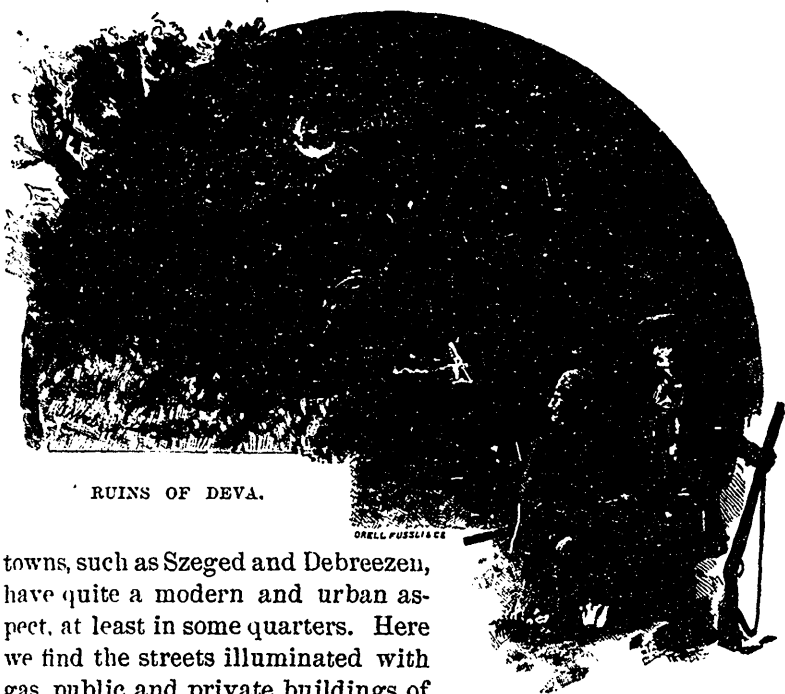




RUINS OF DEVA.

towns, such as Szeged and Debreezen, have quite a modern and urban aspect, at least in some quarters. Here we find the streets illuminated with gas, public and private buildings of several stories. In the larger towns the tall chimney-shafts of the steam flour mills and other industrial establishments are conspicuous from afar, betokening the growth of manufactures and commerce. The tramways, with cars drawn by horses or impelled by steam, in many of the towns, indicate the increase of traffic. The taste for literature and art is constantly spreading; the numerous newspapers published in the country towns transmit the thoughts of the more intellectual to the great masses of the people.

The royal free city of Arad contains 36,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the county of the same name, the seat of a royal court of justice and of a Greek Oriental bishop. Arad possesses important trade and manufactures, no less than twenty-three factories and eight banks being established here; the annual volume of trade is over 60,000,000 florins.

The village of Paulis marks the end of the plain; here the railway enters the valley which the Maros has cut in its course from Transylvania. The double village of old and New Paulis derives its name from a Pauline convent which once existed in the neighbourhood, at the mouth of the defile of Kladova. Beyond Paulis station there is scarcely room between the steep cliffs and the river for the railway and the road running parallel with it.