7	20	a	Győr	1309	8	00	a	Graz, Fehring	1511	8	50	a	Csorba, Kassa	
918	10	00	sz. v.	Bicske	332	7	30	a	Gödöllő	1513	8	15	a	Csorba, Bártfa, Kassa	1001	9	05	gy. v.	Fiume, Pécs	
1112	10	45	a	Kassa, Poprad-Felka	1708	7	45	a	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	911	8	20	a	Sarajevo, Belgrád	331	9	10	sz. v.	Pécel	
516	11	40	a	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1006	7	50	gy. v.	Fiume, Nizza, Cannes	519	8	35	a	Bukarest, Kolozsvár	1907	9	20	a	Vinkovce, Osijek, Pécs	
24	11	55	a	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	1514	8	00	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	321	8	45	a	Hatvan	603	9	20	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad	
314 ²⁾	12	00	a	Nagykátá	910	8	05	a	Belgrád, Sarajevo	1005	9	00	gy. v.	Fiume, Tapolca	27	9	30	sz. v.	Bicske	
914	12	20	a	Bicske	526 ⁴⁾	8	30	a	Nagykátá, Szolnok	13	9	15	sz. v.	Győr	303	9	35	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	
314	12	30	a	Gödöllő	1908	8	40	a	Pécs, Bród	913	9	25	a	Szabadka	915	9	45	sz. v.	Kiskőrös	
10	12	30	a	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	334	8	40	a	Gödöllő	307	9	35	a	Berlin, Ruttká	403	9	55	gy. v.	Lemberg, Przemysl	
1008	12	45	a	Hatvan	1308	9	15	a	Győr, Graz	5	10	05	gy. v.	Bruck-Királyháza, Szombat-	905	10	10	a	Sarajevo, Ujvidék	
24a ³⁾	1	00	gy. v.	Szombathely, Wien	610	9	30	a	Arad, Brassó	409	10	20	sz. v.	Miskolc (hely. Sepron)	1303	10	10	a	Graz, Triest	
1504	1	00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	1506	10	00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	23	10	35	a	Triest	333	10	25	sz. v.	Gödöllő	
316	1	35	sz. v.	Gödöllő	408	10	05	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Lemb.	605	11	20	gy. v.	Nagyvárad, Debrecen, Arad	525	10	35	a	Szegesvár, Kolozsvár	
612	1	25	a	Arad, Bukarest	1010	10	25	a	Fiume, Tapolca	323	12	10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1503	10	45	gy. v.	Bartfa, Csorba, Kassa	
1304	1	40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Sopron	12	10	55	a	Szombathely, Wien	611	12	30	a	Bukarest, Arad	25a ⁴⁾	11	00	sz. v.	Bicske	
604	2	00	a	S.-aljaúj., Lemberg, Kassa	338	11	05	v. v.	Ruttká, Poprad-Felka	301	12	50	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	1101 ²⁾	11	10	gy. v.	Tapolca, Balatonfüred	
916	2	15	sz. v.	Wien, Paris	614	11	25	sz. v.	Arad, Debrecen	903	1	00	a	Konstantinápoly, Belgrád	325 ⁴⁾	11	15	sz. v.	Hatvan	
304	2	20	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest	422	11	35	v. v.	Miskolc, Kassa	401	1	05	a	Lemberg, Kassa	3	11	45	gy. v.	Wien	
				Kiskőrös	14a	11	55	sz. v.	Bicske	7	1	10	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron	A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délelőtt.					
				Ruttká, Berlin	A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Déletán.					601	1	25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Arad	515 ⁵⁾	4	40	sz. v.	Szolnok	
					3309 ⁵⁾	7	00	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1201	1	30	a	Sarajevo, Bród, Szabadka	517	5	10	a	Nagykátá	
									1901	1	55	a	Osijek, Pécs	311 ⁵⁾	5	50	a	Gödöllő		

1) Június 15-ől bezárólag szeptember 15-ig közlekedik. 2) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon közlekedik. 3) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 15-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik. 4) Nagykatától Szolnokig csak szombaton és ünnep előtti köznapokon közlekedik. 5) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

1) Csak vasárnapról hétfőre hajló éjjelen közl. 2) Június 15-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közl. 3) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon közl. 4) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 15-től bezárólag szeptember 15-ig közl. 5) Csak hétfőn - s kettő-ünnep utáni köznapokon közlekedik. 6) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1914. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
Délelőtt																			
154	5	00	sz. v.	Vác	140	3	55	sz. v.	Szolb	185	12	15	sz. v.	Vác	169	1	25	sz. v.	Göd
152	5	15	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	174	4	10	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	149	3	51	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	6503	3	40	a	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
122	5	25	a	Érsekújvár, Ipolyság	716	4	10	a	Szeged	151	5	05	a	Dunakeszi-Alag	173	3	50	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
718	5	30	a	Szeged, Szolnok	110	5	15	gy. v.	Wien	721	5	15	a	Orsova, Bázias	713	4	05	a	Temesvár-Józsefvár.
4102	6	00	a	Esztergom	142	5	20	sz. v.	Szolb	6701	5	40	a	Szolnok, Cegléd	139	4	10	a	Nagymaros
6502	6	30	a	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	176	5	50	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4103	5	45	a	Esztergom	175	5	15	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	6	35	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	128	6	00	a	Párkány-Nána	723	5	00	a	Üllő, Ocsa	4113	5	40	a	Esztergom
102	6	50	k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Paris, Ostende	722	6	10	a	Üllő	133	5	55	a	Nagymaros	121	5	55	a	Érsekújvár
610	7	00	gy. v.	Szegesvár, Stanislaw	724	6	20	a	Monor	725	6	00	a	Monor	115	6	10	a	Wien, Berlin
1402	7	05	a	Zsolna, Berlin	414	6	40	a	Esztergom	901 ¹⁾	6	10	k. o. e.	konstantinápoly, Belgrád	1403	6	20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
156a	7	35	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	726	6	45	a	Cegléd, Szolnok	701 ²⁾	6	10	a	konstantinápoly, Bukarest	707	6	30	a	Orsova, Bázias
104	7	55	gy. v.	Nagy-szombat, Wien	1406	6	50	gy. v.	Lozsony, Zsolna, Berlin	153	6	15	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	177	6	35	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
158	8	00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	130	6	55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána, Ipolyság	6507	6	20	a	Lajosmizse	105	6	40	gy. v.	Wien
708	8	25	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias	726a ³⁾	7	00	a	Cegléd	503	6	25	gy. v.	Maros-Vásárhely	731	7	25	sz. v.	Monor
712	8	30	sz. v.	Bázias, Karaschebes	178	7	15	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	135	6	35	sz. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	711	7	45	a	Bázias, Temesvár
134	8	45	a	Nagymaros, Ipolyság	180 ⁴⁾	7	25	a	Vác	1407	6	40	a	Fiume, Zsolna	179	8	00	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
4104	9	05	a	Esztergom	728	7	35	a	Cegléd	113	7	10	a	Fiume, Zsolna	107	8	05	gy. v.	Wien
114	9	15	a	Wien, Berlin	6508	7	40	a	Lajosmizse	727	7	15	a	Szolnok, Cegléd	4117 ³⁾	8	15	sz. v.	Piliscsaba

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On the Danube Em-
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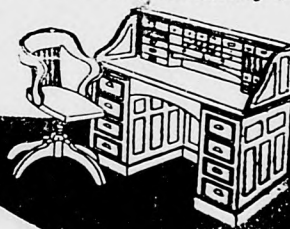
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