

HUNGARY

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History of Hungary.

II.

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

THE NATION, which in the course of its wanderings had become warlike and adventurous, at first successfully organized predatory inroads from their own country into those of their western neighbours but later on the loss of two great battles, at Merseburg and Augsburg, in 933 and 935 put an end to these marauding expeditions and left the minds of the people free for the arts of civilisation. *Vajk*, one of the successors of Árpád, was converted to Christianity, taking the name of Stephen at his baptism, and received the Royal Crown from Pope Sylvester II. in the year 1000.

He was the first King and the converter of his nation, and having been canonized by the Church after his death, his memory has never ceased to be cherished by the nation as the patron saint of the country. St. Stephen was succeeded by numerous distinguished Kings from the house of Árpád; amongst them King Ladislaus, too, was declared a saint by the Roman Church. St. Ladislaus, the prototype of Hungarian chivalry, defeated the pagan Bese-nyős, who had made an irruption into the country, at *Cserhalom*, in 1070. His nephew



ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA.

came to an end upon the death of King Andrew III. in 1301. As a curiosity it may be mentioned here that during the first half of the century a great deal was spoken about a genealogical theory, according to which the Counts «Crouy de Hongrie», settled in France and Holland, whose family arms show also the arms of Hungary, were the direct descendants of King Andrew III.

Upon the extinction of the male line of the Árpáds, the descendants of the female branch, the Anjou family, originally from France but then settled in Italy, ascended the Royal throne of Hungary. Hungarian historians have bestowed the name of Louis the Great upon Louis of the Anjou line, the Son

King Coloman, the crippled sage, who dared to deny the existence of witches, acquired for his country a sea-port and made vassal countries of Dalmatia and Bosnia in 1102. The rule of the line of Árpád was not disturbed either by the nobility, whose privileges were confirmed by King Andrew II. in 1222, in the Golden Bull, the Hungarian Magna Charta, or by the myriads of Mongols, who broke into the country during the reign of King Béla IV. in 1241. — The line of the Árpád dynasty, however, came

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of Charles Robert. His long reign was rendered illustrious, by glorious campaigns and numerous civil institutions. Sigismund of Luxemburg, who was at the same time Emperor of Germany and Rome, succeeded to the throne of Louis the Great, by right of the latter's daughter in 1387—1437.

During his reign the neighbouring Osmanlis for the first time began to menace the country. Fortunately Sigismund was succeeded by John Hunyady, who became chief-captain and Regent of the land, and carried on victorious wars against the Turks. Mathias Corvinus, John Hunyady's son, who was elected King of Hungary, in 1457 was the last national ruler.

The first standing army in Europe, the so-called «black army» was established by this illustrious King.

In the course of his protracted wars he humbled the allied Bohemian and Polish Kings, assumed the title of King of Bohemia, and at one time seized the City of Vienna in 1485, while at his court, at Budavár, (the Royal Castle of Buda), he gathered about him the most illustrious Italian humanists of the Renaissance.

During a long period following his reign the national culture and glory were steadily declining.

During those sad days the country was ruled by Kings of the houses of Jaguello. One of them, Louis II was defeated by the Turks, at the fatal battle of Mohács, in 1526.

The King himself fell in the disastrous battle which was followed by gloomy days for the nation.

One section of the people elected Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, their King, thus opening the way to the establishment of the Habsburg dynasty, while John Szapolyai, a Hungarian magnate, was elected King by another part of the nation.

The very heart of the country was divided up into Turkish *Sand-Sakdoms*. The question of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation was looming up too; the partisans of Szapolyai withdrew to Transylvania, which was then separated from Hungary, and both the nation and the Habsburgs were involved in perpetual wars against the Turks.

An English School has been started here recently in Kossuth Bajos-utca 20 where pure English is taught.

The spread of the English Language as a means of international intercourse.

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

ENGLAND may sink from her proud position and become a second-rate power. Her colonies may take their destinies into their own hands and India may work out its independence or achieve its freedom by the sword. But the English tongue is too firmly rooted in the soil of America, in Australia and other extensive regions to be checked in its development by the political vicissitudes of the mother-country.

A closer consideration of the possible extension of this language will be found interesting and suggestive. Naturally like other tongues it may be expected to obey the law of the survival of the fittest. This law not only holds good in regard to the struggle for physical existence, but applies to political systems, institutions, ideas and even to the words, by which ideas are expressed. This being granted, the English tongue is sure of a great destiny by its inherent fitness for widespread use and by the possession, already secured to it, of those portions of the world, whose inhabitants are likely to exercise a dominant influence on the future. English is, in its very nature, a cosmopolitan tongue, and for this reason establishes an affinity for itself with men of widely different races and sympathies.

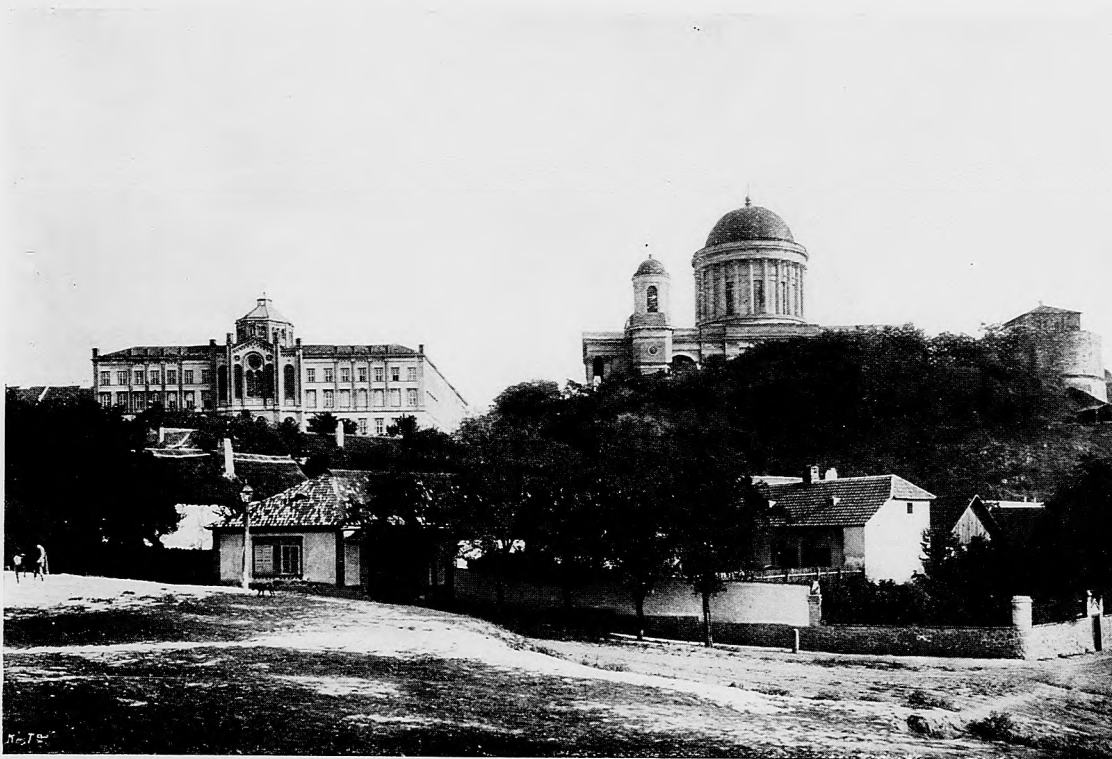
The German people find their own primitive tongue in its Anglo-Saxon substratum, while the Latin races meet with a multitude of words but slightly altered from the noble speech of the former conquerors of the world. It thus appeals to both North and South, while the simplicity of its inflections and forms makes it easier for the learner than most of its rivals. And not only is this the case in Europe, but the educated Hindoo subjects of King Edward soon learn, to use it with surprising ease and skill. Even the negro coolies of British Guiana and the West Indies and the emancipated slaves of the Southern States employ it with fluency; educated negroes such as Frederick Douglas using it with eloquence and power. Let it not be supposed, however, that anyone indulges in the hope, that English will usurp the place of the chief languages of the world, even were it desirable. A universal language is perhaps as unsubstantial a dream as a universal millenium and we fear the «strife of tongues will not be stilled either before or after the battle of Armageddon is fought». Let us for a moment consider the degree in which it may, however, be expected to spread and prevail over other tongues.

Taking Europe in the first instance, a single glance at the map will show, that it is not designed by nature to be the home either of a single race or a single language. With the English people located on islands, and several other nationalities on peninsulas, or divided from their neighbours by lofty mountain ranges, there is but the faintest hope of a United States of Europe rising in defiance of nature's own arrangement. Spain and Portugal, for example, surrounded by the sea, except where the mountain barrier of the Pyrenees divides

be occupied by several great States and nothing more can be looked for than that each of these may attain something approaching to homogeneity. Asia Minor, for instance, will always be a little world in itself, and Arabia could be permanently occupied by no other people than its Semitic inhabitants. India has its limits clearly defined.

China, Japan, Siberia and Thibet could never be fused so far as to bring about the use of a common speech.

(To be continued.)



SEMINARY AND BASILICA AT ESZTERGOM.

them from France, with France itself washed by the waters of three seas and cut off from Central and Eastern Europe by the outer ranges of the Alps; with Italy stretching far into the Mediterranean and shut in by the Alps to the north; with Norway and Sweden isolated by the Baltic and with race differences and national jealousies aiding nature in her work of separation, there is little likelihood of the locomotive and the telegraph effacing the present lines of demarcation. In fact, Europe will long be a house divided against itself, and national characteristics, customs and types of faith are impressed too deeply to be altogether displaced. The same holds good of Asia, which seems destined to

Reminiscences of Szováta and a geological and geographical survey of Transylvania in brief.

By: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

I.

SEEN FROM its sloping heights Transylvania appears to be a delicious garden, on which the Creator has bestowed an unrivalled glory of scenery, to which distance lends all its enchantments. The country abounds in regions, whose beauty is frequently rhapsodic in its suddenness; there the undulating steppes give place to picturesque crags and cliffs and huge

mountain-systems, covered for the most part with dense primeval forests, so darkly interlaced with trees, that the light scarcely and only in erratic glimmerings pierces the canopy of the dense foliage. — The scattered villages and towns gleam amidst lovely glades of forest; vineyards and orchards fill up the vales; villas and cottages being covered with luxuriant trellises of dark green leaves. The summits of the higher hills and hillocks are frequently cut and carved into most elaborate and interesting fortifications, the ruins of which defy the rain and winds of centuries. Winding through its variegated plains glitters many and many a river, by which Agathyrse, Dak, Roman, Hun, Allan, Goth and other tribes have at intervals of ages pitched their invading tents; Transylvania being the historical route of migration from East to West; this being also the special reason that the eastern and southern tracts of the country are interlaced with such numerous intrenchments. Its topographical advantages especially that of position, being as it were the key between the East and the West, enabled Transylvania to take the lead in the march of progress, especially during the era of its independent sovereignty, when led and governed by a Stephen Báthory, Gabriel de Bethlen, George Rákóczy and Joannes Kemény, when Transylvania helped forward the extension of civilizing influences not in Hungary alone, but in all Europe.

The whole country is studded with historic remains, at the sight of which all the visions of the past, its stormy and dazzling romances crowd into the mind, and dwarfed by the manifold evidences of historic life, the present appears to be a dream and the past to be the obtrusive and masterful reality.

New light has been thrown upon the history of these respective eras by inscriptions and many interesting relics, coming to light during the excavations completed in the last decades, and collected in the different museums, viz: those of Kolozsvár, Gyulafehérvár, Nagyszeben and Déva.* This new era of historical activity has been lately inaugurated by the most extraordinary industry of the Transylvanian Museum Society of Kolozsvár, the Archaeological and Historical Society of Gyulafehérvár, Verein für Siebenbürgische Länderkunde Nagyszeben and the Hunyad Archaeological and Historical Society with its illustrious President, the Count

* In the opinion of Mr Horace Sanders, mine-director and well-known English archaeologist, this collection surpasses in respect of mine-relics the other collections in this line, be met with in Europe, except that of Madrid.

Géza Kuun d' Osdola at their head, who has exercised such a great influence upon the development of the history and the archaeology of County Hunyad, seconded in his zealous and most laudable enterprise by the founder of the society, Dr. Francis Sólyom Fekete. Their combined endeavours brought the Society to that high degree of maturity, it exhibits at the present juncture. Mommsen, during his residence in Transylvania expressed his opinion, that the County Hunyad was graced with such an abundance of historic and epigraphic relics, as only few countries can boast of. Antiques are common indeed as pebbles on the site of the ancient Sarmisegethusa, surnamed Ulpia Trajana, in honour of Dacia's far-famed conqueror.

(To be continued.)



Lecture on Hungary.

HOWEVER little may be known about our country in other places we have an ardent friend in England, to whom we must express our gratitude. We speak of Mr W. H. Shrubsole. No doubt there will be some who remember him, a kind and venerable-looking gentleman, as he passed through these regions on his travels, exploring the beauties of the scenery, and studying the customs of the people. On returning to England, Mr Shrubsole took upon himself the task of making known to his countrymen all that he had observed concerning the beauties of landscape, the store of natural wealth, and the promising future of the home of the Magyars.

Instead of relying upon the cold methods of journalistic enterprise, he informs his countrymen by word of mouth, thus painting in vivid colours a more telling and accurate picture of the actual facts. His eloquence and wide knowledge of his subject are frequently noted in the English press. In speech he is bold, fervent and magnetic, enchanting his audience evening after evening, gaining everywhere friends and sympathy for Hungary.

In his lectures: — «Hungary and its people; Holiday rambles in the Carpathians» — he represents Hungarians in their true light; an honest and ambitious nation full of patriotic zeal and high ideals; hemmed in and fettered by exterior political influences. He describes the fruitfulness of the country, its commercial possibilities, the heartfelt earnestness of our efforts to improve our condition, convinced by extensive and intelligent observation during his stay here. We hope that in time to come many an Englishman may learn to know and understand us as he does. We stretch out our hands to him across the sea, and with a hearty shake we wish him a long life of prosperity and happiness.

Our London Correspondent sends us the following account of a recent lecture by Mr Shrubsole:

To a large audience at the Royal Victoria Hall, London Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F. G. S. gave a lantern lecture on the Carpathian Mountains.

After tracing their origin and describing their geological features, including the Ice Cavern of Dobsina and the Stalactite Cavern of Aggtelek, the lecturer gave much information respecting the vast stores of mineral wealth treasured therein, and suggested that English capitalists might advantageously undertake gold mining operations there. Reference was made to several colonies of English people at Petroleum works in Galicia and to the fact that there are many English residents in Hungary, for whose benefit, as a means of intercommunication, a bright illustrated periodical has been produced in their own language. A copy of the title page of the second number of «Hungary» was here shown on the screen.

A list of all the principal minerals found in the Carpathians was also exhibited, and many details were given respecting Coal, Iron, Gold, Silver and Salt.

Copious information was supplied with regard to the Health Resorts of the Tatra and other districts, and the curative properties of the marvellous springs of mineral water were duly extolled.

The immense Carpathian Forests next received attention and the suggestion was made that wood pulp for paper and other manufactures might be produced here at a low rate to supply all that is needed in Europe.

The Animals and Plants were spoken of next and the particulars given evidently created much interest. The excellent forest laws were outlined and the enlightened action of the Hungarian Government in assisting afforestation was highly applauded.

The people inhabiting the Carpathian Slopes came next under review and the points of difference between them and the dwellers on the plains were set forth. The lecturer gave an amusing account of his experience when travelling alone a few months ago in North West Hungary, and of the kind treatment at a little roadside inn near Ujbánya Station, where conversation was carried on chiefly by signs, as there was no common language available.

It was thus demonstrated that an Englishman,

alone in Hungary and knowing no language but his own, can travel in perfect safety and comfort even in remote rural districts where the English language is unknown.

By aid of a powerful lantern about one hundred pictures, produced from photographs, were exhibited.

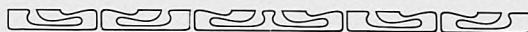
Those representing the Caverns of Dobsina and Aggtelek, and the Salt Mines of Akna-Szlatina, and Rónaszék were greatly admired.

The photographs of the latter were most kindly provided for this lecture by His Excellency the Minister of Finance.

At the close of the lecture, a message was sent, by the hearty acclamation of the audience, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bisztriczky of Arad, congratulating them on their happy marriage and wishing

them many years of unalloyed felicity.

As Mrs Bisztriczky was well known by reputation to most of the people present as being in close sympathy with English people and an ardent student of English Literature, the sending of the message was a very natural and pleasant corollary, and added much to the interest of the proceedings.



Szilágyi Dezső.

By: TH. HIRST.

TAKING for granted that all who are at all acquainted with this great statesman's worth, cannot fail to take an interest in accounts of him, I am emboldened to relate, from a personal acquaintance, some reminiscences in connection with him.

In 1867—68, or thereabouts, the then Mr Szilágyi shared chambers with a Mr. Berczelli, a fellow student of law, in the Weisseshief's gasse, (I believe that was the name the street bore at that time). It was there I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of this truly great, and highly gifted man. To me it seems that in intercourse with such great, and learned men, one experiences an elevating and edifying influence, and so it becomes a beneficial pleasure to associate with them. At that time he was a comparatively slender sinewy young man,



ANCIENT CASTLE ÁRVAVÁR.

of a prepossessing appearance, an athlete of prodigious strength. To judge from their size, the dumb-bells he used must have weighed about a hundred kilos. In later years he dexterously wielded an iron pole, about six feet long and between three and four inches in diameter. He laid the utmost stress on the importance of gymnastic exercise, declaring, that in his opinion, it was not only essential to securing a healthy condition of the body, but also of the mind. However, it has been said that he practised his theory to excess, and so brought on an incipient disease of the heart, which probably accelerated his untimely end.

The first impression he made on me, was that of a man endowed with extraordinary intellectual qualities. The lines about his firm-

set mouth betokened a stern, and resolute will; a man not to be trifled with.

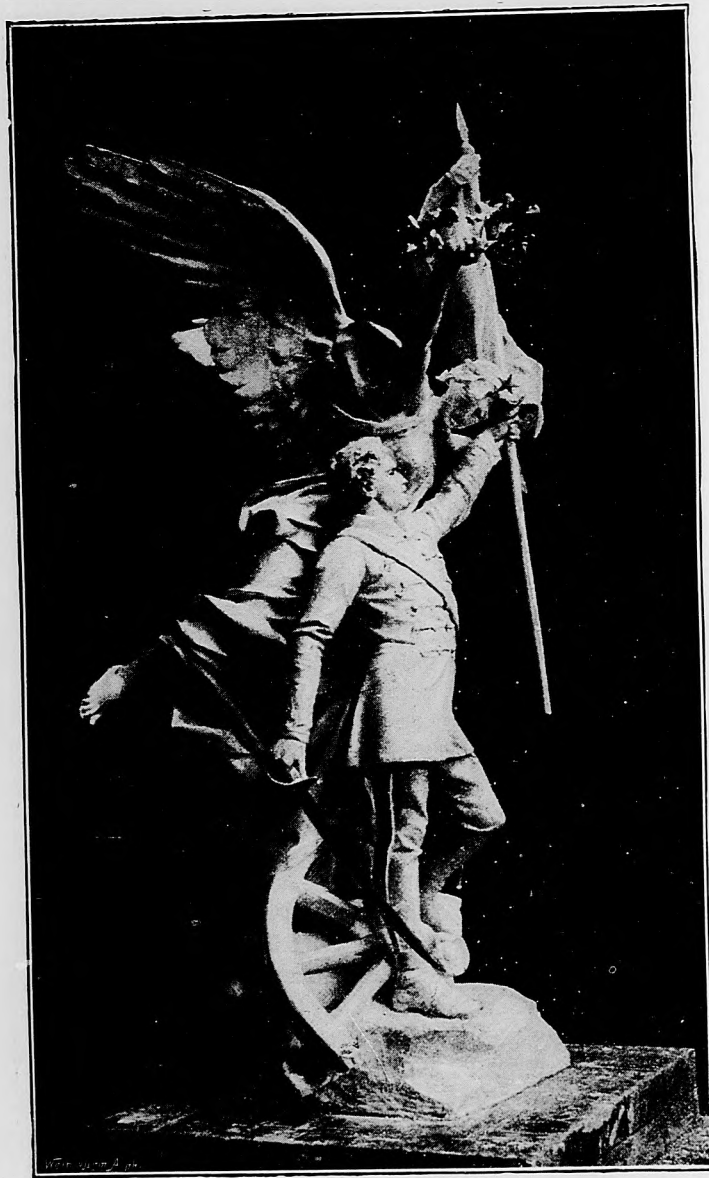
He informed me that he wished to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language; adding that he did not feel inclined, however, to subject himself to the common method of drudgery, but rather to pursue a system based on broader principles, and a logical basis, with a view to acquiring a speedy knowledge of the genius of the language. This at all events was the gist of what he gave me to understand in Hungarian-German. I at once set to work devising a method answering the demands suggested by my illustrious pupil; which, with various modifications, according to the capacities of my pupils, I have ever since adhered to with very satisfactory results.

For about six consecutive years he studied the English language under my guidance; with what results may be inferred from the following circumstance. In the eighties he undertook the prosecution of the Batyányi-law-suit; went to England, conducted the legal proceedings in the language of the country, and won the case. An achievement which could hardly have been accomplished without a thorough knowledge of the English diction.

Shakespeare, as may easily be imagined, was his favourite author; all or nearly all of whose plays he studied with my assistance.

Thackeray's «Vanity Fair» he read with great interest, declaring it to be a masterly, and faithful representation, combined with wit and humour, of English society in the commencement of the nineteenth century.

Very frequently, and sometimes for hours together, he would discuss religion, and politics with me; on which occasions he would become quite eloquent, and enthusiastic, even betraying a little of his native impetuosity, which, however, he never allowed to get the better of his judgment. To listen to his oratorical powers, and to his elucidations of abstruse subjects in debating was an intellectual treat. (To be continued.)



MEMORIAL OF THE HUNGARIAN MILITIA AT BUDA.

A Mohammedan View of the Macedonian Problem.

II.

ISLAM as a religious institution is cosmopolitan, and its polity was originally democratic; but, when its democracy was upset by the imperialist Omayyad caliphs, the missionary character of Islam was also neglected. Nay, in the time of some of the Omayyad caliphs, the Christians and the Jews were forbidden to become Moslems. This was carried to such an extent, that the Caliph Omar-bin Abdul Aziz wrote to his Governor rebuking him for doing so. His Governor replied that, if these people were allowed to become Moslems, there would be a considerable loss of taxes. To which Omar replied thus: «Let them become Moslems, in spite of the loss of revenue; for Mohammed was sent as a guide to the right path, and was not sent as a collector of revenue». Similarly, the Turks, when they established their empire in Europe, never thought of organizing a missionary institution to convert their non — Moslim subjects to Islam. On the contrary, they allowed the conquered nationalities to preserve their religion, their language, their property and all their goods, granting them, besides, the privilege of directing at their pleasure the affairs of their community, of organizing as seemed good to them their schools, over which the Turkish Government never exercised any control. Moreover, the Sublime Porte, by an anomaly, granted more liberty and greater means of instruction to the Christian races than it allowed to Moslems. This state of things continued to exist till the eighteenth century, during which Europe made strides in the path of progress and became organized, while Turkey remained all the while stationary. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church, having lost England and some Continental countries through the Reformation, had inaugurated missionary enterprises in Asia and Africa, in order to make up for its loss in Europe. Later on, the Protestant and other churches followed suit to the Romans, and organized their own missions, too. They all found a good field in the Turkish Empire, since the birthplace of Christ and Christianity was in the hands of the Turks. Naturally, the Christian races of Turkey, having studied their national histories, literatures and their respective languages, and having been imbued with seditious sentiments through the influence of foreign missionaries, were filled with separatist ideas,



KING MATHIAS.

aspired to independence, formed secret societies intrigued with the Christians of the Continent, and brought anew into prominence the question of the Cross versus the Crescent. Consequently, Russia, France and England assumed the role of protectors of the Christians in the East, and Religion began to serve the purpose of a screen for political and diplomatic intrigues.

(To be continued.)



Of Hungarian horses.

THE COMMENCEMENT of the breeding of thoroughbreds, also is connected with Count Joseph Hunyadi's name: he was the first Hungarian who engaged in a regular breeding of thoroughbreds, and, for a long time, except Prince Eszterházy and Baron Wesselényi, was the only breeder of thoroughbreds in the country.

But Count Hunyadi's was merely a beginning; and, despite the fact that he imported from England 34 stallions and about 50 mares, of the former only «Compromise» (bay colt, bred in 1885, by Alarm out of Bribery) was able to exercise any influence on the breeding of thoroughbreds in this country.

The breeding of thoroughbreds in Hungary with success and on a great scale, dates from the foundation of the stud at Kisbér after the suppression of the war of Independence in 1849. the absolute Austrian government founded the Kisbér stud on

Sport and
...Pastim

the confiscated property of Count Casimir Batthyány. From this period many Hungarian magnates began to breed thoroughbreds, and horseracing began slowly to develop. In 1853 the first thoroughbred stallion «Deerslayer» (bay colt, bred in 1844 by Bloomsbury out of Esmeralda) was stationed at Kiszér.

Nine years later, after the importation of many stallions of doubtful value, were imported Teddington, (chestnut colt, bred in 1848 by Orlando out of Miss Twickenham) and Daniel O'Rourke (chestnut colt, bred in 1849, by Irish Birdcatcher out of Forget-me-not;) but neither they nor Ephesus (imported in 1865, chestnut colt, bred in 1848 by Epirus out of Enterprise) were capable of attaining any great results or of making any permanent impression on our horsebreeding. In 1865 there came to Kiszér, another stallion, the great Buccaneer (brown colt, bred in 1857, by Wild Dayrell out of Little Red Rover).

How far this stallion transformed the whole Hungarian horsebreeding is known to all; how far his blood dominates even to-day is evident from the sires' pedigrees; there is scarcely one «home» stallion whose pedigree does not contain the name Buccaneer. The Austro-Hungarian studbook shows that there are still 40 Buccaneer mares to be found, and about 250 are descended from his sons and grandsons. He was father to nine Derby winners, six St-Leger winners, and one Oaks winner, and to Kiszér, winner of the English Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris in 1876.



Students ought to be students.

THIS was the watchword, which was last heard at the Conference of the Chamber of Lawyers where it was declared to be a quite impossible state of things, that there should be a great number of University students, who are employed in a State office or privately, that is to say, that the most part of them work as lawyer's clerks in a lawyer's office and so they are quite excluded, from frequenting the university lectures. It was stated also, that the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Politics in the University was the very man who required a direct decision from the Council, in which they should

declare, that a law student cannot be employed either by the State or privately or by a lawyer. That is to say: Students ought to be students.

This requirement is so natural and so evidently quite in place that it is superfluous to prove its justice. Truly, when somebody devotes himself to a



MATHIAS HUNYADI'S ELECTION AS KING.

scientific career, this career should not be secondary to any other, not even provisionally, and especially not just in that most important period, when he must acquire all that knowledge, which he needs for his particular career. However can he be a good lawyer a good judge or a good barrister, who works for daily payments of money in his years of study, or copies documents in a lawyer's office? The university student ought to go to lectures, to hear his professor, to read his books, and in short to

learn his profession; by which the evil often complained of would be remedied — that 80% of the students fail in the law-examinations. Really it ought to be so; thus all would be well; but — alas — it cannot be so. The student is only in the second place a student; primarily he is a man, who must eat,

derful, but God forbid, that it should be realized. The student proletarians are numerous enough as it is, dreadful enough is their misery, because the 30 florins, which the wretched student acquires with bitter toil, are just enough only to save him from starvation. Now, what would be the result, if the acquirement of these 30 florins should be made impossible for them. The result would be, that there would arise a great number of spoiled existences, in which would gather a justifiable bitterness of soul, the outbreaking of which might be fatal. But this well intended agitation might also have a bad influence even on knowledge. How often experience has proved, that men of highly esteemed capacity have raised themselves out of the poorer classes of students. These poor students, whose bread is knowledge and who spend youth's golden years in struggling for bread harden their energy so in this struggling, that finishing their bitter pupilage, they have yet the force in later years to recover with interest what they then lacked. For work does not exhaust, but makes strong. Only hunger weakens organism.

Let them go only into the offices for their miserable bread; afterwards also. — Those who do it do it because they cannot live otherwise; and they will live in order that they may become useful members of society. The principle, that students ought to be students, is very fine, but one fears, that if this principle be too severely enforced, it may happen, that in time there will not remain a student, who will be a student.



Philip W. Nicholson †.

WITH regret we, announce the death of Mr Philip W. Nicholson, who years ago came to this city, married and settled here. — He was the head of one of our largest Brick and Lime Kiln firms and was highly esteemed by every one who knew him.

He died on January 20th mourned, by a large circle of relatives, friends and admirers, and lies buried in the Nicholson family vault in the Kerepesi Cemetery.

Requiescat in pace!

must clothe himself and must also sleep somewhere; but all these he can do only by dint of earning something, only by money. Knowledge nourishes the mind, but does not fill the stomach and because one cannot make knowledge the exclusive luxury of the wealthy, one must provide the wherewithal, so that every young man without means could enter upon a scientific career, without exposing himself to the danger of starvation. The effort is very fine, the intention is won-



ANCIENT CASTLE OF VAJDA-HUNYAD.

To the Editor of "Hungary".

Correspondence . . .

Dear Sir,

Taking advantage of the permission to English people to make use of your valuable paper, I beg you to insert the following *article* :

Budapest a clean city.

Having been somewhat of a traveller and visited most of the large towns of Europe I believe myself capable of giving an opinion on the subject in question.

The streets of Budapest are certainly kept very clean, well swept in winter and watered in the dusty months; the footpaths too are obliged to be brushed every night before each house by the residing porter. The Hungarians themselves too are a remarkably clean nation, bath rooms being built in all the new houses and diligently in use every day; every now and then the house-keepers have what they call «a great cleaning» in their different tenements. They are also a well-dressed people, even the very beggars go well shod! Yes my dear Hungarians I like you very much, you are very hospitable and kind etc., but — some of you have one great failing! and one which is especially disagreeable to the English community, I refer to the dreadful expectoration going on all day on the footpaths. If people only knew what an unhealthy habit it was, germs from sick people making their way to healthy ones, etc. perhaps they would leave it off.

I remember that a short time ago the town porters were ordered not to expectorate at their respective corners; well, they seemed to behave themselves for about a week then all was as bad as ever again; and why? Simply because the police shut their eyes to the matter, spitting being a custom of their own.

An English woman was once asked why she wore such short dresses here, her answer was that

«she did not relish carrying home all the spittle in her clothes».

Sitting in an electric tram one day I noticed a man expectorating right before me, and knowing it was forbidden I complained to the conductor who only in a very lame way said «*nem szabad*» and directly he turned his back the man deliberately spat again between his feet. Perhaps you will say «oh, it is only the common people who spit». But no, my own eyes have shewn me that not only gentlemen but also so called ladies have the same habit.

Why don't the physicians take up the matter? I hear there are nearly a thousand in Budapest, — and then perhaps there would be fewer funerals every day; and Pest would get the reputation of being: The cleanest city in Europe.

Yours truly M. THORNTON.

Hungarian Poets

Petőfi Sándor.

Softly the hedge doth tremble...

Softly the hedge doth tremble,
For birdie's lighted on't:
So, too, my soul doth tingle,
Thy image printed on't.

Thy image hath alighted on't,
Sweet little girlie mine,
Thou biggest, brightest diamond
In all the world so fine.

Fast Danube now is filling,
It's banks nigh overflow;
Thus, too, my heart is thrilling,
It's tide doth endless grow.

Say, lov'st thou me fair flower?
I truly love but thee;
Nor father knows, nor mother,
Such love as filleth me.

When that we were together,
I knew that thou didst love;
Then, warm the summer weather,
Now, cold the sky above.

But, if thou love no longer,
God's blessing go with thee!
Yet, is thy love grown fonder,
A thousand times bless He!

Budapest, 1904.

Translated by SPENCER TUCKER.

The Virgin.

Modern Tale.

THE CHURCH was wrapt in mystery and calm. Above the Altar stood the image of the Virgin, pierced with the seven swords.

In the last row, at the far end of the Church, a poor, blind beggar woman knelt in prayer.

★

The Church was lit, and brilliant as a garden of many coloured flowers. Women, in rich and gay attire, jostled each other to gain a foremost place. The great lady and the favourite dancer of the hour, sat side by side. The Millionaire's wife by the hospital nurse. And all eyes turned, enraptured towards the young Priest.

The Salons and the drives were empty but the Church was full, and heavy with the perfume of many odours.

The young Priest was strong as Hercules — beautiful as Apollo. His voice made wonderful music, ensnaring the souls of all. For they heard only the music — not the words.

He spoke of the Virgin — pierced with the seven swords, and, as he spoke, he pointed with a graceful motions towards the image above the Altar.

Suddenly his voice ceased — he turned as pale as death.

The horror-stricken people follow the direction of his gaze.

The Virgin is gone!

★

The Church was lit and brilliant as a garden of many coloured flowers.

In the last row the poor blind beggar woman knelt in prayer.

And the Virgin was by her side!

C. V. H. DE ROZSNYAY

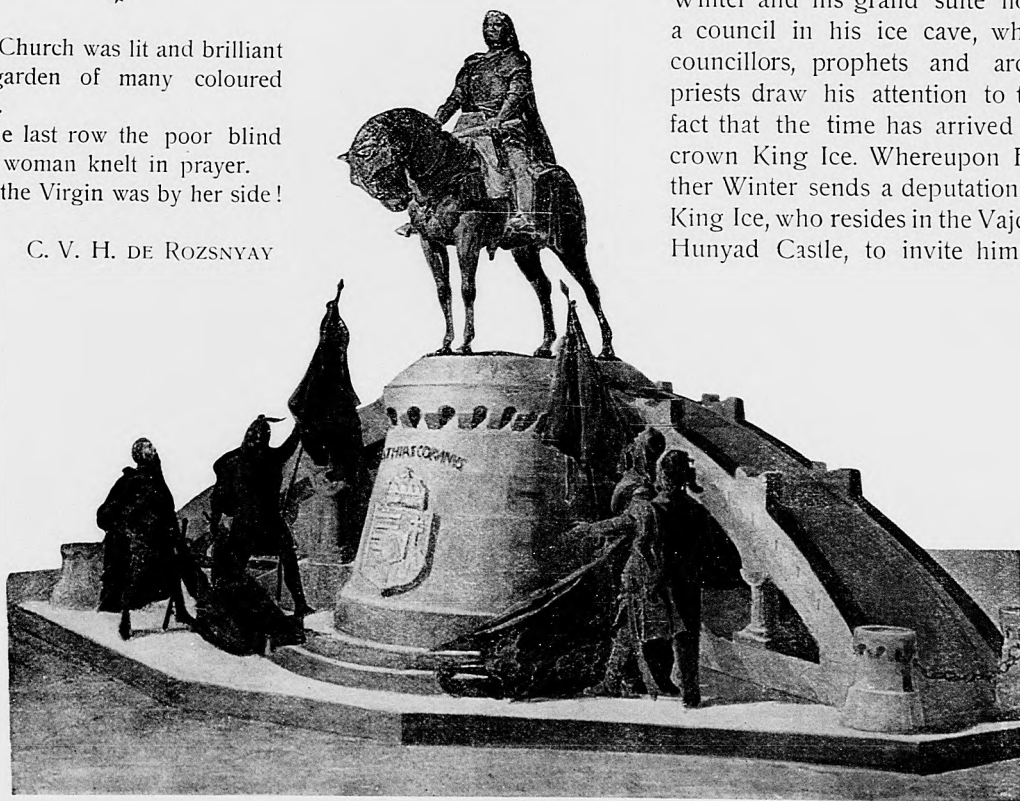
Budapest day by day.

I REGRET to learn that much excitement has been occasioned by some remarks of the English Chaplain in a recent issue of this paper; and it is necessary before all things to repudiate the assumption, which has apparently been unreasonably entertained by some oversqueamish minds, that there was any intention of enmity to Hungarians or to wound their susceptibilities. Knowing the gentleman myself I cannot believe it for a moment. And the unfortunate omission of a query after the word «Hungarian» is probably the main cause of the commotion.

★

In walking about town I see many sad faces. «Why! what's the matter?» I ask. «Oh, nothing — nothing, only this awful weather.» «Weather!» I say, «well, what's the matter with the weather? Cheerful and springlike there's no doubt about it.» «Oh!» «says the other «the frost is all gone, and there'll be no ice Carnival this year.» «Oh, I see, that's it!» And this by the bye reminds me of the programme adopted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Budapest Skating Club the other day; when it was decided to arrange a Grand Fancy Dress Ice Carnival on Feb. 7th. The Festival is described under the title of «The

Coronation of King Ice». Father Winter and his grand suite hold a council in his ice cave, when councillors, prophets and arch-priests draw his attention to the fact that the time has arrived to crown King Ice. Whereupon Father Winter sends a deputation to King Ice, who resides in the Vajda-Hunyad Castle, to invite him to



MATHIAS-MONUMENT AT KOLOZSVÁR.

come and be crowned King by Father Winter. King Ice will proceed to the Ice Palace in splendid array, accompanied by a brilliant following, and there he will be crowned and proclaimed King and ascend the gorgeous throne.

After the grand ceremony the newly crowned King Ice with his Court will visit his people, who dwell in tents pitched before the long clubhouse, where he will watch the distribution of gifts and prizes among them. In the meanwhile a Festival will have been arranged in honour of His Most Gracious Majesty, in which our most noted champion skaters, Miss Lily Kiss, Messrs A. Urbári, E. Palkovich, T. Meszléri, E. Markus, T. Foldváry will take part.

The Committee is sparing neither effort nor

expense to make this skating Festival a success, and, seeing that all preceding Festivals have found so much favour in the public eye, it is safe to predict that this Carnival in Fancy Dress will form quite a feature of the season.

So pray cheer up; the Ice is coming yet!

TOWN-TROTTER.



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.

M. R. SHARP.

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-körút 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

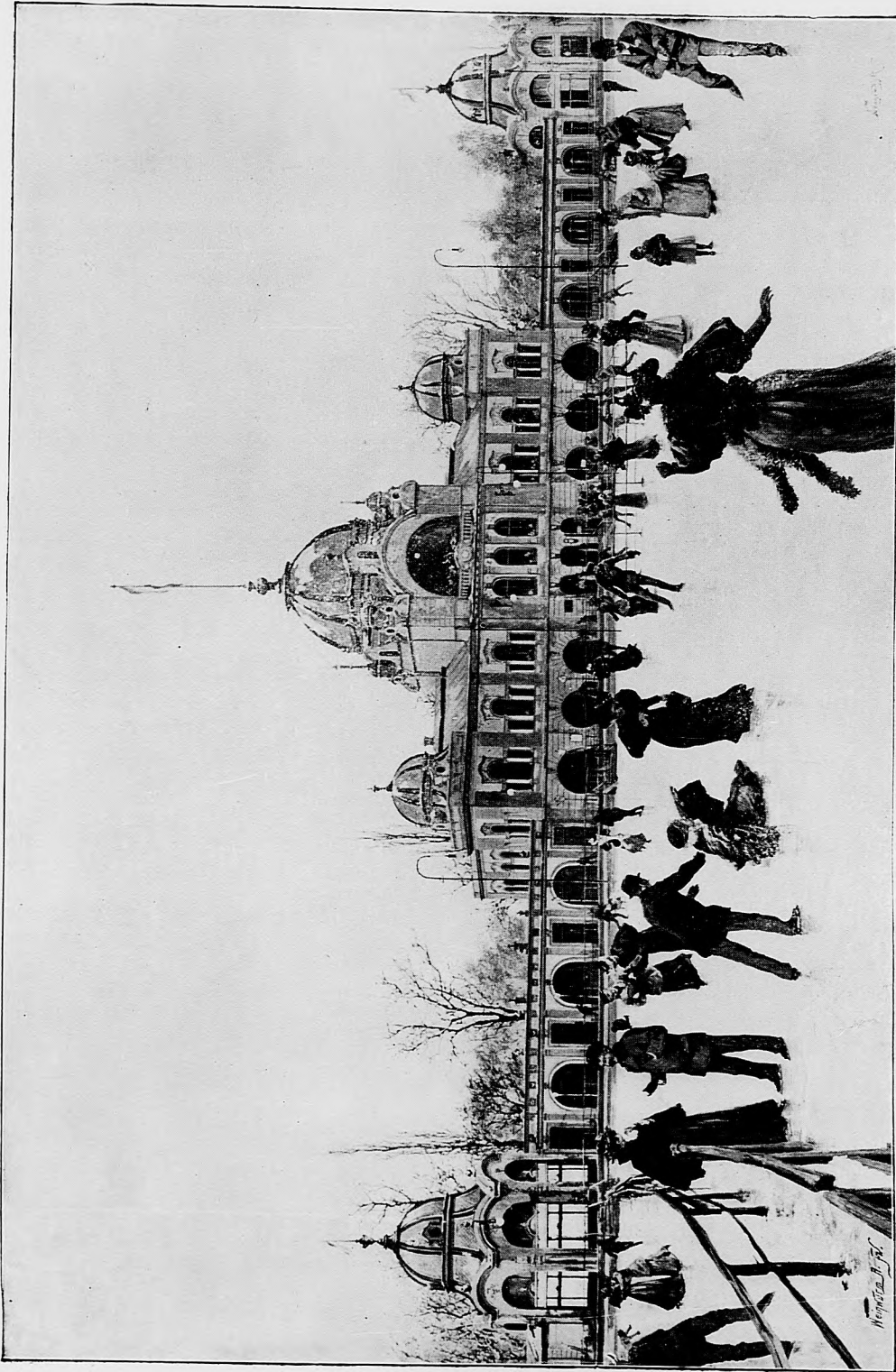
Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 8, February 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of the Archduke Joseph August.



THE ANXIOUS NURSE.



THE BUDAPEST SKATING PAVILION IN THE TOWN-PARK.

Our Illustrations.

The Portrait of the Archduchess Augusta. — 2. Seminary and Basilica at Esztergom, the Seat of the Prince-Primate of Hungary. — 3. Mathias Monument recently erected by contribution at Kolozsvár. — 4. Ancient Árvár Castle in the county of Árva. — 5. The election of King Mathias Hunyadi. One of the most dramatic events in Hungarian history was the election of Mathias, son of the great Hunyadi János, as King. In the winter of 1458 the magnates of Hungary, in a meeting of the famous Rákóczy Parliament were wrangling over as to who should occupy the then empty throne, to which Prince Friedrich an Austrian duke was pretender. Outside it was bitterly cold, that winter being a specially severe one. The Danube frozen over and on it stood some 40,000 noblemen, before the castle in which the electors could come to no decision. Murmurs of impatience and dissatisfaction ran through the lines especially when rumours come of Friedrich's probably being elected, who was decidedly not a favourite; The murmur swelled to a roar and taking the matter in their own hands proclaimed their beloved leader Mathias King of Hungary. The electors could do nothing but accept the terms of the army and so it was that Hungary received its most illustrious King. He reigned 32 years and his reign is best characterized by a favourite saying of the Hungarians, «King Mathias is dead and with him justice». He was called «*Mathias the Just*». — 6. The Portrait of King Mathias. ... 7. The Ancient Castle of Vajda-Hunyad. 8. The Militia Memorial at Buda. — 9. The Anxious Nurse... — 10. The Budapest Skating Pavilion in the Town-Park.



Important notice.

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

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION
OFFICE «HUNGARY»

VIII., STÁHLY-U. 5. I. EM., BUDAPEST.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26.10 to 3. — U. S. CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-utca 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*. Hold-utca, Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m.

Places of Interest.

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

Interesting Museum the Library of which Contains over 400.000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16.000 manuscripts, 230.000 documents and 14.000 newspapers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Muzeum-körút 8. Open 9—12 o'clock a. m.

Electric Underground Railway from Gizella-tér to Városliget. A construction seldom seen anywhere.

The Mansion of the Custom House Vámház-tér.

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

The Palace of Justice, Alkotmány-utca.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Royal Operahouse Andrásy-út. Nemzeti Színház (National Theatre Royal) Kerepesi-út. Várszínház (Fortress Theatre) in Buda. Vigszínház (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.

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.

A piece «Modern Lady» is now being produced at the «Urania» with great success. A special attraction for Budapest Ladies is the beautifying process executed by Dr. Joseph Jutassy's Cosmetic Institution.

This consists of face massage, tattooing and paraffin injection, wrinkles and hairs being removed from the face by Röntgen process with brilliant effect.

The address of the Institution is Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. — Prospectus will be forwarded free on application.

HUNGARY

Budapest, Monday February 1, 1904.

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

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

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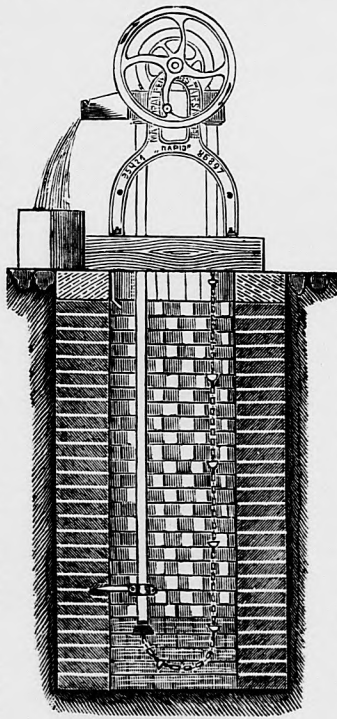
A víz a végtelen ónozott láncz által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefojlyik, ha a vízemelés be lesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is tovább vezetik.

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E rovatban minden szó egyszeri beiktatása 6 fillér, *vastagabb betűkből* 8 fillér. Felvilágosítást ad a kiadóhivatal, ha a hirdetés alatt álló kis szám közöltetik. Levélbeli tudakozódókra is válaszolunk, ha a válaszbélyeg mellékelve van. *Vidékről egyszerű* levélben is beküldhető a kishirdetés, ha a hirdetési díj *bélyegben* a levélhez csatoltatik.

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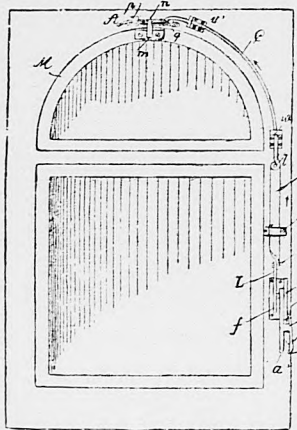
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