

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Monday February 15, 1904.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.*

VOL. II. No 6.

## History of Hungary.

### III.

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

OWING to the agitations of the Counter-Reformation and to politically offensive encroachments continually practised by Rudolph in 1576—1608, and Ferdinand II. in 1619—1637, there were, besides, frequent risings amongst the people, led by the independent Princes of Transylvania, Stephen Bocskay, Gabriel Bethlen, George Rákóczi I.; risings

which terminated in treaties of peace, Nikolsburg in 1621, Lincz in 1645 guaranteeing religious liberty and constitutional Government to the country. Not long after the last rising of this kind, headed by Emeric Thököli, the Turks were expelled by the united forces of the nation and the dynasty at the end of the XVII-th century. On that occasion Transylvania acknowledged the supremacy of the Habsburg; but the Union with Hungary, broken after the battle of Mohács, was not resumed until a hundred and fifty years later, when she was united again with the Mother country in 1848.

At the beginning of the XVIII-th century there was another great national uprising, headed by Francis Rákóczi II, the heroic scion of the



ARCHDUKE JOSEPH AUGUST.

Transylvanian Princes of that name, which was successfully terminated by the peace at Szatmár in 1711, which obtained, once more, from the Court of Vienna, guarantees for constitutional and religious liberty. It was only during the reign of Charles III., the last of the male line of the Habsburgs in 1711—1740, that the country was definitively freed from the Turks.

The present reigning dynasty of Habsburg-Lothringen succeeded to the throne of Hungary by right of Queen Maria Theresa in 1740 to 1780, the daughter of Charles III, and wife of Francis of Lothringen. Joseph II., in 1780—1790, a worthy representative of the enlightened views of the XVIII-th century, was the first, and Francis Joseph I, the present reigning King of Hungary, is the fifth ruler of this dynasty, during whose rule numerous cultural movements, forming eras by themselves, and the last struggle for liberty, in 1848, have taken place.

King Francis Joseph I ascended the throne in 1848 and was crowned by the nation as King of Hungary in 1867, on which occasion that political agreement, so highly important in the modern history of

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Hungary, the so-called *final-Arrangement*, was entered into by the King, the nation, and the constitutionally allied state of Austria.

After this history which we have related in brief only, this country at last enjoys the blessing of peace and the people have reached their elevated position by preserving consistently their own national character and their own temperament. Trade, Industry, Literature and Arts are as flourishing as in other countries.

Its magnificent metropolis with its superb modern structures, the splendid regions of its provinces and its grand institutions are now open to the world. Language cannot express sufficiently the degree of such a rapid — almost supernatural — progress yet we will endeavour to present to the British and American public in this paper from time to time in words and pictures, what an ambitious and self-loving nation is capable of creating in the short space of a few decades. Those that pay us a visit will be welcome in Old-Hungary's new Metropolis, they will be astonished and amazed at the sight of such a mighty, prodigious vitality.



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

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

PASSING to America, we are brought face to face with a different state of things. Here is a broad, open but compact continent, whose configuration can be seen at once to favour unity of nationality and language. It is true, the Rocky Mountains separate the Pacific Coast from the Eastern and Middle States, but the American laughs at the idea of such a barrier breaking the continuity of the national organisation, or cutting the great Republic in two. Similarly the great lakes and gulfs are utilised by this cosmopolitan people rather as a means of intercourse than for promoting diversity of speech or customs. Canada and the United States, though having in the one case a Parliament at Ottawa, and in the other a Congress at Washington, will continue parts of the same English race, and the vast network of rivers, lakes, canals and railways binds the whole of North America down to the Rio Grande into one indissoluble whole. On this continent alone there are already about seventy millions of English-speaking people and the number increases with a rapidity that outstrips the most sanguine anticipations. So far, then, as that continent is concerned, it

is suited to have but one language. A vast territory is thus laid open to unrestricted intercourse and presents such a field of enterprise and such promise of progress as humanity, hitherto cramped by natural and linguistic barriers, has never enjoyed.

Passing to South America, we find the Spanish and Portuguese tongues struggling for the mastery. But even there English is heard on the wharves of Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video and Buenos-Ayres and it is English capital that gives the semblance of commercial activity and progress to the illgoverned republics of South-America. Despotic and superstitious Spain has stamped her impression on this unruly family of hers, but Englishmen are becoming more and more the pioneers and leaders of the chief enterprises and achievements of South America. The railway lines, piercing the forests and river-valleys of the Brazilian Republic and running south and west over the Pampas of the Argentine Republic, have been almost entirely built by English capital, and are managed by boards of directors in London. We do not, therefore, so far as South-America is concerned, anticipate the rapid spread of the English tongue, but if British enterprise continues to open up these vast undeveloped lands, to search for their mineral wealth, English influence must increase and its rich language and grand literature will then have no slight effect on the future, even over the lethargic descendants of the Spanish and Portuguese Colonists.

(To be continued.)



### Reminiscences of Szováta

and a geological and geographical survey of Transylvania in brief.

By: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

#### II.

APPROACHING Transylvania from an ethnographic point of view, the population of this country,\* composed of such various elements must excite most deservedly our greatest interest.

Transylvania however has not yet duly aroused the attention of Europe, though it abounds in mineral treasures, viz: gold, silver, salt, charcoal and mineral treasures of an immense medi-

\* Count Géza Kuun, *Étude sur l'origine des nationalités de Transylvanie*, published in the French Ethnographic Review. Next to the Count Kuun, we are indebted chiefly to Anthony Hermann, a celebrated Hungarian ethnographer for a precise and accurate description of the different nationalities residing in Transylvania.

cial value. To illustrate this fact it is sufficient to mention, that some springs here are monopolized by the State by reason of their richness in salt while on the other hand the exhalation of carbonic acid from the fissures, caverns and perforations of the Hargitta reaches an amount, we are not able to estimate except approximately; the springs of several villages, occurring on the southern and northern extremes of the Hargitta being commodiously employed for several carbonic acid baths.

Though much has been done of late to throw the light of modern civilisation on the historic, geographical and geological beauties of this country, it is still the darkest corner of Hungary, known to the Hungarians themselves but superficially; and English tourists travelling far and wide in their vacations over the whole surface of the earth, might add greatly to the stock of scientific information, by exploring its hidden beauties, and by making careful and detailed studies of the vast subject, I am so lightly skimming.

Transylvania is a vast plateau, occupying an area of 997 square miles, composed of undulating steppes and mountain-systems, the highest elevations of which vary from about 2000—2500 meters. The country is bounded on all sides by the Carpathians presenting a forbidding array of bare precipices and slopes. The central area was apparently submerged during previous geological periods, being un-

derlain by more recent stratifications, derived from the canaeozoan era.\* The last of the seas, covering the surface of Transylvania, was that of the alluvial period, the littorals of which were formed by more or less large continents, islands and the debris of the eroded earth-crust, viz: the present boundary-mountains which bear

unmistakable traces of the action of the sea and are only the relics of more extensive geological formations. The oceans gradually receded and subsided from the central area of Transylvania, to which circumstance the origin of the immense salt-springs lakes is referable. If we consider the direction of these saltmines attentively, we find they assume the shape of a semi-circle, tapering off in a northern direction towards Dees and deflecting eastwards to Besztercze, with a sloping and gentle gradient. Korond, Maros-Ujvár, Vízakna, Torda, Bázna fall within the limits of this imaginary semicircle, which appears to be strongest at

Szováta in Maros-Torda county, at the southern extremity of the Hargitta. The Hargitta with its fairly gentle slopes is seen as a mass of rocky cliffs and ridges, dominating the moiety of Transylvania.\*\* This is certainly a strange wild chain, with sharp pointed elevations in the middle, gaunt and cold, startling the eye with the abruptness of their appearance and the strong contrast made by



MISS GORE. BY: B. G. ROMNEY.

\* Dr. Julius Szádeczky, Geology of Transylvania.

\*\* Dr. William Hankó Geography of Transylvania.



BY: SIR THOS. LAWRENCE.

their wan hues to the dark verdure and forest-gloom around it. The Hargitta is very much broken up by a series of snow-covered crevasses. The crags and fragments of rock at the foot of the Hargitta merely tend to prove, that decay is the inexhaustible instrument of existence. The bulk of the rocky material is greatly eroded by the constant friction of the little streams and streamlets, falling in noisy torrents over the crags down the valleys, descending rapidly through the agglomerates and fragments of rock. Ice avalanches from the peaks fall into the vales below, with a crash, that echoes and re-echoes far and wide. The ridge of the whole chain is covered in the main with irregularly distributed conical bosses and some steep, but flat-topped hummocks with occasional trachyte crags. It is at the southern end of the Hargitta, that the saltbath of Szováta occurs in a beautiful valley divided by a little stream, which proceeds sparkling and bubbling through the village, lofty grass and wild flowers hanging over its turbulent torrent. The bed of the little stream is composed of salt rocks and the whole valley forms part of the Saltridge or Salt arête.

(To be continued.)

## NATIONAL SALON.

English and French Picture Exhibition.

IT HAS been very pleasant to be able to examine a few examples by some of the Masters of British and French Art. Many of these are but names in Hungary; and while we have not in the present instance the very best of their work, yet some idea can be formed of what that best might be. Little as there is, it is more than has been previously offered us.

We have here a portrait of Hogarth painted by himself: valued rather for its historical interest than for any intrinsic artistic merit — some pictures attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds which do him little credit, except perhaps a portrait of the Marchioness of Granby, which has some pretensions to beauty of colouring — an unsatisfactory Gainsborough gives little idea of the artist's powers.

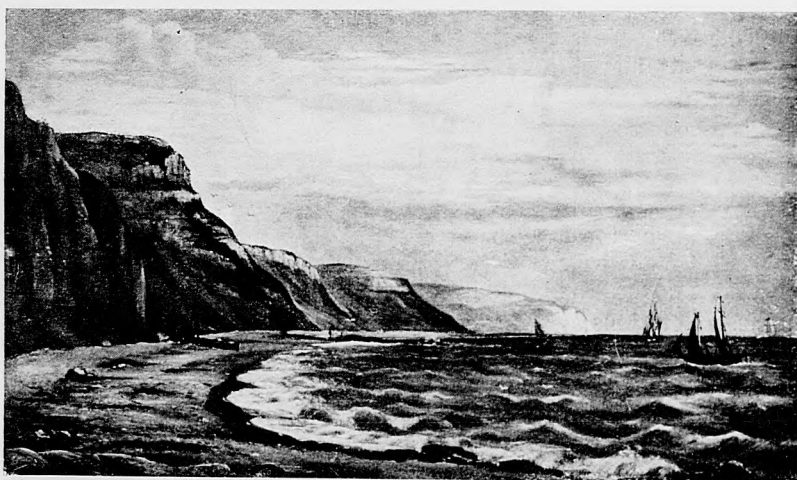
But if you turn to the work of George Romney, of Hoppner, of Opie, and of Sir Thomas Lawrence there is no reason to be dissatisfied. Romney's portrait of Miss Gore is to our thinking the gem of the Exhibition; we could never be weary of seeing it.

In saying this we must not forget one of J. W. M. Turner's immortal poems in colour; a picture of Venice, of which the effect is marvellous. It is true that, through some defect in the pigments used, the colour has faded as is always the case with this master, but notwithstanding the wonderful effect survives.

We might fill reams in discussing these pictures and others such as some of Constable's always excellent work; but space forbids.

The French artists are not well represented but there is a Corot worth looking at.

But let every one go on his or her own



BY: J. CONSTABLE.

account and spend an hour or two in this Gallery; the fact that it is not crowded adds greatly to the opportunity and comfort of the visitor. In one or two corners the light is bad and the pictures nearly invisible. Still the whole is worth seeing. As the Salon will be closed in a few days it is better to go at once.

More in our next issue.

DARLINGTON.



## SZILÁGYI DEZSŐ.

By: TH. HIRST.

AT THE TIME of which I am writing, he was evidently a Deist, although far from orthodox. His political views inclined to Conservatism.

After a lapse of over seven years, on my return to Budapest, he resumed his studies of the English language with me. I found him greatly altered. He had become extremely corpulent, and consequently, at least so it appeared to me, somewhat lethargic. He told me he was suffering from a distended stomach, and an affection of the heart, for the cure of which, to my astonishment, his doctor had recommended him to make a practice of daily ascending the Gellérthegy.

He very rarely entered into argument now; and when he did, it was no longer with the enthusiasm he displayed when a young man. From what I could gather, however, his ideas had expanded, and his views had widened and were much more liberal.

When in 1891—92 he had been appointed to the high post of Minister of Justice, I remember His Excellency saying to me in a somewhat dejected tone, and with an air as if almost weary of life: «What trouble and annoyance it



By: J. HOPNER.

cost me to obtain this post, to which I had been aspiring a number of years, and now that I have got it I almost feel as if I should like to be rid of it».

On this occasion the truth of the words of Solomon: «All is vanity, and vexation of spirit», vividly occurred to my mind. However, in all probability it was not so much the burden of office which oppressed him as his failing health.

In a famous speech he made in Pozsony, in 1901, during the South African war, he exhorted his country-men to remember, as in gratitude bound, the enthusiastic reception the English people had given their great, and favourite chief, Kossuth Lajos, in 1848—49, and the material aid they had given to Hungarian refugees; besides other unmistakable tokens of sympathy with the Magyárs during their struggles to shake off the Austrian yoke, in order to become a free and independent nation.

This famous speech created a sensation throughout this country, and proceeding from the lips of this great statesman, held in the highest esteem by his fellow-countrymen, exercised a beneficial



By: DAUBIGNY

influence on their minds favourable to England. The speeches of this highly gifted orator, during his parliamentary career, were characterized by extraordinary eloquence, erudition, foresight and impressiveness; carrying conviction even into the minds of his opponents.

The fame of this great statesman extended far beyond the limits of his native country; for in 1902, the Emperor of Germany, and other European potentates, on being apprised of the demise of this great Hungarian patriot, paid him their last tribute of esteem by forwarding their expressions of sympathy, and condolence with a nation bewailing the irretrievable loss of this magnanimous statesman.

The erection of a monument, in commemoration of his great worth, is now in contemplation by his grateful fellow country-men who, do homage to the revered name of Szilágyi Dezső.



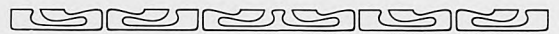
### A Mohammedan View of the Macedonian Problem.

#### III.

THERE is no spot on the face of the earth where diplomacy, regardless of all ethical and religious obligations, plays such a fast and loose game as it does in Constantinople. Men of great knowledge and ability, who represent great Powers, do not hesitate to act without scruple, if they can achieve a diplomatic point. Each Embassy at Constantinople, with a heavy purse of secret-service money at its disposal, is a centre of peculiar activities. These great diplomats of Europe, although each pulling the strings to his own country's advantage, are agreed on one thing, that whenever the Turkish government introduces a measure which is calculated to promote the welfare of the Empire, they must manage to stop it, whether by persuasion or by threat. In the old days of the Grand Turk, it was customary to ask for concessions as a favour from the Padisha; but now, when the Turk has become weak, those ancient stipulations have become as the law of the Medes and Persians that can never be altered. For example, the fiscal arrangements of Turkey require to be reorganized to help the trade and industries of the country; but Turkey can do nothing in that direction, because the European governments are opposed to any kind of alteration in her fiscal arrangements.

The whole Continent of Europe has adopted protection, but Turkey is obliged to remain practically a free-trading country, and to keep an open door for the products of the whole world. It was not long ago that the Government of the Sultan wanted to change the duty on foreign goods from eight per cent to eleven per cent, ad valorem, but it was prevented from doing so, because of the unanimous opposition of the Ambassadors of the great Powers. This policy of obstruction on the part of the Continental Powers has ruined the industries of the Ottoman Empire, and is keeping Turkey perpetually verging on the border of bankruptcy. In short, European diplomacy at Constantinople is ever busy in encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Turkish Government, by acquiring new concessions and by putting obstacles in the way of improvement and reform, and, at the same time, it employs itself in denouncing the maladministration of Turkey. Diplomacy, which has become a scientific art and one of the most honourable professions in our times, has two phases; one is exposed to the gaze of mankind, and is sublimity and charm itself; the other is concealed from the public view, and is the embodiment of meanness and ugliness; just as the teeth of an elephant that are visible, are different from those that are used in chewing the fodder.

(To be continued.)



SINCE my last effusion the Hospital Fund has been handed over to the Treasurer Mr F. Stronge who has already banked it. Any further subscriptions may therefore be sent straight to him at the Consulate Váci-körút 26.

Ecc  
tical

Herewith are the names of subscribers in no particular order: Miss Stewart, Mrs Erie, Miss McKinlay, Mr E. Brown, Mrs Graepel, Miss McNair, Miss J. Thornton, Mrs Humphreys, Miss Townsend, Miss Geary, M.P., Miss Szouscha, Miss Beimel, Miss Hudabinnig, Mrs Chmel, Miss Desrolles, Mr F. Stronge. The amount stands as follows: collections in Church, K. 118.28; Subscriptions K. 145.00.

It is to be remembered that Lent begins on Ash Wednesday Feb. 17th when there will be service at 10. 30. It is proposed to celebrate Holy Communion every Sunday in Lent at 8. 15. a.m. During this season the members of the congregation are asked to make a strenuous effort on behalf of the Church Sustentation Fund. Expenses grow regularly; the Fund is stationary or diminishing.

It is with much regret I learn that some susceptibilities have been wounded by former remarks, but with even more surprise. I am really quite

unconscious of any desire to find fault with Hungary or Hungarians; and have no intention of censuring their manners and customs in general, even those that seem disagreeable. Surely the fact is obvious that they are quite different from English ways, which may be thought by Magyars very unpleasant and not at all commendable. Hungarians and many other people on the Continent dislike English cooking; many of us prefer it. But to say that is not to lay any blame on either; it is but to point out a rather trite truism as worthy of consideration.

Our Organist, Mr James Nelson Yolland was married to Miss Ethel Daisy Stephens on Feb. 2. Health, happiness and prosperity we all wish them both heartily. A present is to be made to them on behalf of members of the Church; many subscriptions have already come in, but there is still room for more. It has not been possible to reach every one as yet, but I hope this will shortly be completed.

#### 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 Ferenc 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-utcza on Sundays at half past eleven o'clock.

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

Bible Lectures of an evangelistic character in the Hungarian and German languages are delivered on Tuesdays at 7 P. M. in the Hall. Hold-utcza 17,

and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körut 7. On alternate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 15, February 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.

#### Herbert Spencer. †

AT A MEETING of the Philosophic Society presided over by Mr Joseph Bokor at the Academy Hall the other day, the Chairman in an appropriate

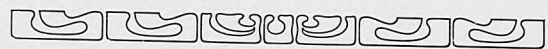
opening speech declared that the meeting was to be wholly devoted to the memory of the late Herbert Spencer.

He explained the position of Spencer relative to Hungary and Hungarians and informed the members that in answer to their message of condolence sent on the occasion of the philosopher's death a warm reply was received which he read.

Next Mr F. Vadas read a paper by Charles Pekár, a short biography of Spencer's student life and newspaper work, particularly his articles in the *«Economist»*, which in 1848 drew so much attention and aroused the interest of the intelligent world; and treating of his principles of psychol-

ogy, finished in beautiful touching words, paying homage to the memory of the great English philosopher who was so greatly honoured and admired by all Hungarians.

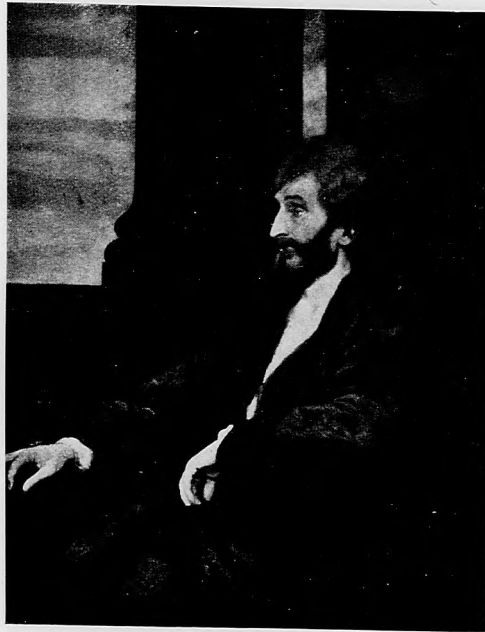
The reading was warmly applauded.



#### Lectures on Hungary.

##### Forest hill congregational literary society.

In connection with this society Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, on Monday evening, delivered his lecture on «Hungary and the Hungarians». Commencing with a brief sketch of the history of this little known country, he gave his own impressions, received during several visits, his remarks embodying many interesting observations as to the land itself, its people, and their manners and customs. The lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern slides, showing the many magnificent buildings in the cities, especially in the capital Budapest, the scenery of



RESIGNATION. BY: REYNOLDS.

the rural districts, and the different types and costumes of the inhabitants. During the evening the Hungarian National Anthem was sung, being first rendered as a solo by Mr C. G. Willsher, and then sung as a chorus by the audience, the music and English words being shown on the screen for that purpose. In conclusion, Mr Shrubsole referred to the good feeling towards England shown by all the Hungarians he has met, and the whole of the lecture showed that the natives of Hungary are more civilised than many imagine. Mr W. T. Sharp proposed, and Mr D. A. Over seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr Shrubsole, including also Mr G. F. Grose, for his services at the lantern, which was carried with applause.

**Extract from the Boston Guardian.**

A large audience accorded an enthusiastic welcome to the popular lecturer, Mr W. H. Shrubsole F. G. S., at the Shodfriars Hall on Monday evening, when he gave his new Lecture entitled «In and About the Carpathians». It is unnecessary to refer to Mr Shrubsole's ability to impart instructive information in the most pleasant manner possible, and the fact that he has been associated with such well known men as Sir Robert Ball, Dr. Dallinger and other eminent lecturers, is sufficient evidence that his merit is recognised in more places than Boston.

Last year Mr Shrubsole delighted us with his «Rambles in Hungary», and his subject on Monday evening constituted an excellent sequel.

Mr Shrubsole prefaced his lecture by remarking that last year he told them a good deal about parts of Hungary where there was much evidence of progress, prosperity of wealth, but, that evening, he was going to take them in imagination to a different part of the country, among the Carpathians.

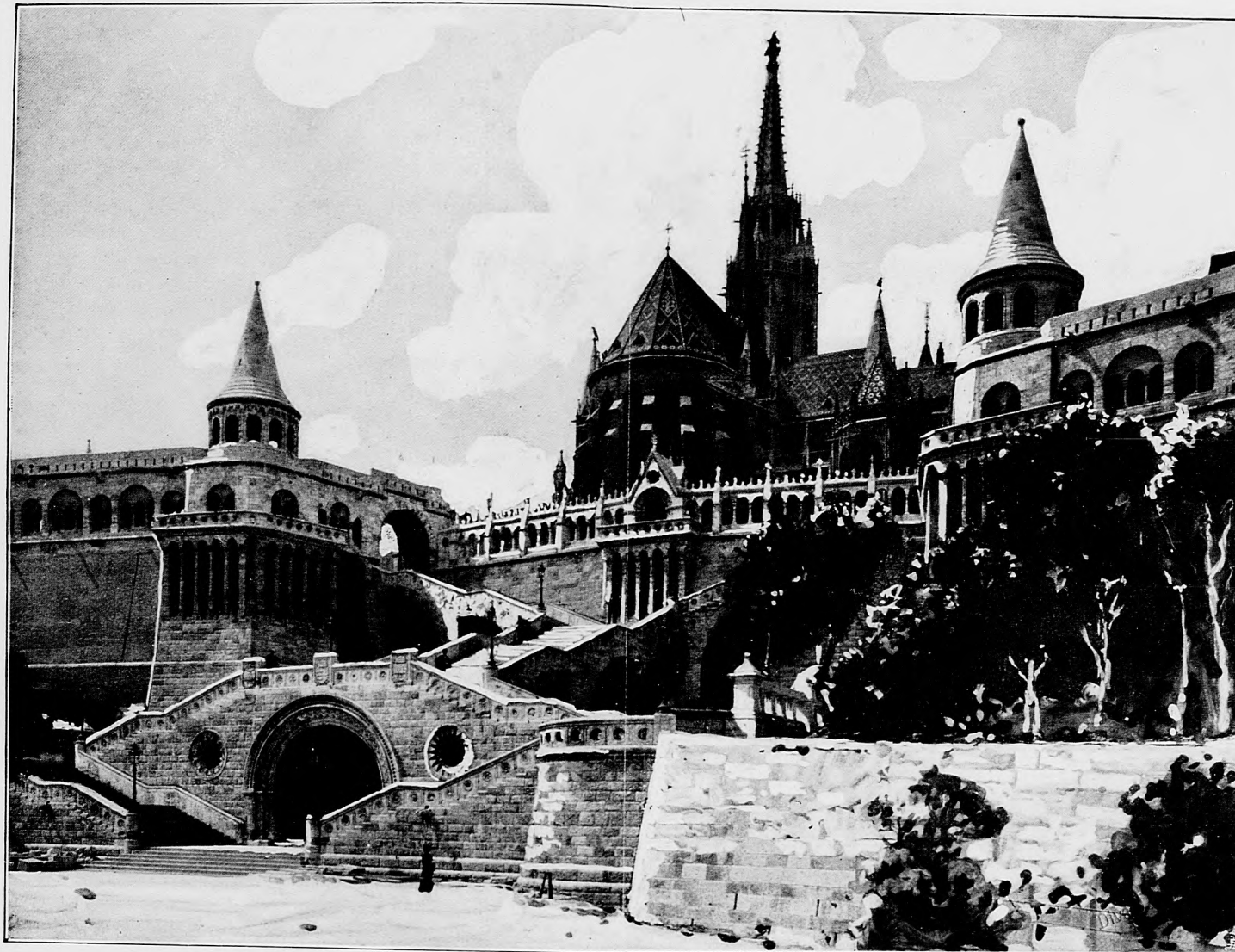
He proposed to give them an account of the geological structure of those mountains, and to describe their leading characteristics; the vast forests; the animals and plants; and the various races of people to be found there.

The mountains consisted of a range nearly 1000 miles long, and anyone who desired plenty of good climbing, could indulge in it to their hearts content. Two thirds of the whole of the country were occupied by mountains, some of which were of no mean size.

Proceeding, the speaker drew the attention of his hearers to the immense store of mineral treasure contained in the Carpathians, and said this was one of the particulars in which they differed from the Alps. Hungary afforded the Roman Conqueror fabulous riches, and would yet produce untold wealth when the capitalists, British or otherwise, would condescend to look so near home. Mr Shrubsole then went on to impart some interesting information in regard to the forests which he said had an area of 36,000 square miles, the trees principally being pines oak and beech. Over 70 species

of animals, and 300 species of birds enjoyed their freedom in these forests.

The lecturer gave vivid word pictures of the beautiful scenery, the various inhabitants, the ice caverns, and salt mines, interspersing the particulars with anecdotes of a personal character, which were exceedingly pleasant.



THE MATHIAS' CHURCH AND FISHER BASTION.

The lecture was illustrated by many beautiful views thrown upon a large screen by a powerful lantern.

A hearty vote of thanks and its acknowledgement brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

**Extract from the Boston Independent.**

Popular Lecture. On Monday evening, Mr W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., attracted a large audience to Shodfriars Hall to hear his popular lecture «In and About the Carpathians».

The lecture embodied the results of Mr Shrubsole's third tour in Hungary made last year, and it was fully illustrated by lantern slides specially prepared from original photographs. The descriptions given of life and conditions in the resourceful region under notice, were most interesting. Whether down in the salt mines, among the iron workers, or explo-

**To the Editor of "Hungary".**

Dear Sir,

At a recent meeting held of the Anglo-American entertainment committee, it was decided that inasmuch as there is no ball to be given this season, the balance of 270 crowns should be spent for some benevolent purpose.

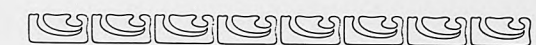
It was therefore proposed that this fund is to be divided as follows: 100 crowns to be sent to the Washington monument fund committee in Cleveland towards the monument to be erected at Budapest.

100 crowns should be given to the Olympian games fund to help to defray the expenses of the representative Athletes of Budapest who are to be sent out to the St. Louis Exhibition. The remaining 70 crowns to be handed over to Mr F. Stronge the British Consul General towards the Hospital fund. This was passed unanimously.

I am Dear Sir yours faithfully

DR. E. JANKOVICS.

We have received the sum of 100 crowns and forwarded the same to the Washington fund committee at Cleveland.



**The Minister-President's Ball.**

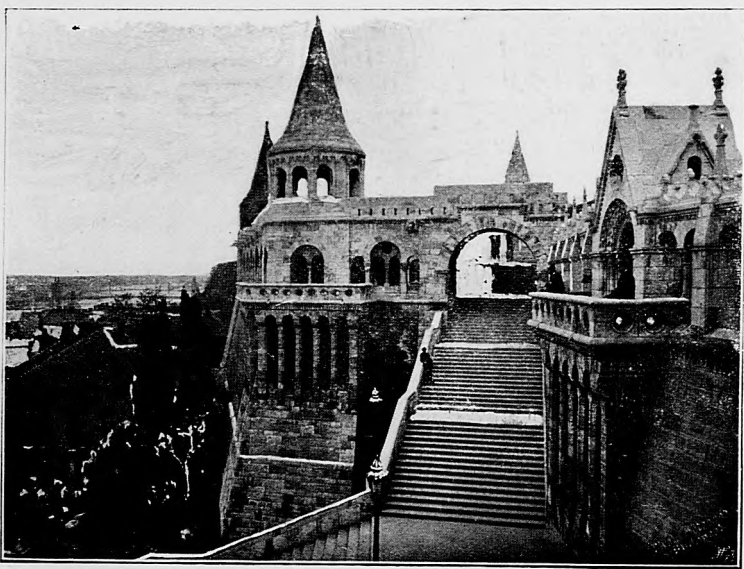
COUNT Stephen Tisza entertained the upper ten on Saturday last in the minister-president's palace, the same in which his father, count Kálmán Tisza, received a similar company some years ago. There were about fifteen hundred invitations sent out and we should think that the number of guests reached a thousand. The host together with his wife received his guests coming in a continual stream from 9 to 11 o'clock.

Count Tisza, when the guests ceased to arrive, went from room to room and did the honours of the house. There were represented there politics, army, navy, clergy, art, also the Consuls general and consuls of various countries. Throughout good humour and jollity prevailed, and it must be stated that the evening was a decided success.

**The Opera Ball.**

THE chief attraction of this carnival season was unquestionably the Opera masque-ball which was held on Monday Feb. the first for the benefit of the Actors Pension Fund. The attendance is a record for the year, the hall being crowded by the many witty and bright masques who were collected from the highest aristocracy as well as the merry Bohemian circle who liked and knew how to enjoy themselves.

Our next editon will contain the Portrait of Countess Paul Szapáry.



FISHER BASTION FROM THE SOUTH.

On the stroke of twelve, under the direction of Mr Alszeghy, the master of Ceremonies, a cordon was drawn through the hall up to the stage; then came the parade: Fedák Sári, on horseback, surrounded by pages innumerable and the picked beauties of the stage.

In the Opera's paying homage to Prince Carnival, the following artistic tableaux were presented: Fidelio, Lohengrin, Don Juan, Aida, Tristan and Isolde, and finally, the Niebelungen.

Misses Szoyer Ilonka and Kramer Teréz served champagne all the evening to the guests who stayed late or withdrew in discreet couples.



### Hungarian Poets

PETŐFI SÁNDOR.

#### The world's Slavery.

*Milyen vig a világ,  
Folyvást miként vigad!*

What gaieties, what sports, what pleasures throng  
The world so full of music and of song!  
But ask the noisiest in the deadening noise,  
Are these substantial joys?  
I doubt, I doubt: in the confusion there,  
I hear the loud explosions of despair;  
While the chains clank, the halfdemented spirit  
Seeks in the turbulent clamour not to hear it;  
The world is but a jailor, — holds our whole  
Body and soul in fetters; would retain  
Our very soul in slavery's cursed chain,  
But that — we have no soul.

#### Poem by the Laureate.

But still the glory of light in heaven,  
and light that is still on its way,  
Faint hearts that despond of to-mor-  
row, look up and be done with des-  
pair or dismay,  
For British sentinels stand erect at the  
fortress gates of the world.  
And the British flag is on every sea  
with its splendid symbol unfur'ed.  
And the Lord of Right still sits on his  
throne, still wields his sceptre and  
rod,  
And the winds and the waves and  
the years move on doing the will of  
God.

#### The Bride.

To the Hon. Miss Violet Horncastle.

THE Nightingale was tired of  
his bachelor life — he felt  
it was time he was married. It  
was spring, in the month of  
love. Singing gaily he goes

forth to the high road, among the lawfing flowers.

He asked the Cornflower if she would marry  
him — but she was already engaged to the Butterfly.

The fragrant Poppy was exchanging kisses with  
the sun, while a Dewdrop nestled in the Daisy's  
breast.

Only the wild Rose was alone in her door-way,  
and entangling him in her thorny branches — drew  
him in.

«She is not an angel, she is only a girl», sang  
the Nightingale as he flew away.

Tired and hopeless he returned to the wood,  
staying at a small green house to beg for a drink  
of dew.

He rings the Bluebell, and the demure Primrose  
comes to the door, and asks him into the house of  
her mistress the Violet.

The Violet sits in the corner of the roomsewing,  
Her perfume and her beauty win the Nightingale's  
heart, and when he greets her with his song she  
falls in love with him at once.

She promised to marry him.

\*

A few days after was the wedding-day. The  
Nightingale in his fine brown velvet suit, and  
smart scarlet tie comes to the little green house,  
and finds his violet dressed in white.

\*

If you find a white Violet in the woods, do not  
pluck her — she is a bride.

C. V. H. DE ROZSNYAY.



A rude fellow once told Barnum that he had **Humour**.  
never exhibited anything that was not barefaced  
humbug. «Yes, I have» said Barnum; «the beard-  
ed lady wasn't barefaced.»

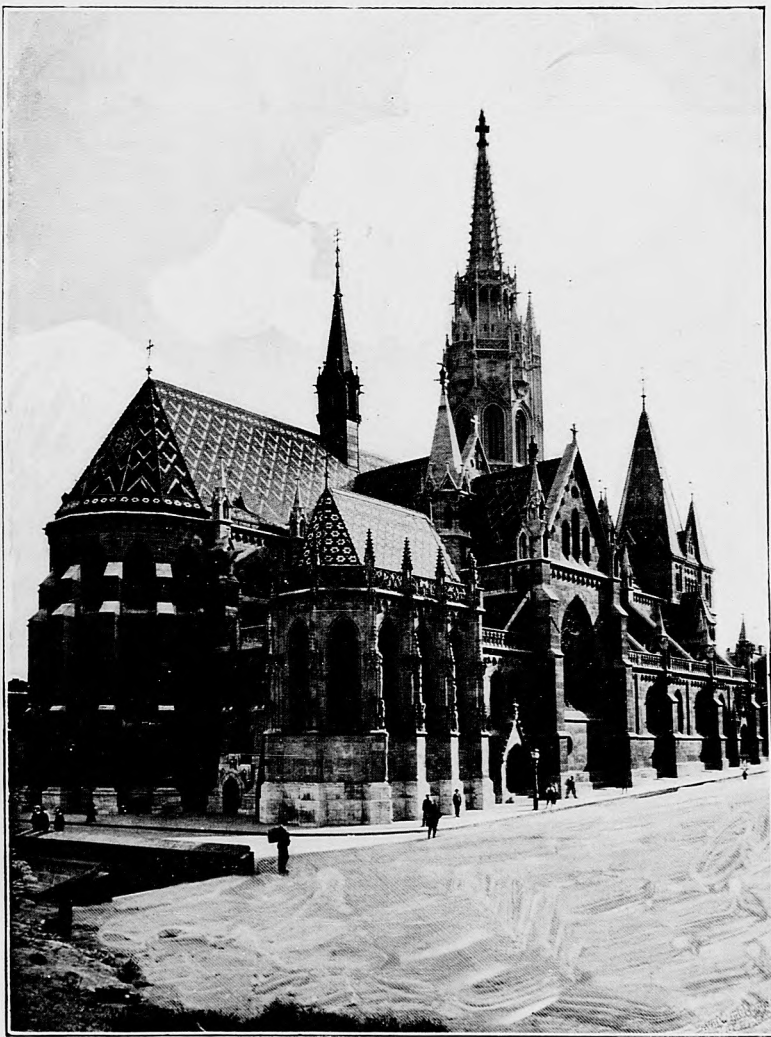
## A Visit to the Summer Palace with Chatre's new Indian-Circus.

### I.

THE EMPRESS Dowager somehow got wind of the circus performing at Tientsin, and having a strong desire to see the show she sent her Lt.-Commander Chi-Hsing-ling to interview Mr. Chatre and to see at the same time if the circus were worthy of production before H. I. Majesty. Commander Chi-Hsing-ling, formerly Minister to France, having satisfied himself regarding the circus, reported favourably to H. I. Majesty, where upon Her Majesty ordered him to offer special inducements to Mr. Chatre, paying all expenses from Tientsin to Peking and from thence to the Summer Palace, besides the daily expenditure; which offer was gratefully accepted by Mr. Chatre, who considered it a special favour, owing to the great difficulty one has in obtaining a glimpse of the palace, let alone the Empress Dowager. Packing up at Tientsin they started off to Peking on a special train of eight cars accompanied by Commander Chi. On arrival at Peking, Mr. Chatre and the principal members of the troupe were conveyed to Chi's palace and accommodated for the night, the remainder of the company staying with the animals and baggage in the cars. Next morning Sept. 27-th at 6 a. m., 75 mule carts and 50 jinrikshas were ready at the station to convey the whole circus to the Summer Palace, which is about 15 miles from the Palace proper at Peking. On arrival in side the 4-th Wall of Peking they were met by an armed escort of 100 Chinese Imperial soldiers who took up their stations all along the line of transport, especially guarding the elephants and wild animals from the overcrowding gangs of inquisitive Chinese boys

and men. Both sides of the road all the way to the Summer Palace were lined with Imperial guards with rifles, swords, and spears. Mandarins with their escorts and thousands of highly painted and handsome Chinese women with head — gear of the most elaborate kind adorned with flowers of all descriptions and colours, wearing gorgeous silk dresses of many hues, making the scenery all along the route like one of the pages from Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp. The Empress Dowager this same day was to leave her palace at Peking for the Summer resort, this no doubt accounting for such an array in the streets.

Thousands upon thousands of people could be seen and one witnessing the above is left in amazement how a handful of Europeans were able to scare this immense population out of Peking during the late Boxer rebellion. Now then to the circus again! The circus elephants caused immense curiosity besides the boxed up



SANCTUARY AND THE EAST-END OF MATHIAS-CHURCH.

cages of the lions and tigers, it was with the greatest difficulty the escort managed to keep the large crowds from blockading the road; the tiger, now and again taking a peep over the top of the cage at the crowd would smack its jaws thinking no doubt of the beautiful meal it was missing, would cause those who got a glimpse of it to utter expressions of wonder and awe. On arrival at the North gate of the Summer Palace they were met by another Imperial guard unarmed but wearing the yellow uniform with the monogram of H. I. Majesty and were conveyed by them to the South — east gate where they were told to camp outside the walls for the day. — Precisely at 6 p. m. Commander Chi conducted Mr Chatre and his managers inside the palace wall to where H. I. Majesty's Ministers were in waiting. After an explanation of the arrangements, showing them the site allotted for the circus-tent, and giving several other instructions, the big tent and all the necessary articles for the performance were carried in by the Imperial attendants, thereby not allowing any of their men inside of the wall. The circus troupe were conducted to one of the outer Mandarin's Gardens about 3 miles from the Summer Palace and there accommodated. The buildings inside this garden were large, spacious, well furnished (according to the Chinese style) and exceptionally clean. Large lakes filled with beautiful lotus and water lily plants wound their artificial course around each of the houses with numerous bridges and zig-zag walks. Tea-houses were built on mounds where one no doubt could enjoy a refreshing evening breeze during the hot weather; this place was a little fairyland in itself.



#### Affila's stronghold.

From all parts of the world. Recent archaeological remains brought to light seem to establish the fact that the town of Arad, in Hungary, stands upon the site of the ancient capital of Attila. Excavations were being made for a new railway station when the remains of ancient buildings were struck, and the traces were followed up by M. Réthy, director of the Archaeological Museum of Budapest. He has reported that the site is that of an ancient Gothic town, stormed by Attila, and used by him as his headquarters. Many tombs, containing jewellery and bronzes of Gothic design, have been found.

#### Prison horrors.

A terrible story of Russian barbarity to accused persons for the purpose of extorting confession, has

just had its epilogue at the Warsaw Assizes. A chemist's assistant named Sadowski, of the town of Siedler, accused of stealing 72 roubles, the property of his master, was so tortured by the police in prison, despite his assertions of innocence, that after twice attempting suicide, he made a confession, indicating a spot in his master's shop where the money was hidden. Taken there by the police, he managed to seize a phial of strong poison, and swallowed some before he could be prevented. To a priest, sent for to assist his last moments, the poor wretch told the story of his wrongs, with the result that the chief of police and four warders were brought to trial and convicted. The sentences, however, were only a few months' imprisonment.

#### Greenland exploration.

An Italian expedition is being planned to explore the interior of Greenland, of which next to nothing is known at present. All the arrangements are complete, and detailed plans for the equipping of the expedition, its itinerary and its aims, are already complete. The party will consist of a well-known writer, a lieutenant of the Italian Navy, and a member of an illustrious Italian family will command. This is believed to indicate the Duke of the Abruzzi.

#### Woman's offer of £ 300 for marriage.

Durban was lately greatly excited by the information that a woman of foreign origin, who had arrived by steamer, and who for some reason was treated as an «undesirable» and refused permission to land, was offering £ 300 to anyone who would marry her and thus enable her to evade the law which prohibited her from going ashore. Very soon some three-score men, mostly «out-of-works», made a bee-line to the vessel, but even those who got there first were too late. The ship stayed only a short time, and the hopes of immediate possession of funds were destroyed as the leading batch of aspiring husbands saw the prize borne away to sea.

#### «Me mother.»

A certain colonel was inspecting a batch of newly enlisted recruits when he paused before one of them, and said sadly, «I say, my man, who cut your hair last?» The recruit simply gazed at him, and said, «Eh?» «I want to know who cut your hair.» «Eh?» Losing all patience, the colonel called out «Here, sergeant, here's a man who doesn' understand English. See if you can find out who cut his hair.» Looking severely at the man, the sergeant said. «Eh, man, who cropped your turnip?» A ray of intelligence at last lit up the man's face as he said triumphantly, «Me mother!»

#### Mark Twain and Whistler.

When those two whimsical, witty men, Whistler and Mark Twain, first met, the latter says, «I heard he was a joker, and was determined to get the better

of him. So I put on a hopelessly stupid air, approached a canvas, and said, «That ain't bad, only here in this corner»—and I put out my finger as if to rub out a cloud. Whistler cried out nervously, «Gad, sir, be careful. Don't you see the paint is not dry?» «Oh! that don't matter», I rejoined, «I've got my gloves on.» After that they got on well.



### 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.

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### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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rica CONSULATE.

Mária - Valéria -  
utca 15/a. 9.30—  
12.30 P. M. —  
Church of Eng-  
land in the Hotel  
Hungaria. Service  
Sundays 10—30.  
a. m. — *Scotch  
Church.* Hold-  
utca, Service  
Sundays at 11—  
30 a. m.

### Places of In- terest.

*Hungarian Na-  
tional Museum.*  
Archaeological  
Division: Tues-  
days and Fri-  
days from 9—1  
o'clock. Natu-  
ral history de-  
partment Mon-  
days and  
Thursdays  
from 9—1. Pic-  
ture Gallery:  
Wednesdays  
and Saturdays  
from 9—12 a.  
m. Other col-  
lections may be  
seen on Sun-  
days and holi-  
days. These col-  
lections can be



THE INTERIOR OF MATTHIAS' CHURCH: (ST. LADISLAUS CHAPEL).

viewed on days not officially open, by an entrance fee of 1 crown (10<sup>4</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.

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

*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 Wednes-

days 9—12 a. m. and from 3 till 6 p. m. on holidays from 9—12 a. m.

*Greek - Philologi-  
cal Museum.*

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

*National educa-  
tion. 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.

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

*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.

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

*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.



### Our Illustrations.

1. Archduke Joseph August.
2. Lady's Portrait, by: G. Romney.
3. Lady's Portrait, by: Lawrence.
4. Sea View by: Constable.
5. Lady's Portrait, by: J. Hoppner.
6. Landscape, by: Daubigny.
7. Resignation, by: Reynold.
8. Matthias Church and Fisher Bastion.
9. The South of Fisher Bastion.
10. The Interior of Matthias Church (St. Ladislaus Chapel).
11. Sanctuary and the East-End of Matthias Church.

Across the Danube, far from the din, and bustle of the business quarters of the city, high up on the ancient hill whereon once stood the fortress of Buda, arises amidst quiet surroundings, a great altar of national piety, and patriotic emotion for Hungarians. It is the Church of Our Holy Mother, more commonly called the Mathias Church; and close by is the extensive Fisher's Bastion, both of them being monuments of fond patriotic memories.

Man's art and man's wisdom, have, assisted by the charm of an incomparably beautiful natural position, created here such a work of complete and harmonious beauty that all who come to enjoy the glories of our capital are deeply impressed by this never-to-be-forgotten view.

Although a stranger may find the principal attraction in the grandeur of situation and the formal effect of the buildings, to us natives it is a spot endeared by numerous historical memories. It is the eloquent memorial of our glorious past especially of the reigns of our national Kings from St Stephen to King Mathias. The church and bastion are monuments of an illustrious past, a better and eventful present and the place of many fervent prayers for a still better and more blessed future for our much tried fatherland.

The centre of this monumental group of buildings is the Mathias Church. Its foundation dates back to the reign of King Béla IV. (1235—1270) about the middle of the thirteenth century, when the country, which had been thoroughly devastated by the invasion of the Tartars, arose to a new life.

During the following centuries the church was continually being enlarged and beautified, especially in the reigns of King Ludwig the Great (1342—1382) and King Mathias (1458—1490). The latter had the high tower and spire built, to commemorate which he fastened his coat arms with a raven in the centre of the south-west window in the second story of the tower.

Grateful posterity later transferred the name of the tower to the whole church, which even to the present day is always called Mathias Church.

With the great defeat at Mohács (1526) came hard times for Hungary, in which the very walls of our church shared. For 150 years they served the Turks as a mosque.

When in 1682 Hungary was freed from the Turkish dominion, the church came into the possession of the Jesuit Order, who not only sadly neglected the church, but, when building some sort of viaduct to a neighbouring cloister, ruthlessly plastered up and ruined many of the artistic mural decorations. Two centuries later, in 1873, under the direction of Prof. Schulek the reconstruction and restoration of the church began but on account of financial difficulties the work lasted some 25 years.

Taken from an artistic point of view, this slow advance was only an advantage, because it gave time and leisure for the artist to discover hidden details, reconstruct them with historical truth and to unite the old architecture with the numerous later additions into a harmonious whole.

A host of interesting little details makes the comparatively small building seem much larger than it really is. All the façades, angles, towers, projections and niches have different solutions, bring new artistic ideas; on all sides new architectural groupings surprise the onlooker, whose senses are continually charmed without his eye being tired or irritated.

Half surrounding the church in a large semicircle, built upon the original walls of the ancient bastion, stands an imposing work of architecture. It is the new Fisher's Bastion, with its many arcades, towers, balconies, stairways, pleasant nooks and open terraces, above covered passages. All this is put at the disposition and free use of the public. Flanking the bastion, a monumental stairway leads to the street some twenty meters below.

From the high terraces or from the towers, and alcoves, one can obtain a fine view of Budapest and its vicinity, and the heart of every Hungarian must swell with pride at the sight of the beautiful scene; and even the travelling stranger will acknowledge with enthusiastic admiration, that our ambitious capital, together with its ideal site will find its superior nowhere.

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 15, 1904.*

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

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○ ○ ○ ○ Cere-z-körút 33. szám.

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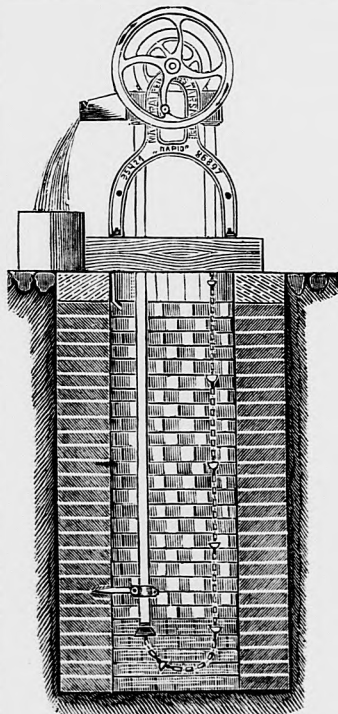
A víz a végtelen óozott lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés be lesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is tovább vezetik.

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