

HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday December 15, 1903.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. I. No 2.

About Hungary.

II.

Motto: Every man must do his duty to his country...

BY EXPERIENCE we learn the ideas entertained by the majority of British and American people about Hungary. Therefore it is only just & right that we should again dwell upon the subject once more. We know only too well the source of the ideas entertained about us, which are almost entirely one-sided.

In order to obtain a clear picture on this topic we must point out that there is a methodical habit which often produces considerable misunderstanding.

It is a well known fact that with one or perhaps two exceptions all the news of every kind about Hungary & Hungarian affairs is transmitted to the newspapers of other countries from Vienna. The correspondents of the different Journals are located in the Austrian capital; thus the news is chiefly conveyed to their respective newspapers abroad always from an Austrian point of view safeguarding the Austrian interest only.

Any one not knowing the main principles and the connecting links between Austria & Hungary, which the laws of our Union prescribe, would say naturally it ought to be so, because the headquarters of diplomacy & the



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

Royal Court are for the most part resident at Vienna; pleasure & amusement culture & Court favours are to be sought for there alone. We have but little opportunity to welcome Royalty within our walls.

This invariably makes bitter ill feeling & is a cause of considerable misrepresentation from the national point of view of the majority of the true Magyars.

This being almost always the case it is only natural that the public abroad should be entirely misinformed, & indeed it is

very easy to stop any stranger from going beyond Vienna; for he is told as a rule that it is not worth while his going further East as he will find nothing of note or interest; for fear that, should the visitor once put his foot in Hungary, they might never get sight of him any more.

And our neighbours by this means succeed in nine cases out of ten in convincing the traveller that really such is the case, whereupon he either stays on longer at Vienna or goes elsewhere.

It is true that for many years past Hungarians had cared but very little indeed for the ideas or opinions which might be entertained about them abroad. Nor

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was any great sensibility in that respect felt in this country until the war of 1848 which drove so many patriots out to seek sympathy and bread in foreign countries.

They well knew that they were misunderstood & entirely misrepresented by the Germans of Vienna; but as in the past so now too they are aware that from that quarter they can expect nothing better. Just in the same way indeed the British people, who are so much amused by the French caricatures of themselves, and are thereby only the more confirmed in their insular prejudices, can have no difficulty in understanding this careless independence of foreign opinion.

The Hungarians in fact, during the greater part of their history did not duly appreciate the paramount importance of forcing their way into the common circle of European nations. In the present day all this is entirely changed.

By the great wars of the last century Hungary has been brought into close contact with the western nations; this has contributed a great deal to wake them up from their apathy. Then came the blessings of peace, the occupation of Paris by the Allies, the Congress of Vienna,

which brought the diplomatists of all Europe to our frontier.

Our great patriot Stephen Széchenyi was aroused to a sense of his duty. The Hungarians were deeply affected by the contrast Western Europe presented to our own Country & from this dates the real history of our modern existence as a nation, for the noble work of reformation began from that period onward and, as we stated in our last issue, Hungary has progressed during the last 30 years more than in the 100 years previous.

If travellers, who are now borne either by railway or by splendid steamers, come to Budapest they will find plenty of novelty, for no country in Europe offers a finer panorama to the visitor than Hungary; one is struck the moment one sets foot on the land by the different aspect of the scenery & by the varied & picturesque national costumes of the people. After Switzerland Hungary is the most mountainous & wooded country in Europe, and exhibits scenes of grandeur rarely excelled. Illustrations of which we will publish in «Hungary» as well as detailed descriptions, of both the Capital and the country in general.



☆☆☆☆ TWIN SOULS ☆☆☆☆

By Mrs ALEXANDRE de LÓNYAY.

EVERYTHING I saw appeared the colour of roses: the sea, the air, the huge lines of pillars around me, the smiling faces of the elderly knights, the sweet childish face of my queen, as she bent her lily-crowned head over her plate...

— Sing us a song! — said she suddenly; — relate us something about your far-away country and its beautiful women. Hast thou a ladylove?

— No — said I quickly, and our eyes met.

Then silence fell upon us. I got up from my place, a noble page brought my harp, and lo! among the strings some trembling lilies-of-the-valley were *wound* lovingly. This brought a storm of joy into my heart. I looked up. The brave cavaliers and young knights alike were angry with me, but the ladies smiled and awaited my song. And so I the poor peniless messenger, began to sing of love to my queen. I told her everything I felt and all that I did not dare to utter in words.

I sang from my inmost heart, and I felt that

I was understood. The knights became red with envy, the hands of the ladies dropped upon their laps, and tears gathered in their eyes; and I saw, that my beautiful queen was pale, pale as the lilies in her hair. Her large dreamy eyes became intense with emotion, and her sweet small lips trembled.

I could not sing any longer. I broke off with a harmonious chord in the middle of the song.

The wild swans, which lingered along the margin of the sea in a long, white broken line, answered me with a loud *shriek*.

A storm of applause broke out around me, goblets were freely emptied, and everybody wanted to shake hands with me. Down at our feet was heard the murmur of the sea; the sky was nearly white, except for some pink clouds on the horizon. The noble gentlemen went downstairs one by one to discuss their horses; the ladies sat round the hall and began to sing an old spinning-song, full of sadness and sorrow.

— Come — said the queen in a low voice, as she touched my arm.

We went down to the garden. The air was heavy with the smell of fresh young grass and

* The Story is told at Budapest in the Present Day.



CHRISTMAS

How beautiful, sweet and clear
Chime out the Christmas bells!
How grandly on the listening ear
Their music sinks and swells!
How keenly sweet, now soft and low,
Their sound floats onward o'er the snow.

We stand together once again
Beneath this roof-tree old;
One who has crossed the angry main,
From far-off lands of gold;
And one whose promise has been kept,
Though cheeks have faded, eyes have wept.

What weary Christmases have passed,
My darling one, for us!
But now we stand again at last,
Caressing, thus and thus!
My grateful heart within me swells
To hear our Hungarian Christmas bells.

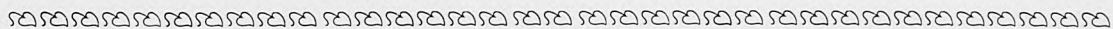
Look forth with me into the night,
Thy little hand in mine!
So once again our troth we plight,
For all life's shade or shine,
For dawning springtide summer's glow,
For autumn harvest, winter snow.

One lot between us twain is cast,
One only home we have,
For Christmas feast, or Lenten fast,
On this side of the grave,
We know no shadow day or night,
Love's sunshine keepeth all things bright.

Ah! God is good, my darling,
And life looks bright and fair;
As you press close and closer,
I kiss your sunny hair,
And God's good-will comes to us,
His peace is everywhere.

Come closer, darling, to my side,
Look out across the snow;
The joy and peace of Christmastide
Seems whispered soft and low,
In melody that sinks and swells
From blessed Hungarian Christmas bells.

Barriett Stockall

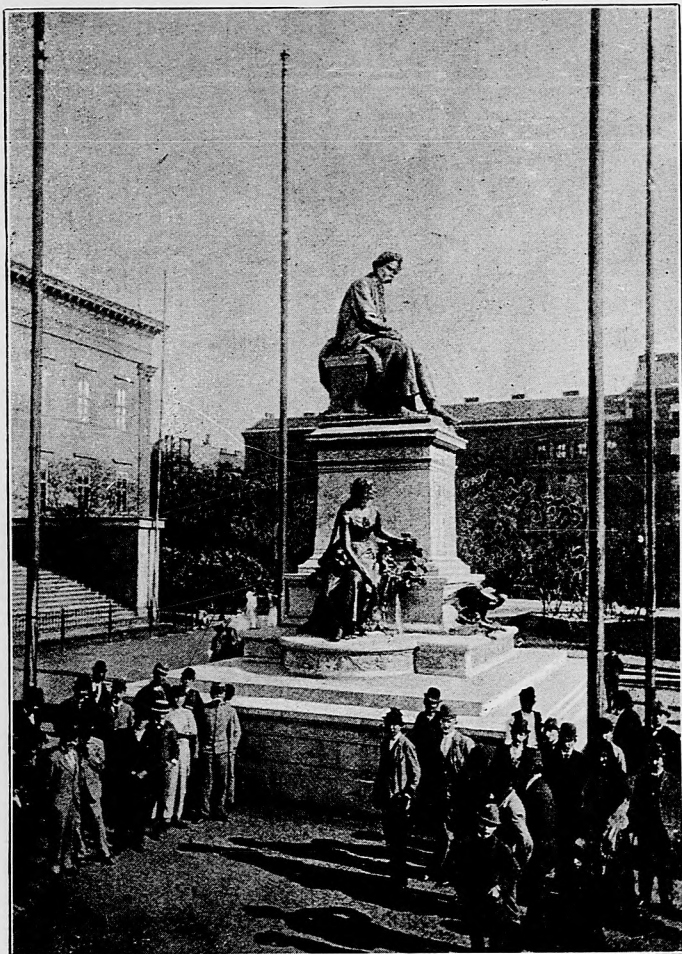


The Ocean's weight.

The Pacific Ocean covers 68,000,000 miles, the Atlantic 30,000,000, and the Indian Ocean, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans 42,000,000. To stow away the contents of the Pacific it would be necessary to fill a tank one mile long one mile wide, and one mile deep every day for 440 years. Put in figures the Pacific holds in weight 948,000,000,000,000,000 tons. The Atlantic averages a depth of not quite three miles. Its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

No need for teeth.

Speaking of whales, and old whaler says there are 27 kinds, but one of which has teeth. The others are provided with 365 layers of bone in the jaws. On this bone are hairs an inch long, which separate from the water a small germ the size of a wheat grain called brett. This is the only food on which the huge animal lives. He says that the throat of a whale is but the size of a man's fist. The mouth, however, will hold 25 people.



MONUMENT OF JOHN ARANY, POET, IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM GARDENS.

the fragrance of roses. We wandered hand-in-hand upon the lawns like two timid, dreaming children. The radiance of the sun faded slowly away, the moon rose wrapped in her silver dress, and yet neither of us spoke. A sweet, warm breeze came from above. The roses drooped their purple heads down to us; first they gave a caress to her soft warm cheek, then they touched my lips coquettishly. I felt like a hero. I bent down my head like the roses above us, and pressed my feverish, burning lips to the snowy whiteness of her hand. And she, without a word, put her arms around my neck. The moon shone into her eyes, and I saw a great untold happiness in their velvety depth. How long we sat upon the grass-bank I never knew. Time went by as quickly as a waive of the open hand...

Suddenly from far off there came the sound of a horn; at first it was low and wailing but later on it became stronger and loud. A shiver ran through the delicate frame of my lovely

lady; she released herself from the clasp of my arms.

— He calls me — she said sorrowfully, in a tone of resignation. — Leave me for ever. I can never be thine. Thou camest *too late*... Goodbye!

She kissed me once more, stepped back, and was gone with the deepening shadows of the night.

A great wind arose; the tall trees shuddered and bent their proud heads nearly to the ground. A thunderstorm broke out; infernal noises filled the air; awful, wailing voices were heard in the distance; a gigantic black cloud hung over the moon like a drape of mourning. I blew my horn in order to signal to her that I was near, and that she need not be afraid. But it gave no sound. I threw it away angrily, and like a child whose dearly cherished toy had been taken away, I screamed her name in rage and despair into the dark, merciless night. Then, seeing that everything was in vain, I threw myself headlong down upon the wet grass, and wept in my helpless fury and sorrow.

The whinnying of my horse brought me back to my senses.

I did not wonder at its being there, but mounted upon it, began again to search for my dear, lost ladylove. But again I failed, and when at last morning came — a pale, foggy, colourless morning — I found myself in a wide open field. A curious, sparkling light spread over the whole landscape; the leaves of the trees and the grass looked as if they had been burnt in an unseen fire; everything was shrivelled up and hung disconsolate in the cool daybreak wind, and yonder in the furrow an old peasant drove his plough deep in the heart of the earth.

— Where is the white marble castle? — I asked, and he looked at me amazed.

— I have lived here for twenty years, but I have never heard as much as a rumour of any white castle — he answered doggedly.

But seeing my desolation, he put his hand upon my arm.

Don't indulge in dreams, young knight — he continued — they are never realised in life. Look, the only consolation of existence is work.

Do as I do, and you will learn to forget — — I did as he bade me. I broke my sword into two pieces, and made them into a ploughshare; I wove a rope from the strings of my harp, put it upon the neck of my horse to use for a halter, and began to plough.

All the rest of my life was spent in hard work, and yet — I *never* learned to forget — — He broke off.

★

— I should very much like to know what possible link there can be between this story and the visionary sufferings of your present-day existence? — asked the critic ironically. — Let us say you really went through all that; this time you live in quite a different milieu, where you are not exposed to those pleasures nor to those temptations as in the former one.

— Let him finish his story! cried Countess Rolla, — it's impossible that this should be the end. What next?

Only the lady of the house remained silent. She hid her face behind her hands, and as she leaned a little forward a spray of lilies from her hair fell at the feet of Adam Doroszlay.

— What next? — repeated he. There is nothing else to tell. In this second existence my whole time has been spent in search for that scarcely known and lost sweet lady, and when at last I have found her, *now* as in *the past*, she is the wife of another man.

The end.



The natural treasures of Transylvania.

Kolozsvár Dec. 12. 1903.

TRANSYLVANIA which since 1867 has formed a province of Hungary proper, was an independent country a principality for 150 years. During this period many a time she defended the religious and political freedom of Hungary proper. And during this time the freedom of conscience was proclaimed first in the whole world, at Torda, in 1557.

Under the reign of Gabriel Bethlen, one of her greatest Princes, she played a part even in European politics. So that Tran-

sylvania, in many respects, is a classical land, a land of historical interest.

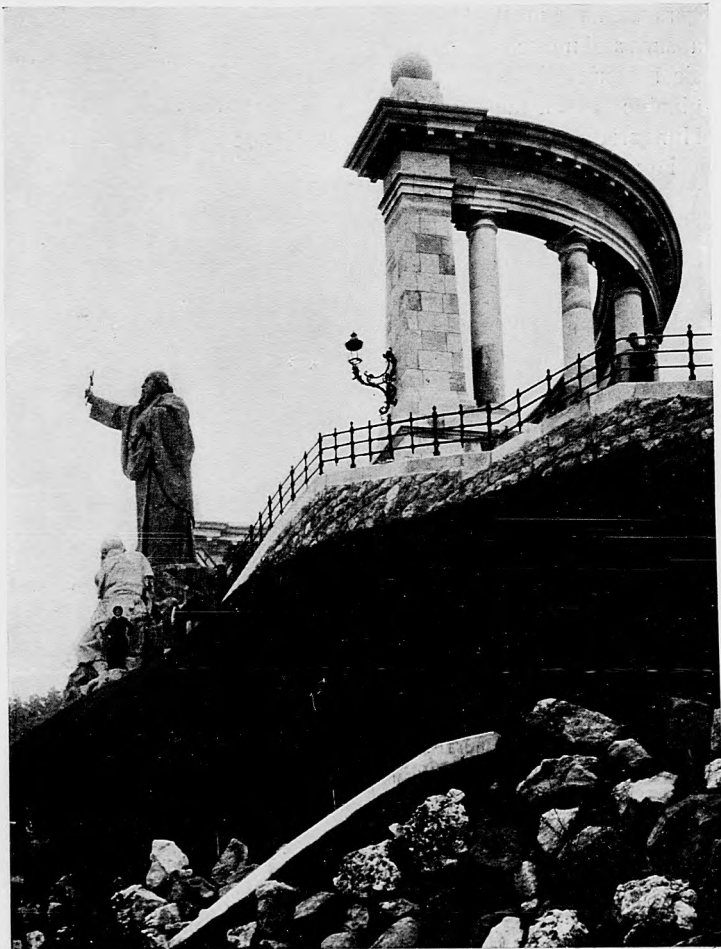
With respect to situation and natural beauties, it greatly resembles Switzerland and Scotland. But with respect to natural wealth and resources, it surpasses both those Countries.

And I, who have travelled through these Countries as well as Germany, France, England, and the greater part of the United States of America, and Canada, may fairly state, that there is no such land in the whole world, blessed with treasures so various, abounding in all kinds of things which people want in human life. We need not go to foreign Countries, we have plenty of gold, iron, brass, coal, salt, aluminium, sulphur, extensive forests, mineral waters, native wine etc.

The following strain indeed holds good:

«Ancient wine! Brave old wine,
How it around the heart doth twine!
Poets may love,
The stars above;
But I love wine».

And who shall taste Transylvanian wine with-



ST. GELLÉRT STATUE.

out doing so? The Romans knew well that Transylvania was immensely rich in all the blessings of soil, climate and scenery, and for a century and a half the «land of the forests» became to the Romans, what Mexico afterwards was to Spain.

Much of the gold that glittered on the tables of the wealthy patricians, or adorned the reigning beauties at the gladiatorial shows, was dug from the hills of Abruđbánya, Verespatak, or washed from the sands of the Aranyos and other streams. During the culminating epoch of Roman luxury Transylvania was regarded as a vast treasure-house to be ransacked for wealth, and not only its mineral stores, but its rich harvests were easily transmuted into gold. Just what Pannonia and Transylvania were to the Romans, the same was Hungary to the Austrians. They knew very well, how rich Hungary is and endeavoured to make ample use of it. Before the war of Independence in 1848—49, *Hungary* was an *unknown country* for foreign nations; for it was the policy of the Austrian Government to frighten strangers with the most absurd and nonsensical stories imaginable about the Hungarians.

I quote here «the Viennese reports of Hungary» from Mr Paget's book, as an illustration. «The reader would certainly laugh», — says Mr Paget — «as I have often done since, did I tell him one half of the foolish tales the good Viennese told us of the country we were about to visit (in 1835—36.) No, no roads! no inns! no police! We must sleep on the ground, eat where we could, and be ready to defend our purses and our lives at every moment! In full credence of these re-

ports, we provided ourselves most plentifully with arms, which we carefully loaded, and placed ready for immediate use; for we heard that nothing but fighting would carry us through.

We determined to put the best face we could on the matter.

It may however ease the reader's mind to know that no occasion to shoot anything more formidable than a partridge or a hare ever presented itself; that we finished our journey with the full conviction that travelling in Hungary was just as safe as in England.»

Since Mr Paget published his valuable book «Hungary and Transylvania» many English and American tourists have visited our country and all of them have admired the beauties, fertility and natural treasures of Hungary proper and those of Transylvania. Now my intention was to attract the notice of English and American people by these lines; so that they should not take the trouble to go to Australia, or to Africa, but rather to Transylvania, bring their money and invest it here, for it will bring forth fruit in abundance.

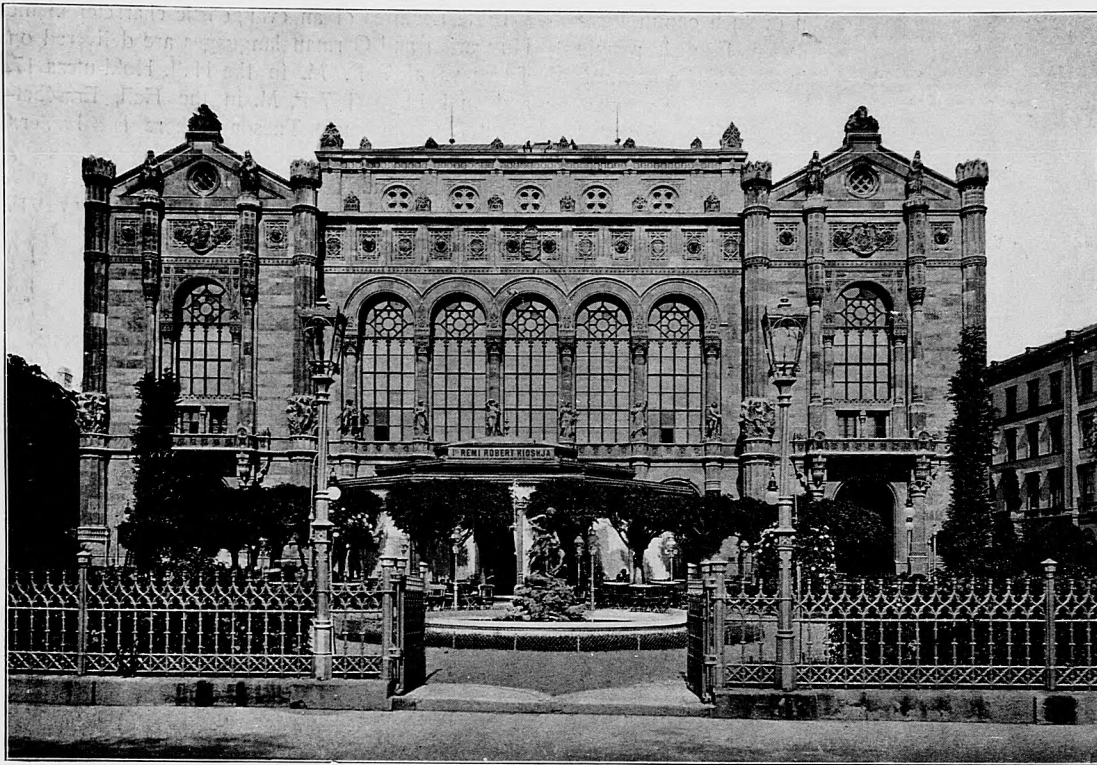
PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.



PALACE-GARDEN PAVILION.

IN THE first number of this paper I was able to give some account of the state of affairs in the English Church here till last June. This account I propose to continue month by month. Nothing has been said as yet about the expenses that have to be met; but these will appear in due course. On this occasion I acknowledge with gratitude subscriptions to the S. P. G. from the following: Mrs Coxe 2, Miss B. Davison, Mr Graepel 2, Miss Godtery, Mr Humphreys, Misses McKinlay, McNair 4, Sharland, Mr F. Stronge, Mrs Stranjavski 4, Miss Wilson

Ecclesiastical No



THE REDOUTE OF THE METROPOLIS BUILT IN 1860—65.

& Mrs Ward. The figures in brackets refer to the number of quarters of a year which the subscription covers. The total is 332 Krone so far. Besides this the offertories for the same period amounted to 322.42 Krone of which 111.38 were for the Hospital Fund; the latter amounting to about 180 Krone at received present. I propose to keep this open for donations till it reaches 240 Krone, which when will be handed to the Consul for investment for the benefit of English people, quite irrespective of their religious profession. Subscriptions for this purpose will be acknowledged in the next number.

Many things I shall have to say, & I hope that all my English friends will support this paper, if only to enable me to communicate with them regularly. I hear that fault is found with the first number, but it seems to me without reason. It is only natural that those articles which are written by Hungarians should have the national colour, & if you destroy this, you take away the chief merit of the *brochure*. The accuracy of the printing is quite astonishing when you remember that none of the printing staff understand English.

Neither is the paper to be condemned because its first effort is not perfect. The broad outlines there laid out are to be worked out in detail. The Editor has a broad mind & will allow English people to explain in print those points in which they find fault with Hungarian laws & customs. In fact he desires me to say that he is quite anxious to publish articles by any English people acquainted with

Hungarian life. Therefore I hope all English people in Budapest will subscribe & contribute to this paper. Later perhaps, it will be possible to publish with it pieces which can be used for educational purposes.

One often notices that, when we meet in private, we have many faults to find with the general state of affairs in Hungary. The laws, the habits & customs of Hungarian people are not quite the same as in England. Is that to be expected? We are here as visitors, as guests; & surely we ought to remember that, accepting the abundant hospitality that is offered us without carping & criticising too much. Speaking as an English citizen it seems to me that we have more liberty & more favour than is usually granted in any other country of Europe. When inclined to complain of the vulgarity, or rudeness, or incivility occasionally dealt out to us, let us think rather of the open-hearted welcome we receive from utter strangers who, when they treat us as themselves, think that they pay us the highest compliment, & fulfil their foremost duty. Would English people at home practise such unreserved hospitality.

The only other word I would say is, ask your friends to take this paper, send it home to England; & let me have the addresses of those who as yet do not associate with us in our efforts to «anglicise» (horrible word) Budapest.

I have received a letter purporting to be written on behalf of six members of the English Church in Budapest. This letter is anonymous. As a general

rule no notice can be taken of such communications. There is no reason why English people should be ashamed to sign their names. If a communication is intended to be private it can be so marked, & every letter of that kind would be accepted in confidence. In the present case I propose to give an answer, seeing that this letter is in every respect as courteous as can be desired.

1. It is said that the hymns generally chosen are unknown to the congregation. This I must deny. It may be true that *some* of the congregation do not know many of the hymns; but there are no means whatever of ascertaining the fact. Experience shows me that it is difficult to find a hymn really new to most English Church people.

Enquiry is always made; & hymns unknown usually rejected. Unknown hymns are introduced, but seldom, because they ought to be known.

2. In the letter, the 1st Sunday in Advent is selected as an instance in point. The hymns were 48, 217, 225 & 36. The instance is unfortunate. The first three are among the best known to our people, both words & tunes; the fourth is certainly not so well known, but was selected because it suited the sermon. It is possible that the complainants are not well acquainted with the book we use; which if it be the case cannot be helped.

3. It is said that these hymns were sung by the choir on this occasion; by implication, not by the congregation. As on the day named the choir was conspicuous by its absence, & the singing rested chiefly with the congregation, I can only say I am surprised.

4. It may not be generally known that particular hymns are frequently asked for. Such requests are always attended to.

M. R. SHARP.

Church of England in Budapest.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager) & in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of Count Franzis Esterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third & fifth Sundays of the month at 8 15. a. m., & on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10. 30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4. p. m. every Sunday. On the great Festivals & on Ash Wednesday & Good Friday special services are arranged.

Choir Practice after Service the third Sunday each month.

Reformed Church.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is held in the *Reformed Church*, Hold-utcza on Sundays at half past eleven o'clock.

This service is conducted by the missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland, and all who understand the language are welcomed.

Bible Lectures of an evangelistic character in the Hungarian and German languages are delivered on Tuesdays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Hold-utcza 17, and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Quai 8, December 1903.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



THE ROYAL CASTLE AND PALACE GARDENS AT BUDAPEST.

English Sermons

will be preached by the Reverend Roderick A. McEachen in the Private Chapel of the English Ladies (Váci-utcza 47.) at 4. p. m. on the 17th, 19th Dec. Sunday 19 Mass at 7.30 a. m. Kindly accept this as an invitation to take part at the sermons, and have the goodness to communicate this notice to those of your acquaintances who will be pleased to assist.

Sport in Hungary.

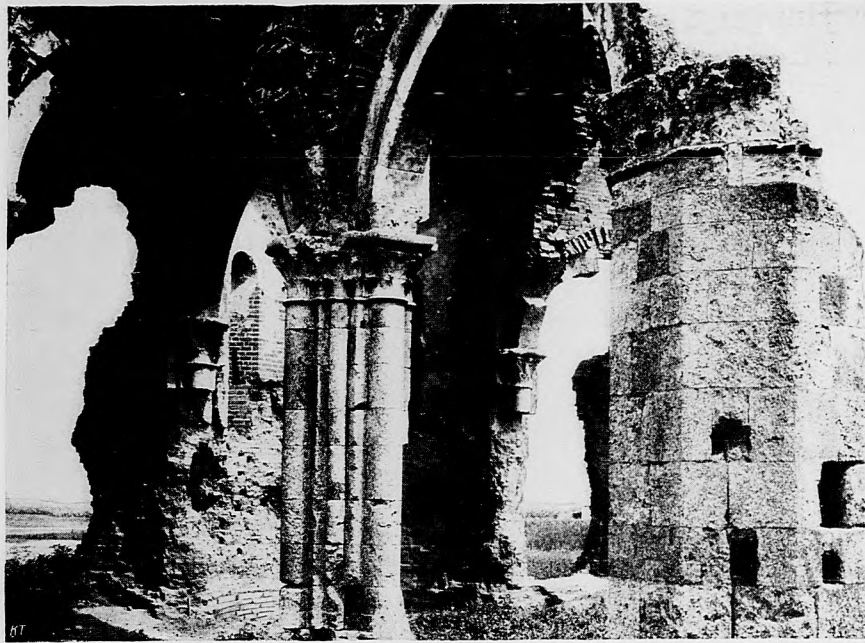
By: A. B. YOLLAND.

Sport and ... Pastime. IN ROWING, with the exception of Manno's trip to England, which, owing to an unfortunate accident (bloodpoisoning), was not productive, Hungarians have had no opportunity of measuring their strength with worthy rivals. Wherever they go it is generally a very

and certainly one eight that might enter at Henley without any fear of disgracing themselves. Here the Pannonia Rowing Club, though the youngest, but one, — it is actually of the same foundation as the Hungarian Athletic Club, having once been the Boating section thereof, — is not only predominant, but carries off practically every prize, not merely at Budapest but also at Vienna. For the moment I cannot remember the statistics, but the number of prizes gained by the Club during the past 3 years is — horrible! Rowing is practised also by the «National» (which can boast of a beautiful club-house and boat-house), by the «Neptune» (also the possessor of a fine boat- and club-house) — both of which are the oldest in foundation and can look back to a brilliant past; also both are on the beautiful Margaret Island — and by the «Hunnia» (though only as a pure pastime), «Danube» and «Sea-Gull» (Sirály) Rowing Clubs. Returning to Manno and his performances in England (at the first Regatta he was run into and upset by a pleasure-boat, when just on the point of winning: at the second he was ill already and scarcely able to hold his sculls), I consider that the Hungarian Champion and River Champion of Vienna (3 years in succession), under favourable conditions, with time to acclimatise himself and to digest English cooking (horrible to most Hungarians), with his own sculls, and in his own boat, is capable of holding his own with the best English amateur scullers. Manno is a member of the «Pannonia».

In *Lawn Tennis* Hungarians cannot boast of having attained such a high level: in this branch of sport they are still far behind even the Viennese. One cause of this is, I think, in the manner in which, during practices they are jealous of their good fame, and do not consider the game quite enough as practice: the consequence is that in tournaments the same timid, nerveless game is played as is usual during practice, when everyone, who is stronger (or rather is held to be so) than his adversary for the moment, takes care not to lose a set, thus cramping style, dash and nerve, for the sake of a jealously-guarded reputation. In this respect, however, there is, it seems, a chance of a change for the better and we look to Segner, the present Champion, Tóth and one or two younger players to cast aside this old-fashioned idea and to bring Hungarian Lawn-Tennis also to the high level of other sports. Among the Clubs which possess Tennis Courts and where members engage in this fascinating sport the Budapest Lawn Tennis Club (with Club-House and 8 courts on the Margaret-Island) occupies the position of leader. It arranges the Tournament, at which the Championship of Hungary is played (it has done so indeed since 1899), and encourages the practice of the game by arranging other Tournaments for its members. Special praise is due to the untiring Manager of this Club, W. Emerich de Szentgyörgyi, who devotes himself heart and soul to the game and is ever ready to lend a helping hand where required. The Magyar Athletikai Club (which arranged the

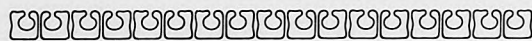
easy win or a «walk-over», especially in Vienna (by the bye I forgot to mention that our worthy neighbours, the Viennese thought fit to make all their this year's Championships — «closed»!) where the annual International Regatta has become a painful procession, with a few non — Hungarian winners in «Consolation» races, or in such as are not open to Hungarians or for which Hungarians have not entered. Yet I think, — if indeed I may boast of being a judge in some matters, — that we have one or two Fours,



RUINS OF THE ABBEY AT ARÁCS COUNTY OF TORONTÁL.

First International Tournament, an experiment crowned by great success, this summer) the Buda Gymnastic Club (not the Budapest Torna-Club, which has a football team), which can boast of possessing the Champion of Hungary Paul Segner, the State officials Clubs and many rowing Clubs possess courts and a large number of playing members.

(To be continued.)



The erection and recent opening of our «Elizabeth» Bridge.

By CHARLES PETER DUBEZ Engineer.

Budapest Dec. 12—1903.

THE ACTUAL story of the Elizabeth Bridge dates back to as early as 1893 when the Board of Trade seeing that the bridges already in use at Budapest were not able to fulfil the traffic-requirements properly, urged the Government to have two more bridges erected. One of them was the «Francis Joseph Bridge» opened on the 4-th of October 1896; the other one the «Elizabeth Bridge».

The principal difference between the Elizabeth Bridge & the above-mentioned ones is, that the Elizabeth Bridge has but only one span over the river Danube, and two piers one on each side of the river built on substantial ground.

Its clear span over the river Danube is as long as 290 metres. There are two land approaches one on each side of the river, each having a length of 40 metres, thus giving the bridge a total length of 370 metres. The two piers one on each side of the Danube have a total height of 65 metres each. Both

of them are firmly built in granite. The highest point at the centre of the bridge is at a height of 18 metres from the level of the river Danube. The principal constituent parts of the whole bridge structure are two main girders of the so-called lattice-type, resting on the bottom of the steel-work of the piers.

In order to relieve the piers the two main girders are also attached to four chains two on each side, which are anchored down into the masonry of the abutments.

The bridge has a total width of fully 18 metres, 11 metres making the carriageway & 3.50 metres each the two footways one on each side. The footways are raised above the carriage way by one step thus being separated from the latter. Great stiffness & rigidity against any external power or pressure have been obtained by latticing as in the vertical so in the horizontal plane. The former adds much stiffness & rigidity to the structure against any external vertical force, such for instance as the dead load resulting from the weight of the structure itself & the working load resulting from the weight of walkers, busses, vehicles of every kind & electric cars, that are going to be run over the bridge; the latter makes the same strong enough for standing any lateral force, such for instance as the one resulting from wind pressure. Great care was taken by experts in making the most correct mechanical & graphostatical calculations & investigations in order to settle the exact numerical value in length of the greatest reliable deflections at different parts, points & cross-sections of the bridge, resulting partly from the expansion or contraction due to changes of temperature, partly from the downward-thrust caused by the dead load of the structure & the constantly-altering working load.

Testing the bridge the results obtained thereby proved to be beyond expectation most favourably satisfactory, as it was found, that the temporary as well as the permanent distortions of the structure caused by internal stresses in the material itself resulting partly from expansion by heat, partly from contraction by cold & finally partly from combined action of dead & working load, were altogether much smaller than any of those that were settled,

expected & ascertained by mechanical & graphostatical calculations. To illustrate this it should be mentioned here, that whilst the bridge was under full load, the vertical downward total deflection (the arithmetical sum of the permanent & temporary distortions) was only 230 millimetres long, whilst it was expected by the aforesaid calculations, that it would reach a length of fully 282 millimetres. Of this total deflection 52 millimetres were computed to remain as a distortion of permanent character, whilst the accurate measurements made on the spot, showed that this did not exceed the length of 26 millimetres.

It may be said on the whole that the construction gives the greatest strength & efficiency in proportion of the weight of the material that was employed.

The whole bridge-erecting work was started in 1898, when the masonry of the abutments was completed. Next to this came the steelwork, which was started three years later in 1901 at each end simultaneously.

This bridge, which was erected according to the designs of Mr John Feketházy, at the time head-engineer of the Hungarian Royal State Railways, is a work of Hungarian Engineering only & from top to bottom a product of entirely Hungarian iron-industry, which will permanently show the high scientific & magnificent level of modern Hungarian art in bridge-building & is able to compete in every respect with any bridge of the Globe.

*Our next edition will contain the Portrait
Of the President of the United States.*

Pest in the Early Sixties.

By Th. HIRST, an old Resident.

WHEN I first arrived in Pest more than 40 years ago the Danube was not yet embanked, the present embankment was not even projected, which gave it a most dreary, neglected, and forlorn appearance. The river very frequently overflowed, doing considerable damage to the merchandise deposited in its vicinity. The handsome block of houses now facing the river, occupy an area which, at that remote period, was overgrown with rank weeds, and strewn with refuse.

Nearly all the streets bore German names hence the narrator hopes to be pardoned if he *denominates* them in that language, which was then prevalent, but has long since been eliminated, together with the German element.

The Hatvaner-Gasse (now Kossuth Lajos-utca) was one of the principal streets, but consisted chiefly of dilapidated, one-storied houses similar to the only two *old identities* still left standing.* The Nemzeti Kasino, contrasted with the adjacent hovels, looked quite a handsome building.

The Kerepeser-Strasse, especially the upper end, consisting for the most part of the humblest of dwellings in a wretched neglected condition, looked more like a street in a village than a principal thoroughfare of a capital.

* New ones are just being built.



THE ESZTERGOM BASILICA, THE SEAT OF THE PRINCE-PRIMATE OF HUNGARY.



INTERIOR OF THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF THE SO-CALLED ENGLISH YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTION.

The ground now occupied by the Andrásy-ut, the most elegant, and most frequented street in the town, in those days was a vast sandy plain, without a vestige of vegetation, and whenever an easterly wind blew, at certain seasons of the year of almost daily occurrence, the whole town was enveloped in a cloud of dust and sand, ruinous to health and destructive to clothes.

After dark it was not safe to visit that region, as it was infested by hordes of tramps armed with bludgeons, waylaying poor mortals who happened to stray there, or who were foolhardy enough to brave the danger.

The Waitzner-Strasse (Váci-utca), leading to the Western Terminus, was one of the busiest streets. The pavement was neglected, however, and most of the habitations were of a mean order, and in a degraded and filthy condition.

The Leopoldstadt consisted of comparatively handsome houses, and has indeed not undergone any very great change even to this day. Its inhabitants were for the most part wealthy citizens.

The Theresienstadt was the most densely populated suburb, and also the most poverty-stricken and squalid.

The Josefstadt and Franzstadt were principally inhabited by the Magyar population, and were also little better than slums.

(To be continued.)

From all parts of the world.

Don't bother Him.

AN ENGLISHMAN and a German were travelling together in a diligence, and both were smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but all to no purpose, at one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness apologise for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman exclaimed, «why the dickens can't you leave me alone? Your coat-tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it».

*

Simon Opasich, a man without arms and legs, who for 50 years had begged in the streets of Vienna, has just died. He left some 1,900,000 Crowns, also books in which he had put down each day's «earnings».

*

Perhaps very few of us know, that in Budapest in the 50 churches the service is held in 12 different languages.

Commerce of the world.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

England exports cottons, woollens, glass, hardware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silk and linens.

The United States exports agricultural produce, tobacco, cotton, flour, provisions of all kinds, turpentine, sewing machines, cotton goods, cutlery, furniture, locomotives, munitions of war, gold, silver and so forth.

Germany exports wool, woollen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Hungary exports minerals, flour, raw and manufactured silk thread, glass, earthenware goods, porcelain, wines, wax, honey, tobacco, tar, nutgall wheat, corn, etc.

Italy exports corn, flour, wines, essences, dye-stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, molasses, salt.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, iron, flour, linseed, hides, lard, wax, duck, fur, bristles and potash.

Spain exports wines, brandies, iron, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, and woollens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc, silks, cassia, ivory ware, and porcelain.

Turkey exports opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camelshair, carpets, shawls, camlets and morocco.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides,



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE SO-CALLED ENGLISH YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTION.

dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, mahogany & gums.

The West Indies export sugar, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye-woods, coffee, fresh fruits and preserves wax & ginger. East India exports cloves, mace, pepper, indigo, gold, camphor, benzine, sulphur, ivory, sandalwood, zinc and nuts.



Notes by an English Northern M.P.

Correspondence . . .

WE LEFT Vienna at nine o'clock, and Budapest was reached at 2 p. m. We should have preferred to make the journey by the Danube steamer, but the weather was not sufficiently favourable to make it desirable.

It improved, however, as the day advanced, and some interesting places, old castles, and scenes of severe fighting with the Turk (whose perversity in those days was as great as it is now) are visible from the railway. I own to considerable surprise on arrival at the station at Pest to find, instead of an ancient Hungarian town, a modern city with all the latest improvements, and the most recent appliances of electricity. There are fine, wide, long streets, with grand stone buildings on each side. The cafés rival those of Paris, and far exceed those found in Vienna. Electric trams and other modes of public conveyance are in full swing. London might well take a lesson from the underground electric railway here. It is perfectly clean, the tunnel being lined with glazed bricks, and all the small stations

are neat and bright. The streets are lighted in many parts of the city by electricity; in other parts there are incandescent gaslamps giving an excellent light.

The Danube, a fine broad river, being on its way to the Black Sea, divides Buda from Pest, but the two twin cities are united by two suspension bridges, and a tunnel the work of an English engineer. At Buda also very little of the ancient remains, except the fortress and the old church of St. Matthias, more than once taken by the Turks. A very striking feature to an Englishman on the quayside here in the morning is the enormous quantities of grapes exposed for sale by innumerable women. They are the largest outdoor grapes I have ever seen, and in appearance, but not in flavour, they equal our hot-house grape. Immense quantities of other fruit are also on sale, the tomatoes being especially fine.

The new Houses of Parliament, are very handsome, and stand, like those at Westminster, by the river. Architecturally they may be described as a combination of our Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral blended together. The meetings of the Peace Congress were held in the old House of Parliament. On the evening preceding the meeting the president of the congress gave a magnificent reception at the Park Club, which is a most elegantly fitted-up institution. It was a very brilliant scene, the gay costumes of the Hungarian attendants and the brightly illuminated gardens lent enchantment to the view. There were between 400 and 500 present.

H. F. P.



THE INSTITUTION OF THE SO-CALLED ENGLISH YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL.

Important notice.

Information Office IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, The «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: THE INFORMATION
OFFICE «HUNGARY»
VIII., MÁRIA-U. 19., BUDAPEST.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — U. S. CONSULATE. Mária Valéria-u. 15/a. 1. 10 to 5. — Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria. Service Sundays 10—30. a. m. — *Scotch Church*. Hold-utca, Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m.

Places of Interest.

Hungarian National Museum. Archaeological Division: Tuesdays and Fridays from 9—1 o'clock. Natural history department Mondays and Thursdays from 9—1. Picture Gallery: Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9—12 a. m. Other collections may be seen on Sundays and holidays. These collections can be viewed on days not officially open, by an entrance fee of 1 crown (10^d). Full details will be given in the Tourist season of this Interesting Museum the Library of which Contains over 400.000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16.000 manuscripts, 230.000 documents and 14.000 newspapers.

Industrial Arts' Museum. Üllői-út Admission free Sundays and Thursdays from 9—12 a. m. Interesting building. Hungarian style of building shown in the ancient Hungarian ornament and decoration. In its shape and form the magnificent building inclines to the Oriental style. The facade is laid out with artistic coloured tiles throughout.

National Picture Gallery (Akadémia, Ferencz József-tér) Admission Wednesdays and Fridays from 9—1. On other days and afternoons a fee of 1 crown is charged.

Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum. József-körút 1. May be viewed with the exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12. a. m. and from 2—5 p. m.

Agricultural Museum. Üllői-út Open Mondays all day. Ad. free. Museum of Relics from the War of Independence in 1848—9 Károly-körút 3. Open from 9—1. o'clock.

Aquincum Museum. Szent-Endrey-út near the ruins. Splendid collection of Roman monuments found in the excavations, in a building specially erected for the purpose.

Hungarian Museum of Commerce. Oriental depôt of variety of Samples, temporary office in the Városliget 57 (Town Park) 9—2 a. m. Office of information and a fine library in the Kerepesi-út 20. Open on Wednesdays 9—12 a. m. and from 3 till 6 p. m. on holidays from 9—12 a. m.

Full details of the above will be given in our next issue.

Our Illustrations.

1. His Majesty King Edward VII. in the uniform of Colonel of his own Hungarian Hussar Regiment Stationed at Miskolcz. — 2. Monument of John Arany, Poet, in the National Museum gardens. — 3. St. Gellért monument on the St. Gellért hill over looking the whole City, completed together with the Queen Elizabeth bridge in 1903. — 4. Palace-garden Pavilion. — 5. The «Redoute» of the metropolis. This splendid edifice, forms the chief ornament of the Vigadó Square. Built between 1860—65. In its

magnificent halls 'Elite-balls, festive-meetings, concerts and kindred entertainments are held.— 6. The Royal Castle and Palace gardens at Budapest. These magnificent gardens, look like a fairy apparition, rising on the banks of the Danube. The terracelike structures, which decorate the gardens combine harmoniously with artistically arranged foliage. With the exception of the Royal park at Gödöllő, there is no other gardens in which His Majesty likes to dwell so much as this. — 7. Ruins of the Abbey at Arács county of Torontál. — 8. The castle of Ancient Esztergom standing on a rocky eminence, rises above the town. This old and charmingly situated town, was the residence of our first King St. Stephen, and of many other Kings. — 9. Interior of the private Chapel of the so-called English young Ladies Institution. Interior of the church of the so-called English young Ladies Institution. The Institution of the so-called English young Ladies school.

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Budapest, Tuesday December 15, 1903.

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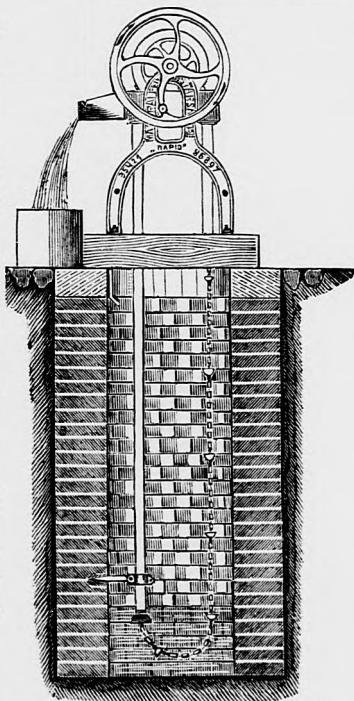
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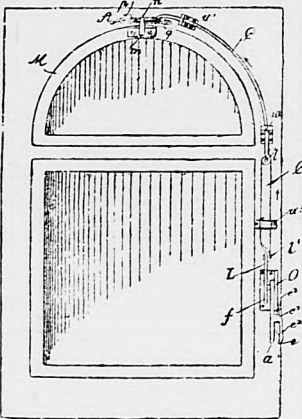
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