

# HUNGARY

VOL. II. No 3.

1904. Jan. 30. 1904

Budapest Friday January 1, 1904.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

## Still something about Hungary.

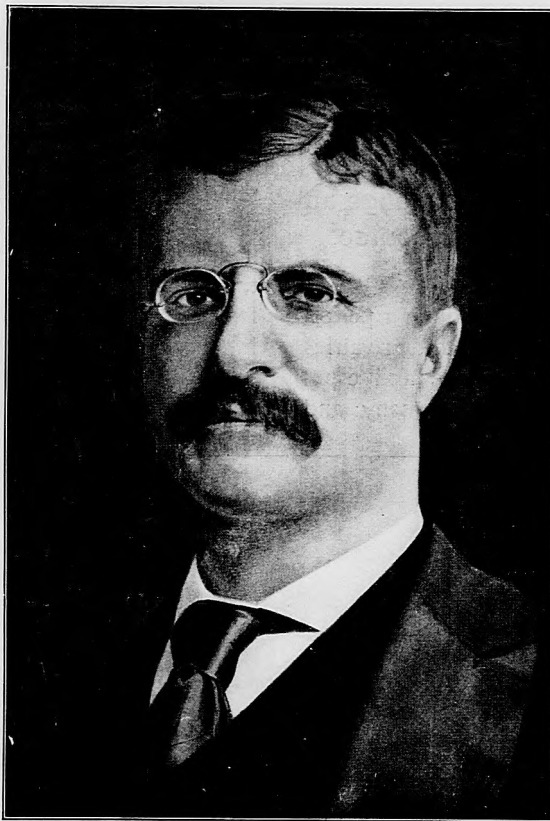
III.

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

THIS journal has been started as we have already pointed out, first - to bring Hungary before the British and American public in order to remove the errors entertained by the majority of people abroad respecting our relation with Austria. Secondly we endeavour to give a correct impression of the Agricultural and Commercial standing of this country. And last but not least this paper should serve our readers as a medium of social intercourse, by which the English language may be acquired and spread over the whole of Hungary; and thus bring the British and American residents of this City closer to us Magyars; and so establish a friendly Union under the three flags above, of which we Hungarians are always proud when we see them hoisted together.

Hence our ardent hope and wish is to carry out this object, provided on the other hand that our readers will give us the necessary means of fulfilling our noble mission.

We have also pointed out that Hungary chiefly excels in its agriculture. We have, so to speak, but few factories to comply with the actual home demand.



THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Experience has given us ample lessons to be wide-awake; and at last we are fully aware that the back-bone of a Nation is a sound spirit of commercial enterprise the foundation of which brings material blessing to all classes of men and the prosperity of a country is thereby fully ensured.

Taking these facts into serious consideration it is our utmost duty and endeavour to persuade all those who are desirous of investing their capital in commercial and mining undertakings to pay us a visit in order to become personally acquainted with Hungary and convince themselves on the spot of the true facts of the case, and to learn for themselves the various raw materials

Our Imports are about 75% more than we export, and if we take into consideration that even what we do export consists solely of actual raw material the greater portion of which is returned to us from Austria in manufactured goods without duty, then it is quite clear that these transactions are a great loss to this country. But in addition to this the home manufactures suffer considerable loss which has been felt for years past.

Therefore what we want is to help establish a solid trade and commerce in this country.

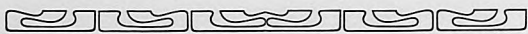
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and minerals this country is blessed with by nature. We have plenty of Gold, silver, coals, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, mineral water, of the rarest quality, and other endless mineral and precious stores waiting to be brought to light by enterprising capitalists for manufacturing purposes. We may fairly state that less than half the capital required elsewhere is required, as labour is considerably cheaper in Hungary than in any other country.

Moreover the climate is excellent and affords plenty of sport of various kinds to satisfy the tastes and proclivities of any Sportsman.



### The spread of the English language as a means of international intercourse.

By Prof. JOHN KOVÁCS.

WE ARE passing at present through a period of international jealousies and rivalries among the great powers of Europe and especially between England, Russia, Germany and

France. The two latter powers are showing a remarkable activity in annexing the unclaimed portions of the earth and England finds her undisputed colonial supremacy threatened by her continental neighbours. This new sign of the times suggests some important questions bearing on the future of the world; and with one of these I intend to deal.

This is the question whether the English language is likely to become predominant over its principal rivals, not, perhaps as a universal language, for that is scarcely possible, but as the chief means of international communication and the prime medium of culture.

One can hardly mention this subject without reflecting from what a small and poor beginning the English tongue arose and how unlikely it seemed some fourteen hundred years ago, that this could ever become the prevailing language of the world. We have to go back in imagination to the latter half of the fifth century when the last Roman Legion was withdrawn from Britain, much as the English contingents

might have to leave India were a powerful coalition formed against the United Kingdom. Speedily the Romanised Britons, to whose feeble hands the defence of their country had been entrusted, were found to be no match for the semi-barbarous tribes, that began to pour in from the north and to land on the eastern and southern coasts. The cultivated lands, rich cities and all the other elements of civilization, which had been slowly developed during the three centuries of Roman occupation, especially attracted the keen glance of the needy and greedy hordes of so-called Saxons from Schleswig-Holstein and the countries of the Elbe and the Lower Rhine. The carcass was there, and the eagles were speedily gathered together. The conflict that ensued closed with the fall of the old city of Anderida, whose massive Roman walls still rise almost complete near the small decayed borough of Pevensey in Sussex.

Little did the Saxon besiegers of the city imagine that



FLIGHT TO EGYPT.

the uncouth jargon they brought with them from their Northern home was fated to become the predominant language of the world. Clothed in ill-smelling sheepskins, and rude in aspect and manner, there seemed little likelihood of anything more coming of that contest than the temporary ascendancy of stronger assailants over a weak and unwarlike people. But «these godless hosts of heathen swarming o'er the northern sea», as Tennyson styles them, brought with them the germs of a new national life, and the crude beginnings of a language capable of a marvellous development. Little is known of their tongue when in its primitive state, and it is well-nigh three centuries later, in the time of Alfred the Great, that we gain a glimpse of this gifted king laboriously translating classical and religious literature into what had now become the speech of the Anglo-Saxon people. Meanwhile new invaders had poured in from the Scandinavian countries and found a foothold in the eastern districts; and as a state of continual warfare gave place to friendly intercourse between the Danes and the Saxons, new words became current and the language richer and somewhat more refined. There can be traced through the remainder of the Saxon period, during part of which Danish kings ruled over England, a remarkable progress towards the upbuilding of the national tongue. Before the battle of Hastings was fought this had gone far enough to secure the final triumph of English over the Norman-French introduced by William and his followers and the assimilation of the language of William's new subjects to that of their conquerors was fortunately avoided. There are whole chapters of history summed up in the rival words used during the Norman period by the victors and the vanquished.

To the English labourer a «sheep» was still a sheep but when prepared for the table of his lord it assumed the name of «mutton». Similarly swine became pork and the flesh of the ox became beef, but this interference with the homogeneity of the English tongue was atoned for by its greater variety of expression.

One follows with absorbing interest, under the guidance of such writers as Taine, the gradual outcome of this conflict between two rival languages, which ended, not as the battle of Hastings had done, with a triumph for the invaders, but with a victory for the subject races; or rather it might be said that as the two peoples coalesced, their language became blended into one harmonious whole.

(To be continued.)

## NEW YEAR.

*How the years come & go!  
The glad, new years, with joyous sound  
Of festal mirth, with garlands crowned;  
The dim, old years, with brows unbound,  
And feeble footsteps slow.*

*How swoon the years grow old!  
They bud and blossom into spring,  
They smile while summer joy-bells ring,  
And Autumn soberness doth bring;  
Then winter comes a-cold.*

*Last, tired, withered, sere,  
With wrinkled face & sightless eyes,  
The feeble, worn-out, old year dies,  
And at the solemn midnight lies  
Upon December's bier.*

*So fares it with our life;  
The years go round, we have our spring,  
The years go round, our joy-bells ring,  
The years go round, our autumns bring  
Life's sterner, worthier strife.*

*Then winter comes apace;  
Our olden springtimes, once so bright,  
Our summer vanished out of sight,  
Are only seen in dreams at night,  
Like some dear dead child's face.*

*Then God's good angels come,  
To loose all bonds, and bid arise  
The spirit to its native skies,  
To find prepared in Paradise  
Its everlasting home.*

B. H. S.



## Hortobágy.

By Mrs ALEXANDRE de LÓNYAY.

THE ROMANTIC element is slowly disappearing from Hungarian life, driven away by the culture which has spread itself over the land. The bandit chiefs of the Bakony and Vértes mountains are no more: stories of the Balaton appear no longer in the native folk-lore: only the Puszta of Hortobágy (a part of the low Hungarian plain) remains in its original poetic state. The *hortobágyi puszta* really forms an apanage of the town of Debreczen: its whole extent is 25,000 hectares. This large district is only used for grazing, & the cattle & horse breeding have very much developed the *Betyár-vir-*



SCENE BEFORE A CSÁRDA AT HORTOBÁGY NEAR DEBRECZEN.

*tus* (brigand spirit). Reminiscences of this old brigand-world are kept alive to the present day, by the so-called *szegény legények* (poor fellows, a sort of brigands).

The *hortobágyi puszta* is, in itself, a small Empire: the overlord is the *csikós* (a kind of cow-boy). The world here — the sun-lit plain with its reputed mirage, — is his own.

When he in his white-linen trowsers, & dark, red-brown, metal-buttoned dolman, his whip in his right hand gallops into the boundless distance, he would not change places with the King.

The *csárda*-s lie in this domain: here the hostess awaits him with *érmelléki bakator* wine, cakes called «levelensült» & «gulyás». (stew.)

One or other of these *csárda*-s (highway inn) is the favourite resort of the boys. It happens not once only that, detained by the dark eyes of the pretty hostess, he forgets the whole herd & then it is hours before he can find it again and drive it back to its place.

One of our pictures

represents this scene: — the old foreman, long past work, chatting his herdsmen up with the words:

«Lóra csikós, lóra!  
Elszaladt a ménes!»  
(To horse *csikós*, to horse! the herd is running away!)

Some such incident has been wonderfully delineated by our great popular poet, Petőfi, in one of his fine poems. The «Bettyárvirtus» betrays itself there, in the Puszta in the system of horse-stealing, though the robbers themselves do not con-

sider this is «stealing». Moonlit starlight nights furnish the best opportunities. The «szegény legény» whirls his 15 meter lasso amongst the horses, and when the *csikós* awakes, he sees the brigand only as a small, receding point upon his own horse, with the other driven away, both disappearing against the distant skyline. On such occasions the whole gendarmerie of the district turn out to recover the stolen horses. Seldom do they find a spoor, because the Puszta is the brigand's good friend his protector is night & the women of the small inns live & die for him.



SINGING PIGS AT DEBRECZEN.

On the other hand it sometimes happens that there, under God's sky somebody is overtaken by the *Csikós-revenge*. If there has been treachery, the traitor often pays for it with his life: if he be the owner of one of the inns the straw roof is fired over his head, & his wife runs away from him at the first opportunity.

These Puszta-folk have their own ideas of honour though they are not quite clear as to the meaning of *meum* and *tuum*.

They drive away strange animals without compunction and, at the first offensive word kill a fellow man, if the *fokos* be in their hands. (A *fokos* is an instrument with the head of a tomahawk, & may be used as a walking-stick: it is to the *szegény legény*, what the sword is to the soldier.)

On the other hand, if the *csikós*, being drunk, has betrayed a comrade, he goes, as soon as he is sober, next day, to court, to undergo the punishment himself. If two fall in love with the same girl, they go out in the terrible heat of a burning sun, to fight their death fight. Each



CSIKÓS MOUNTING HIS HORSE AT HORTOBÁGY NEAR DEBRECZEN.

needs a sure eye a steady hand and a good light, for, upon one throw of the lasso depends life or death; first they select the two best horses from the herd, mount & circle rapidly round each other whirling their long lassoes in the air, & watching each other with lynx eyes. They sit easily and gracefully in the saddle as if the whole thing were merely sport.

A moment... And the lasso flies whistling through the air, with dangerous swirl... it falls, encircling the neck of one of the riders in a mortal embrace... The sun beats at white-heat upon the dried and scorched plain... far away the silver veins of winding rivers glint in its rays; marble palaces appear, slender minarets and palms rise: the Fata Morgana sports seductively with Nature...

In winter, the picture changes, naturally. Terrible snowstorms howl, and the *Csikós* wraps himself up tightly in the shaggy *guba* (sheepskin mantle) and dozes round the watch fire. The few waterways,



SKINNING AND CUTTING UP PIGS AT DEBRECZEN.

which intersect the wide plains are frozen, & often they must ride for hours to reach a well, to get a drop of water. Frequently when found, it cannot be used, as the bucket has, by the action of frost, become detached from the rope and has fallen into the well. At such times only the *csárda*-s furnish relief; there they sit together in the evening, to warm their chilled limbs.

The large plain, as before observed, belongs to Debreczen: a town wherein pure Hungarian is spoken; a town, which is called the Protestant Rome. When, during the Revolution the enemy drove the Parliament away from Pest, it held its sessions in the large church here. During this time the Debreczen Market acquired great importance. At market times the whole intelligence of Hungary fore-gathered, and there was no end to the amusements. This market was the forlorn hope of the young girls. She, who had not become betrothed either at the ball at *Mád*, or at the parish fair of *Pócs*, could only hope for a husband at the famous Debreczen market.

To day the market is a very important factor in the trade of the state. It is the centre for the sale of raw material, and every year, many thousands of horses, cattle, sheep & swine are exported from here to foreign countries.

There is too a great trade in the export of fat & bacon, since a great many of the inhabitants are engaged in breeding pigs.

One of our pictures shows the courtyard of a Debreczen citizen's house; another a scene before a *csárda*, at the end of the town, where the people are engaged in singeing pigs.

Debreczen has extensive environs. The people come great distances to make their purchases & the whole of the inhabitants of the low plain come here to buy their Xmas-trees & presents.



**Ecclesiastical Notes**

THE FACT that my last communication ended rather mysteriously and abruptly was not my fault but that of the printer who calmly cut out the conclusion. Next time he does that I promise serious consequences. The docked paragraph contained the promise to listen to all complaints and requests from members of the church, when made openly in person, as far as possible. But anonymous letters cannot be attended to.

And now a few lines about the Hospital Fund. When it is complete the names of subscribers will be printed and the total amount received. The object we desire to attain is to have always at hand a small capital from which we can lend at all times

what is necessary to provide for an English lady's stay in hospital — say for three months. Occasionally the Fund may remain unused for a considerable time; therefore it will be invested and the interest paid over to capital when possible. Ultimately, we hope, the interest alone will be sufficient for all possible demands. The question has been asked — why cannot English ladies go to a free Hospital and so avoid all need of payment at all. Those who asked were not English of course, or they would not have required an answer. It is because English ladies are brought up in an atmosphere of refinement as yet unknown here that such places are repugnant to them. The key to this refinement is in the privacy of domestic life which is the rule in England, almost unknown in Hungary. Sensitive and tender, the best brought up of our English ladies shrink from all that is loud and vulgar, coarse and brutal; and from all this we mean to protect them if we can. A Hungarian person said the other day to an English lady «You may be a lady in England — here you are nothing». People cannot wonder very much that we are all inclined to avoid as much as possible allowing anyone opportunities for displaying their ill-breeding.

This sort of thing is much commoner than people suppose; & is one of the reasons that the experienced prefer not to live in a family if they can avoid it.

A Happy New Year to all. 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) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Ferencz Esterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8 15. a. m., and 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 and on Ash Wednesday and 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-utca 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-utca 17, and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körut 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 8, January 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.

## Sport in Hungary.

Budapest January 1—904.

**Sport and ... Pastime.** IN FOOTBALL, there are several teams in Hungary which may be classed as equal to second-class amateur teams in England. There are the Budapesti Torna-Club (Budapest Gymnastic Club) the Ferenczvárosi Torna-Club (Francis-town Gymnastic Club), the Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre (Hungarian Circle for Physical Exercise) the Postatisztviselők Egylete (Post Office Clerks' Club), the Magyar Athletikai Club (Hungarian Athletic Club), the Műegyetemi Football Club (the Polytechnic School Football Club) and the «33» Football Club. The leading club in this branch is without doubt the Torna-Club. Led by its energetic Vice-President, this Club started the first matches played in public in 1897; since then it has always occupied the leading position of which there does not seem any probability of its being deprived at present. The Torna-Club made football what it is in Hungary — where it enjoys widespread popularity — and it is the Torna-Club to which all Hungarian football enthusiasts look to defend the honour of Hungary against all foreign teams. Some time must elapse before Hungarian football can reach that level attained by first-class English amateurs: the new generation must first be trained, and it is to the younger clubs (i. e. younger in point of football) such as the Magyar Athletikai Club that we entrust the honour of Hungarian football in the future.

Coming to winter sports, we find that *Skating* is, in the event of a favourable winter, largely indulged in. Hungary could once boast of «the» figure-skater Földváry, and can still boast of some good fast skaters, Mannó, Péczeli, and Halmay. Mannó took a creditable part in last winter's races at Davos and St. Petersburg, especially at the former, where he was a good second to Gundersen. He is Champion of Hungary in fast skating as well as in Sculling, and can boast of some very creditable performances. It is a great pity that his military service, (he is now serving his one year as a volunteer), will prevent him from engaging in any serious training: and I fear that Péczeli and Halmay will scarcely be able to replace him. The Budapest Skating Club (Budapesti Koresolyázó-Egylet) does and has always done all in its power to make skating in Budapest a pleasure: and can boast of possessing one of the finest skating-rinks in Europe.

*Gymnastics* is I fear a subject that does not much interest English readers: in this branch of sport Hungarians have reached a high level, and it is a pity that the unwarranted and tasteless anti-Magyar attacks of certain German newspapers prevented Hungarian gymnasts from taking active part in the last International Competition held in Germany.

Within the limited space at my disposal I have attempted to give the readers of «Hungary» a slight general idea of the present position of sport in Hungary, of course such an outline must be deficient,



FEEDING WILD BOARS.

as it is impossible to enter into any one branch at all in detail. But I hope, before long, besides giving results and statistics, to be able to deal minutely with every several branch of sport practised to day in Hungary, and also to give a sketch of sport as indulged in in Hungarian schools, which should be — but unfortunately are not as yet — the nursery of Hungarian athletes.

A. B. YOLLAND.

### Of Hungarian horses.

By kind permission we make use of the interesting and reliable statistics written by Baron M. Hoeller-Bertram on the «Hungarian and Austrian Stallions of the present day».

In treating of horse-breeding we must put «Hungary» first, for more than 75% of the breeding of thorough-bred, or any kind of horse is in Hungarian hands and is carried on in Hungarian territory; nay more than one horse-breeder, himself an Austrian, breeds his stock in Hungary.

Neither the climate nor the soil of Austria and the Austrian provinces is suitable for the breeding of blood horses, especially of thorough-breds, from an agricultural point of view, considering that the breeding of horse-stock involves heavy expenses. Austrians and the Austrian Government are quite justified in reducing horse breeding to the lowest possible minimum, leaving the breeding of blood horses and thorough-breds in our own hands, and giving ample support to the undertaking by arranging meetings at Vienna, Kottlingbrunn and Carlsbad. Hungary which thoroughly deserves the epithet «beautiful», is very well adapted to horse-breeding, and the Hungarians, as an Oriental race, were, from their origin, horse-breeders and horsemen; in the words of the chronicle, «our grand-fathers could not walk, while our great-grand-fathers elected their King and held parliament on horse-back».

The first horse-race on Hungarian territory was held on May 22, 1814 at Ürmény; on the property and at the instigation of Count Joseph Hunyady; till 1822 races were held every year at the same place, and as they were extremely popular, they were transferred to the neighbourhood of the Capital, to Rákos Fields.

The first meeting was held, at the instigation of Count Stephen Széchenyi, in May 1827 on the historical field of Rákos, where in days of yore Kings were chosen and parliament held; the first prize (a cup) was won by Baron Nicolas Wesselényi's *Alborac* (bay mare, bred in 1822, by Grimalkin

out of Maria, by Orville). This cup is still in the possession of the Wesselényi family.

The oldest sportsman in Hungary of the present day is Mr Ernest Blaskovics; among breeders he takes the lead as having bred the greatest number (12) of winners of classic races. *Harmat*, *Kincsem*, *Gyöngyvirág*, *Hösnő* and *Nappény* won the Hungarian Oaks, *Hösnő* the Austrian Oaks, *Lady Patroness* and *Kincsem* the Derby, *Miczi*, *Kincsem*, *Pásztor* and *Olyan ninc* the St. Leger.

Further details upon this subject will be published in our next issue.



AN ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE AT BUDAPEST 400 YEARS AGO.

### Pest in the Early Sixties.

By Th. HIRST, an old Resident.

THE STADTWÖLDCHEN (Town-park) put one in mind of the jungles we read of. It did not look as if spade, shovel or pick-axe had ever been brought to bear on any part of it.

The Elisabeth-promenade was in a disgraceful condition, entirely neglected, the old wooden fence was fast falling into decay. In the south east corner stood a huge wooden building, called the German theatre a most unpretentious structure, devoid of any ornament or other device to relieve the eye.

The Széchenyi-prömenade was, if anything, in a still more disreputable and deplorable condition.

The Neugebäude, the name given to a barracks, according to Baedeker's guide the largest in the world, but at the same time the most unsightly, occupied the whole of the ground on which the most elegant quarter of the town has since sprung up—the Szabadság-tér, with the rows of handsome dwelling-houses, and immense public edifices surrounding it.

fashioned pump in the court-yard, and the poor servants or Hausmeisters (door-keepers or caretakers) had to carry the water on their backs in tubs constructed for the purpose, up a great many flights of stairs, according to the height of the house. Consequently water was a valuable commodity, and was used very grudgingly.

It was rather diverting to watch the crowd of good humoured Rebeccas thronging round the Basina (fountain) in the Calvin-tér, to fetch water.

Another noteworthy feature, characteristic of those times, was the hawking of Danube water. Rickety carts, laden with a number of tubs of water, were driven through the streets by poverty-stricken carters, with a train of ragamuffins of both sexes following them to be employed in carrying the water upstairs.

In order to enable the reader to form a more precise idea of the prevailing condition of this town forty-two years ago an account of the public conveyances, which almost baffle description, must not be omitted. They were open wagons, sadly in need of repair, constructed to carry sixteen persons of normal size, fourteen inside, and two on the box. Iron rods were kept in readiness in the boot in case of rain, which were hurriedly fixed on to the vehicle, forming a sort of frame, over which an awning of oilcloth, mostly perforated through wear and tear, was drawn and made fast with string. The joltings of the wagon over the uneven and rugged pavement, would frequently dislodge

one or two of the rods, which would remind one or other of the occupants in a quiet way that they had heads by continuous tapping on them. Sometimes a rude blast would carry away the awning, during a downpour of rain; to the great discomfort of the passengers, and to the amusement of the on-lookers. The entrance to these hearselike conveyances had to be performed under difficulties, viz; by creeping under the flaps attached to the awning. When a passenger wished to alight he had to call: «álljon meg! or megálljon!» to the driver, who, as a rule seemed quite oblivious of his human freight, all his attention being

There were only three theatres in Pest. The Nemzeti and two German ones; but a good many Café Chantants of the lowest order.

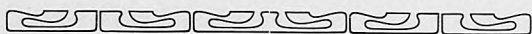
There were no water-works. Each or rather most of the houses were provided with an old-

bestowed on urging his horses, old wall-eyed spavined jades, incapable of any speed beyond a jog-trot. It was extremely irksome to hear the driver incessantly holloa-ing to his cattle, jee Fecske! jee Bogár! or some such appellation. Besides things were rather reversed for the nonce, the passengers heard the driver, but he not them, when they called to him to stop, unless indeed it was some stentorian voice, in consequence of which, sticks, umbrellas, or parasols, as the case might be, were used to poke at the driver.

In winter the inconvenience of having to sit shivering with cold in those open wagons, may easily be imagined; the consequences often being, frozen feet, frozen ears or at all events frost-bites and chilblains. Skaters had to suffer most from this evil, as it took an hour or so to arrive at the skatingplace in the town park.

Finally worthy of mention is the fact that none of the streets were provided with raised foot-paths, consequently foot-passengers were exposed to the tender mercies of occasional reckless drivers, who, if they thought fit, could drive so close to the wall as to threaten the former with being jammed against it; a catastrophe they would seek to avoid by rushing into the nearest shop, where they would hardly fail to be button-holed by the shopkeeper who, in the politest way possible would request his victim, whilst wiping the beads of sweat off his brow, to inspect a large assortment of ties imported from England, English goods being held in the highest esteem in this country.

The abominable practice of pressing customers to buy what they don't want is now almost abandoned, or at least limited to shaky concerns or quite inferior shops. Peradventure on the principles of reciprocity the improvement of the town has also contributed to that of the citizens.



Correspondence . . .

SINCE the first issue of this journal we have received many letters and telegrams of congratulation, one of which we publish, from our readers at home and abroad expressing their views about this paper and wishing us success.

We cannot answer all of them separately, but beg to express our thanks for their cordial good wishes.

★

15. Queens Road Clissold Park  
London N. Dec. 21—903.

To the Editor of "Hungary".

Dear Sir,

Through a friend of mine I received a copy of your paper, and in wishing you every success, allow me to congratulate you on the excellence of its first

number, and to express the wish that it will not only fulfill your expectation of making Hungary a little bit better known abroad, but also that it will prove of no little financial and commercial advantage to both countries.

Having lived in that country for some years I am able to bear you out that Hungary, as a separate State, is hardly known.

By most people it is believed to be annexed to, or rather a province of Austria, and the language spoken there is supposed to be a German patois.

If your paper will do nothing else but remove that error, it will have fully justified its existence.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning your excellent way in which, typographically, your journal makes its bow to the public.

I am Dear Sir yours faithfully

D. R. MILCH.

★

Budapest Dec. 28—903.

To the Editor of "Hungary".

Dear Sir,

I am requested by a colleague of mine to correct some of the clauses of my Article in connection of the «Elizabeth» Bridge published in your last issue. May I therefore beg the permission for space in your valuable paper for the following: The piers are 65 metres high from the mean level they were made of steel and rest upon granite. The principal constituent parts of the Bridge are the four chains, which carry by means of suspension-rods the cross-girders of the structure, whilst the lattice-typed main girders serve merely for stiffening purposes. The statement made by me, that the «Elizabeth» Bridge has been erected from Mr Feketeházy's design, is erroneous, as this refers to the «Francis Joseph» Bridge only. The «Elizabeth» Bridge has been built quite independently according the design of the Engineers, Office in the Bridge-building department of the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Commerce under the charge of Min. Councillor Aurel Czekelius, whilst the Architectural work of both the «Elizabeth» and «Francis Joseph» Bridges were designed by the Technical Councillor Virgil Nagy.

I am Dear Sir yours faithfully

CHARLES PETER DUBEZ.



Costumer: See here, waiter; I found a button in the Salad. Waiter: Yes, Sir, that's part of the dressing.

★

"He gave me a message to deliver to Father" she said to her Mother.

"Was it necessary to kiss you in order to do that?" demanded her Mother.

"Yes" she answered, "it was a sealed message".

From all  
of the w

*A*: What is your opinion on the present Hungarian political situation?

*B*: I cannot tell you as I have not yet spoken to anybody about it.

\*

It is easier to take things as they come than it is to part with them as they go.

\*

*Policeman*: Are you lost?

*Child*: Yes Sir.

*Policeman*: Well let me take you home.

*Child*: No, no you won't. Let dem come after me.

\*

*He*: I thought you looked charming last night.

*She*: Oh, now! Did you really?

*He*: Yes, why, I could hardly believe it was you.



**Got it badly.**

From all parts of the world. The spring poet of a contemporary has been turned on to autumnal prose, with the following result. Love, he declares, is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and evening star. It shines upon the babe and sheds its radiance on the quiet tomb. It is the mother of art, inspirer of poet, patriot, and philosopher. It is the air and light of every heart, builder of every home, kindler of every fire on every hearth. Love is the magician. The writer takes nine other lines to complete his description.

**Napoleonic memories.**

By the generosity of an ardent Bonapartist, M. Osiris, Malmaison, which, after St. Cloud, may be considered the very temple of Napoleonism, is to become the property of the French nation. It will be preserved as a Napoleonic museum—perhaps the strongest proof we could have that even in the minds of Bonapartists the brief brilliant period of their worship is for ever confined to the past. Malmaison, or «Ill Abode», as the name implies, was, the event proved, an almost fatefully «Greek gift» to poor Josephine. Given to her by Bonaparte in 1798, prior to his departure for Egypt, her fancy endowed it with all the superficial beauties of a period in which, like ancient Rome, France adapted to herself some superficial aspects of the irreconcilable religions, the arts, and philosophies of many conquered nations. Here she lived in glory with Napoleon, who played trictrac with her guests in the brief periods of ease between campaigns like those of Egypt, Marengo,

and Austerlitz; and here, after her divorce in 1809, she lived her long life of abandoned seclusion.

**The German Reichstag.**

Some figures concerning the members of the new German Reichstag which have recently been published will be found interesting. According to these statistics, there are no fewer than 96 officers of various ranks among the members, while 156 members have served in the army. Of the 206 university men, 113 have graduated as lawyers. Of members of the titled aristocracy there are only 77 in the present House. Only 192 members—that is to say, less than half the full number—live in their constituencies; while, with regard to religion, 199 are Protestants, 140 Roman Catholics, 4 Jews, and 49 confess to no branch of the Christian faith. The oldest member is over 80 years of age, and the two youngest are just 28.

**A straight tip.**

An American lady with a sense of humour was travelling in Italy, and arriving late one night at an hotel, ordered a little supper. The table was lighted by 12 candles in a handsome candelabra. On leaving the next morning the lady was amazed to find she had been charged in her bill 12 francs for candles. Feeling that protest would be useless, she was struck by an original idea; as she passed along the row of



BARONESS ILONA BÄNFY AND COUNT GEORGE VAS  
THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

bowing menials, who usually speed the parting guest at foreign hotels in expectation of tips, she handed each one a candle, saying with a charming smile, «They are worth a franc a piece!»

#### Unlucky third boat.

Manxland is strong in superstitions, one of the most curious being current at Peel, where the ill-luck of the third boat is held in great awe. None of the fishermen, when the fishing season is on, will leave the harbour third. The law of Nature, which insists that among many to leave a place someone must be third, is got over by No. 2 boat and No. 3 being lashed side by side and moving into open water in company. If remonstrated with, the Peel fishermen simply quote the case of a captain who defied this bit of folk-lore. He lost two men from fever, broke his own leg, and the cabin boy fell overboard. He would never go out again in the third boat.

#### Story of the Tower of London.

*How a hoary secret was revealed.* For ages antiquary after antiquary found himself baffled by a simple problem at the Tower, says a writer in «The St. James's Gazette». How, in the old days, did the garrison get a supply of drinking water? The antiquary could show you the original fire-place at which William the Conqueror warmed his hands, could point approximately to the spot on which the murdered Princes fell; he could lead you to the place where Henry VIII.'s queens were butchered, and to the tombstone that collapsed upon their poor bones; he knew the tiny dungeon in which Sir Walter Raleigh spent 12 dreadful years hidden from the light; and could have you in a twinkling in the stone dog-kennel where still remains the ring to which they chained Guy Fawkes. But how these unfortunates and their janitors drank, none could tell. The Thames hard by was not the source, they were sure. Organised search was vain. Then there came a thickheaded, unimaginative mason, to whom and his fellows the work of converting certain of the historie dungeons into store-houses for war material meant 9½d. an hour, and no more.

His pick struck through the flooring of the corridor from which State prisoners used to enter their cells. Behind these latter, and corresponding with the main one, ran, and still remains, the little secret corridor along which eaves-dropping officers tip-toed to listen to conversations between captives, for the purposes of evidence. A few blows from the pick brought to light the mouth of a pit. Sixty feet down was water—30ft. of it. The mason had happened upon the historic well for which search had been made in vain for centuries! It was as perfect as the day that the Conqueror sunk it. To-day it still contains its 30ft. of sweet spring water, and should ever the Tower be beleaguered, its garrison would still be independent of outside supply. We have our holy wells, our miracle-working wells, and wells of medicinal waters. If this historic old

shaft which the mason brought to light were distant 10,000 miles, Londoners would make a pilgrimage to drink of its waters.



#### Important notice.

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. Information Office . . . .

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., STÁHLY-U. 5. I. EM., BUDAPEST.

#### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — U. S. CONSULATE. Mária Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 3—6. P. M. — Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria. Service Sundays 10—30. a. m. — *Scotch Church.* Holdutca, 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<sup>d</sup>). 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.

*Greek-Philological Museum.* University place (Egyetem-tér) in the central building of the University. 9—12 a. m.

*National education. Museum.* Györi-utca 9. Preparatory State College. Open with exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m. Admission free.

*Public Libraries.* The academy library containing 200,000 volumes. It is open daily 11—1 o'clock excepting Sundays and holidays.

*The University library.* IV., Ferencziek-tere. 5—300,000 volumes in all languages. Newspapers with most prominent foreign periodicals. Open from 9—12 a. m. and 3—6 p. m.

*Polytechnical library.* Muzem-körút 8. Open 9—12 o'clock a. m.

#### Theatres and Music Halls.

Royal Operahouse Andrassy-út. Nemzeti Színház (National Theatre Royal) Kerepesi-út. Várszínház (Fortress Theatre) in Buda Vígyszínház (Gaiety Theatre) Lipót-körút. Népszínház (People's Theatre) corner of Kerepesi-út and József-körút. Magyar Színház (Hungarian Theatre) Szövetség-utca. Király Színház (King's Theatre) Király-utca Orpheum, a variety entertainment, Nagymező-utca. Follies Caprice, Révay-utca.

#### Promenades and parks.

*Margitsziget* (Margaret Island) we may call it a garden of Paradise it is so beautiful; with Hotel, private residences, Restaurants, Cafés, Military and Gipsy Bands playing afternoon and evening, baths for wonderful and beneficial cures rarely obtained elsewhere; large parks

and a charming garden of rare flowers. Sporting Clubs etc. Easily reached by Electric Cars or by steam boats constantly running to the place.

*Városliget* (Town Park). Carriages to be seen every afternoon especially during the Races. Fine Restaurants, Cafés and Music every where. Circus, Ósbudavára place of Variety entertainments. Zoological Gardens with different kinds of entertainments. A beautiful pond with bridges over it. The Historical Museum. Fine art Museum (just under construction) and the Picture Gallery.

*Erzsébet-tér* (Elizabeth Square) laid out with flowers in a most artistic manner, a Café-kiosk & military Band playing every second afternoon till 8 p. m.

*The Corso*, on each side of the bank of the blue Danube, Ferencz József-rakpart and opposite in Buda; at the other place a military band is playing every Friday afternoon till 8 p. m.

*Muzeumkert* (Museum garden), Várkert (Castle garden), Gellérthegy (St. Gellért mountain) with kiosk and Restaurants and a splendid view over the whole Town.

*Orczy-kert* (Orczy gardens) where the Hungarian *Military Academy* is to be seen.

*Népliget* (People's Park) at the End of Üllői-út. Restaurant, kiosk with café and music. All places of interest may easily be reached by electric communication.

*Electric Underground Railway* from Gizellatér to Városliget. A construction seldom seen anywhere.

*The Mansion of the Custom House* Vámház-tér.

*Elevator* (docks), Soroksári-út és Boráros-tér.



By : Stephen Tóth.

STATUE OF J. HUNYADI AT THE HALÁSZ-BÁSTYA IN THE FORTRESS AT BUDA.

*Public Slaughterhouse*, Soroksári-út (a very remarkable and interesting sight to view).

*The new Houses of Parliament* Országház-tér. The new law courts, opposite the House of Parliament a magnificent Renaissance building.

#### Monuments and Statues.

*Honvéd Monument* in the Fortress, Disz-tér. Monument of *Count Stephen Széchenyi*, Ferencz József-tér. *Francis Deák* mnt. also in the same square. Mnt. of *Baron Joseph Eötvös*, Eötvös-tér. Statue of *Alexander Petőfi*, Petőfi-tér. Mnt. of *John Arany* National Museum Garden. Mnt. of *Palatin Joseph*, József-tér. *St. Gellért*, mont. on the Gellért mountain. *Bethlen*, *Bocskay* and *Zrinyi* Statues are on the Oktogon Andrassy-út and still others.

#### Bridges.

Suspension bridge. Margaret bridge. Elizabeth bridge. Francis Joseph bridge. Railway connecting bridge. New-Pest and Ó-Buda bridge.

#### Baths in Buda.

*Rudasfürdő*. A most beautiful Turkish bath. *Ráczfürdő* elegant Roman steam and tub baths. *Lukácsfürdő* fronted by a splendid park and excellent bathhouses in modern style, both Turkish, steam and tub baths; *Császárfürdő* famous old Turkish baths and swimming baths.

The Ó-Buda Ship yard is not far off, it may be reached either by Electric Tramway or by boat.

#### Journey from London to Budapest.

The return journey from London to Budapest, Harwich, The Hook, Dresden, Vienna £ 13, 11, 9 first class. Second class £ 9, 5, 6. Dover, Ostend, Cologne f. £ 15, 9, 3, sec. £ 10, 13, 3 45 days. Cook and Son Tourist office Ludgate Circus London E. C.

#### Hungarian Currency.

The first question always when we go to a foreign country is to know the currency. The monetary unit, since the regulation of the Gold Value, is the Crown, Hungarian: Korona, German: Krone, divided into 100 farthings (Hung.: Fillér, German: Heller) and still called, at times, half a florin; as yet the old florin is used as currency. Legal currency is at present, banknotes of the value of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 Crowns, silver coins of one florin and one crown, small change of nickel and bronze, nickel 10 and 20 farthings (fillérs), and copper one and two farthings. To put it more clearly to strangers, this currency is: 1 florin = 2 crowns; Strangers should be careful to refuse accepting one florin paper notes, silver coins of 1/4 florin 10 and 20 kreutzers as they are out of date; but now are so scarce that there is hardly any danger of making a mistake.

## HUNGARY

Budapest, Friday January 1, 1904.

The «Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores and Railway Stations.

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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply is enclosed.

All advertisements should be addressed to the *Manager* of this paper.

On referring to or answering advertisements the number should always be stated.

#### Our next edition will contain the Portrait Of the Crown Prince and Princess Ferdinand.

*George K. London*. It came too late but we will use it in our next issue.

*May Flower*, *It is mild*. It might do if the finish did not end so abruptly without any real cause from a literary point of view. Hope next will answer.

*Washington Joe*. It looks smart, but not for our purpose. Thanks for good will.

*Arthur, New-York*. Our paper will be in all the prominent Clubs, Societies and Hotels. Thanks for your help towards our cause. Now it is fortnightly, but later on it will be published weekly.

*Hamilton, Vienna*. Send us a list we will do as requested.

*Chas. Lynn. R. London*. Illustrations after all reached us with letter safely. We would be content to send it on sale and return. How many shall we send to S—? Let us know.

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*Budapest, Koronaherczeg-utca 6.*

Answers to  
... Correspondents...

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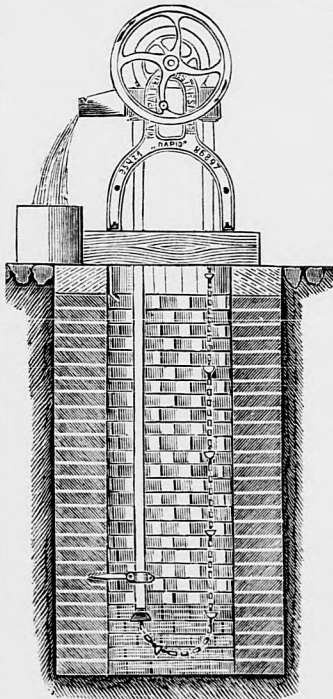
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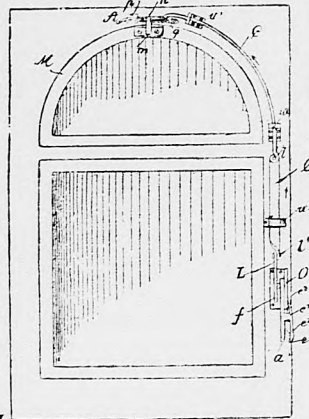
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**Beck Károly**

szabad. ablakszellőztető-készülékét.

E találmány kitérően bevált. Egyszerű szerkezetű és minden ablakra alkalmazható. A legczélsebb és leghigiénikusabb szellőztető-készülék. Levélbeni megkeresésre bővebb fölvilágosítással szivesen szolgál!

**BECK KÁROLY** szab. ablakszellőztető-készülék készítő

Budapest, VIII., József-utca 14. szám.

A szellőztető-készülék kiválóságáról tanúságot tehet számos előkelő intézet, hivatal stb. Így a m. kir. kereskedelmi miniszterium, a pozsonyi áll. női tanítóképezde, a Pesti Napló szerkesztősége és kiadóhivatala, továbbá számos állami intézet, iskolák, kórházak, a hol az ablakszellőztető bevezetett és kitérőnek találtott.

MODERN ÉS MÁS IRÁNYU

## LEVÉLPAPÍR- UJDONSÁGOK

exclusiv minták, melyek egyedül nálunk kaphatók. Levelező-lap ujdonságok nagy számban. \* \* \* \*

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