

HUNGARY

*Budapest Tuesday March 15, 1904.
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.*

VOL. II. No 8.

Political Status of Hungary.

II.

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

THE tie connecting Hungary with Austria is not only that of the community of ruler, but also, as a result of that community, that of common defence. The organisation of an Austro-Hungarian and not an Austrian army as a unity, the representation abroad of the diplomacy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and such finance as relates to affairs in common, are the natural consequences of the principle of common defence. The affairs of the two States which are managed in combination are thus — military matters, foreign affairs and finance. These affairs are administered by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, but the legislation referring to them is conducted separately by each of the two States. For the purpose of facilitating the proceedings in settling the common budget, a committee, called a delegation, is appointed under the provisions of Law XII of 1867, by each of the legislative bodies of the two states who meet for deliberation, in turn at Vienna and Budapest. These delegations act as mediating bodies between the two states, and this proves evidently that the resolutions of the two states are always to be separately expressed, and, hence, that



Photo by Strelisky.
COUNTESS PAUL SZAPÁRY.

affairs the Hungarian National Guards are separately maintained out of its own budget by the Hungarian state, and that this body may be well called the National Army. This army of National Guards (honvéds) is the petted soldiery of the nation, and under the law, can only be employed for the purpose of defence within the country; except with the consent of the legislature they cannot be taken to any other country.

Abroad a proper comprehension of the nature of the political constitution, and complete sovereignty of the Hungarian state is frequently wanting. This is attributable to the fact, that the real state of things is not duly emphasized in the diplomatic

they are both coordinate.

All this goes to show that the political constitution of the monarchy is unlike that of the former German Confederation which as a Confederate state, *Bundesstaat*, represented only a single mind while the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy represents the idea of a States' Confederation, where a dual intention makes itself felt — that of Austria and that of Hungary.

It should be observed here that in addition to the community of military

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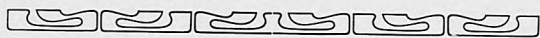
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intercourse with foreign powers. — While speaking of the political Status of Hungary as regards outsiders, mention must be made of the internal political relations connecting it with the associated countries of Croatia and Slavonia. These relations are of a character entirely different from those existing between Hungary and Austria. Croatia and Slavonia in point of fact fall within the sphere of Hungarian dominion; the representatives of the Croatian and Slavonian people sit in the Hungarian parliament, as we have already stated in the first issue of this journal: Croatia and Slavonia only administer independently their internal affairs, affairs of Public Worship, and of Justice. They enjoy only a certain measure of autonomy but are invested with no other attributes of independence.

So as far as independent political existence is concerned Croatia is merged in Hungary. Transylvania again is not infrequently described as a country allied to Hungary. But it no longer has any independent existence, being constitutionally united to Hungary; so that the name Transylvania is today only a geographical expression.

Thus we venture to present to our readers a brief description of the political situation of Hungary — *The countries of the Sacred Hungarian Crown of St. Stephen.*



Alexander Petőfi.*

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By: ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

THE «Weltliteratur» of Goethe has proved no individual ideal, but a splendid reality. Nowadays we need not fear attacks such as that made a hundred years ago by Hannah More (Structures on the modern system of Female Education) on «the Eruptions of those swarms of publications now daily issuing from the banks of the Danube, which, like their ravaging predecessors of the darker ages, though with far other and more fatal arms, are overrunning civilised society». This «trumpet blast» of alarm, which was sounded on the approach of Schiller's «Räuber», did not, happily for English

* Works used in preparing these articles: 1. Petőfi Sándor, Irodalomtörténeti tanulmány. Irtá: Dr. Koltai Virgil. (Sopron, 1893.) 2. Petőfi Sándor összes munkái (complete works), közzétette Havas Adolf. (Budapest, 1893, seq.) 3. My own treatise «Egy angol Petőfi-fordítás». (Budapest, 1904.) 4. Magyar Irodalomtörténet, szerkesztette Beöthy Zsolt. (Budapest, 1896.)

literature, succeed in arming the lady's compatriots: on the contrary, it drew forth a just rebuke from Carlyle, who, among other things about the above «diatribe», remarks that «this same Schiller, not indeed by «Robbers», yet by «Wallensteins», by «Maids of Orleans» and «Wilhelm Tells», has actually conquered for himself a fixed dominion among us, which is yearly widening; round which other German kings, of less intrinsic prowess, and of greater, are likewise erecting thrones. And yet, as we perceive, civilised society still stands in its place; and the public taste, as well as the public virtue, live on, though languidly, as before». ¹ Indeed National Literature, in and for itself, must become isolated, must be soon exhausted; and it must look to a World Literature for its materials, for its thoughts, and not infrequently for the manner of expressing those thoughts. We need not go far to prove the truth of this assertion; we need only ask ourselves what Anglo-Saxon Literature would have been without its Bible, what English Literature would have been if Chaucer had not known Ovid, ² and Boccaccio; ³ if Shakespeare had not been acquainted with the same and other Italian writers, ⁴ or had not used Plutarch (in North's translation, it is true: but the debt is none the less undeniable) as the source of his wonderful Roman tragedies; if Milton had not had the Hebrew poetry of the Bible, — made English it is true, if anything ever was, by the peerless prose of the Authorised Version of 1611, the intrinsic excellence of which could not have been better proved than by the revision of it some years ago, — to inspire the majestic blank verse of his «Paradise Lost»; if, — here we must retrace our steps almost a century, — Surrey and Wyatt had not transplanted to English soil the sonnet of Petrarca, a form of verse in which our greatest dramatist attained a standard of perfection, that, even if Miss Delia Bacon's ⁵ crack-brained theory were correct and Shakespeare had been the mere literary hack of her great namesake, would have given the writer of the sonnets dealing with the chequered love for

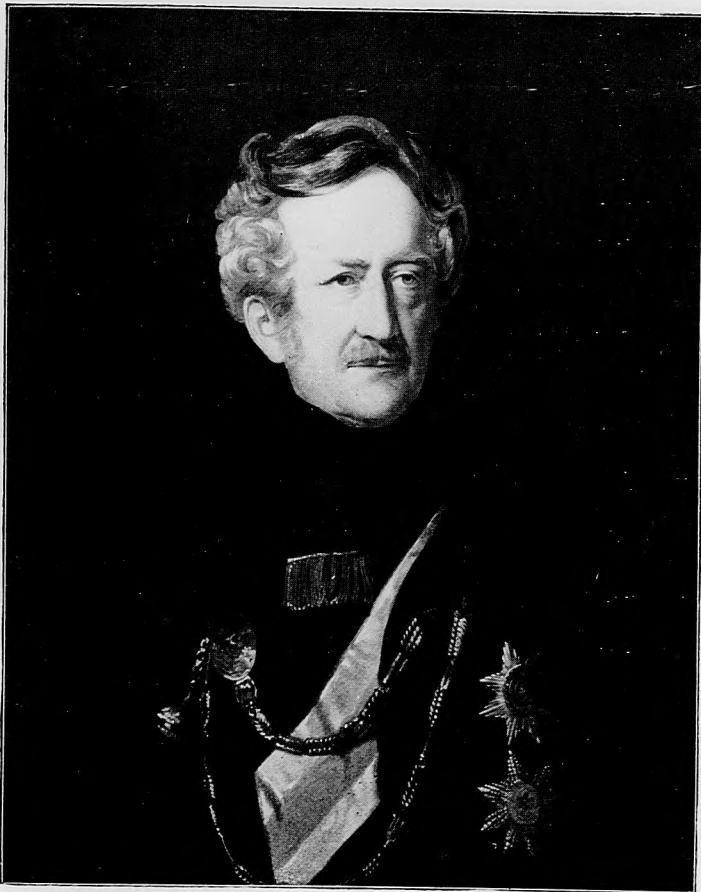
¹ Edinburgh Review No. 105. (1831). On the «Historic Survey of German poetry». By: W. Taylor. 3. vols. 8vo. London, 1830.

² Esp. the «Legend of Good Women», which Tennyson extols («Dream of Fair Women»).

³ There is no doubt that the whole idea of the «Canterbury Tales» was suggested by B.

⁴ «Romeo and Juliet», S's most perfect poetical play is founded on a novel by Matteo Bandello (Lucca, 1554), although S. probably knew Brooke's «Tragicall Historie of R. and J.» (1562).

⁵ Putnam's Monthly, January, 1856.



COUNT LOUIS SZÉCHENYI.

the «man right fair» and the «woman colour'd ill» a foremost place among the greatest poets of the world. We could enlarge the list, were it necessary to do so; but every student of English Literature knows how much it owes to foreign influences, foreign models. No nation in the world has ever been so ready or able to adopt what it found advantageous or necessary, to adopt and make its own. Hence the enormously rich vocabulary of the English language its power of expressing the same thing in many ways, its wonderful variety of turns of phrase, and its peculiar adaptability in poetry and the higher regions of thought.

(To be continued.)



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

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

ALREADY four millions of Englishspeaking people have founded homes beneath the Southern Cross, and before a generation has passed this number will be at least doubled. The annexationist policy adopted by the colo-

nists will also ensure the extension of their power and language over many of the neighbouring islands, while already North Borneo and Sarawak serve as half-way houses to the British possessions extending along the straits of Malacca to the Bay of Bengal.

It will thus be seen that the English tongue, like the English people, has claimed for itself a belt of territory extending around the whole earth, and as the aboriginal tribes dwindle away its sway will be more and more extended, so that the hundred and thirty millions of people who use this speech to day will swell to a still more mighty aggregate in the near future. Its only rivals worthy of the name are French and German, if we except Chinese and other ancient tongues, which are by no means likely to spread beyond their present limits. Those deeply interested in the progress of the world, who match the extension of railway and telegraphic systems, the bridging of great rivers,

the piercing of mountain barriers, must welcome this development of the English language as having a powerfully consolidating and binding effect upon the civilization of the future. Travellers tell us, even now, that this tongue serves them better in most foreign lands than any other; in fact, in books of travel it is constantly pointed out that one cannot escape from it. English inventions and manufactures find their way into every market, carrying with them English names and thus the requirements of modern life in numerous cases, are reminders of English activity and skill, whilst two-thirds of all the largest vessels of the world sail under the English flag, and in the warehouses of London and Liverpool there is a constant interchange of products and commodities with the remotest lands of the earth.

Referring to this subject in one of his speeches Mr. John Bright «the greatest Tribune of the English people» said — «we have possessions almost all over the globe and our language is spreading all over the globe. A few generations hence, the English speech will be the prevailing tongue as compared with any other.



THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE SZÉCHENYI FAMILY OF 1699.

In North America there will be a hundred million of people speaking English within the lifetime of many I now see before me. You will hear it spoken by millions in Australia and South Africa and by millions more in the various British dependencies; and our literature must also follow the language». We feel this anticipation of Mr. Bright to be wellfounded. What ever the future of England herself may be, her language has gained a footing which must make it predominant in the world, at least for a long period to come.

(To be continued.)



A Mohammedan View of the Macedonian Problem.

V.

THE POLITICAL game of which the Ottoman Empire has been for a century and is, at present, a chessboard, is an extremely complicated affair. Every great Power in Europe takes part

in the game. Russia, England, Austria and France have been playing for some time the prominent rôles, and of late years Germany has been added to the number. Whenever it suits any of these Powers to let loose the dogs of war in the Turkish Empire, in order to divert the attention of the public from a certain point which it is the object of that Power to achieve, it only requires that a signal be given, and the rest of the work is done by revolutionary societies. Thus, a rebellion of the Armenians of Sassoun in 1894 was used to secure a short lease of life to the Rosebery Government, after the defeat of the Irish Home-Rule bill, by diverting the attention of the British public from home affairs to foreign affairs. But it was a sad experiment, for dangerous passions were excited which did not subside for over three years, and in their peculiar course of development resulted in real bloodshed in Anatolia and

Constantinople in 1895 and 1896, respectively. The object aimed at was twofold: to retain office with an insignificant majority, and, by appointing a joint commission of inquiry into the Sassoun affair to raise the wall of an autonomous Armenia against the onward policy of Russia into the valley of the Euphrates. But Prince Labanoff then Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, proved to be more than a match for Lord Rosebery, and his successor, Lord Salisbury; he announced «Hands off», gave an ugly rebuff to British statesmanship and alienated Turkey forever from her so-called traditional ally, England, which was ruining her under the guise of a friend. Immense was the disappointment of the Armenians, who were first urged on to rebellion by the British pulpit, platform and press, and then ignominiously betrayed at the critical moment. Then England took her revenge upon Turkey, by fomenting trouble in the island of Crete and encouraging the Greeks to land soldiers there, which resulted in the Graeco-Turkish war of

1897, and in the final separation of the island from the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, England, thus keeping the Sultan — the Suzerain of Egypt — busy, and also keeping the European Concert engaged in blockading Crete, had an easy task on the White Nile and conquered the Egyptian Soudan. Meanwhile, Austria got an opportunity to blackmail Turkey over a trifling incident at Mersina, and by the threat of bombarding Smyrna exacted a large sum of money from the Greek indemnity and inflicted humiliation upon a Turkish official, simply to mar the effect of the victories of the Ottoman troops on the battle fields of Thessaly. Later on, France also acted in similar fashion on behalf of some Turkish subjects who had become French citizens by naturalisation, and made the question of the quay at Stamboul a pretext for doing so. Thus the work of crippling the finances of the Turkish Empire and paralysing her government is going on relentlessly, year in and year out; and the present revolt in Macedonia is, as pointed out above, a part of the programme.

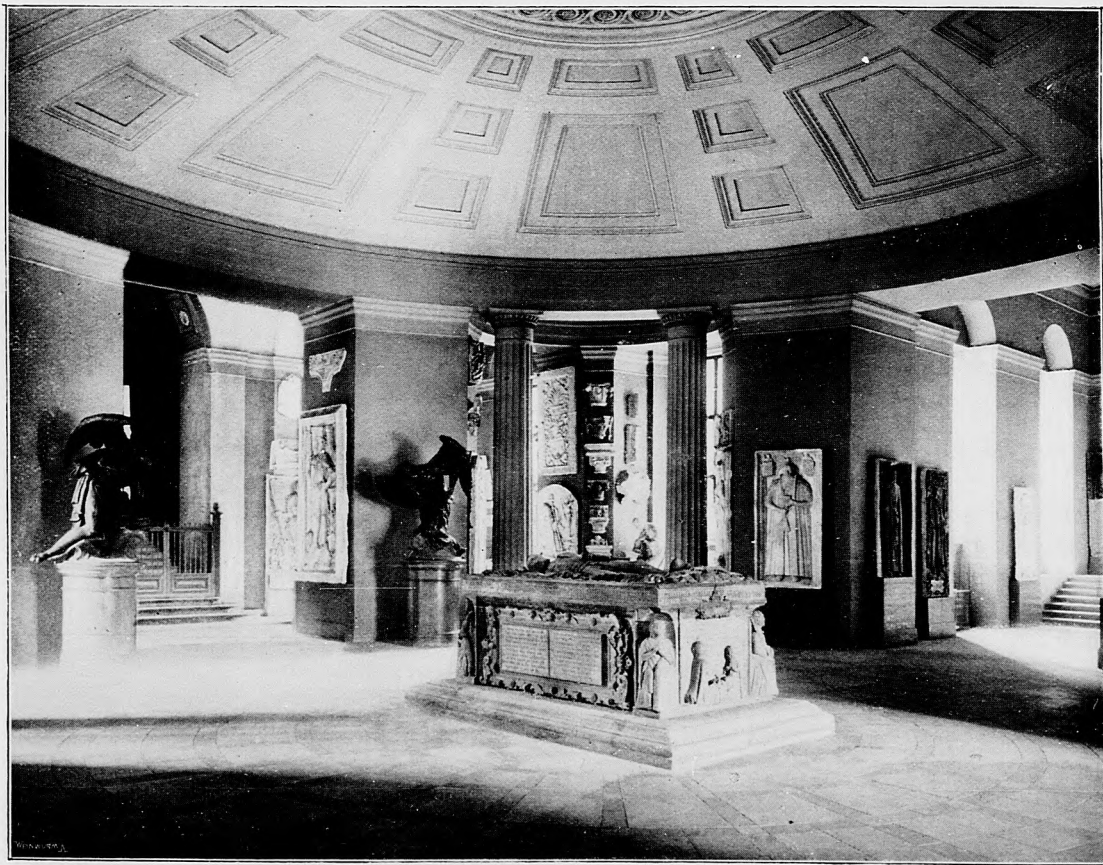
(To be continued.)

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

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

III.

ON BOTH sides of the walk from the landing to the booth were arranged the several Mandarins and Ministers who saluted Her Majesty as she passed. Arrived at the booth Her Majesty comfortably seated herself on a couch placed in the centre of the booth, the Emperor stationing himself on the left and just outside of the doorway the ladies-in-waiting arranging themselves on either side of the entrance. Her Majesty, after receiving a lighted cigarette from one of the ladies-in-waiting, ordered her Prime-Minister to request Mr Chatre to commence the performance. Amongst the ladies-in-waiting I forgot to mention that there were present two Americans, one being the mother of Chi from Boston who was dressed according to the Chinese fashion, and the other a lady artist, a guest of the Empress Dowager, who has been, I believe, commissioned to paint the portrait of Her Majesty. She wore the costume of her country, and looked rather lost amongst the group of Chinese ladies. Now for the performance. Mr Chatre and his staff advan-



THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

ced into the arena and after saluting in Royal Indian fashion, he presented Her Majesty with a diamond ring set with seven large diamonds, a cashmere shawl highly embroidered with threads of gold, and the baby elephant of the circus.

Her Majesty graciously accepted all the gifts, placing the ring on her finger. She asked Mr Chatre through her interpreter whether the elephant could perform. On being asked this

of wonder and astonishment. The dwarf clowns caused much merriment amongst the ladies-in-waiting, and constantly produced laughter from Her Majesty.

On presentation of the dogs Her Majesty left her couch and advanced up to the ring, showing much curiosity and minutely watching each and every act of these canine pets, keeping her place as she stood at the side of the ring for a good length of time. Miss Awada on the



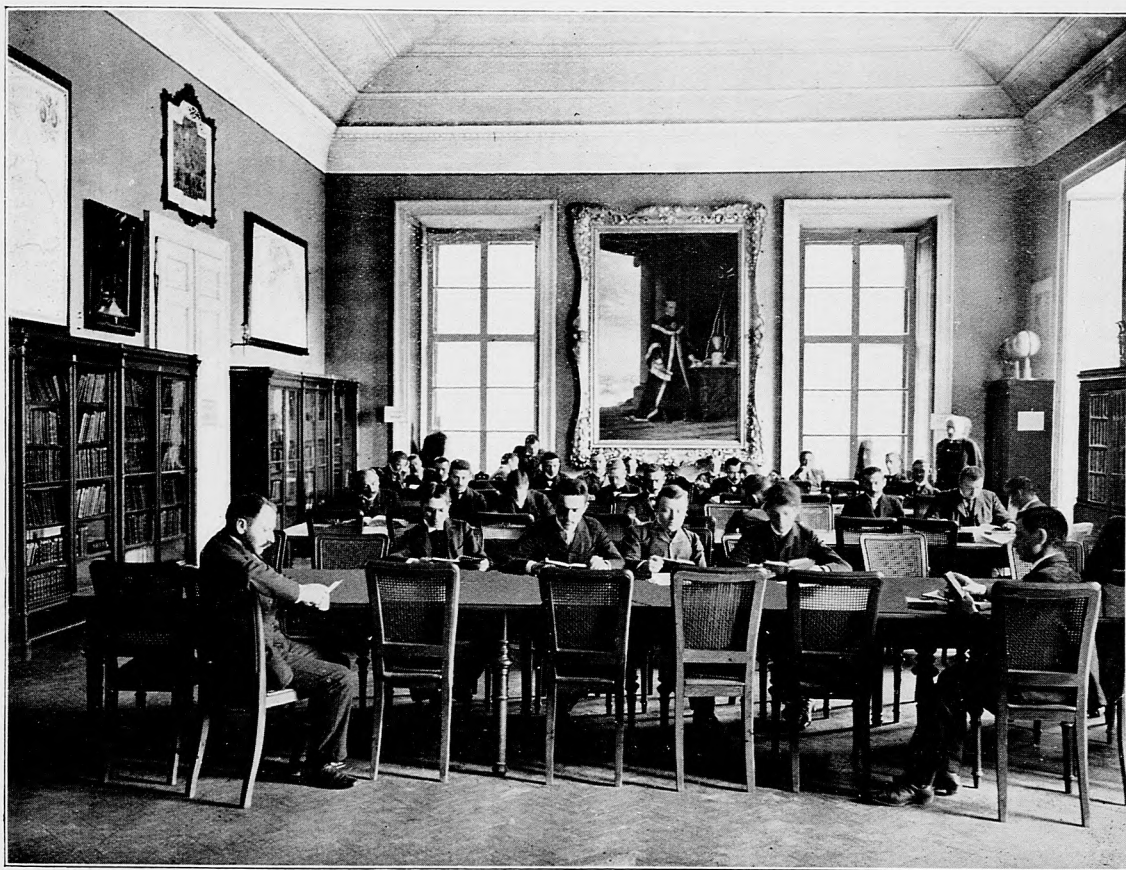
THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

question Mr Chatre put the elephant through some of its actions which highly pleased her Majesty and she ordered the animal to be taken to her palace. The balancing act of two of the members of the troupe caused much interest, and Her Majesty constantly kept her binoculars, which were encased in solid gold, directed at the performers. The Indiarubber babies were the next, and the look on the face of each and every one present (by the bye I forgot to mention that the space where the gallery usually is was filled in by about 400 of the Imperial guards and from 40 to 50 mandarins of the red, pink, blue, and white buttons), was one

slack wire was really a novelty to all present, and Mr Adolph the Hungarian Jockey caused great merriment and laughter among all present although many tried to suppress their boisterous mirth, but gave free vent to it when Her Majesty herself could not control her laughter at his comic entry, the clown and his dead friend. On the conclusion of the performance Mr Chatre expressed his thanks and said that he was highly honoured by being allowed to produce his circus before H. I. Majesty. This speech being interpreted Her Majesty ordered in the tiger cage and requested that the animal be kept in its den and not brought out in the arena as is

the usual custom with the circus. Her Majesty minutely examined this animal, and gave vent to her admiration quite freely remarking something about this beautiful specimen of the Royal Bengal breed to her ladies-in-waiting. The lions were brought in next but after taking a good stare at them, she expressed her preference for the tigress. She then took her departure for the steam-launch accompanied by the ladies and several of the mandarins, the band striking up

The circus gave three performances at the Summer Palace and was patronised by the same audience each time. Her Majesty no doubt being highly satisfied with the circus, presented Mr Chatre through her Ministers with 10,000 taels as a reward for his entertainment and also presented the acrobatic members of the troupe with medals bearing the Imperial dragon enamelled on each. Miss Awada received two rolls of silk, and Miss Kamalee one roll, Her Majesty



THE READING ROOM OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

a lively martial air. By the bye I omitted to mention that Viceroy Yuan-Shi-k'ai's band composed of about 60 Chinese and Sir Robert Hart's band of about 30 musicians rendered first-class music throughout the performance, executing English dance music both on brass as well as stringed instruments in first-class style.

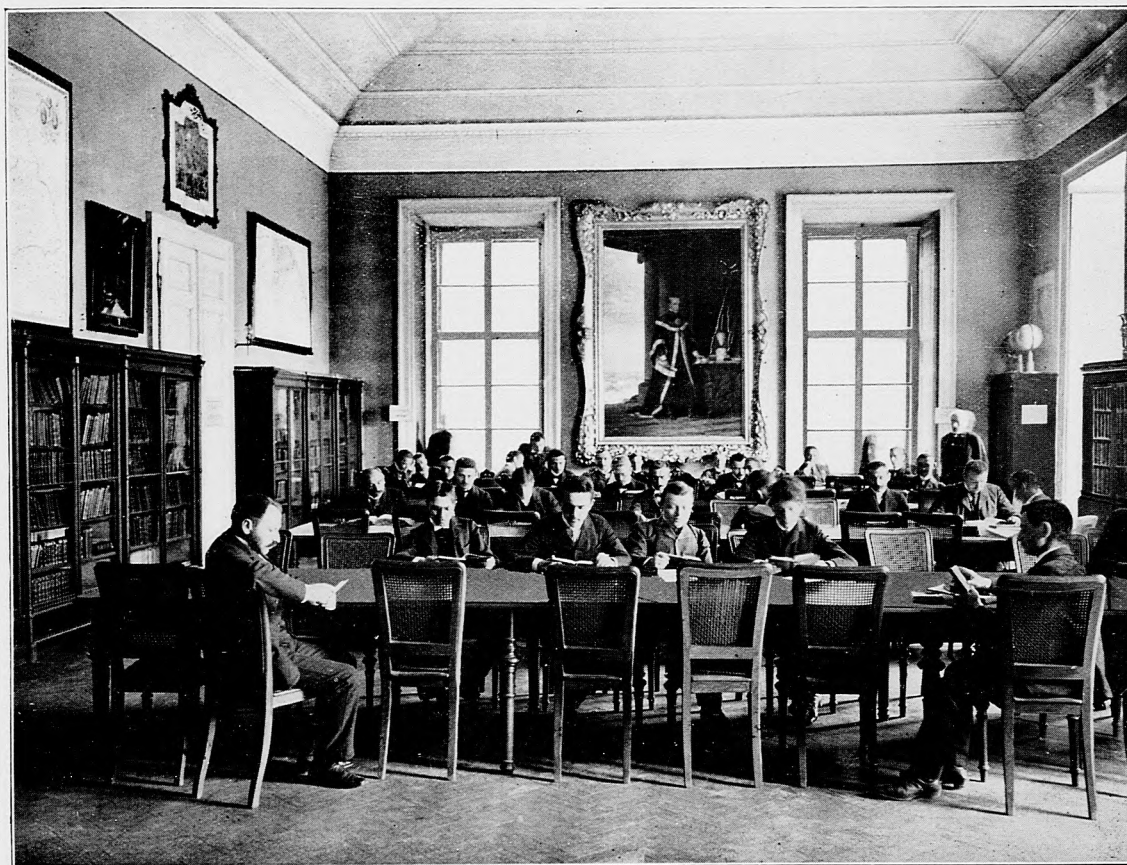
On her way to the launch Her Majesty beckoned to one of the dwarf clowns and critically examined him, showing much curiosity and asking him several questions through one of her ladies-in-waiting who spoke very good English.

congratulating the last two named members on their work and also shaking hands with them. Her Majesty has a very noble cast of features using neither paint nor touch ups for her face; her eyes are small, black and piercing; one stare from them and you can never forget it; she has a hearty laugh when interested, but is otherwise very sedate and thoughtful and seems very indifferent to her surroundings. She is very plain in her attire and fond of refreshments and her Chinese pipe, which latter were administered to her quite freely during the performances.

WILLIAM GRÜNER.

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WILLIAM GRÜNER.

Lectures on Hungary.

THE POLYTECHNIC.—Mr W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., gave a very interesting limelight lecture to the members of the Polytechnic Institution in the Hartley Hall, on Wednesday. Mr. Harman presided. The subject of the lecture was «Holiday Rambles in Hungary». Mr Shrubsole first gave a short account of the history of the country from an early period up to the present day. He pointed out that during the last thirty years the condition of Hungary has improved by leaps and bounds. As for milling, they have even taught our millers how to grind their corn, for when the use of stones as the means of grinding corn became obsolete, the English miller was obliged to go to Hungary to learn to grind with iron rollers. In fact, as far as agriculture is concerned, Hungary leaves us very far behind. It may surprise many people to know that the first «twopenny tube» was built in Hungary. Mr Shrubsole then told the audience in a very clear and able manner, supplemented with much dry humour, of his

journey to Budapest, and of his wanderings in that city and the neighbouring district. The lecture was illustrated with an excellent collection of lantern slides many of them beautifully coloured. Altogether the entertainment was much appreciated, and the audience departed with the feeling of having spent a very enjoyable and profitable evening.

(Hampshire Advertiser.)



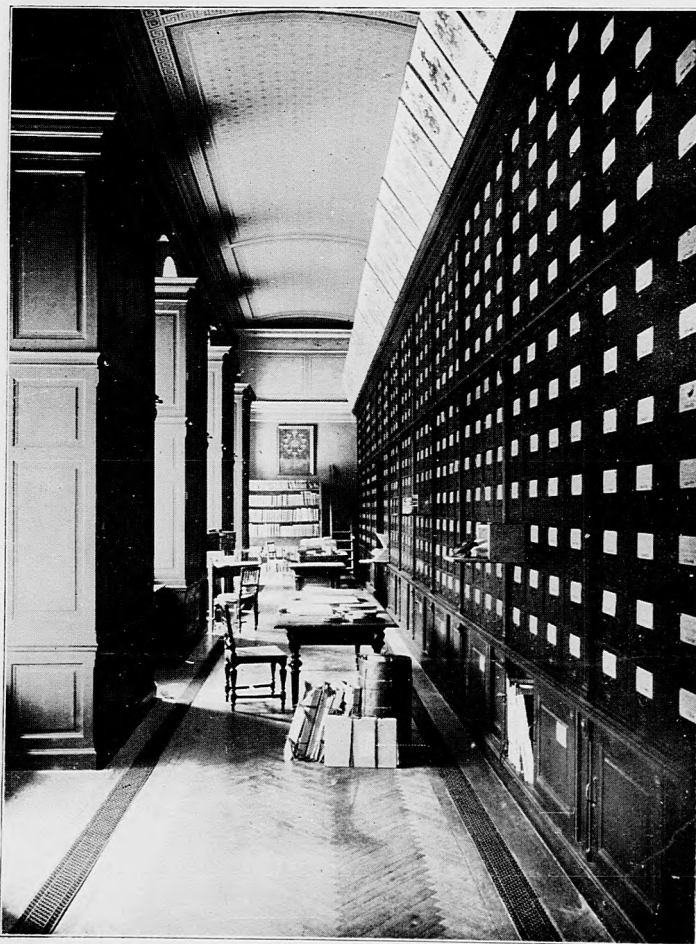
Church of England in Budapest.

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.

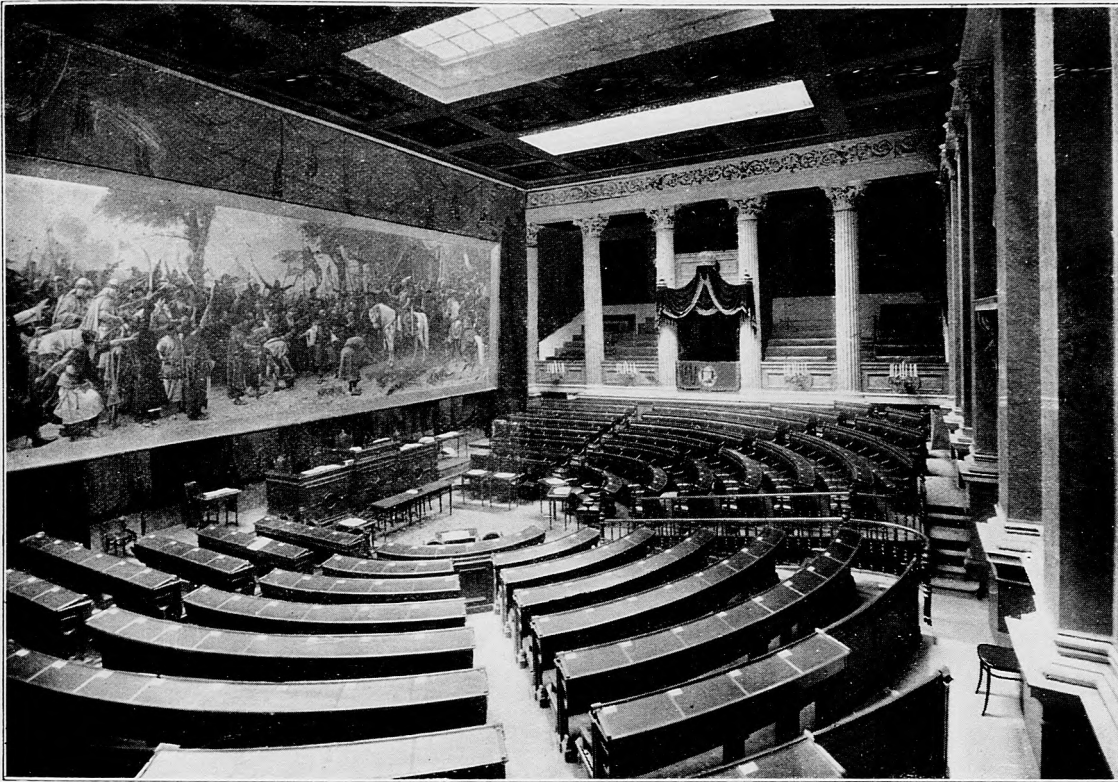
Good Friday falls this year on April the first; and on that day there will be Morning Prayer and ante Communion; the Easter services will be as usual at 8.15 and 10.30. The offertory for the Church Fund on the 3rd Sunday in Lent amounted to a little over 8 florins — a very disappointing sum. This Fund I must repeat is in a condition which is very alarming to say the least; and unless the congregation make some effort to put things on a satisfactory and business-like footing, there will soon be no Fund at all. There is some hope of having a new Lectern made shortly, which it is hoped will be both ornamental and useful. Any Subscriber to the S. P. G. Fund who wishes to see my accounts for 1903 may do so on application. I regret that the Editor cannot allow so much room now that this paper is increasing its reputation by spreading far and wide; so that I must defer acknowledgements for a week or two.

M. R. SHARP.



COLLECTION OF FAMILY MANUSCRIPTS.

Ecclesiastical Notes



THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Reformed Church.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is held in the *Reformed Church*. Hold-utca on Sundays at half past eleven o'clock.

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

Bible Lectures of an evangelistic character in the Hungarian and German languages are delivered on Tuesdays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Hold-utca 17, and on Fridays at 7 P. M. in the Hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. On alter nate Tuesdays there is a Lantern Lecture.

Budapest, Rudolf Rakpart 8, March 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



Reminiscences of Szováta

and a geological and geographical survey of Transylvania in brief.

BY: MARGARET SÖLYOM FEKETE.

IV.

I HAVE frequently seen the Bear Lake since and I can say, that the charm it exercised upon me, remained the same and those with me, though they have seen a great deal of the world, evinced the same enthusiasm at the

sight of this most alluring spot, fit to impress the jaded taste of the most fastidious connoisseurs with its weird and picturesque beauty. No place can be more beautiful, nor more adapted to penetrate us with a sense of the great Almightyness of the Creator.

The Bear Lake is inanimate in appearance, no aquatic plants or animals being discovered in its clear depths. Containing 55% of salt, it surpasses the other salt lakes not only in respect of its higher temperature, but also in chemical combination. The unique hardly exists and nature being a great copyist, hardly ever do we find a device, which occurs once only. The Bear Lake however may be considered most deservedly an exception. The surface of the mysterious lake is entirely cold; at a depth of 1½ meters however it shows 60° Celsius; it is worth notice, that towards the bottom, it is as cold, as it is on the surface. This extraordinary condition of temperature has aroused universal astonishment. Those, who sought to solve the problem before Kalecsinszky may be divided into two classes:

First, there were those, who reasoning from the circumstance of the Black Lake being entirely cold and the Mogyoróssy Lake also, but a bayout of the former, supposed, that the lake was

fed by subterranean hot wells. Nothing however has been found to justify the supposed action of such *thermales*, which should they exist at all, ought to be much larger near the point of their emersion, than elsewhere.

Secondly there were those, who pinned their faith on imputing the heat of the lake to the fostering heap of decomposed vegetable matter covering the bottom of the lake; this however being entirely cold, cannot support the weight of the inferences founded upon it.

We are indebted to Kalecsinszky for the definite solution of this problem for he established by positive evidence, that the heat of the lake is derived exclusively from the sun. He imitated the Bear Lake in miniature and after a careful and minute survey of the subject, supplied information about his results and experiments, which may be summarised thus.

1. Under cover of the upper sweetwater layers, containing salt in a very small quantity only, the water layers at 1½ m. depth, accumulate the heat of the sun and conserve it in proportion to their gradually increasing salt-contents.

The conditions of the case are as follows:

1. It is absolutely certain, that less dense water-layers figure as medial conductors, protecting as it were the lower layers, which are full of salt.

2. The greater the difference between the respective layers in regard to their specific weight, the more effective the increase of the temperature of the lake, which would diminish in case we condensed the mass of the medial layers and fail entirely should the conductor or medium exceed 2 meters in breadth.

3. He even gives a satisfactory reply as to the question, why just the 1½ m. deep water-layers possess the greatest calorific power? In the first place because notwithstanding this high degree of temperature, the waterlayers in question are incapable of rising to the surface, because of their great specific weight, leaving thus the eventualities of conduction, evaporation, emission and radiation entirely out of question. Secondly, because the high mountains fringing the shores of the lake on every side protect it against the winds, preventing at the same time the ascension of the interior and lower layers to the surface.

4. The layers in question derive more warmth from the sun, than they can possibly lose; the increase of heat, amounting to 0.005 caloric over the space of a square centimeter in a second and the grea-

test loss of heat never exceeding 0.00048 caloric over the same space and during the same time.

5. On the other hand, the specific heat of salt-water is much less, than that of sweetwater a less degree of caloric being needed to heat a certain quantity of the former, than is required to produce the same result with respect to the same quantity of the latter.

6. Much less importance may be imputed to the waterlayers, acting similarly to convergent lenses in consequence of their various density refraction.

Leaving however this interesting problem to specialists, who will probably seek to unravel it more at large, I return now to my original subject, from which I have been digressing for a moment.

(To be continued.)



LOVE-SONGS.

I.

To Margaret.

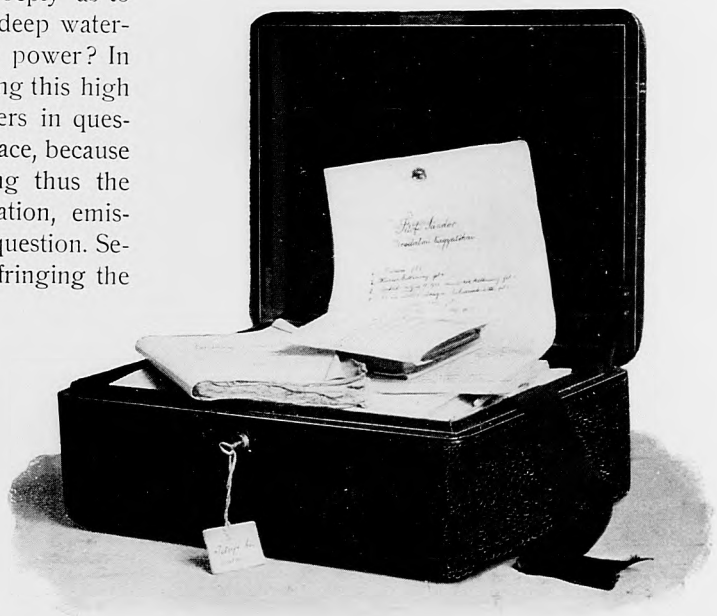
O! fragrant rose!

Transplanted from the groves of lambent light,
The Spirit of the Dawn bids thee unclose:
The Master-Wind salutes thee as he goes.
Open thy petals to the Eastern day
And greet thy Sun-god in the crimson way.

O! heart divine!

Trailing faint echoes from the dim beyond,
Build thee an altar: I would worship there
Within the temple, and my passion-prayer,
A burning love, should sear the outer shell
And force the gates of thy last citadel.

C. Townley-Fullam.



ALEXANDER PETŐFI'S MANUSCRIPTS.



HORSEBREEDING FARM AT DEBRECZEN.

Mrs. Lieutenant.

By: F. HERCZEGH. — Translated by PAUL PETRI.

I.

HE WAS a little over six feet, his broad shoulders and buffalo neck contrasted with his slender waist allowed his gigantic muscles to be seen. When he struck his powerful vaulted chest with his fist it gave a thundering hollow sound like a castiron saucepan: his high forehead, his sparkling eyes gave him a crafty look.

Such was Lieutenant Reogh; in age a child, in appearance a giant. He had a violent temper. If he had lived during the epoch of the Minotaur and the Hydra of Lerna he would probably have become a hero, but now, when his ardent temper ran away with him with the power of a hurricane, he generally perpetrated some great act of folly. Sometimes, he would take part in great drinking bouts, in this dangerous amusement breaking all the furniture within his reach, and sometimes he would fall out with his boon companions without any cause. Because of such deeds he did not get upon the regimental reports — that immortality of heroes — but for his good got locked up instead. He was very fond of drinking. When intoxicated he was a veritable *enfant terrible*. When he happened to meet with his superiors he would express to them, without any restraint, all sorts of Jacobinical ideas, begotten in the head of an always discontented lieutenant. Any other creature would have soon discharged. But Reogh had an exceptional position; firstly because his father was Lieutenant General and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa; secondly because he was said to be a very good fellow

in spite of his dangerous spirit. I know it is a contradiction, but I can't help that. He was fond of ladies in his own way. When he had bestowed his favour upon one of them, he would tell her so with an impertinent artlessness, regardless of husband, father or lover. He had curious opinions about the institution of marriage. «My price is a million», said he once. «I want no less. For a million I would perhaps marry Satan's grandmother but for less I would not even marry the Vénus of Milo.» Many were shocked at hearing these cynical words, but there were also, many who were convinced, that Reogh would sooner or later find a female nabob to pay the price he wanted.

II.

A remarkable event took place in one of the yearly picnics of the country officers: — the Lieutenant made the acquaintance of Miss Ada. She was the daughter of an Army Surgeon, a poor but according to experts an awfully nice girl. Miss Ada even when wearing her high heeled boots was scarcely above four feet. Her little person had charmingly microscopical proportions, her hands and feet were almost ridiculously small. One thing only was large in her, viz: her eyes. She was like the little fairies which good children dream about on Christmas Eve. When these two beings met during the quadrille they looked into one another's eyes with a sort of terror. Reogh drew his breath. Miss Ada turned her head away indignantly. After the first part of the ball they became acquainted. The giant waltzed with the little fairy upon the dancing plot and the gentlefolk

seemed to think it a queer sight. They often met after the picnic. Little by little it developed into a kind of cordial, friendly relation. The Lieutenant treated Miss Ada with indulgence, as the bear did a little mouse, which had fallen into his pit. Ada felt flattered, because she had gained a power over this terribly strong bear, though she was so weak, that she could not lift Ballagi's German Dictionary without assistance. What was bound to come, came very soon. They were on a trip among the mountains. Ada merrily climbed on to a rock, but when at the top, she was afraid at her own courage and she could not come down. — «Reogh, help please!» — she shouted timidly stretching her arms towards him. Indeed Reogh did help. But, when he held the feather weight body of the girl in his arms — Heaven knows, what happened! He kissed her face and mouth without saying a word as he would a little baby's. Poor Ada almost died with fear and shame and blushing, sobbing and panting defended herself against this violent bear. Reogh himself understood, he had been foolish and he tried to ask her pardon courteously. He affirmed on his word of honour, he did not know how such a thing had happened; but, when the baby still continued sobbing, he shouted angrily in his despair. «Then are you not fond of me?» — «I am, of course I am» — stammered Ada frightened — «but don't strangle me!»

(To be continued.)



Theatre and Music.

National . . .
 Theatre
 (Nemzeti . . .
 . . . Színház)

A NEW PIECE by Alexander Somló, «*Sursum corda*», was given at the National Theatre, and was very well received. However successful *premières* of to day do not necessarily predict a successful run. Regarding production, it was faultless, all the players showing intelligent interpretation and conception. As to the play, it lacks harmony. It is neither a drama nor a dramatic poem but a philosophical discourse. Otherwise the piece shows sense and knowledge of subject and we must give the writer credit for intelligent handling and greet him as an author who helps bring the National Theatre closer to its aim to be a «Hungarian Literary Theatre».

Peoplés
 Theatre
 (Népszínház)

At the Peoplés Theatre «*A kis császár*» by A. Pásztor and K. Stoll, and «*Kalinka grófnő*» by Hüvös Iván and Fodor are given with fair success. They are both very good comic operettes and have some good music. Mr Kálmán Porzolt the director is doing some clever advertising in his little strain with Miss Küry, which however we hope will soon be smoothed out.

Hungarian . . .
 Theatre
 (Magyar
 . . . Színház)

The Hungarian Theatre treats us to a fine, thoroughly Hungarian operette by F. Rajna and K. Czobor entitled «*Hajduk hadnagya*». The music is very good and catchy, the dancing dashy, and the production splendid. It is worth while seeing.

«*A Toreador*» translated from Tanner's «*Toreador*» King's Theatre is making a hit at the Kings Theatre. It has not lost much (Király from its original and is well acted. The music is good and Színház) Miss Fedák introduces some excellent dances and — costumes.

The Gaiety Theatre introduced the great German sensation «*Takarodó*» («*Taps*») with great success. The piece, Gaiety Theatre (Víg-színház) whose plot is not new, is exciting and very dramatic. It contains much sentimentalism, which however is of the healthy kind, some of the speeches being most *naive*. All in all it is very effective and good.

The Orfeum is putting up an excellent program of Orpheum . . . perfectly clean, first class vaudeville and a ripping parody on «*Tannhäuser*» in which two great artists Mr A. Broke the Munich tenor and Mr C. Dreher, of the Royal Bavarian Theatre, star. Mr Brakl sings very well, far better than he acts, but methinks Mr Mariot would be much more fit to play the *Landgraf* than is Mr. Dreher who is fair in this rôle. The production is brilliant and luxuriously fitted up.



Wit and Humour.

I spent Christmas in Youngstown, Ohio, and on a clear, cold winter morning with my friend Ovidius de Fogarassy went out for a drive in beautiful, snowclad Mahoning valley. Being uncertain about the direction we should take to arrive at the place we had fixed upon as our destination, we stopped an old farmer, whom we met driving along the road to get information.

— Which is the shortest way to X? — asked Fogarassy.

— Air them your hosses, stranger?

— Why, what's that got to do with it?

— Well, there's a short cut to your left which would save you half a mile or more, but if you go that way, the road's so tarnation bad that you're likely to break your hosses' legs and if they're yer own I thought as how you might be a bit particular.

*

I have this from the Rev. Dr. Géza Kacziány, formerly pastor of the Hungarian Presbyterian Church of Perth Ambay, New Jersey who sailed to Europe but a few days ago.

Last year the Presbyterian Church of America held a Convention on Creed Revision and a Committee having «explained» the article on infant damnation, this «explanation» created a great stir in Church circles. Just after this two gentlemen prominent in Church affairs, as well as in the world of finance, met in New York.

— Elisha — said the one — have you heard the news? The Presbyterians have decided to send no more babies to hell.

— You've only heard half of it, John — was the reply. — Not only are they going to send no more down there, but they have decided to let out all the little fellows they have been putting in for the last half dozen centuries.



THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF KING LOUIS II OF HUNGARY.

As a newspaper man I am extended courtesies by the railways in the way of free passes. A few weeks ago a countryman of mine, a Hungarian worth his half million came to me and said:

— I am feeling tuckered out, and want to go away for a few days. Why, can't I have your pass and run over to Hot Springs?

— Certainly, — I said.

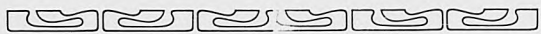
In about a week he came back.

— Well, — I said — did you have a good time down there?

— Fine, — he replied.

— Pass worked all right?

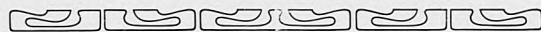
— Oh, yes — answered the ungrateful cuss — I had no trouble getting along. But it did cut me up some to be taken for a common newspaper man.



The English in Hungary.

AMONG the civilized nations of the world there is hardly one, which, especially to the English people, is as unknown as Hungary. Where as Hungary, already on account of its natural beauties and historical celebrities well deserves to be better known. Particularly by the English, whose friendship the true and openhearted and honest Hungarians deserve. We draw the attention of those foreigners who travel in Hungary, to a semiofficial institution for their guidance: «Idegenforgalmi és Menetjegyiroda», a travelling bureau and ticket office on Vigadó-tér no 1, Budapest,

where all information may be received with perfect reliance. In this office all information is free of charge. Information as to hotel coupons of the best hotels of all the summer and bathing resorts of Hungary, tickets to all parts, Guide-books, tickets to theatres, concerts, lectures etc., etc, may be procured here. Free of charge, one may procure here information and guidance as to all the noted places of Budapest and Hungary, in short a traveller receives here all the information possibly wanted. We hope that this excellent institution will help along to induce the English in large number to visit our beautiful Hungary.



HUNGARY

Budapest, Tuesday March 15, 1904.

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

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

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



Our Illustrations.

1. Our frontispiece brings a portrait of Her Excellency Countess Paul Szapáry, the wife of the well known sportsman Count Paul Szapáry who is a favourite in society here.

2. Count Louis Széchényi, son of the founder of the Hungarian National Museum, Count Francis Széchényi, who made an endowment of 10,000 silver florins in favour of the library of the above mentioned institution. The library direction is in the hands of Dr. Ladislaus Fejérváthy and during his supervision the library has made large strides ahead and is to day, through his efforts, a perfectly systematized, modern library.

3. The coat of arms of the Széchényi family of 1697.

4. Another part of the hall, the rotunda in which part of the above are placed.

5. One of the aisles of the library of the National Museum. In this particular section of the library there are on file over 8000 volumes of different newspapers, journals etc.

6. The reading room of the library of the National Museum. This is a daily sight. The library being open every day from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. it is always filled with students, visitors etc.

7. Family letter files. This section of the Museum library contains the letters of some fifty four noted and noble families, and was founded by the Kállay family, who placed their family letters in care of the library and librarian of the National Museum, which was followed by other families, making it quite an interesting section, as it contains some rare old letters relative to the history and interest of Hungary.

8. The big Hall of State of the Hungarian National Museum. Before the completion of the Parliament buildings, the House of Lords held their regular meetings there.

9. A treasured remembrance of the poet laureate of Hungary, Alexander Petőfi, so dear to the heart of every Hungarian. It is a letter casket containing the great poet's letters and manuscripts, and was presented to the Hungarian National Museum by Petőfi's brother in 1880.

10. A painting by Alexander Wagner: *A Horsebreeding Farm at Debreczen*, a perfect picture illustrating horse breeding life in Hungary.

11. The Discovery of the body of King Louis II. of Hungary, an excellent historical painting by Berthold Székely.

A Magyar Leszámloló és Pénzváltóbank márczius 10-én tartotta 34-ik évi rendes közgyűlését madarasi Beck Miksa elnökgazgató elnöklété alatt. A formalitások elintézése után bejelentette az elnök, hogy összesen 40 részvényes részéről 17.103 részvény helyeztetett letétbe, melyek 1707 szavazatra jogosítottak. Ebből jelen van 19 részvényes 15.050 részvénynyel, 1505 szavazattal.

A közgyűlés elfogadta az igazgatóság javaslatát a nyereség megállapítása és hova fordítására vonatkozólag. E szerint a tavalyi nyereségáthozatallal együtt a tiszta nyereség 2.175.843 korona 30 fillért tesz, melyből a részvénytőke 5 százalékos kamatoztatására 1.500.000 korona fordítatik, 100.000 kor. a tartalékalap javadalmazására, 20.000 kor. a bank alkalmazottainak nyugdíj-alapjára használtatik fel. Indítványozta továbbá az igazgatóság, hogy 1 százalék, vagyis 4 kor. részvényenkint felosztalék gyanánt osztassék fel a részvényesek között; e szerint a 34. számú részvény 24 koronával (egyenlő hat százalékkal) váltatik be 1904. márczius 11-étől kezdve.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
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MAGYAR JELZÁLOG-HITELBANK.

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XXXV. rendes közgyűlésre

ezzel tisztelettel meghívotnak.

Napirend:

1. Az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az 1903. üzlet-évről.
2. Az 1903. évi mérleg megállapítása és a felmentvény megadása.
3. Határozathozatal a tiszta nyereség hova fordítása iránt.
4. Választás a felügyelő-bizottságba.

Az igazgatóság.

A részvények letehetőik:

Budapesten: a bank főpénztáránál (V., Nádor-utca 7.) és a Magyar Leszámloló- és Pénzváltóbanknál;

Bécsben: az «Union-Bank»-nál;

Párisban: a «Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France» című banknál.

Alapszabályok kivonata.

23. §. 20 részvény tulajdona 1 szavazatra jogosít.
24. §. Részvényesek, kik szavazó-joggal élnek akarnak, kötelesek a közgyűlés összehívása előtt legalább 8 nappal részvényeiket térítvény mellett letéteményezni; a letéteményezés a bank pénztáránál, vagy más, a hírlapokban kijelölt helyeken eszközölendő.
25. §. A szavazó-jog személyesen, vagy meghatalmazott által gyakorolható. Meghatalmazás csak részvényesnek adható. Tesztületek, intézetek és kereskedelmi cégek, továbbá nők és kiskorúak a közgyűlésen törvényes képviselőjük által vehetnek részt, ha azok különben részvényesek nem volnának is. Azoknak, kik szavazó-jogukat igazolták, a részvények és az utánuk járó szavazatok számának megjelölésével ellátott igazoló-jegyek adtnak ki. A részvények a részvényes által sajátkezűleg aláírandó jegyzékbe, számszerű sorrendben és pedig a Magyar Jelzalog Hitelbanknál egy, minden egyéb letéthelyen két példányon bejegyzendők. A letéve a letett részvényekről térítvényt nyer és a részvények annak idején, a közgyűlés megtartása után, csakis ezen térítvény visszaadása mellett fognak neki kiszolgáltatni.

Az 1903. évi mérleg és jelentés 1904 márczius hó 9-től kezdve a t. cz. részvényesek rendelkezésére áll.

(Utányomás nem díjazatik.)

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Advertisements in these columns will be inserted at the rate of 6 fillér each word, larger type 8 fillér. Any information will be given by our publishing Office, if the number of the advertisement is stated. Letters are also answered in which case a stamped envelope is to be enclosed for a reply. Advertisements can be sent by letter with remittance in postage stamps or Postal Order.

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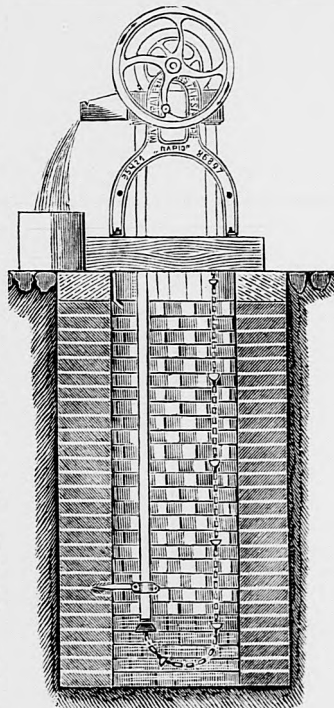
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