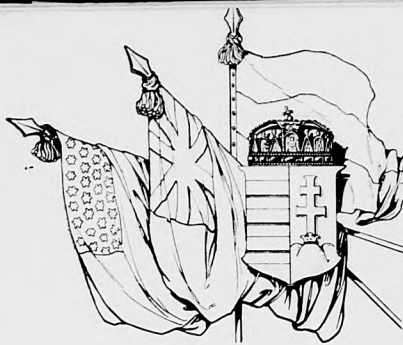


Special Christmas Number.

Illustrated in Colours Throughout.



HUNGARY

Budapest Thursday December 15, 1904.
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. II. No 2.

“A Merry Christmas
and a Happy New-
Year!”

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

HOW WELCOME does the time-worn greeting sound! How we are recalled once more to the song of the Angels proclaiming at the first Christmastide: «Peace on earth» and just now we are all of us breathing that aspiration. But in the mysterious decrees of Providence we find anything but what we wish. We propose to climb the Heavens with our Babel towers; but they are suddenly cast down and destroyed... «Glory to God in the highest» yes that must be so. But why on earth so little peace, so much less goodwill? Well, faithful souls, bowing before the Altar, realize in their own souls what the true peace is; and as they kneel pray for others that their haughtiness may be brought low, till in true humility they also bow the knee to the «Prince of Peace». And thus our wish for this season is that all foes may be reconciled.

How much happier many a household would be if all quarrels were banished, if every disagreement were put an end to, and all were at peace in the family haven, if only for just these few days of reunion at Christmas!



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS MARY ANDRÁSSY.

all the lands are scattered dearest friends, bound to us by strongest heart-ties. Of them we shall think, for them we shall pray, more especially as we unite at Christmas in the most joyful solemnities of our faith. Hands and hearts unite across the sea — even beyond the shades of Paradise.

«Hark how all the welkin rings
«Glory to the King of Kings.»

So sang Charles Wesley, and so, with all our differences of race, language and temperament we may all unite.

«A Merry Christmas and a Happy New-Year!»

And how much better for the national prosperity, if its internal dissensions were cured, if all trade disputes and all strife between capital and labour gave way to a mutual determination to reconcile conflicting interests, that all might be subordinate to the country's advancement!

And how grand if all the nations could live in amity!

And there is another old Christmas greeting — a toast we give around the festive board — *all absent friends* — we, with a circulation in so many different countries, propose to heartily drink this toast on Christmas Day. In

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
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CHRISTMAS 1904

Recollection.

Do you remember, darling,
One little year ago,
The Christmas bells were ringing,
As we went through the snow:
And in the sky above us
The winter sun was low?

Do you remember, darling,
The gathering clouds o' erhead,
The cottage windows blinking,
In firelight rosy red:
Whereat we sighed together,
But not a word was said?

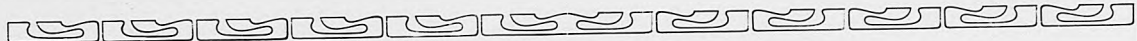
Do you remember, darling,
We stood where cross-roads met
For solemn words of parting —
Their sadness lingers yet —
And either heart was aching,
And either face was wet?

Do you remember, darling,
At last you turned to go,
And soon we saw each other
Through widening tracts of snow?
I asked my heart in anguish,
Must it be ever so?

Did you think then, my darling,
That we to-night should stand,
Our household goods around us,
With wedded heart and hand
The happiest of the happy,
In all this blessed land?

Ah! God, 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.

Harriett Stockall.



The Emancipation of Woman.

By TH. HIRST.

HAVING been requested by one of the fair sex to give my opinion on this delicate subject, after long deliberation I have finally resolved to undertake the task, availing myself of the opportunity for publication which the columns of this highly esteemed journal affords.

A misconceived notion of this movement seems very prevalent, viz: that women, with regard to customs, habits, and even dress, should endeavour to become as much like men as circumstances will permit. Fortunately it is not in the power of the fair sex to unsex themselves, and even if they could but partially succeed, it would probably be more or less at the expense of their peculiar charms, thereby incurring the risk of losing their hold on the opposite sex, and making marriages of rarer occurrence. A very undesirable result, as well from an individual as from an economic standpoint; exposing a nation also to the danger of being swallowed up by more populous ones, for which they display a miraculous aptitude.

However, I do not hesitate to say that this misconception of the movement, now under consideration, is absurd, trivial, and futile.

Emancipation presupposes a state of bondage, and unless women were awakening to a sense of the degrading oppression to which they have hitherto meekly submitted, they would never have raised this cry, which may justly be considered as the inevitable outcome of more advanced modern thought, and comparative enlightenment. The ancient doctrine, which has so largely contributed to the thralldom of the gentler sex, viz: that wives owe obedience to their husbands, or presumptuously so-called lords and masters, is a relic of barbarism.

There are laws too, still on the statute-book with regard to woman's rights and property, which in fairness to the sex, should be declared null and void, and new laws framed with a view to placing women on a par with men. And here I pause to remark, that women, being physically the weaker vessels, should come more under the immediate protection of the law than men, who, as a rule, are capable of taking care of themselves.

There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, to children, and query: why not for the prevention of cruelty to wives? —

and onesided, in consequence of which these culprits can easily evade the law, and can so cow their helpless victims that they are afraid



MURILLO'S ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

Certainly not because there is no necessity for it; for, unfortunately, there are legions of cruel, brutal husbands, wife-beaters, knocking around at large; but because existing laws are too lax

to take any steps in order to better their pitiable condition. Hence, one reason more for the dire necessity for women to unite and organize in order to rescue their ill-used down-trodden

sisters from the clutches of their savage husbands. If women are resolved on emancipating themselves, they must fight their own battles. However, liberal-minded men will aid them in their praise-worthy struggles to raise the standard of their sex.

There are hosts of shrewd energetic women, gifted with eloquence and equipped with sound arguments to engage in the combat.

Woman's suffrage, in my opinion, is her due; for besides having interests in common with men, women have also separate interests, entitling them to a vote; foremost among them,

in which family affairs and household concerns are involved. Neither must we overlook the fact that there are multitudes of women not blessed with families, who consequently have an abundance of leisure for engaging in public affairs, and looking after their own interests and those of their sisters.

The advocates of emancipation are frequently confronted with the assertion that the movement in question gives rise to the competition of women with men in almost every department of life, thereby taking the bread out of the mouths of the breadwinners. For my part



THE CSEJTE CASTLE. — By Charles Telepy.

From the *Szalon Ujság*.

the legal right to bring tyrannical husbands within the pale of jurisdiction, the proper place for them being behind the bars, but they are not because, in consequence of unjust laws, women are powerless.

The less said about men in general the better. As for women, they are what men make them.

It is put forward by the opposers of emancipation, that if women were called upon to engage in public affairs, they would, of necessity, neglect their domestic duties. Granted that a woman's proper sphere is her home, it by no means follows that she would neglect it by having a vote.

Voting is not bound to take up much of her time, or in any way to interfere with her household affairs. On the contrary there are questions

I fail to see any connection between the above allegation and emancipation. If the latter tends to raise the standard of women, which can hardly be disputed, and to qualify them to earn their own livelihood, it is an argument in favour of emancipation. Besides in benefiting one half of the species, it seems to me logically, that the whole is benefited. Be this as it may, however, women practically are not yet emancipated, far from it, in European countries at all events, and yet they are declared to be competing with men in consequence of it. Where does the logic come in ascribing consequences to what does not actually exist?

(To be continued.)

Ernie: «Why did she refuse him? I thought she said he was a man of sterling qualities.» Helen: «Yes; but she found a man with sterling silver.»

The inhabitant of the Royal Castle of Buda.

By EMERICH HALÁSZ.

WE ARE already accustomed to the fact, that the magnificent Royal Castle in Buda is, and should not be anything else than, a holy place, devoted to visitors who go to witness the celebration of St. Stephen's Day. The village-folk on this occasion enjoy the picturesque sights surrounding them, taking a bird's-eye view of our grand metropolis.

Entering the Royal garden, which is adorned with the most beautiful flowers of every description, the beholders' attention is involuntarily attracted to the Palace, which, considering the natural beauty of its situation, surpasses every other Royal residence in the world. Looking at it, we find the shutters closed, no life in it whatever, all died out. Here and there, a single person is visible, walking to and fro in counted steps of equal intervals, whose serious countenance betrays the importance of his task. He is no doubt, a sentinel, taking care of the building that no harm might be done to it.

A bystander, who seemed to be taken by surprise at the sight of the marvellous building, exclaimed aloud: «Ah! His Majesty used to stop here, isn't it so?» And really it is quite difficult for us to believe, that His Majesty not only stopped there last Autumn, but actually lived, worked, received there, and visited his splendid Metropolis and all its pleasures. Just as the planets follow the sun, so did the Royal Dukes, Diplomats and the Hungarian Aristocrats follow His Majesty. The Stefanie road was

generally crowded with spectators, who with their glance, eagerly followed the Royal Carriages as they were rapidly passing by.

There was no lack of festivities either, for something was arranged every evening. A National flag was waving on the tower of the Castle and every noon, the regimental band was heard, a signal, that the guards were going to be relieved and replaced by those who just had come.

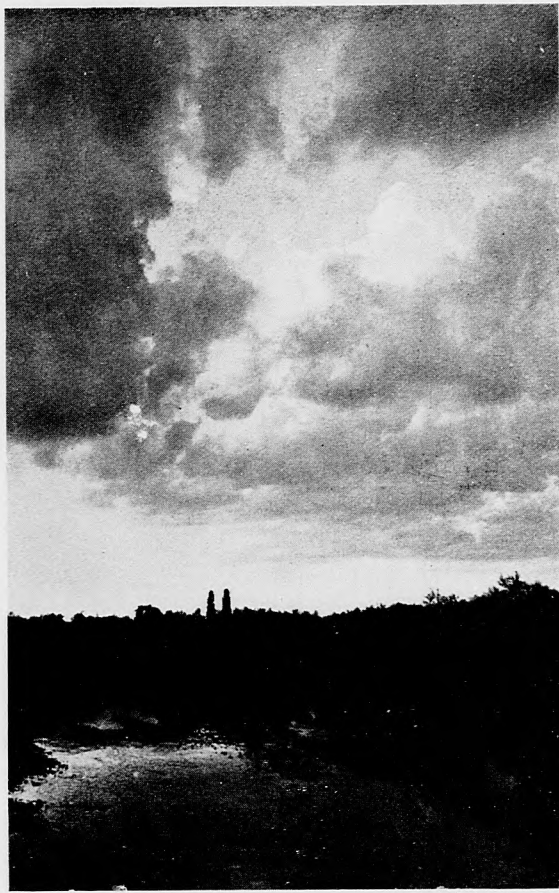
The King was at home.

Ah! how happy he must be, what pleasant amusements he must have, how much of roast meats fine wine and delicacies there must have been on the table. What a great man he must be, who needn't even obey the commands of the King! These and like remarks were to be heard from the lips of many looking across from the opposite bank of the Danube.

My Lord! The King didn't choose a single one of those brilliant apartments; he lived in his very simply furnished old rooms. He slept in an iron bed, from which, when wanting to descend, none of his faithful servants assisted him.

He generally gets up very early, earlier than the chirping of the birds is audible.

At this early hour he takes his bath, dresses without the aid of anybody and having finished his toilette gives the first pull at the bell for his first breakfast and for his coat, that strange old-fashioned grey coat, in which he is wont to take his morning walk. He goes into the garden all alone, nobody attends him, and continues walking, till he reaches that part of the garden, from where he can find a good view of the still sleeping city. There he stands, silent for a long time, sinking into deep thoughts...



From the «Amatőr».

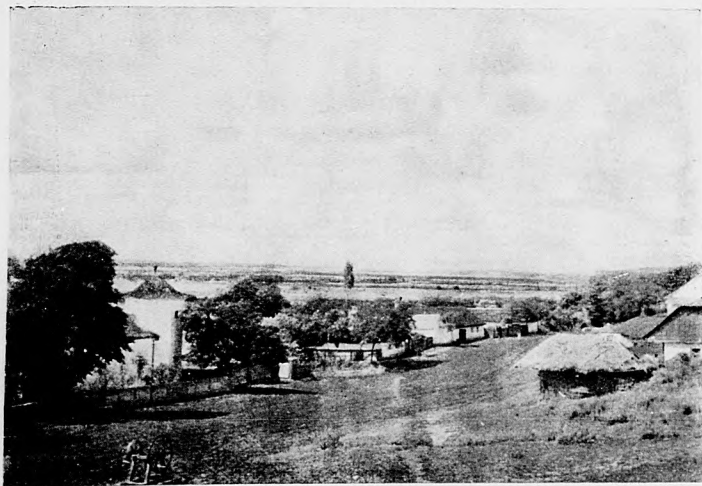
THE CLOUDS. — By Imre Novomeszky.



From the «Amatör».
A GIPSY GIRL. — By Dr. A. Kohlman.

After his walk is over, he goes directly into his study, in which those two well known black leather-cases await him; in these cases are contained the sorrows and burdens of our country. From these cases, His Majesty takes out the documents concerning the Civil and Military affairs, and the good old King looks them over and settles them all. In this way, he continues working four hours or still longer.

Henceforth, no repose takes place whatever. The most difficult part of his daily labour begins: the receptions. His commoious gown disappears, the singing birds and the blooming flowers are left behind and the King stands beside his writing-desk in his colonel's uniform, whilst those appear before him, who by their office and rank have something to communicate with him. Such a reception takes place daily while the general audience is only held on certain days.



From the «Amatör».
THE END OF THE VILLAGE. — By Béla Szilárd.

The clock strikes twelve and the new guards arrive, when finally His Majesty retires to the dining-room where he takes his seat at the table. But now... one might think heaven only knows what luxurious eatables are to be seen there. On the contrary, the menu is simpler than we can imagine. A plate of soup, a slice of meat, some biscuits and a little fruit, that's all. On the top of it a glass of beer and then his luncheon is finished.

Now the receptions commence again; the work does not cease for a moment. During this time, he only drinks a glass of water, which is brought direct from Schönbrunn for His Majesty's use.

The clock shows half past five p. m. when the inhabitant of the Royal Castle takes his usual dinner. But this also is very short, moreover very quiet because it is an exceptional case when he invites somebody to partake of his dinner. But the opportunity of avoiding



From the «Amatör».
A REST IN THE WILDERNESS. — By I. Beck-Madarasi.

banquets is so rare that His Majesty is happy when he can spend his dinner-time in his family circle. The dinner in the Castle of Buda — being of a solitary character — consists of five or six courses, but the King only selects two of these. He is just as modest in his dining as he is in clothing himself in the morning, but the court-dinners, on the contrary are arranged on a prodigious scale. The handsome menus which the guests receive promise the finest productions of culinary art, and the various sorts of old wines are indeed excellent. The cigars are of an unusual quality; formerly His Majesty's favourite cigar was the Virginia but

lately he now and then prefers a light Portorico. Such a dinner is very expensive; it costs a few thousand Crowns. — The remains of these dinners afford grand picnics for many poor people.

One can hardly believe how many cooks, servants etc. are employed in the kitchen alone; besides the cooks there are twelve women who superintend in the kitchen. But there is M. Emil Weber, the head-cook who has the command and whose salary and rank is indeed courtlike. There is also another chief person there: the Controller, who tastes every meal before it is carried into the dining-room. We can fancy that the Russian Tzar's taster can justly be envious of this man's duty.

After dinner, His Majesty continues his mental work and two hours later, gets his evening tea. Now he devotes his little leisure to reposing and thence, at nine o'clock, proceeds to bed, if this is at all possible... but unfortunately this is a rare case.

And our good old King, the most courtly and most welcome Landlord of the Castle is very often compelled to remain up till a very late hour, after having risen before sunrise and having worked uninterruptedly the whole day long.

What can he be thinking of now? Who can tell! Nobody. Does he sometimes think of his devoted and faithful servant, of his old valet who retired from service on his 83-rd birthday and goes to bed at nine o'clock. Ah! not everybody can be a valet, one must have a King too.

His Majesty, the poor, old, and tired inhabitant of the Castle of Buda is standing erect in a chivalrous attitude, dressed in his pompous military uniform and towards midnight, departs with elastic steps.



The Royal Opera House.

Budapest, Dec. 12. 1904.

AMONG the monumental buildings of Budapest the Opera House holds the first rank as a palace of art, replete with rich and valuable works of art far surpassing any other theatre in our metropolis in this respect. Walls of marble, a number of pillars of the same material, fresco paintings etc., contribute to the beauty, luxury and splendour of this edifice, erected in the later Italian Renaissance style during the years 1880—1884 from the designs of our late celebrated architect Ybl at a cost of nearly five million crowns. Budapest and Hungary are grate-

ful to their benign ruler, King Francis Joseph I. for this magnificent building, since his magnificent donation enabled the author of the plans to complete the work in four years so that the first performance was enabled to take place the on September 28th 1884, in the presence of His



From the «Amator».
THE BROOK. — By Imre Novomeszky.

Majesty, the members of the Court and the most distinguished representatives of art, science journalism, politics and commerce.

Our Opera House has been so often and so minutely described in various papers, that a mere sketch will, probably, be sufficient to refresh the reader's recollection. On entering we at once observe the grand portico and staircase. The auditorium, splendidly illuminated by means of numerous incandescent lights abounds in luxury. The stage apparatus is highly interesting being arranged on the so-called «Asphaleia»

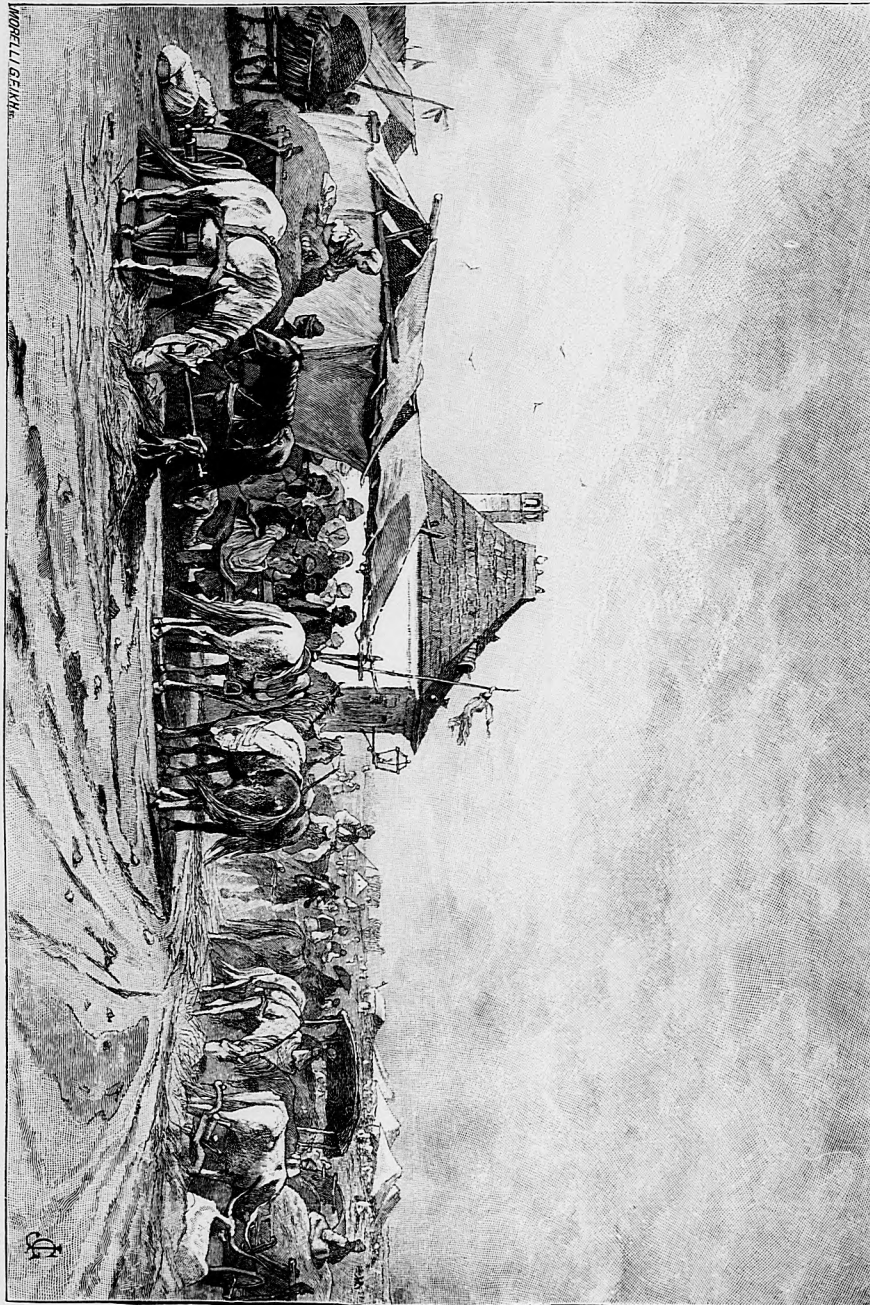
system. A fire upon the stage may be almost instantaneously extinguished by artificial rain.

In point of internal arrangement and in the excellence of the numerous staff of performers and musicians, our Opera House can claim equal rank among similar institutions of the

each period of management. — Since its foundation our Opera House has had five «Intendants»: — Baron Federick Podmaniczky, Count Stephen Keglevich, Francis Beniczky, Count Géza Zichy and Baron Alexius Nopcsa, and six managers: Alexander Erkel (1884—1888), Gustavus Mahler (1888—1891), Arthur Nikisch (1893—1895), Julius Káldy (1895—1899), — Emericus Mészáros (1899—1902) and Raoul Mader at the present day.

We have had 3900 regular performances (ordinarily given four times a week: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) and 156 concerts.

Not to mention the generally known foreign composers, we may refer merely to the fact that the repertoire has been always up to the level of all the principal cities of the world. But we feel it our duty to enumerate the important series of our native composers: Hubay, Zichy, Sárosi, Szabados, Farkas, Goldmark, Major, Liszt, A. Erkel, Mihálovich, Czobor, Ábrányi, Aggházy, Sztojanovits, Szabó, Kerner, Tóth, Metz, Mader, Szikla etc.; which interesting



A MARKET AT KECSKEMÉT.

By John Gretness.

West and there was a time, when even Delibes and Massenet congratulated our orchestra on the brilliant accuracy with which their works were here executed.

In conclusion we have only to mention the most memorable musical events connected with

list proves the fertility of our country in musical genius showing that Hungary is par excellence a musical country, worthy of the interest of all who appreciate classical, theatrical or popular music.

ZOLTÁN SZARVASY.

London Notes.

London, Dec. 9, 1904.

CHRISTMAS day is still three weeks distant and indeed if the present atmospheric conditions were any criterion it might be three months, for the thermometer today has touched 56°, or 20 degrees higher than last Sunday. But the spirit of the festive season is about now in the streets, shops and on the bookstalls, where the Xmas numbers of the magazines make a cheery sight. The Westend shops are showing a bewildering display of beautiful things; still there are no very great novelties to be noted. One thing is apparent and that is the complete triumph of Japan especially among children's toys, though whether these come direct from the Land of the Chrysanthemum or were manufactured in Germany or Birmingham is another matter.

The King and Queen of Portugal have been paying us quite a long visit over here. They were the guests of King Edward at Windsor for several days and for their amusement there were three «command» performances. Mr. Lewis Waller played «Monsieur Beaucaire», Mr Tree took his company down in «A man's Shadow». The third entertainment was a concert in which Mr. and Mrs. Kennely Rumford (Clara Butt) were the principal singers. The Portuguese Sovereigns then paid the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and the Duc d'Orleans a

visit. They returned afterwards to town and both of them seemed to find the shops in Bond Street and elsewhere very attractive and they were making purchases there several mornings.

At Covent Garden the San Carlo Company gave on 22nd of November their last performance which



By Paul Vágó.

HORSE-BREEDING AT MEZŐHEGYES.

was a «command» performance attended by the King and Queen of Portugal. London opera lovers will have to possess their souls in patience for some time before their attention is again claimed in Bow street. It will be good news, however, to many of them to learn that arrangements have been definitely concluded for the inclusion of the cycles

of the «Ring» in the scheme of the next «grand» season.

Concerts are already a bore we had so many of them and still London music lovers are frequenting them daily in great numbers. The best attended concerts were the two which were given by Miss Agnes Gardner Eyre a young, beautiful, American girl from Boston and a pupil of Leschetzky. She gave her first piano concert at the Bechstein Hall at which she played Beethoven's Sonata in G-major and the whole sonata was played with the most excellent technique. With Brahms «Intermezzo» and his scherzo E-flat minor Miss Eyre was manifestly in the greatest sympathy; the scherzo in particular was an emphatic success. After a group of Chopin pieces the pianist was heartily recalled and was induced to add two encore pieces.

All the winter Exhibitions are now on and most of them are certainly above the average. The Institute of painters have an excellent show at their gallery in Piccadilly and the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours are in Pall Mall.

No art has made greater advance in late years than that of poster-drawing, the beauty and brightness of our streets have been increased thereby. The great master of this art John Hassall has three small gems of pictures at the London Sketch Club's show and at the Doré Gallery. The picture painted by Edwin Abbey R. A. of the coronation in Westminster Abbey is now on view at Agnew's Gallery. It is a stupendous work containing about 115 portraits. The moment chosen for the picture is the supreme one of the day. The aged Archbishop of Canterbury is about to place the crown on King Edward's head.

Some time ago suggestions were made for the erection of a Shakespeare memorial in London and now the idea has been brought to a head. It will be erected on some prominent site and will be in the form of the Albert Memorial in South Kensington Park.

GÉZA ADLER.

Policeman (to pedestrian): «Stop where you are!»
Pedestrian (frightened): «W—what's the matter?»
Policeman: «It's all right now. I just wanted to see if you could talk. A deaf-and-dumb bloke escaped from the asylum last night.»

«Why do you watch the thermometer on the wall so closely?» queried the invalid. «Because», replied the untrained nurse, «the doctor said that if the temperature got any higher I was to give you another dose of quinine.»



NEGRO WOMEN FORTUNETELLERS. — By Béla de Tóth.

From the «Amators».

SPORT

THE NEMZETI TORNA-EGYLET. (National Gymnastic Association) held a meeting at the club house in Szentkirály-utca last Saturday evening before a large and distinguished sport-loving public; the interesting contest being quite a social event. Dr. Albert

Berzeviczy the Minister of Religion and Instruction, M. Zsilinszky State Secretary, Count Alexander Teleki, Julius Kun alderman the President of the Association and many others were present.

The contest began with the procession into the

Viola and Stephen Ronts distinguished themselves; While Eugene Benda's and Boldizsár Horváth's gymnastics all through were excellent.

At the conclusion of the interesting contest Julius Kun the President distributed the prizes to the happy winners with an appropriate speech. The delightful evening terminated with a social supper.



A Little Talk about Stamps and Stamp-Collecting.

By KATHERINE L. SMITH.

Chicago, Nov. 30—1904.

OUR UNCLE SAM, who is always considerate of his children, has been busily working on the new stamps which have been issued this year commemorative of the World's Fair. The design is novel and pleasing, and large quantities have been purchased not alone for use, but for collections by those who make a speciality of possessing stamps of all countries and kinds.

This is a craze which never dies out among the first-class collectors; any fluctuation occurs among those who enter into it as a pastime, and give it up when tired. The real stamp-collector makes a business of it, in more than one way, and thousands of stamps are disposed of to such individuals, besides the millions that are annually used to paper rooms.

Ferrari of Paris has a collection said to be worth £ 250,000, the collection of the Prince of Wales is worth £ 30,000, and the Rothschild's and the Czar of Russia have equally large exhibits.

All this from the action of an inoffensive Belgian school-teacher, who inadvertently started the fashion by suggesting that his pupils should adorn their atlases with stamps from different countries. From this the craze grew until to-day there are 500,000 stamp-collectors in this country alone.

The present new stamp is properly called a *memorial stamp*, for such stamps are issued only on the occasion of some celebration or jubilee.

The first such of stamps ever issued was on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne; but we quickly followed our English cousins, and at the Columbian World's Fair and the Pan-American Exhibition we is-

Hall of the members (100 young men and 40 young ladies) under the able leadership of John Maurer. The clever combined feats of Messrs. Eugene Benda, Mano Szaffka, Boldizsár Horváth, John Sulyok and John Simon received a hearty meed of applause. In the high-jump I-st. was Béla Dániel (27 points) II-nd. Eugene Martos (24 points). In fencing Louis

sued special stamps. Similar issues were made in the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Porto-Rico.

Before the introduction of postage-stamps into the United States the post-office authorities in the large cities kept regular running accounts with

reached the United States through the office in Brazil. Experiments soon began in making and using these convenient legal tenders, and St. Louis in 1845 issued adhesive stamps.

Rhode Island tried her luck at the same industry the next year, and in July, 1847, Uncle Sam issued his first common postage-stamp to take the place of any others in the country.

Only two values of stamps were issued at that time, a five-cent and a ten-cent stamp, bearing respectively the portraits of Franklin and Washington. They remained current until 1857, when the admirable improvement for perforating stamp sheets was introduced, as well as improvements in the illustrating process, and it was decided to withdraw the first stamps and issue new values. — There were three-cent and five-cent stamps, and others worth ten, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents.

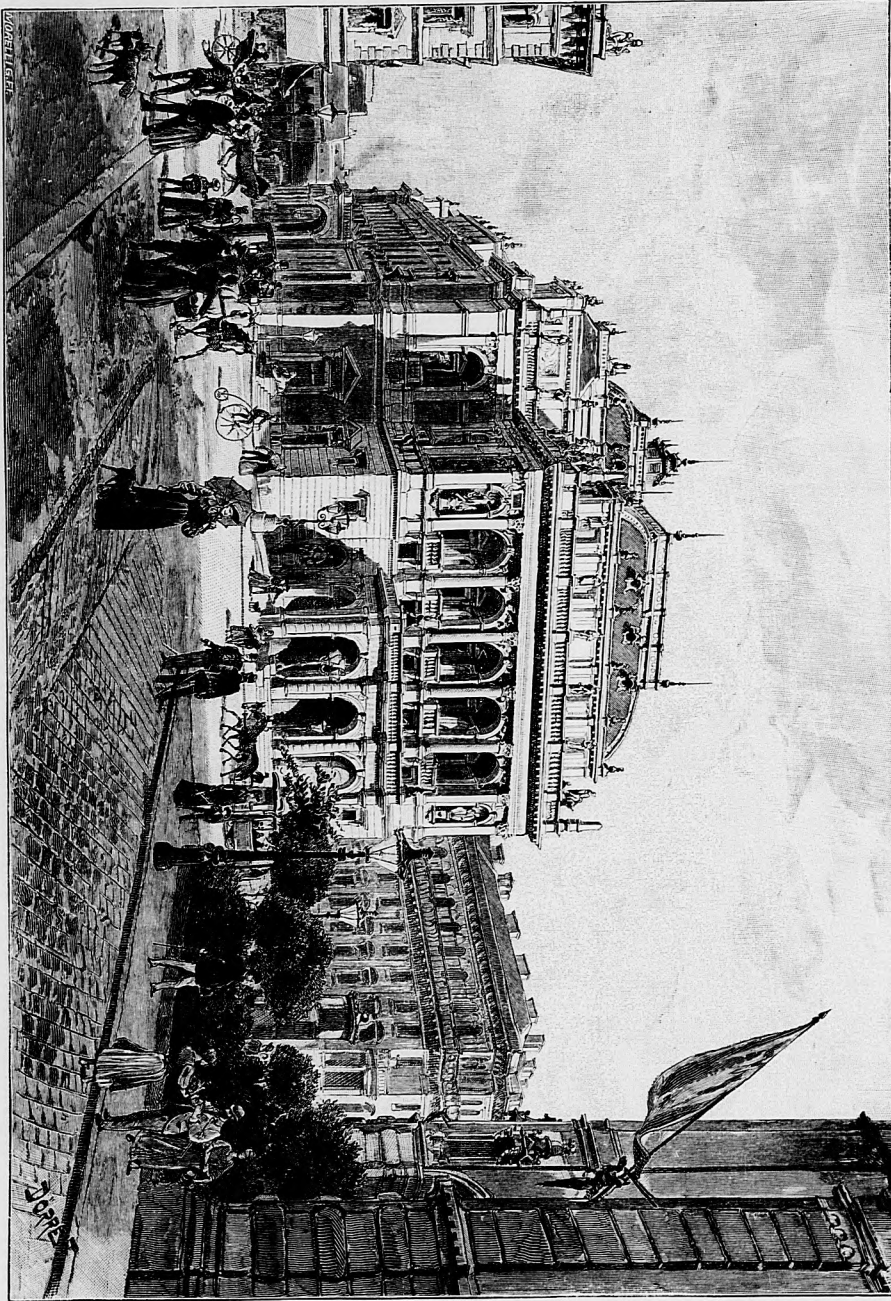
At that time no envelope was used, and the letter sheet was folded and secured with a piece of wax. In fact, until 1845 a single sheet was all that could be sent without double postage, and the cost of sending a letter to Ca-

well-known merchants. Business houses sent their mailmatter to the post-office daily, and the cost of postage was calculated by the clerks, and bills were rendered to the merchants at the end of each month.

Gradually there came examples of stamps that were in use in other countries, and in 1843 some

lifornia from New-York was forty cents.

The press at Washington by which our new World's Fair stamps are being printed runs off four sheets, each containing four hundred stamps, a minute. Account is kept of every sheet of blank paper and of the amount of ink. During manufacture each sheet is counted thirteen times; if one stamp



THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IN BUDAPEST.

is defaced, the whole sheet is destroyed. — Some idea of how tremendous an undertaking stamp-making is may be gathered from the fact that more than *four billion* pieces of stamped paper are sold yearly in one office, and of course these vary in value, including the five dollar stamp, the one hundred-dollar news-paper stamp, and the five-hundred dollar internal-revenue stamp. In August, 1897, the United States Government destroyed all the plates used in printing postage-stamps from 1847 to 1894, by melting them in Navy-Yard furnace. The destruction of these plates of course gave an added value to any stamps issued before 1894, and left only the plates of the current set.

One of the interesting matters connected with postage-stamps is a knowledge of the rulers whose portraits adorn the stamps. Some are dead; others have been removed; and there are many portraits such as those of the Emperor of Mexico, Lincoln, Garfield, the Shah of Persia, and our Presidents.

There are in all forty-eight different Americans on our stamps. Washington appears on twenty-five, Franklin on twenty-one, Jefferson on thirteen, and Jackson on ten. Since 1875 it has been against the law to have the portrait of any living man on stamps or securities of the Government; so in reality a President has to die to be immortalized in this way.

Memorial stamps were made for Lincoln and Garfield, and one of the first of the Garfield stamps was sent to Queen Victoria after it had been moun-

ted and placed in a gold and silver frame with ebony protection.

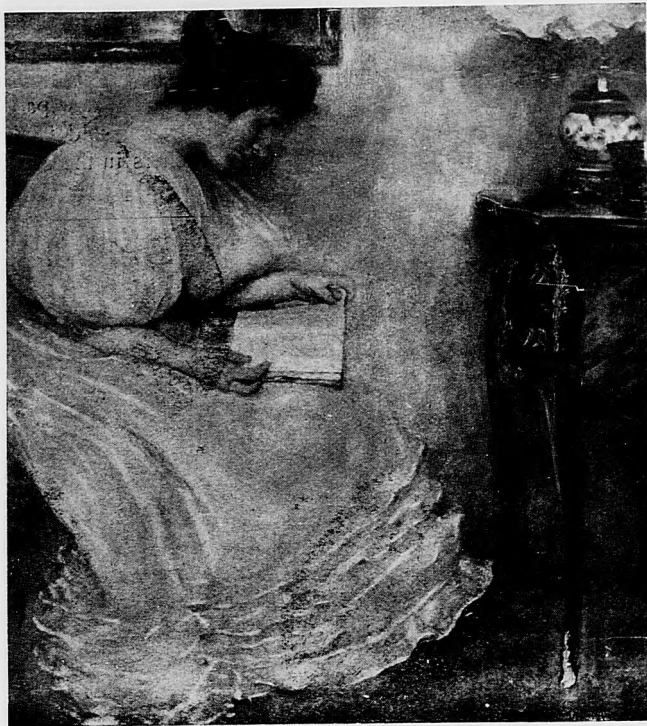
Prominent among the stamps valued by collectors are the postage-due stamps and the newspaper and periodical stamps, which are never sold to the public, but are issued only as vouchers in the books



THE GRAND STAIRCASE OF THE ROYAL OPERA.

of the Post-office Department. Dollar stamps are also rare, though Bankers send these on large packages. In England five-pound stamps are frequently used, as many legal papers are marked in that way.

All these are eagerly sought after, but of course are not so valuable as the old stamp which was used for one day only. It was issued in October, 1892, by the Argentine Republic to commemorate the discovery of America, and its rarity makes it



AN INTERESTING NOVEL.

By F. Strobenz.

one of the most desirable to obtain. Then there are queer stamps that are known only to collectors. — There are some that were in use only during the Civil War while California was the Golden Gate (sic ?). Queer old stamps are these, which are equalled only by odd-looking foreign stamps, the dark-coloured stamps from Russia, the Roumanian stamps, and those from which King Humbert looks out.

These are all expensive stamps, and compare in value with the rare Canadian stamps of 1850, of which only 1500 were issued, and these have a present value of from 300 to 400 dollars.

Some stamp-lovers keep a thousand dollars or so in different offices, with instructions to have any new stamp forwarded, and are willing to pay more if they know that a stamp has been used for any unique purpose, and some have been put to strange uses. For instance, the Republic of Liberia, not having cash at command to pay the way of a delegate to the Columbia Word's Fair, gave him a supply of stamps to sell to the best advantage.

There are all sorts of strange collections in existence, for many people like to exert their ingenuity in seeing how they can arrange stamps, even if they do not care for their intrinsic value. Since the fashion for ornamenting china with stamps has departed a much prettier style has been adopted, and the stamps on envelopes have been mounted as cameos. Those of Queen Victoria make the prettiest. One enterprising dealer actually exhibited in his window a whole suit of clothes covered with stamps, the coat composed of red stamps, the vest of green,

and the trousers of blue. This was hideous, as were the decorations in the large steamer where the series of Columbian Exhibition stamps was employed.

A unique collection is that where nine hundred thousand stamps have been used to cover a bedroom set. The stamps are secured to the various pieces with glue, and are then varnished over, so that they can be washed; but these collections, though they sell for good sums, are not what the first-class stamp specialist craves for. He wishes fewer and unique specimens rather than many which are so common that they are purchased in bulk. Such collectors as Ferrari would care little for novel arrangements; what they desire is rare stamps.

This last collection is very unique. For years the owner has been on the outlook for examples of which he has no specimens, and two specialists take care of his collection, receiving for their services the sum of 2000 dollars a year each.

Another collector has his stamps preserved in one hundred richly bound volumes. These and the magnificent collections in the Museums of Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, Dresden, and England show our best attempts at making stamp-collecting really worth while.

Standard catalogues of American, French, and English stamps are published every little while, and all new methods of cancellation are kept track of. Afghanistan stamps are cancelled by having a piece torn out of each stamp. As a piece of the letter frequently goes at the same time, the method is not to be commended. In Germany a red-hot platinum wire is sometimes used, but the method of stamping employed by our Government seems to be the most successful; and as the United States enjoys the distinction of having the greatest number of stamps in use at one time, a quick method is desirable.



Court and Society.

It is announced that at the last shooting party at Gödöllő in the Szentkirály forest 300 head of game were shot. His Majesty's guests included besides H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph Augustus and H. R. H. the Princess Augusta: Duke Lichtenstein, Count Paar, Marquis Pozani, Dr. Kerzl, Theodore Wolfner M. P. and Louis Polner C. R.

*

We hear that His Majesty the King sent a gracious message of condolence to Countess Kapnist on the occasion of the death in Vienna of her husband, Count Kapnist Russian Ambassador.

*

His Majesty the King left Gödöllő by special train last Saturday morning for Vienna.

Her Majesty the Queen of England celebrated on the 1st inst. the sixtieth anniversary of her birth.

*

According to present arrangements the Emperor William is to spend a great part of the winter season at Zara in Dalmatia, and on board his yacht visiting the picturesque shores of the country from January 15th till the end of February.

*

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with Prince Philip of Coburg and Colonel Markov arrived in Budapest Friday evening Dec. 9th, and stayed at the Coburg Palace. During his stay at the Capital the Prince inspected the Exhibition of Pictures at the Múcsarnok which was recently opened, and in the evening went to the National Theatre. His Royal Highness left town for Bulgaria on Sunday evening while Prince Philip went to H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph at Kis Jenő for the shooting.

*

Our Berlin correspondent announces that the marriage between the German Crown-Prince and Duchess Cecily will not take place before the month of May, for the mother of the bride, the Grand Duchess Anastasia cannot leave the Riviera before recovering her health.

*

Count Goluchovszky Minister of Foreign Affairs returned to Vienna on Sunday afternoon.

*

It is semi-officially announced that their Eminences Bishop Charles Hornig of Veszprém and Bishop Alexander Dessewffy of Csanád will be presented by His Majesty with the insignia of the Order of the Iron Crown.

*

Count Khuen-Héderváry Minister in attendance on the King arrived in Vienna on Saturday evening.

*

There was a brilliant gathering at the Redoute Hall the other night, in connection with the statue of late Mrs. Paul Veres, arranged by the Committee. In the chrysanthemum groves charming young ladies flitted in elegant toilettes dispensing coldmeats and champagne among the distinguished guests. The lady-patrons were: Baroness Ernő Dániel President of the Committee, Mrs. Francis Lovassy sen. and Mrs. Eugen Gaál de Gáva. After supper the company had a prelection about the education of women, held by Mr. Francis Henszlmann. The evening ended with a ball when the first quadrille was danced by a hundred and twenty couples.

Lady Aberdeen's visit in Budapest.

Lady Aberdeen President of the «International League of Women» spent a few days in our Capital and was the welcome guest of Countess L. Batthyány. Lady Aber-

deen was born at Inverness and is of an ancient noble Scotch family.

Her family name is Isabel Tweedmouth. At the age of twenty she married Lord Aberdeen, grandson of the famous Prime Minister. She has occupied herself in establishing unions, circulating libraries, clubs and homes for poor women, and reached the culminating point of her charity, when Lord Aberdeen was nominated Viceroy of Ireland. Irish lace industry owes very much to her benevolence. She founded the above-mentioned League in 1890 and ever since has been President of it. No lesser merit has she attained in the hearts of the Canadian population, uniting the ever contending English and French races and ameliorating in every respect the situation of the Canadian women.

Visit of the Rev. Dr. Mathews.

On the occasion of the meeting of the General Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church at Budapest the previous month, a visit was paid to our city by the Rev. G. D. Mathews, D. D., the well-known general Secretary of the Presbyterian Alliance. At one of the meetings of Synod he conveyed to it the warm greetings of the Reformed Churches of the West and spoke at length on the work of the Church. Baron Dezső Bánffy made suitable reply. An exceptionally large congregation, including many influential Hungarians, assembled in the Church, Hold-utca, on Sunday, Nov. 13th. when Dr. Mathews conducted the English service. Stirring addresses were also delivered by him at various meetings in the Scottish Mission schoolhouse, in the Church on



By F. Strobenz.

BEFORE THE LOOKINGGLASS.

Calvin-tér, and in the premises of the Y. M. C. A. His warmly expressed admiration for Hungary and his avowal that his interest in our land extended over a period of fifty years raised great enthusiasm among the young men. After spending a week in Budapest he left for Debreczen to pay a visit to his old friend, Professor Balogh. The «Protestáns Egyházi és Iskolai Lap» referring to Dr. Mathews' visit says». The worthy English minister has finished his truly apostolic work in our midst: he has cast abroad many seeds of life. May the good seed have fallen on good ground, that we may see the harvest thereof.» Such friends of Hungary as Dr. Mathews is will always be gladly welcomed in our country.

* * *

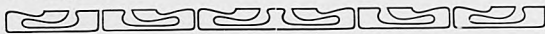
It would be unjust to the smart set to premit



THE MOONRISE.

By F. Strobenz.

a particular curiosity in the shape of a Canary Bird Exhibition which was opened on Thursday 8th inst. at the Redoute, consisting of more than 700 members of a gay, dancing and warbling chorus. Nor must be forgotten the merry soloists dressed in yellow, gray and sparrow-like feathers and caged in elegant aviaries and various cages demonstrating that we have no more need to import the tiny musicians from Harz, having an excellent breed already of our own.



Correspondence.

Hungarian versus German Names.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir.

By dint of experience for some time past, the idea had been borne in upon my mind that much of the confusion and uncertainty with respect to Hungarian topography which prevails in this country, is due

to the fact that, so far as I can ascertain, all the Maps of Hungary published here, either in Atlases or separately, give *only German names*. This in my opinion is entirely *incorrect*, and undoubtedly has caused much inconvenience to tourists in general visiting Hungary, especially on the first occasion.

With the view of having this serious error and wrong construction corrected, and in order thereby familiarising the British public with Hungarian names on the Maps of their country, I have been in correspondence on the subject with our largest firm of Map publishers, and I am glad to be able to report that they fully agree with me that in Cartography, native names are undoubtedly preferable to foreign ones, and that they hope shortly to produce a series of Maps in which this principle will be strictly observed and reduced to practice in the future. I venture to think that this change must be attended with beneficial result, and I hope that my action in this matter will meet with the approval of my good friends the Hungarian People.

Yours faithfully

London Dec. 5, 1904. W. H. SHRUBSOLE.



The Lawsuit of Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co.

THE CASE of Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co. the well-known Champagne manufacturers v. Vincent Joseph Thiel a Restaurant keeper, has now been settled in the law courts in favour of the old firm Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co. The case which was published in the press is as follows: Mr. Vincent Joseph Thiel having changed his present name into «Törlei» and entered into partnership with Mr. Louis Hölle and established

a champagne manufactory under the title of «Joseph Törlei & Co.» the agent of this firm a Mr. Arnold Sárkány (alias Spitzer) inundated this country as well as the Austrian provinces with skilfully worded circular informing the public that the firm will continue the manufacture of sparkling wines etc. whereby he succeeded in securing some of Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co.'s customers.

Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co. have sued this firm for fraudulently using their name and Trade Mark. The result of which is that the Minister for Home Affairs withdrew from Mr. Vincent Joseph Thiel the use of the Hungarian name, whilst Arnold Sárkány was found guilty and a fine of 200 Crowns was imposed upon him and this judgement had to be inserted into two newspapers viz: the «Budapesti Hírlap» and the «Neues Pester Journal» giving full publicity to the matter.

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of Her Excellency the Countess Géza Andrássy.

Theatre and Music.

Hungarian Theatre.
(Magyar Színház)

THE POPULARITY of «Huszárvér» promises to be equal to that of its predecessor the «Fecskefészek» and one of the factors in the success is the music written by Mr. Raoul Mader, manager of the Opera House. Mr. Mader has chosen a subject of a lighter character for setting to music and he is fortunate in having secured the services of such able writers as Messrs. Stein and Landesberg to compose the text of the piece.

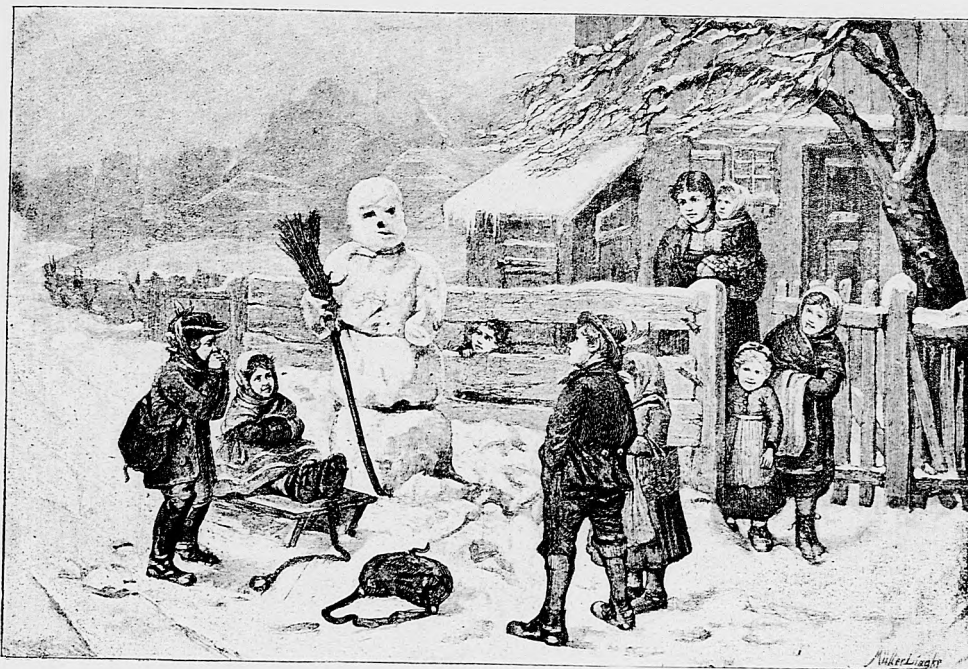
King's Theatre
(Király Színház)

Mr. Bakonyi's new play «János vitéz» at the King's Theatre, has proved so successful that it will be continued there until further notice. We hear that the receipts of the first ten performances amounted to 33,240 crowns. The maximum of one evening's income being 3,320 crowns, this sum proves a continuous and reliable success.

She played this part as nobody before has played it. Her acting in the second act, where she meets the Crown Prince and learns to love him, when they part was so grand that the crowded house applauded for more than 10 minutes. In the second act she sang an old German song which she had to repeat five times over and at the end of each act she had to appear before the curtain midst a shower of bouquets many—many times.

The others were as good as usual.

Countess Kinszky never forgets old friends and professional associates. Her reappearance at the People's Theatre impersonating the title role of «Miss Butterfly» proved to be such a triumph of her art and such an enjoyment for the public that we cannot forego mention of it. At the close of the performance the audience greeted their former stage favourite with a salvo of cordial plaudits and with a laurel rain lasting above ten minutes. She grate-



THE SNOW-MAN.

Gaiety Theatre
(Vigszínház)

The Gaiety Theatre keeps up a constant succession of touring attractions and produces its own weekly triumphs which is much to the credit of the managing director. Signor Robert Bracco's (Bitter fruits) Fanyar gyümölcs which was presented on last Friday, proved a delightful performance, and the mounting was, it need hardly be said, both interesting and artistic.

Mrs. Irén Varsányi — being back again in town — has rarely done anything better than her Elena. The comic husband of Mr. Hegedüs, the roué of Mr. Fenyvesi, the student of Mr. Tanay and the charming Violetta of Miss Helen Komlóssy were really fine performances. We are thankful for the excellent translation by Mr. Eugene Heltai.

After Misses Harmath and Komlóssy, Miss Klára Küry the late primadonna of the People's theatre took the leading part of Käthie in the famous old play «Old Heidelberg». Nobody thought that Miss Küry, who was so very famous in English operetta would be able to play the rôle of this young sentimental girl, and yet, never has she shown her grand acting so well as in this play.

fully acknowledged the enthusiastic compliments of the crowded house and pressed the flowers to her heart throwing kisses towards the public. All agreed that she is incomparable in this part, which — on this occasion — she played for the benefit of the Hungarian Society of Dramatists.

Notice.

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the special contents and artistic illustrations in "Hungary" it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 and 1904 ready bound in an Album form. Reduced Price 12 Crowns, England and America 13 Crowns (10/10) Post free. Orders should be sent early to the manager of "Hungary" VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest.

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A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesét az 1905. évi január 5-én, csütörtökön délelőtt 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó

rendkívüli közgyűlésére

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1. Az igazgatóság indítványa a részvénytörvények főlemelése iránt.
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3. Az alapszabályok 4., 7., 8., 9., 11., 17., 50. cikkeinek módosítása. Budapesten, 1904. évi december 3-án.

Az igazgatóság.

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Az osztrák-magyar-boszniai vasúti kötelékben érvényes II. rész 1. és 2. füzetekhez 1904. január hó 1-étől érvényes Függelékhez 1905. január hó 1-től, illetve a mennyiben díjemelések állanak be, 1905. február 1-től való érvényesül az I. pótlék lép életbe.

Ezen pótlék a külön díjszabási határozmányok kiegészítését, díjtételek helyesbítését és új díjtételek fölvetését tartalmazza.

A pótlék példányait a részes vasutak és állomások útján lesznek beszerezhetők.

Budapest, 1904. december hóban.

M. kir. államvasutak,

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Professor of the Int. Hair-dressers' Society London W.

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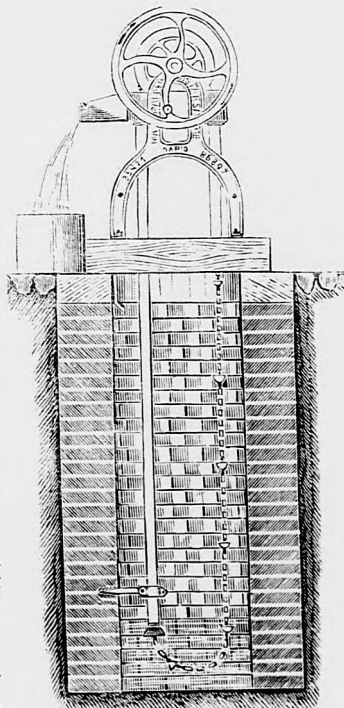
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