

HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday March 1, 1904.
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. II. No 7.

Political Status of Hungary.

I.

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

FOR a thousand years the Hungarian nation has remained an independent body politic. Nor was its national and political sovereignty affected by the important change of dynasty, which took place in the XVI-th century, when Hungary agreed to accept union with the Habsburgs, and, while this change necessarily produced to a certain extent intimate political relations between that state and the other so-called hereditary provinces of the new dynasty the only fundamental connecting link always was, and remains to this day, the idea of the community of the ruler, the principle of which finds positive expression in the so-called *Pragmatic Sanction* (*Pragmatica Sanctio*) of 1722—1723, entered into between the interested parties, Austria, Hungary and the dynasty. Hungary's relation to the hereditary countries, called Austria for short has ever been of this nature. The laws passed with the royal sanction, during the last four centuries repeatedly expressed and emphasised the independence and sovereignty of Hungary; in practice, however, especially during the Turkish wars, when the armed defence of the country, distracted the attention of the nation from its own internal affairs, deviations, more or less serious, from these constitutional principles were tolerated. Thus, in course of time,



MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF KING EDWARD VII.
TO VIENNA

Hungary by Imperial authorities, in cases of appeal to the highest court, and also in more *immediate* or urgent cases. For a long time therefore, the principle of Governmental independence was imperilled by unconstitutional practices, while, on the other hand, every attack on the independence of the legislature, was, at all times, most resolutely repelled by the Hungarian Parliament.

All this however, has been radically changed since 1848, and in greater measure still, since the so-called Arrangement of 1867, inscribed in golden letters on the pages of the national history. The latter year was rendered memorable by the positive enactments of Law XII, of 1867, which proceeding from the principle contained in the *Pragmatica Santio*, fully regulates, on the basis of party political government relations of the two States, Austria and Hungary.

Hence we must be careful to bear in mind that if Hungary, in connection with Austria, her confederate partner, presents herself to the world under the name

the national Hungarian army, which, during the protracted wars, had been supported by the Imperial armies of the Habsburgs, became actually subordinated to Viennese military councils and chief commanders, and owing to the sovereign's being both King and Emperor, Royal prerogatives were exercised in

Publisher EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., STÁHLY-UTCA 5. I. EM. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6
months; 14 crowns per annum.
England and America 16 crowns.

Single copy 60 fillér.

of Austria-Hungary or of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, this name by no means possesses the historical significance of that of «Great Britain and Ireland», for instance, but only represents a Union brought about with the reservation of the complete independence of the two States, such as subsists between Sweden and Norway, or, to use a more apt illustration, between Holland and Luxemburg. — This

union was established by the two States under the Hungarian Law XII. of 1867, and under a law of Austria to the same effect, and is based upon the principle of the community of the ruler contained in the Pragmatica Sanctio.



The Hungarian National Museum.

On the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

Founder. — Endowments. — Growth. — Fund. — Division of Departments. — Programme. — Officers. — Erection of Building.

THE Hungarian National Museum owes its origin and foundation to Count Frank Széchenyi, who in a notice of dedication on November 25th, 1802, bequeathed his library, then called Bibliotheca Széchenyiano regnicolaris, together with his numismatic collection to the Hungarian nation. This dedication received an immediate acknowledgement from the Emperor and later was legally endorsed in article XXIV of 1807. The purchase of the site of the Museum was made possible by a fund placed at the disposition of this institution by Duke Anton Grassalkovich.

Under the protectorate of the noble-minded Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, the collections enjoyed a speedy growth and development. That the same should however not be limited to a library, he had a statute of incorporation drawn up, in which patriots were called upon to enrich the Museum, the site of which was to be in Pest, and arrangements were made for management, and a board of directors and trustees; according to this statute the Museum



REVERSE OF MEDAL.

was to include a library, a natural history section, the numismatic, antiquarian, technological, and the general art collections. This statute of incorporation, was included under article VIII of 1808, and the erection of the museum decreed by law. That however a fitting building might be erected, the magnates of Hungary voted the sum of 500,000 fl. for building expenses. Before however the Hungarian National

Museum could settle into its final home, its treasures had to be twice moved and hidden for safety, once in 1805 to Temesvár and again to Nagyvárad in 1809 because of the terrors of the French war, until in 1838, the time of the great inundation, they were brought back finally to Budapest. — For the enrichment of the collections native objects receive first consideration, and therefore the greatest importance is attached to the acquisition of articles of native production. This characteristic is most prominent in the library and the antiquarian section, as the former consists principally of books treating of Hungary and its history and the latter of native antiquities only or at least such as have some connection with or relation to Hungary.

The ethnographic and natural history departments are of a quite international character.

The National Museum, which has been always patronised and assisted, through constant purchases, donations, collections, endowments and legacies has grown so much that though now only 95 years old it is incapable of holding all its treasures.

The original division into different sections and departments provided for in the palatinate corporation statutes has experienced a change only in the respect, that the originally united natural history section has been subdivided into three separate sections namely zoological, mineralogical and botanical sections. The objects in the technological department were distributed among collections of different technological institutes, and to the remaining departments was added a new, ethnographical section.

All the collections are placed at the disposition of the public free of charge; the library, and to professionals the botanical collection daily, and all the other departments twice a week, namely the natural history section every Monday and Thursday, the antiquarian section Tuesday and Friday, the picture gallery and ethnographical sections Wednesday and Saturday and further each department alternately every Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The National Museum stands under the immediate supervision of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Public Education. The legislature of 1902 voted a budget of 438,001 Crowns for maintenance and additions to which the income of the Museum fund added 24,061 Crowns.

The personnel of the museum consists at

present of one director, six section superintendents, nine chief custodians, nine custodians nine vice-custodians of the first class and seven of the second class, one secretary, and two clerks; further there are six labourers, one porter, twentyone servants, and two house servants.

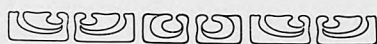
The Director of the National Museum at the present day is Emmerick Szalay who has shown unsurpassed talent and capacity in fulfilling the important duties entrusted to him; and by his courtesy unfailing urbanity has won for himself the esteem of all who come within the sphere of his activities.

The officers' and servants' lodgings are on the ground floor; on the first floor are the library and the antiquarian section, on the second floor the picture gallery the geological department, the Deák room, and the mineral collection.

On this floor is also the big hall of the Museum.

The building itself was built from plans designed by the architect Mr Michael Pollack and approved by the Archduke Palatine; its building was begun in the month of June 1837. As the cost however exceeded the appropriated 500,000 fl., its completion was postponed, on account of the then unfavourable financial conditions of the country, till the year 1846.

The edifice is in the Roman style. It is certain that the projector of the plans was greatly influenced by his deep study of Roman architecture, and has taken a single motive for his model; which for instance is clearly shown by the surprising coincidence of the portico of the Museum with the dimensions and proportions of the portico of the Pantheon at Rome.



The Place of Hungary among the Nations.

BARON BÁNFFY wrote some time ago an article published in the newspaper «Magyar Közélet», which deserves to be widely known. He deals with the erroneous representations of Hungary's position which are to be found



THE LATE COUNT FRANCIS SZÉCHENYI.



THE PÁLOS-MONASTERY.

in many geographical books published in our own and other countries. Of such books there are three categories.

There are first those used in the schools of nationalities on Hungarian territory. Books are used in Saxon and Roumanian schools which are not in harmony with the idea of the unity of the Hungarian State. A geography is in use in which Hungary and Austria are not only on the same page, but are surrounded on the map by the same boundary line. Again a Roumanian geography is in use which in a manner takes Transylvania from Hungary, because so many Roumanians have their home there, and gives counties, towns, villages, and rivers Roumanian instead of the Hungarian official names.

The school-books used in Servia and Roumania belong to the second category. It is taught in one of the Servian books that every land in which Servians live is a Servian land, and accordingly that County Bács belonging to Hungary, where many Servians live, is Servian land. The wish finds expression also that Servian lands governed at present by Hungary may pass into the possession of Servia. The books and maps used in Roumania go even further, the plain intention of their teaching being to violate the territorial integrity of Hungary. It is represented that there are a Transylvania, Temesiana, Kriscana, and Maramoresca in Hungary inhabited by Roumanians, and Debreczen appears as the capital of the so-called

Kriscana, which is an absurdity. Another Roumanian book, not mentioning Hungary as a distinct country, refers to Austria-Hungary in this way: «In the middle of Europe lies Austria-Hungary, the capital of which is Vienna».

When we come to the third category, we cannot speak in the same way of hostile purpose, but we meet with imperfect information, and that which is not consistent with fact, the communications being drawn chiefly from Austrian sources.

In Germany a geographical school-book has been issued, in which Hungary is designated «East-Austria», and Budapest is described as consisting of two parts, one of which, Buda, is the town of the Austrian or German officers and soldiers.

In England the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy is often represented as one State, having two parts under the same Imperial Crown. In French books the Transylvanian Principality, and the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia are spoken of as distinct States.

In the Dutch school-books Hungary is not treated of as if it were a distinct State, but rather as if it were an inseparable part of Austria. In Spain they do not know very much about us. With the Spaniards the Austrian Empire is divided into seventeen provinces; one of these is Hungary, another Transylvania, and so on, each of them having its own capital.

In Switzerland there is a school-book in

which the «Empire Austria-Hungary» figures. According to the same book there is an «Imperial Ministry», and the different provinces are governed by «Imperial Governors».

In Russia the school-books give on the whole correct information with regard to Hungary. There is only one thing known to us in one of them which is injurious, namely, that it speaks of Galicia and the upper part of Hungary as «Red Russia», which is geographical nonsense.

Such is the teaching given by some of our neighbours, and by some of those who live far from us, and are not fully acquainted with our Constitution and Laws.

We must endeavour, says Baron Bánffy, to get facts presented as they really are. History may perhaps be taught with a «tendency», but on no pretext whatever ought it be so with instruction in geography. Boundaries are not to be effaced or removed.

And I myself should like indeed very much to know what the proud Britons would say, if in a French geographical book it were taught that Wales belongs to France, or what the Scotch would say if their fine capital were of set purpose named Dunedin, or if Sutherlandshire appeared as belonging to Iceland. I think that such absurdities would not be tolerated.

The purpose of this article is to lay these things before the fair minded and powerful people of Great-Britain.

February, 1904.

LEWIS CSIKY,

Knight of the Francis Joseph Ordez, Dean of the Theological Faculty of Debreczen.



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

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

THE AFRICAN continent has hitherto been like a book sealed with seven seals and the European possessions, extensive as they are, form but a fringe around its shores. The oldest and most renowned country, Egypt, is under English sway.

Cape Colony is already English and the adjoining districts, might have been won ere now for England, beyond all hope of recall, by a well-devised system of emigration and a more far-seeing method of government. As matters stand the English tongue finds itself struggling against its Dutch rival, but the issue can hardly be doubted. Here the law of the survival of the fittest will work out the sure decline of an uncouth and corrupt dialect, and



THE DEATH OF EURYDICE.

Oil painting by: Charles Markó.

the noble tongue of Shakspeare and Milton must spread upward towards the Zambezi and the Congo. The State about to be founded in the Congo region will probably adopt French as its medium of communication and the official language of its government, the International African Association having its headquarters at Brussels; but even there English will be spoken along the river banks, where British factories will arise hereafter. Indeed it is already announced that a trading-company, with a capital of half a million pounds sterling has been formed in England for the commercial development of the vast districts intended to be included in the new state.

The formal recognition by the Berlin Conference of England's claims over an extensive portion of the country drained by the Niger will also ensure her ascendancy over the lands adjoining that great river, and though these regions are unfit for English colonization, the English language will to some extent «follow the flag» and exercise a powerful influence in the future enlightenment of the «Dark Continent».

The Asiatic continent is the least promising field for the introduction of the machinery of civilization and the spread of a language suitable for a common medium of intercourse. And as yet wherever English has spread a little along the Chinese seaboard, it has only been in a debased and corrupt form.

Doubtless the people of India and British Burmah will always cling to their own languages, but English will become the medium of culture, and sooner than is usually anticipated an Anglo-Indian literature may be expected to spring up, written by the educated Hindoos who have been trained in the colleges of Calcutta and other large cities. One has only to remember the mastery of the English language gained by such men as Keshub Chunder Sen and Mozomdar, to see with what correctness, taste and refinement English may be used by natives of India — in the study, on the platform or in the pulpit. We believe that there is a great future for this language amongst the teeming millions of Hindostan, if the English power be used wisely and for the welfare of those entrusted to its care.

In other parts of the great Asiatic Continent, English is likely to be a strange and comparatively unknown tongue; but still the possession of such trade centres as Singapore and Hong-Kong will have such an influence that even the conservative Chinese will find it to their advantage to gain the key which is likely to open

the gate of commercial success. Coming to the Australian Continent we find English firmly established as the sole speech of what will in time become a powerful confederation.

(To be continued.)



Hungarian Poets

PETŐFI SÁNDOR.

Anticipation.

Egész úton hazafelé...

What wildering thoughts my mind engage,
When wending on my homeward way!
(I had not seen her for an age)
What shall I to my mother say?

What honied words of love and joy
When I shall clasp her to my breast,
And the same arms that hugged the boy
Around the rugged man be prest?

A thousand thousand thoughts oppress,
Of what is — will be — and hath been;
All mingling in a happiness,
That is as sacred as serene.

To the old cottage door I come,
My mother springs to welcome me!
I hang upon her lips — but dumb
As is the fruit upon the tree.



Reminiscences of Szováta

and a geological and geographical survey of
Transylvania in brief.

BY: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

III.

TRANSYLVANIA abounds in salterns and salt-works, presenting facilities for mining and investigation, which are not found elsewhere. Owing to this fact, the inhabitants of the country, including the Romans, never failed to avail themselves of this inexhaustible treasury, the more effectually, as diggings are entirely superfluous for this purpose, the salt being everywhere on the surface, unmixed with dirty and rocky materials. The increasing numbers of deserted pits and shafts were gradually filled with moisture and rain, reabsorbing the abounding salt-contents of the neighbouring territory and gaining gradually a greater extent by the collapse of



THE LATE FERDINAND JOSEPH—PALATINE OF HUNGARY.

the contiguous shafts. Such is the origin of several saltlakes in Transylvania, viz: that of Kolozs, in county Kolozs and Torda, in county Torda-Aranyos, on the site of the ancient Roman mine, in Potaissa. The lakes, lakelets and tarns however, occurring on the Salt-ridge, or Salt arête are not of this ordinary type.

The Salt arête is a great area, composed of undulating vales, grassy hills, swelling into snow-capped mountains varied by little sweet-

watered springs, which suddenly rise fully-formed from the rocks and disappear as suddenly. These rivulets run for a large part of their course underground, their water being eventually drained off, and the salt cliffs are greatly eroded by the constant friction of the water. The earthlayers, forming the cover of these ravines gradually slip down, in default of being propped up by rocky material and the springs reappear on the surface in the form of salt

springs, expanding not unfrequently into lakes, in case the water's action has undermined the bulk of the rock. The area of the Salt-ridge, a scene of continual changes, is an unequalled field for geological studies, for which Nature itself supplies the materials; they are around us in our daily walks, inviting the most indifferent spectator to examine their manifestations.

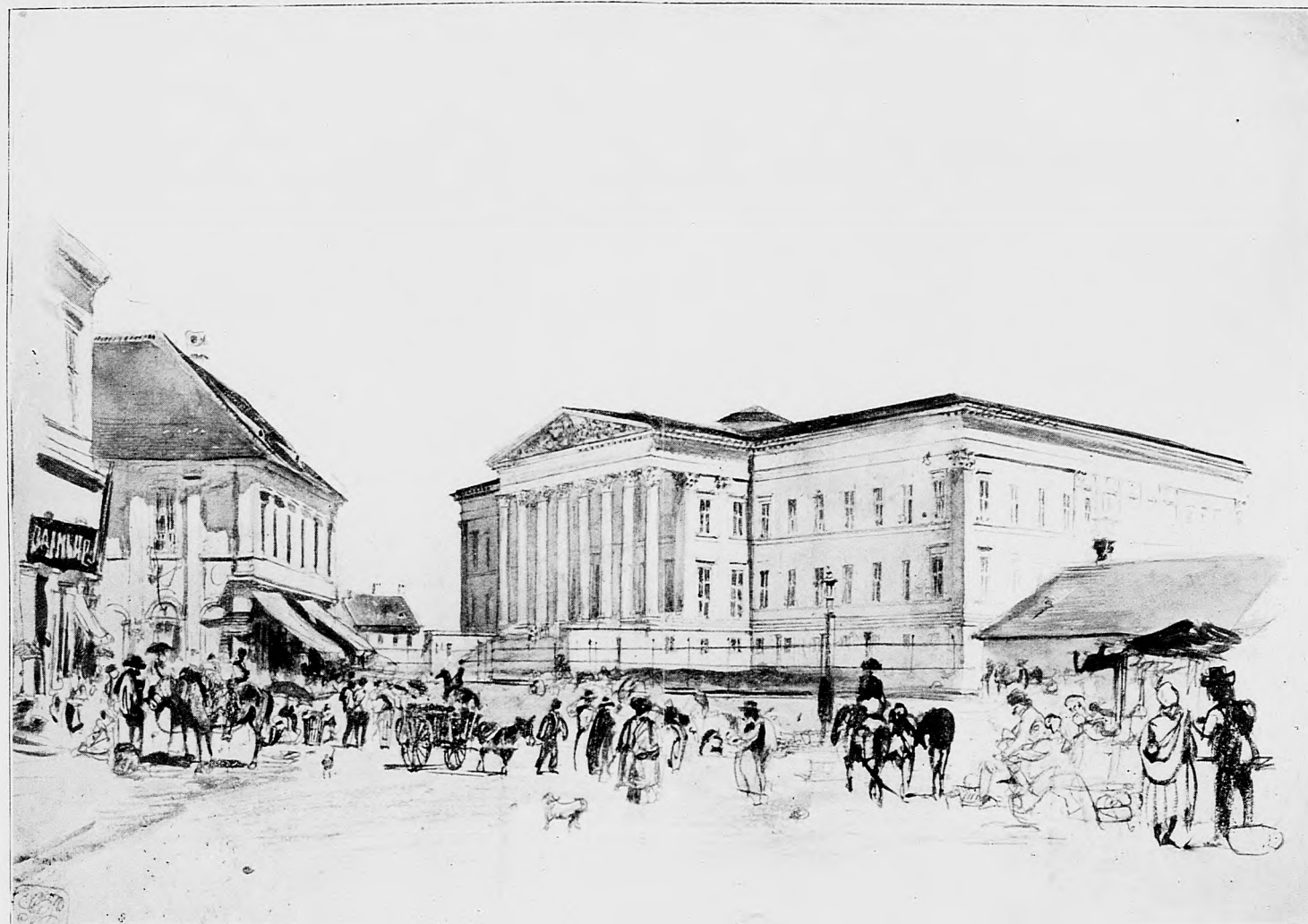
The development of the Bear Lake however, also at Szováta and deriving its name from the frequent visits of this grumpy quadruped in winter time, has been expedited by a different agency. The manner in which the lake originated deserves our greatest interest.

Some twenty years ago a rich pasture-land extended over the identical spot, where the clear waves of the mysterious lake lay suffused now with the bright light and stillness of the heavens, thanks to the spurs of the snow-capped Hargitta, which green and vast encircle it like a wall and protect it against the influence of the winds. High on the left rose steep and lofty rocks, then covered by prodigal verdure and countless flowers, while at their base, the stream, blue like a lake, rippled on its winding course. I had the opportunity of speaking to several peasants at Szováta, who stated unanimously that they had mown grass on the scene of this most interesting phenomenon, where some months previous to the great landslide, which caused and preceded the appearance of the lake, a large fissure was seen between the rocks and the earth seemed to move to and fro at intervals. In sequel to the landslide, the huge cliffs perforated by numerous hollows and ravines, collapsed and stopping the outlet, headed back the water of the stream which accumulating over a space of 42000 square meters, became gradually saturated with salt.

It is time to confess now, that I approached Szováta with feelings characteristic of many Transylvanians, who bestow but little interest on the unequalled beauty of their country; this utter indifference however soon vanished, my eyes, being opened to the mute, yet eloquent loveliness of the unrivalled scene. It was past noon, when bending over a fragment of rock, which commanded the whole scene, I beheld the lake for the first time. It was calm and gentle almost to apathy, a cool breeze sprung up from its green-coloured waves. At some

distance there emerged from the shadows of fantastic rocks the elongations of the Bear Lake.

The diverse columns, aiguilles and pyramids in the background assumed the most capricious forms, glittering in the sunlight, which lit the crags and arches, sloping downwards to the



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD IN 1850.

vale below. The sunbeams strewed with light the ground upon which the salt rocks stand, painting an innumerable variety of hues and shadows upon the crags and hollows, striking the eye with the strong contrast they made to the dark verdure of the sod, covered with innumerable flowers.

(To be continued.)

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

A Mohammedan View of the Macedonian Problem.

IV.

AT NO time in the history of the past did capitalists hold individuals and nations in the hollow of their hands so completely as they do

harvest time for the capitalists, when they can strike hard bargains and tighten the rope of their control upon the neck of the finances of the indebted country. The constant strain on the resources of Turkey caused by ceaseless wars, insurrections and rebellions, has plunged her, deeply into debt. Every exigency, as it arises, compels Turkey to borrow more money and grant greater concessions. The mobilisation of troops and the quelling of uprisings in her dominions are telling severely on her resources; and the nerves of her financial system are being shattered thereby day after day. Movements, like the present revolt in Macedonia, not infrequently receive countenance from financial agencies, which often act as auxiliaries to political aggrandisement on the part of European Powers. In short, the game so successfully played by British capital in Egypt is repeated with no less success upon Turkey, with the avowed object of reducing the Sultan to another Khedive under the protection of united Europe, so long as the actual division of the Ottoman Empire is not deemed advisable.

(To be continued.)



Hungarian Art Notes.

HERE as elsewhere on the Continent the season is at present at its height. Concerts and balls, public and private, are given daily, the theatres are at their best, and last but not least the skating season has so far been a glorious one. Society being so fully occupied it is not surprising that Art and Art Exhibitions should suffer neglect; and so it has been wisely arranged that, the large Christmas Art Exhibitions having been closed early in the year, the next will be opened only when the Carnival is almost over. Anything there is to be seen of the kind now is on a smaller scale and bears a more intimate character; e. g. that in the «Artist's House» — the *Palais des Beaux Arts* of Budapest.

Here Oriental Art prevails; Tornay the traveller and clever painter of the East has exhibited for sale all his latest pictures together with his large and valuable collection of Eastern curios; he is breaking up his home as he intends to start on a long journey, a tour round the globe, in a short time. It is a very interesting display; the pictures are fine, and the curios (the usual objects which an Eastern traveller brings home — carpets, costumes, furniture &c) are good specimens some of

now. The concentration of huge masses of wealth within a few narrow circles, has not only enabled the hoarders of money to exploit the labouring classes, but it has also given them power to enslave communities, annex territories and dominate the world. The Governments of the great powers have to humour them to win their favour, while little Kingdoms and Republics are never done dancing attendance upon them. A revolution, whether in the South-American Republics or in the Balkan States, is a



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PRESENT DAY.

them very rare indeed. So that it is not at all surprising that most of them have been sold already, and that the Exhibition attracts considerable attention.

The «National Salon» is also full of interest; English Art is here represented by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough and their contemporaries; and French Art by Corot, Daubigny and others, all of them artists of the first rank. Of course they are not represented here by their greatest masterpieces, which are unobtainable for so small a show; but what is to be seen of their work gives a fair idea of their style and technique. There may be mentioned a very fine *Turner* «Venice», and *Hoppner's* interesting portrait of «Mrs Swete». The large picture «Ch. Binny and his daughters» by *Sir Thomas Lawrence* does not quite show the artist at his best, it is true, but yet is a valuable specimen of his work; and there are several smaller pictures by *Reynolds, Romney, Constable* &c which are truly delightful. Among French pictures a large «Moonrise» by Daubigny is especially attractive, impressing us with all the peaceful and dreamy silence of a summer night; and there are some delicately painted pictures by *Troyon* and *Rousseau* which are most pleasing. This Exhibition will close about the end of February.

So much for foreign Art. As to modern Hungarian Art, it was fairly well represented in the Galleries at Christmas, especially in the Iparművészeti Múzeum (Museum of applied Arts), which was a remarkably good display. As usual there was a great deal of artistic furniture; a series of rooms completely fitted and furnished in very good taste. Indeed it was most satisfactory to note that the so-called modern style is gradually settling down into definite form, leaving behind all those experiments and extravaganzas which used to cause such uncomfortable surprise, and excite so much ridicule and contempt. No more hobgoblin-shaped Cabinets, no more chairs and sofas, suited for anything else

but comfortable seats; no more impossible adaptations of impossible animals and flowers, no more «line ornament» giving the furniture such an awry appearance as to almost cause sea-sickness; no more of all those productions of the great desire for originality at any cost and by any means. On the contrary a style almost simple but very elegant, rich in the excellency of material and workmanship, both artistic and at the same time practically useful. As for originality and fanciful design they find scope enough in the smaller articles, bronzes, silver, embroideries, potteries &c, which on a so much smaller scale can be pretty and tasteful even when a little extravagant and bizarre.

Pottery and Fayence were very good as usual. These are indeed Hungarian specialities, and each piece was interesting, from the simple small vase made by some plain remote village potter, to the splendid objects of the Zsolnay factory (sold in London by Wallis, Oxford St.).

Another speciality is a new kind of lace made by the peasant women of the district of Stalas, needle-lace worked in white and colours of stronger texture and bold design, especially suitable for larger objects, as collars, parasol-covers, &c, of good workmanship and great durability. It is a newly provided home industry for the support of those very poor people, and has already during the short time of its existence been very successful.

These are some of the principal features of the cultivation of the fine Arts just now; the larger Exhibitions to be soon opened will give a still better idea of Hungarian capacities in this relation.

(More of this in our next issue.)

February, 1904.

ALICE SZMIK.

The dentist's epitaph: «He is filling his last humour. cavity».

An editor returned a tailor's bill with the endorsement, «Your manuscript is declined; it is illegible.»

NATIONAL SALON.

English and French picture Exhibition.

THE PRESENT exhibition of English and French masters at the National Salon is indeed quite an event.

Of those names that are here represented, we in Budapest have only seen or read. There may be some among us who have seen a few of the original paintings of these great masters, but so large a collection was never yet presented here.

It is true that we have not the very best these masters produced but even then we may conceive an idea of the greatness of their art at their best.

We see for instance a self-portrait of *Hogarth*. To tell the truth, it does not characterize his artistic work, but gives us an idea of his ability as a draughtsman.

Sir *Joshua Reynolds* on the other hand, whose portrait of Marchese Granby shows such mellowness and fineness of colour is admirable and gives an excellent subject for study. His «Resignation» shows the portraiture of deep feeling excellently.

A portrait of a man by *Gainsborough* is also one which does not do justice to this master's true worth.

Very interesting are also the picture of a young woman by *John Opie*, and a picture by *Thomas Lawrence*, who on a large canvas painted the portraits of Mr Binny and his two daughters.

We must excuse their somewhat «stagey» arrang-

ement if we consider the fashion of that day, and the excellent blending of colours and the artistic power which they exhibit go far to make up for it.

Besides another picture, that of a woman, we see the master's portrait of Prince Metternich, with its truly artistic execution of face and hands and its soft, velvety fineness.

We are proud of the fact that this masterpiece is here not only for purposes of exhibition but belongs to us as a gift from the late Dr. Julius Elischer of Budapest in whose possession it was for a long time.

A picture which deservedly found many admirers was that of a portrait of Miss Batt by *John Hoppner*, which is a perfect treasure. Such freshness, expression, natural colouring is wonderful.

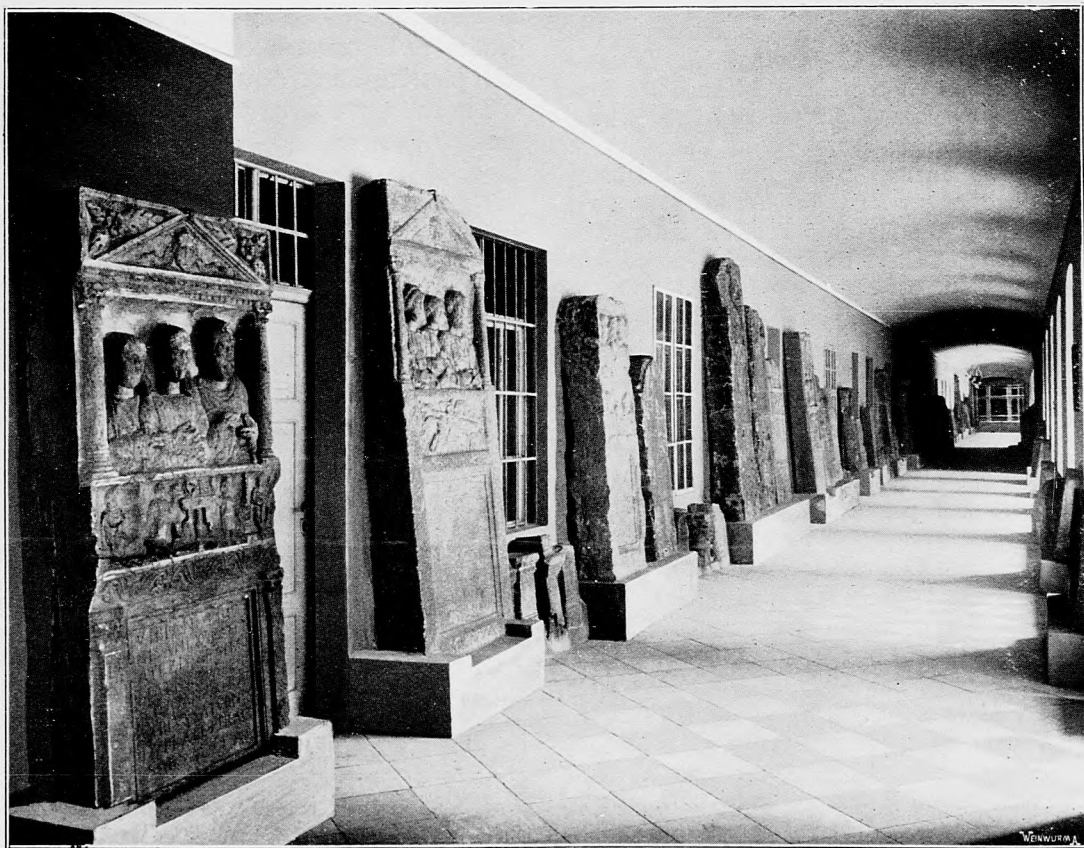
Another of his pictures of a woman is also perfect in its beauty.

William Beechey's portrait of a man, although good, must not be considered its painter's best.

Miss Gore's picture by *Romney*, apart from its theatrical conception, is also not to be numbered among the master's best creations, in spite of its beauty and advantages.

Landscape painting was represented by *J. Constable*. Among his many pictures there are a few perfect ones such as the limekiln and shipyard pictures.

Turner painted the lagoons of Venice; what exquisite colour what warmth and softness.



ROMAN-STONE IN THE ENTRANCE-HALL OF THE NATIONAL-MUSEUM.

The exhibit of French masters is nowhere near the success that the English enjoy. It is true, we encounter many great names, but the exhibited work of these artists is mostly sketch-work.

We can see there a painting of a forest scene, painted by *Th. Rousseau*, a country scene with an excellent moon effect by *G. Daubigny*, a picture by *Troyon* representing cows drinking, which last canvas is perhaps the best of the French collection, and whose drawing and colouring is perfect — and by the same master, an ocean scene, an attractive and charming watercolour.

Corot is represented by a few excellent landscapes, whereas *G. Courbet* makes a very weak appearance.

Of *Diaz*, besides a few small pictures, was exhibited a painting of a bouquet, the colouring and study of which is a veritable wonder. Two small sketches by the famous *Eugène Delacroix* are very modest, although their colouring is very good.

This exhibit will certainly have some influence upon our young artists who have here much to see and more to study.

DARLINGTON.



Church of England in Budapest.

Ecclesiastical Notes

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

Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 8, March 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.

The Silver Ball.

THAT BRILLIANT spectacular entertainment which our aristocracy arranged in the Halls of the Redoute the Silver Ball will be a pleasant memory of our Carnival season of 1904.

Lavish luxury combined with elegant refined taste characterised the successful evening.

The boxes were filled with the cream of society, while the public in masks below chatted, laughed, and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content in their unique silver costumes of every possible description.

A large group of Stewards, headed by Count Michael Károlyi and Dr. Frank Spett had their hands full in receiving new arrivals, who came in an incessant stream.

It certainly was a picturesque sight. Every thing silver, and silver only, could one see.

There was Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, in a rich dress of silver, wearing on her head a splendid shining helmet. Countess Paul Szapáry surprised us by an original representation of electricity, clothed in a rich grey silk dress hung with fine strings of pearls, her head artistically adorned with a beautiful diadem which was lighted by many tiny electric lights

Countess Theodore Pejacevich, with rococo head-dress and rare ostrich feathers drew many an admiring exclamation from the public. The gentlemen all wore silver-grey evening dress with pleasing effect.

The ball was opened by a quadrille, and followed by our national dance the *csárdás*, after which the Ladies unmasked.

The entertainment lasted till late and ended with brilliant success.



KATINKA GRÓFNŐ a comic operetta by Messrs. Iván Hívös and Eugene Faragó, which all this month has been drawing heavy houses, was last Wednesday evening played at the Népszínház for the twentyfifth time before an enthusiastic and appreciative crowd of theatre-goers.

The event was in every way a brilliant success. Miss Emma Komlóssy the dashing favourite was certainly the hit of the evening in her interpretation of *«Pető»*, and her fine singing brought down the house more than once. Miss Elza Szamosi was no laggard either but kept close behind in her rôle as *«Katinka»* in which she increased the number of her admirers by the score. M. Kovács and Szirmai of course kept the house in as continual an uproar as ever with their sidesplitting tomfoolery, and elicited many a storm of applause. The author and composer were also several times called before the curtain.

All in all this sparkling, dashing lively and rejuvenating operetta is a winner and will keep on filling houses and be able to compete with any of the present novelties.

Theatre and Music . . .

Lecture on Hungary.

Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., F. R. M. S., at Eltham.

ELTHAM Public Hall was crowded on Thursday evening, 11th inst., to hear a lecture by this eminent Hungarian traveller, entitled «Holiday Rambles through Hungary». Lieutenant Chamberlain, R. N., presided, and among those present were, Mrs E. J. Penford, Miss Boulton, Mrs Lane, Miss R. Scrutton, Mrs Baxandall, and Mrs Bishop, and several other well known ladies connected with the Eltham Women's Liberal Association, under whose auspices the lecture was given.

In opening, Mr Shrubsole remarked that notwithstanding the fact that Hungary occupies such a conspicuous position in the map of Europe, it is probably less known to Englishmen than many other parts of the Continent, perhaps partly owing to the fact that it has not been extensively advertised as a tourist's land. The subject formed a pleasing novelty to the large audience, and they did not fail to shew the great pleasure it was to them to hear of Hungary and the Hungarians. The applause was enthusiastic when Mr Shrubsole said that the Hungarians were animated by a spirit of loving goodwill towards old England, and that in many respects they possessed the characteristics of the inhabitants of our own land, particularly in the liberal hospitality they extended to visitors, and when the lecturer described how his party were received and told of the banquets to which they were invited, also of the deputations that awaited them, with a welcome, at every possible point, and many other unmistakable signs of their affection for the English people, the delight of the audience knew no bounds. Probably many present reflected that this was in striking contrast to the reception accorded to our people by those Continental nations who owe so much to us. Mr Shrubsole, in his most able manner, having delighted the audience with these pleasing details, shewed how, through the fire of suffering, the fine character of the Hungarians had been moulded, and when he graphically described the inci-

dent — never to be forgotten by them — of the 13 Hungarian Generals who were most cruelly hanged, some of the audience were moved to tears of sympathy, and many cried «Shame». The lecturer dilated upon the intense patriotism, the love of music, and the oratorical ability of the Hungarians. The pictures, depicting the various dresses, occupations, and daily scenes of Hungarian life, gave the utmost pleasure to everyone in the hall. It was certainly a surprise to see what fine towns and noble buildings the Hungarians possess, and lovers of natural beauty were delighted with the fine scenery of the land. The question has often been asked by those interested in the advance of London, «Why should London wait?» It is evident that Budapest has not waited, but that it has obtained many of the things that London is still without. The lecturer suggested that this may, to some extent, be due to the fact that the Hungarians are Liberals and Progressives almost to a man, and that the principle underlying their government is that the greatest good is that which is for the greatest number. The religious life of the people was dealt with, and Mr Shrubsole certainly surprised many of the audience when he said that a large number of the people of Hungary are Unitarians, and if the size of their churches is a guide to the extent of their influence, then they must be a very great power for good.

The Hungarian National Anthem was very effectively rendered by Mr J. R. S. Murphy, accompanied on the clarinet by Mr Wakelen, and as an expression of sympathy with the Hungarian people, the audience most heartily joined in singing it a second time. — Mr Stone, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, desired him to convey, from the audience to the people of Hungary, a message of goodwill and sympathy; and this he promised to do.

* * *

The above account of the manner in which England is receiving information about our country is truly gratifying to all Hungarians. We for our part accept cordially the message of sympathy here recorded; and reciprocating from our hearts these brotherly sentiments, in turn offer to all English friends our most fraternal goodwill.



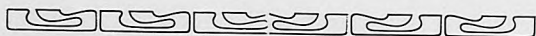
THE LATE FRANCIS PULSZKY.

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

II.

Now for the show. — Monday the 28-th of September, the greatest day in the history of Chatre's circus, exactly at 12 noon they started for the palace in jinricshas provided for them. On arriving at the S. E. gate they were admitted into the palace grounds and escorted to the circus tent, which was erected on a piece of land specially prepared for it and situated just off the great lake where numerous little booths and tents surrounded the big tent. Notable amongst these were two yellow painted booths very moderately decorated and placed just opposite the stage entrance, which were to contain the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. The rest of the booths were painted red, blue, and white, according to the colours of the Ministers and Mandarins in attendance on Her Majesty. The big tent being minus its side walls the spectators were able to see directly into the arena from their seats in the booths. At 2 p. m. the Private Secretary requested Mr Chatre to have everything in readiness and then took his departure for the palace to convey Her Majesty to the circus tent. At 3.30 p. m. there was a great rush to the lake and on investigating the same we found out that H. I. Majesty had just started in the Imperial steam-launch accompanied by several other barges gorgeously decorated with streamers and flags, each occupied by a small group of highly painted and magnificently clad Chinese ladies, surrounded by numbers of Imperial guards. The Imperial party arrived at the circus at 4 p. m. The Empress Dowager on landing was placed in a sedan-chair painted yellow and inlaid with gold and then carried to her booth, the Emperor and the ladies-in-waiting following on foot behind.

(To be continued.)



Our Illustrations.

1. Our front piece brings the interesting picture of a medal commemorating the visit of H. M. King Edward VII of England to our King Francis Joseph I at Vienna last year. This medal is designed and made by Mr. Tony Szirmai a young Hungarian artist now in Paris, who displays great ability and good taste in this excellent piece of work, the brilliant execution of which we all must admire. Mr. Szirmai was especially appointed by the English Court to strike this medal.

2. Count Francis Széchenyi, the founder of the Hungarian National Museum. It was he, who, prompted by patriotism and love for his country, offered his famous «*Bibliotheca Regnicolaris Hungarica*» and numismatic

collection, and thus originated the great institution of to day.

3. The «*Pálos monastery*» where the treasures of the National Museum were kept for over 40 years, being placed there at the scare of the French War.

4. *The Death of Eurydice* a famous painting of Charles Markó, hung in the gallery of the National Museum. It is considered as one of the great Hungarian master's best works.

5. Joseph nádor, then Palatine of Hungary, whose patronage of the Hungarian National Museum has helped to make it what it is to day. He is called the father of the National Museum.

6. The Hungarian National Museum and its vicinity in 1850. It is seeing such pictures as this that so vividly shows us the wonderful progress our capital has made in the last few years.

7. The National Museum of to day. What a striking difference in its surroundings of the present day from that of comparatively few years ago.

8. Roman relics in the Eastern hallway on the ground floor of the National Museum, put here because of the lack of space in the different rooms. Among these relics we find gravestones, milestones, sacrifice altars, etc., of which there are over fivehundred.

9. A portrait of Francis Pulszky the late director of the Hungarian National Museum, whose services in and for it deserve unlimited gratitude. More illustration of the National-Museum will follow in our next issue.

HUNGARY

Budapest, Tuesday March 1, 1904.

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

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

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

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Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed : by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society printing Co, at Budapest.

A Magyar Leszámítoló és Pénzváltó Bank igazgató-sága ülésében megállapította a bank 1903. évi üzleti zárszám-adását. Az előterjesztett mérleg- és nyereség- és veszteség-számla az 1902. évi 197.775.40 koronányi áthozattal együtt — az 1.470.788.21 koronát tevő passzív kamatok levonása után — 3.737.817.43 korona bruttó nyereséget és az összes költségek, adók és leírások után 2.175.843.30 korona tiszta nyereséget mutat, a mi a 30.000.000— koronányi befizetett tőke 7.25 százaléknyi kamatozásnak felel meg. — Az igazgatóság elhatározta,

hogy folyó évi márczius hó 10-én tartandó közgyűlésen azt fogja javaslatba hozni, hogy a 400 kor. n. é. részvények után az előző évi 22 korona helyett 24 kor., azaz 6 százalék fizettség oszlatékul. Az igazgatósági tantiemek, levonások, továbbá a tartalék-alapnak 100.000 koronányi és a nyugdíjalapnak 20.000 koronányi dotációja után fennmaradó 208.036-51 korona új számlára lesz elővitelendő. Az intézeti ház értékéből a mérlegben 50.000 korona iratott le.

A **Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank** február hóban tartotta 62-ik évi rendes közgyűlését **Lánczy** Leó udvari tanácsos elnöklésével, a ki üdvözlőlvén a megjelent részvényeseket, konstátálja a gyűlés határozatképességét, a mennyiben jelen van 79 részvényes 2016 részvény képviselőjében 323 szavazattal. A jegyzőkönyv vezetésére **Görgy** István dr. királyi közjegyzőt kérte föl, annak hitelesítésére pedig **Fodor** Kálmán dr. és **Gruber** dr.

részvényeseket. Az igazgatóság jelentésének az előterjesztése után **Fényes** Miklós kuriai bíró részvényes az elért szép eredményért hálás köszönetet mondott az igazgatóságnak, a felügyelő-bizottságnak, de különösen az elnöknek, **Lánczy** Leó udvari tanácsosnak s a tisztikarnak, a mit jegyzőkönyvileg örökítették meg. **Lánczy** Leó elnök köszönettel veszi tudomásul a bizalomnyilvánítást úgy a vezetőség, mint a tisztikar nevében. A közgyűlés erre egyhangulag elfogadta az igazgatóság jelentését s a benne foglalt javaslatokat és a fölmentést minden irányban megadta. Hozzájárult a közgyűlés az alapszabályoknak javasolt módosításához is. Végül egyhangulag megválasztották újból az igazgatóságnak sorrend szerint most kilépett tagjait: **Fellner** Henriket, gelsei **Gutmann** Vilmost, **Holtischer** B. Lipótot és **Schweiger** Mártont, valamint a felügyelő-bizottság eddigi tagjait.

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A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesei az 1904. évi márczius 19-én, szombaton d. e. 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V. ker., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó

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A tanácskozás tárgyai:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése a társaság 1903. évi üzleteiről.
2. Az igazgatóság számadása az 1903-ik üzletévről és indítványa az évi nyereség megállapítása és hováfordítása iránt.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése.
4. Határozathozatal e tárgyban és a felmentés megadása az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. Választás az igazgatósági tanácsba.
6. Igazgatói választás.
7. A felügyelő-bizottság választása és tiszteletdíjának megállapítása.

A mérleg a felügyelő-bizottság jelentésével együtt nyolcz nappal a közgyűlés előtt Budapesten az intézet helyiségeiben, Bécsben a «K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe» czimű intézetnél és S. M. von Rothschild bankháznál a részvényesek rendelkezésére bocsátatik.

Budapesten, 1904. évi február 15-én.

Az igazgatóság.

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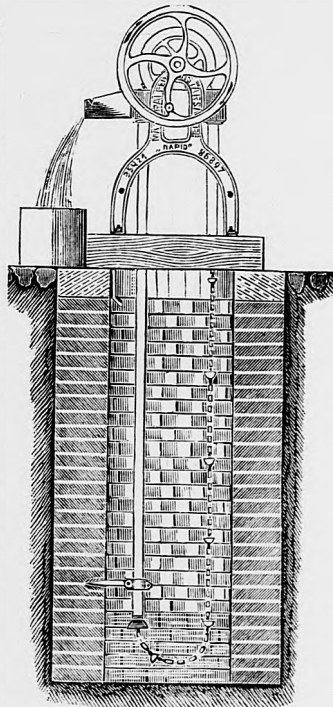
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