

M. M. KÖZLEKEDÉSEK
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HUNGARY

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Hungary as a resort for Tourists.

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

WE MAY fairly state that no country in Europe presents a greater novelty to the tourists visiting it for the first time than Hungary. The moment the traveller sets foot in the land he is struck by the different aspect of the scenery, and by the varied and picturesque costumes of the people. After Switzerland Hungary is the most mountainous country in Europe, and exhibits scenes of grandeur rarely excelled; while in contrast

to the mountains and their wild scenery are the famous plains, which in summer when all is green, are, in their way, as striking as the mountains which rise out of them.

The Carpathians extend over 900 miles in a great semicircle from Pozsony (Pressburg) on the middle Danube to Orsova on the lower, and cover an area of about 78,000 square miles. The most noted groups of the range are the Tátra, Mátra, and Fáttra; the Tátra being the heart of the mountains and the most elevated amongst them, having a general elevation of more than 7,000 feet, while several of their summits are considerably upwards of 9,000 feet. The character of this group resembles that of the Alps, thus they are often called by tourists the «Hungarian Alps» and although in the height of summer their summits are with



COUNT PAUL SZAPARY.

Photo by Strelisky.

with such varied natural beauties as to be known as the «Hungarian Valley of Tempe» while the cave region of Gömör can boast of so great an attraction as the Ice Cavern of Dopsina (Dobschau).

Spring is wonderfully beautiful in the Tátra. It is neither too hot nor too cold. In June the temperature is high with an average of 14° C. Even the mornings and evenings are very warm; the air is calm, sometimes oppressive, and it is rich in ozone. June is the most favourable month especially for invalids in search of health as well as for tourists bent on excursions, its days being the longest and calmest. The autumn begins in the

one or two exceptions free from snow, it lies perpetually in the clefts and chasms.

The scenery of the Tátra is remarkably wild, characterized by lofty peaks with rugged precipitous sides, deep gorges, and numerous mountain lakes which, though small in some parts, are often of exceeding beauty. The range is generally clothed to a height of more than 5,000 feet with glorious pine forests which for beauty are scarcely to be equalled in all Europe.

There is but one extensive lake region, that of the lake Balaton, but it is endowed

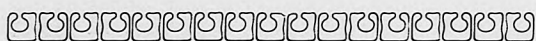
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month of September. As a rule, steady mild weather sets in after the previous heat, and the mornings are cooler. About 7 or 8 in the morning, however the sun shines out brightly, and at noon the thermometer sometimes registers 24° C. The atmosphere is clear and transparent. Tourists and invalids are equally fond of this month as they need not apprehend any summer showers.

Some of the most beautiful scenery is in this interesting country — its mountains, valleys and plains — to visit some of its most attractive summer resorts, watering places and cities, and get a glimpse of the varied races frequenting or inhabiting them will repay any European tourists they will enjoy a holiday they will not easily forget, and they will certainly never regret the journey.



Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By: DR. ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

THIS WORLD Literature, of which we have spoken affords all nations a place of meeting, a kind of Elysium, where all the heat and bitter antagonism of national hatred and jealousy must be content to retire into the background, where the true Autocrat is not some overbearing despot, but Nature, Humanity, Human Reason. Here all nations, without differences or animosities fostered by race feeling, may meet together to interchange their wares, freely giving and freely taking, without bickering, without ranting. The doors of this neutral assemblyhall are open to all-comers, great and small, genius and talent rich and poor; no one will be refused admittance, though the right to remain can only be obtained by the preëminence of natural gifts. It is not the cut of the coat, or the quarterings of the arms that serve as tickets of admission to this Court of the Muses; the only requirements are natural gifts and that power of teaching which has given Homer, Sophocles, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Cervantes, Goethe, Schiller, Petőfi and some others the right to be regarded as the mighty pillars that support this wonderful Temple of Humanity. The list might be lengthened, or shortened; yet Alexander Petőfi would always have his claim to be enrolled among the great teachers of mankind. That his claim is indisputable, it will be our endeavour to prove; if our endeavour is successful, as we sincerely believe it must be, we shall have succeeded merely in giving a great man his due.

Parallels might be drawn between the genius, the abilities, the surroundings of Petőfi and Burns; both were of humble parentage, both of other races than that whose language served as the medium for giving their precious music to the world (Petőfi was, namely, of Slavonic origin), both were preëminently lovers of nature, both were early caught in the trammels of a passionate love which inspired much of their best work, both possessed «the hate of hate» as well as «the love of love», the case of both the man and the poet is one and the same. We shall hope to recur to this parallel between the greatest Hungarian lyric poet and the Scotchman who, as his countrymen Dunbar, Douglas, Lindsay, Henryson, Barbour and two others, had done in the 15th century, saved English poetry from becoming what, but for him it might have become, and after Chaucer actually did become, a mere exercising-ground for versifiers, and gave it that lyric warmth which was required to meet and melt the frost that had set in the 18th century.

★

Alexander Petőfi was born on the eve of the year 1823: he was the son of Stephen Petrovics (here we see the Slavonic origin of the poet: the name «Petrovics» is *not* the «Hungarian name» of Petőfi, as Sir John Bowring, in his introduction so his translation of Petőfi,¹ rather absurdly remarks), a butcher by profession, — a man who seems to have been gifted with propensities anything but favourable to his son's mental training, whose harshness, indeed, as we shall see, had a great deal to do with calling forth the harsh sides of the poet's character — and of his wife née Mary Hrusz, whose gentle disposition engendered in her first-born child that patient endurance, which, when contrasted with Petőfi's sullen, often senseless obstinacy, can only be explained by considering that each parent exercised a separate influence in the moulding of the child's disposition. Goethe himself tells us in his lines —

«Vom Vater hab' ich die Statur
Des Lebens ernstes Führen;
Vom Mütterchen die Frohnatur,
Die Lust zu fabuliren».²

that his composite nature was the result of the double inheritance; we cannot be surprised at

¹ «Translations from Alexander Petőfi the Magyar Poet», by Sir John Bowring (London, 1866).

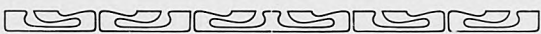
² From my father I inherit my frame, and the steady guidance of life; from dear little mother my happy disposition, and love of story-telling. Lewes' translation.



PICTURE GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

finding the same complex mixture of elements in Petöfi's character. And as our knowledge of this mixture of inherited characteristics enables us to reconcile ourselves to the fact that the Goethe of the earlier days was not the sober serious-minded philosopher of the early years of the 19th century, so it can explain to us the anomaly that the poet who could write in terms of devoted gentleness, passionate worship, winsome playfulness, and love, could indulge alike in outbursts of arbitrary coarseness, pitiless anger, dark sneering contempt, and implacable hatred.

(To be continued.)



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

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

AS A MEDIUM of culture English has a great future. Even now the London Press writes not for the United Kingdom alone, but the Times, the Daily News, the Standard and the Daily Telegraph are found in the hotels of every health-resort on the Continent, in places of public recourse in nearly all the great cities of the

world, and circulate largely in the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire. Similarly the books and the magazines of England and America are published for the whole English-speaking people, and a field is thus opened for literary activity almost untold in its vastness. How often is it not found that the so-called latest intelligence of the Continental Press is but the rehash of the telegrams sent at enormous cost from all quarters to the London newspapers? The correspondents of these journals are everywhere; they write, in fact, for the world and for England. Seldom has this been better illustrated than during the recent wars between Turkey and Russia. The letters of Forbes and McGahan, published in the London press, and not the despatches of the Russian generals, formed the chief sources of information in official circles in St. Petersburg. Still later, war-correspondents were sprinkled over the Soudan, where even the Romans failed to penetrate; and scarcely a war or rumor of war can arise without one of these modern Mercuries packing his portmanteau at an hour's notice, receiving his credentials and bundle of circular notes, and hastening, regardless of expense and discomfort to

the scene of operations. If French still continues to be the language of diplomacy, certainly English is becoming the language of universal information, and this must secure for it a constantly widening sway.

In scientific research the English tongue also holds a prominent place. French savants and German professors do good work in the great fields of scientific research, but their task is often to classify the facts gleaned by Englishmen, or to draw generalisations therefrom. The clear practical sense so characteristic of the English makes them excellent pioneers in science; and as the United States finds leisure for taking its full part in this great work, the scientific truths of the future will find expression more and more in the English tongue. In other departments of literature, and to a large extent in art, the same holds true.

The existence of a large class of refined and cultured people with means and leisure to busy themselves with literary and artistic matters assists London to its unique position as the chief centre of intellectual life as well as the centre of commerce and finance. In America the remarkable city of Boston exercises a leading influence for the same reason. Hitherto little work of this kind has been done in the British colonies, for in this respect the saying of St. Paul holds true — that is not first which is spiritual but that which is natural and afterwards that which is spiritual. These colo-

nists of whom England sends forth so many thousands annually are obliged to turn the wilderness into fruitful fields before they begin to wield the pen or court the Muses. But when the log-hut gives way to the comfortable and well-appointed home, and the hard pioneer-work is over, these Englishmen will follow in the track of the old country and begin to create a literature of their own.

(To be continued.)



Reminiscences of Szováta

and a geological and geographical survey of Transylvania in brief.

BY: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

V.

SZOVÁTA indeed is a most enchanting spot and may justify its claims to possess a subalpine climate, thanks to its clean and dustless atmosphere. The high mountains protect it from every side against the winds; there the air carries along the saline properties of the soil and the translucent lakes supply the most ideal and natural instruments of inhalation, as one's lips get filled with salt after a short walk on the margin of the lakes. And what a dazzling green margin it is! The barren dreariness of other saline countries is happily contrasted by the dense vegetation and opulent profusion of Szováta; though a layer of humus alone — scarcely 1 m.



THE BATTLE OF VÁRNA.

BY J. METEJŘO.



INUNDATION.

BY G. MÉSZÖLY.

broad — is embedded over the salty till. The greensward round is interlaced by fine, tall trees; little rivulets emerge from the copses sparkling and dimpling beneath the shrubs, to deck with a more living verdure the deep green sod covered with innumerable flowers. Among these the *Telekya speciosa*, *Asperula odorata*, *Ranunculus montanus*, *Viola biflora*, *Campanula pusilla*, *Gentiana verna*, *Geum reptans*, *Geum montanus*, *Sedum utratum*, deserve a special mention.

The dense forests, by which Szováta is surrounded are filled with bears, hartbeestes and other game; great hunting parties being arranged annually on the neighbouring spurs of the snowcapped Hargitta by the Baron Solymossy, whose beautiful hunting seat is the rallying-point of the Nimrods of this region. The paths through these woods are narrow often unbeaten tracks darkly interlaced by the boughs of the primeval oaks and beeches, yielding gradually to pines at the uppermost level of the subalpine region. The young peasant girls, collecting strawberries and raspberries in these woods, frequently meet bears in their strolls; it even occurred to a young peasant, that a bear established itself near the fire she had made and slept there tranquilly throughout the night. Does it not seem, as if a lovely tale had taken the shape of reality; though unhappily no evidence could be found, to make good the assertion of my rustic acquaintance?

The lakes, forming the principal charm of Szováta, were some years ago only known to roaming shepherds; their great medicinal value however was first discovered by a poor, lame wanderer, who arrived late in the evening near the Bear Lake and took a night's rest on its shores. In his sleep, he fell down from the beach into the lake, the salty waves of which gently laved his sick limbs and in the morning, he

awoke with the happy consciousness, of having recovered his former strength.

Gaining gradually a dim and remote idea of the wonderful medicinal qualities which this lake possesses, the inhabitants of Szováta and the neighbouring villages began to flock thither to bathe and lose their diseases. Though no special legend attaches to this interesting health-resort, the reality supplies more convincing data of its sanative power, than any legends and traditions could do. The number of those, who find comfort and relief from their diseases (gout, rheumatism, sciatica, rickets, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions etc.) increases from day to day and such extraordinary cures have occurred and occur nearly every day, that Szováta surely would have aroused long ago universal attention, had it been situated elsewhere and not in Transylvania.

(To be continued.)



Lectures on Hungary.

Extract from the «Dover Standard».

ON TUESDAY evening, an interesting lecture on the Carpathian Mountains, and their inhabitants was delivered by W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., at Adrian Street Church, Dover.

The lecturer stated that while the Carpathians attain a less elevation than the Alps, they cover a much larger tract of country. Being less frequented by tourists, they also possess a larger number of wild animals and game. In Switzerland, the chamois is found only in captivity, but on the slopes of the Carpathians, droves of sometimes two to three hundred may be seen.

The country is rich in minerals. Gold has been found there since the time of the Romans,

and has been worked ever since, except when the work was interrupted by war. Some of the mines are worked by the Government, others in a more primitive way by a few individuals, or even by a single family.

The iron works, however, are highly developed, and some of the extensive saltmines date from 896 A. D.

Several unique slides were shown which had been taken specially for Mr Shrubsole by order of the Hungarian Government.

These represented the interior of some saltmines. They are of vast extent, and when the miners hold a religious service, aided by a band of music, the effect is weird and impressive.

*

At a meeting of the Unitarian Worker's Union held in Essex Hall, London, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Ginever (nee Gyóry Ilona), gave an eloquent address in fluent English, telling of some of the early romantic associations of Englishmen with her country, and concluded with a reference to the inspiration Hungary had gained in her efforts after truth and liberty, from English writers at the end of the 18th and in the 19th centuries.



Administration of Justice in Hungary.

UNDER the late Dezső Szilágyi the Hungarian statesman of continental fame whom also the English know, began the modernisation throughout the whole administration of justice, in which work the present Minister of Justice, Dr. Alexander Plósz, follows his illustrious predecessor with no less enthusiasm and success.

That the excellent administration of justice in Hungary is acknowledged by the world at large, is proved by the fact that the international criminal congress will be held this year in Budapest in which many of the world's most noted criminalists will participate.

When a few years ago it was brought up by parliament and the press that the labours of the administration and government offices ought to be simplified, the Minister, Dr. Plósz, was the first to satisfy the general wish and need, inasmuch that he supplied all the tribunals with eleven, all the law courts with sixtythree and most of the 450 circuit courts with *Remington* typewriting machines, thus simplifying and modernising greatly the work in the different offices.

We can not pass over the fact that Hungary was the first among all the European nations, which introduced the general use of typewriters

into their courts, nor do we consider it uninteresting to publish the official ministerial orders.

To the Director of *Glogowski & Co.*,
Mr Ujlaki Béla,

Budapest.

no. 6380/1901 Im. V.

I inform you herewith, that I accept the contract made between the treasury and your firm regarding the shipment of 114 original *Remington-Standard typewriting machines* and herewith enclose a duplicate contract and an official copy of my despatch no. 6556, current year, to the chairmen of the different tribunals.

Budapest, February 21st, 1901.

By order of the minister :

Eugene Liszkay [s]
Ministerial Councilor.

To the Director of *Glogowski & Co.*,
Mr Ujlaki Béla,

Budapest.

no. 1959. V. I. M.

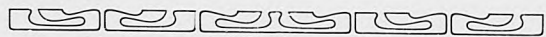
I inform you herewith that I accept the contract made between the treasury and your firm respecting the delivery of further 205 *Remington Standard typewriting machines* and herewith enclose a duplicate of the firm's contract.

Budapest, March 15th, 1902.

Eugene Liszkay [s]
Ministerial Councillor.

But since this last order further new orders have reached the firm, supplying the Hungarian courts with *Remington* typewriters, so that at present there are more than 500 *Remington* typewriting machines in use in the different Hungarian courts.

We think it likely that also England and America will be represented in the criminal congress here, and will do us justice to personally convince themselves as to the enormous strides the administration of justice in Hungary has made.



A lawyer friend of mine tells this story at the humour.
expense of members of his profession.

A burglar returned empty-handed to his pal, who had been watching on the outside for him, while he entered a likely looking house.

— What did you get Bill? — the pal asked.

— Nothing. It was a lawyer's house — was the reply.

— Did you lose anything?

— No. I didn't stay long enough.

Our Bookshelf.

WE HAVE received an interesting pamphlet «Egy angol Petőfi-fordítás», «An English Translation of Petőfi» by Dr. Arthur B. Yolland. The booklet itself contains no translations, but after mentioning all the present translations and translators of Petőfi, Mr Yolland goes on to criticize one particular translator, Sir John Bowring, whose translation he carefully dissects and very ably comments on, showing deep and intelligent study of both the

governor of the Royal Francis Joseph Institute, to teach English at that School. In 1898 he was nominated lecturer (unpaid) at that University and not till 1900 was he appointed regular lecturer till the nomination of a new Professor in June 1901 the late L. Névy, Director of the Buda Kereskedelmi Akadémia, appointed Dr. Yolland to teach English at that school.

The idea of taking a Doctor's degree was suggested to him at the beginning of 1901, but owing to strenuous work he was unable to take the matter



A VILLAGE PANORAMA.

original author and his translator's interpretation. We may fairly state that Mr Yolland has done full justice to Alexander Petőfi our cherished poet and above all, we must congratulate him upon the intelligent and thorough handling of this subject and also the excellent style in which it is written, for we must consider that Mr Yolland is an Englishman and that his book is written in Hungarian.

*

Dr. Arthur B. Yolland who was born in England on May 24 1874 is a graduate of Cambridge Univ. (Sidney Sussex College) where he took his degree in Honours B. A. Classical Tripos, in June 1896 and came to Budapest in September of the same year in answer to an invitation from Dr. M. de Demeczky,

up seriously, till last September, when he began to collect material for his treatise, and after the same was completed busied himself with studying his subordinate subjects (German language and Literature and Indo-Germanic Philology).

After having petitioned to be allowed to enter for the examination accepted by the University Authorities and His Excellency the Minister Mr. Yolland passed the exam «Cum laude».

Dr. Yolland is the first Englishman to take a degree at a Hungarian University and also the first who has written a book in Hungarian. We certainly admire Dr. Yolland's ambition and grit and offer him our heartiest good wishes in all that he may undertake in the future.

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 Francis Esterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. every Sunday. On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Choir Practice after Service the third Sunday each month.

Reformed Church.

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

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

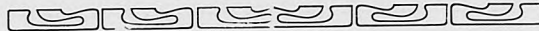


THE SORROWING PASTOR.

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

Budapest, Rudolf Quai 8, April 1904.

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



The Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in 1904.

THE WORLDS Fair, to be held in St.-Louis in the course of this year, promises to eclipse in magnificence and grandeur all Exhibitions heretofore held. It is to be known as the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition and is commemorative of the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France in 1803.

There is no more convenient point on this continent for assembling a fitting exhibit of America's national growth, resources and manufactures, than the city of St. Louis. It is especially designed to present an object lesson to all the world of the marvellous development of a single century unparalleled in the history of nations.

This will probably be the only opportunity in many years, to bring together in the United States, in comparison and competition, the manufactures and products of the world, and so far as present indications can justify prophecy, the foreign representation and exhibits at St. Louis will overshadow anything of the kind, heretofore seen in the Yankee's country or any other. Consequently we may deeply regret the fact that Hungary, the country of a similar development, and the land of combined and day by day growing industrial success did not attend to this matter, so as to put before the world's public all the magnificent results of the great and fundamental work, done since the awful fight for liberty in our country.

But taking into consideration that the American manufacturing world always looking for a new market, even at St.-Louis might find it advisable to arrange connections with foreign firms; and bearing in mind, that many of our Hungarian products could be put before the American public our exporting firms should by no means omit to take the chance and appear there with all the various goods, so much the more, as even Austria is doing all that is possible for gaining a foothold on the

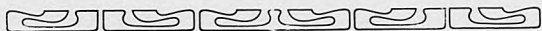


THE CHRISTENING OF VAJK.

BY JULIUS BENCZUR.

American continent. This Exhibition is the great object lesson of what a free people can accomplish under a republican form of Government. It will teach both, the monarchist and the anarchist! To the one, that successful human progress can best be made while the people govern themselves, through the free expression of the public will; and to the other, that government is necessary to human welfare and that under no other social condition than government and government as strong as the millions who compose it the happiness of a nation can be secured.

MAX HERMANN.



Theatre and Music.

ANOTHER new theatre — and a good one it promises to be too! At last the Budapest public will have a pleasant way to spend their free afternoons, an agreeable change from coffeehouse concerts.

Small Theatre
(Kis Színház)

The «Kis Színház» or «Small Theatre» as it is called, is a fine idea of Mr Kornél Sziklay, the eminent and favourite comedian of the Hungarian Theatre, who intends to present oneact pieces comediettas, musical sketches etc., and is assisted by many of the ablest of the wellknown actors and actresses of the country. We wish Mr Sziklay all possible good luck in his new enterprise.

The «*People's Theatre*» has changed hands. Director Kálmán Porzolt got into financial difficulties and was forced to resign the management of the theatre at which he had reaped so many successes, and gave up the directorship into the hands of Mr Paul Vidor.

Mr Vidor an old acquaintance and favourite of all theatre-goers brings an actor's and playwright's good qualities with him in his new career. Creative ability, theatrical knowledge, long experience are the qualities Mr. Vidor is supplied with which we are sure he will use to the best advantage both to himself and the public. We extend Mr. Vidor our heartiest good wishes and sincerely hope he will be as great a success as a director as he has been as actor and playwright.

*

The première at the Hungarian Theatre of «*Hüvelyk Kató*», a frenchy but decent comic operette was well presented, and well received. The public was enthusiastic and we think the piece will draw well Miss Tomcsányi is clever in her title rôle and well supported.

At the 50th production of «*Hajduk Hadnagya*», the result was what it deserved to be — enthusiastic reception and a thorough success. Mr. Rajna, the excellent composer, and Mr. Czobor, the librettist are indisputably as good and as competent a pair of writers as we have.

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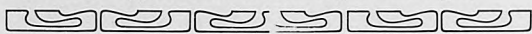
After a long silence we again hear something from Béla Hegyi, the onetime favourite composer of lively operettes. At the «*King's Theatre*» was produced his new piece «*Boris király*» («King Boris»), a comic operette, in

Peoplés
. . . . Theatre
(Népszínház)

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

King's Theatre
(Király
. . . . Színház)

which the composer displays his ability and art to great advantage. The plot, a very pretty and above all good one is taken from one of the best of Mr Zsigmond Szöllösi's novels, who also wrote the libretto which is written in excellent style. The actors are all good, the laughs many, and the whole effect pleasant. Miss Fedák, as usual, is great and well deserves the many ovations and enthusiastic applause she receives night after night.



Cricket and Football Notes.

**Sport and . . .
.... Pastime.** **T**HE CAMPBELLS are coming, or, at least, the Corinthians, as good a team, on paper, as ever left the shores of Corinth or whatever other hamlet claims to be the happy Fatherland of G. O. Smith and his companions.

It is a Club with a magnificent record, represented by a team whose latest vagary was the smashing of last year's Cup-holders — the cloggers of Bury. No team of the first class, has, within my recollection, been so badly broken up by an amateur Club and though the trouble was only about the Dewar Shield, the match takes its place in the first-class list and so goes upon the records. Ten—three.

★

Since that the Club has gone down before the Army, as is only right and just, because do you see, if Clubs get into the way of beating the Army what is to come of our National Defence?

Now what is to happen here? The Australians had a story that whenever they played Yorkshire at Bramall Lane, all the factory engineers coaled up just before the match. The Australians could never get a sight of the ball for smoke but Yorkshire, playing in their native atmosphere were not at all disturbed and always came out on top.

It is good enough for a story, but speaking without the book I should say that the Australians have always had a bad habit of getting as much as they wanted out of Bramall Lane. Still there are points about that story which might well serve the Torna-Club.

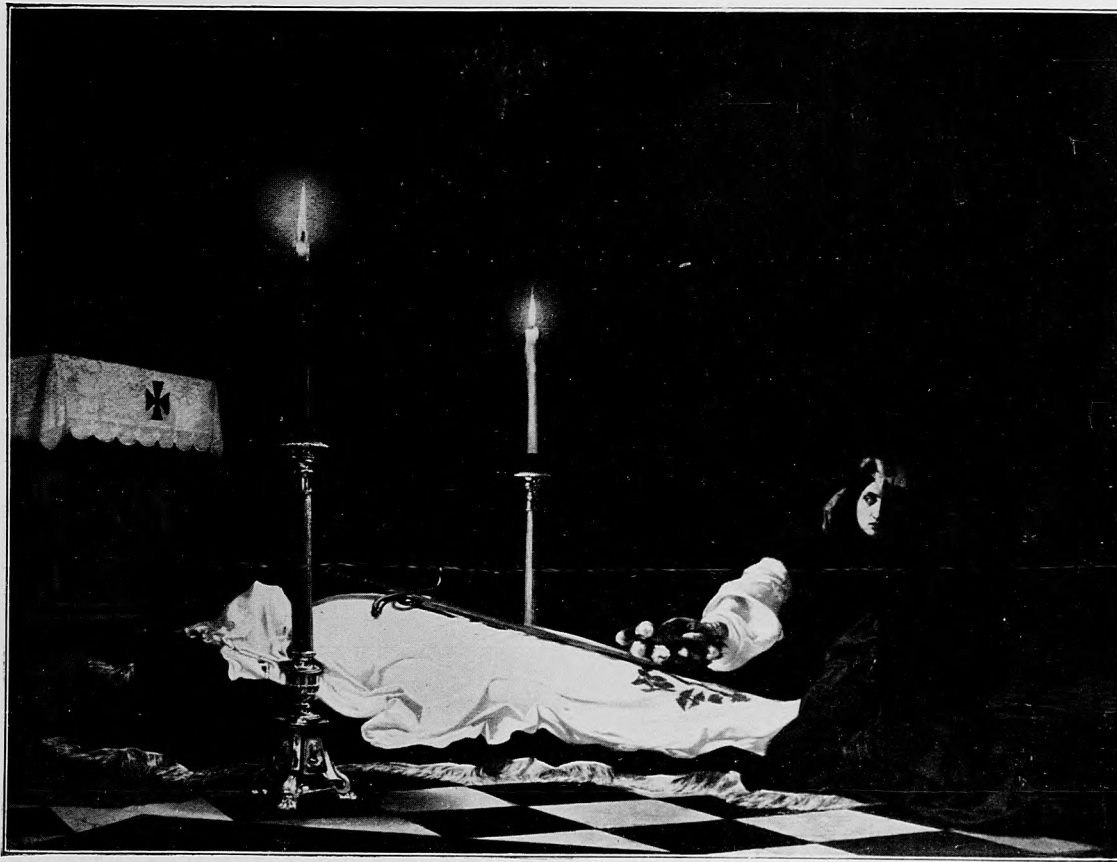
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In a holiday fixture one side is always desperately in earnest, and the other has come to amuse its self and to take back happy and wellgrounded remembrances of Hungarian hospitality.

But with all in I do not think the home side strong enough to effect a surprise and must vote for the Corinthians with a margin of eight goals.

★

It is strange that the Hungarians who have taken so kindly to football should have failed to succumb before the peaceful joys of Cricket. Cricket is the English national game, and if it did not exactly win Waterloo — with apologies to the Kaiser — it was good enough to put England above Australia, and that only the other day.



LÁSZLÓ HUNYADY ON HIS BIER.

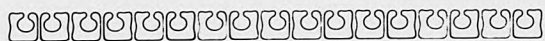


«RECRUITS OF 1848».

BY M. MUNKÁCSY.

Fired by this example the Hungarians — and some others — have taken the matter up. There are now in course of formation three separate Clubs one in connection with the University Athletic Club, another including the English residents here and a third formed by the students of the English School. There are strong hopes that the Editor of this Journal will do his best to join all three «pour encourager les autres» Anyone wishing to assist in the flotation of the English Club should send in his name and a subscription in keeping with his abilities and importance, to the undersigned, as early as convenient.

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.



Mrs. Lieutenant.

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

III.

THE LIEUTENANT General sharply declared his son to be an ass, when the latter informed him through an exemplary letter, composed with the help of an instructive book called «Family Correspondent», that he desired to marry a poor, but honest maiden, named Ada. The Lieutenant meditated for a week about what he ought to do — shoot himself or smash everything to atoms? Finally he made up his mind and he borrowed 30.000 florins, by means of another exemplary letter, from one of his aunts, a lady of the court, — under the menace of suicide. The

family council breathed afresh and hoping he would turn his mind away from this other folly, sent him the desired sum. Reogh paid down the caution money and — married Miss Ada. The paternal curse, which was wired, did not in the least disturb the mirth of the bridegroom.

When Mr and Mrs Lieutenant returned from their short honeymoon to the village where his squadron was stationed the married couple had begun a very curious life. The wife clung passionately to her husband and as her love was mingled with a good deal of childish fear, she blindly obeyed his every whim. Reogh felt himself very comfortable in the position of a paterfamilias with absolute power and he saucily meddled in every detail of housekeeping. The whole housekeeping reminded one of the household of two children who have agreed to play at marriage. At twilight they were generally at the end of the village. The lieutenant lay in the grass, while his wife ran panting along the road carrying on her weak shoulders an enormous heavy iron rod. «The darling has a weak chest» — explained Reogh to inquisitive people — «she must be trained». For the sake of training, Ada accompanied her husband on his shooting expeditions, deadly tired, following him among the rushes and carrying the snipe which her husband shot with infallible certainty. They cooked the booty at home with united forces. Moreover cookery was the weakest point of

their housekeeping. For economy's sake they kept, beside the man-servant, one maid servant, and the cooking of the darling being as yet in an experimental state, Reogh who pretended he understood everything used his experience of camp to terrify his people and guests. Once he took, a fancy to teach his wife how to ride. Poor Ada had no idea of sport and was shyness personified, though she allowed herself to be lifted upon the back of a seventeen hands Irish horse every movement of which filled her heart with deadly fear. «Head up, put out your chest, darling» — was to be heard for many weeks. Reogh who knew fear only by name wanted to make of his wife a second Oceanid from Renz's circus. Once on a shooting trip she climbed upon a haystack to eat something, after Reogh's statement that from there a very nice view of the barracks was to be had. When Ada had to come down again, she lost all her courage on seeing the steep ladder. «Jump down, I will catch you!» — suggested Reogh. Ada had no courage; the Lieutenant became seriously angry and pushed the ladder away. Now she had to spring or to remain there till her silver wedding day. The little darling nearly cried, but seeing the angrily sparkling eyes of her husband she closed her eyelids and invoking the name of the Lord, sprang down into the abyss. Her husband caught her, as he would have done a ball and kissing her face put her down on the ground. Ada smiled, though with palpitating heart, pale but happy. The captain had just been riding past and was a witness of this event. «It was a great pity to give this little fool to such a bear», he murmured.

(To be continued.)



The Hound of Death.

Translated by: EUGÈNE HARIS.

YOU SEE that large black dog? asked the old doctor, and pointed with his ebony walking-stick at a gigantic hound running to and fro on the seashore.

— Yes? What about it?

— Somebody will die today. That is the hound of death!

Involuntarily I shuddered, and looked with anxious astonishment at the old gentleman.

— My dear doctor, you know you are saying a very strange thing!

— That is possible. Perhaps I was not doing well to draw your attention to it!

— Oh! I am not superstitious.

— But excuse me, this is no superstition. For twelve years I have been observing this dog. The first time I saw him, it at once made me suspicious. Nobody knew how he came here, nor who his master was. He just came — and the same day the young wife of the manager of the baths died. This might have been an accident, but the next day the dog disappeared. In about ten days perhaps he was seen again in the very same place where you see him now. He was running to and fro excitedly; sometimes he stood still and turning towards the sea howled bitterly. I looked at him for a long time, because a painful presentiment began to torment me at the sight of this hound. On returning home from my walk I was informed that an old Colonel who had only arrived that morning had died suddenly. I was terrified...at that moment I saw clearly that there was a connection between the black dog and death. During all these twelve years, every time this hound has appeared somebody has always died.

— That is very remarkable!

— Say rather it is very horrible!

— Well, call it horrible! — but candidly speaking, I cannot believe in this dog story.

— The doctor looked at me in amazement. — Don't you believe in it? not when I tell you?

— My dear doctor, if you were to tell me that my lungs are gone beyond all hope and I must die within four days, then I should probably believe you. But if you tell me that somebody has died here at the baths because a black dog is running about here on the seashore!!!...

— Well, well, laugh while you may.

At this moment the dog ceased running and began to howl. His large bushy tail stuck up, he raised his head in the air, and uttered such terrible howls that I really shivered. I must have turned rather pale too, for the doctor looked at me triumphantly. — You see?

— What do you mean by 'you see'? — I blurted out, ashamed to the bottom of my soul for the weakness I had shown a moment before.

— What does this frightful howling prove? Nothing, nothing at all.

— But in spite of that you were frightened by it!

— I? frightened at it? no! — only it impressed me unpleasantly like some tragic climax at the end of a sensational novel. (To be continued.)

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of Countess Stephen Tisza.

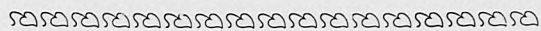
Possibilities of the Radium Industry.

THE INTEREST in radium has been great and the magazines and newspapers have been filled with information about it. The following tells something, that may be new to many of our readers: «Notwithstanding the difficulty in its production (many tons of ore being required to produce one gram), a radium industry has already developed in Germany and France, and although one gram is sold at a little less than 10,000fs. the manufacturers are said to have orders for several hundred grams. The demand for medical purposes exceeds

Radium rays, unfortunately, possess the dangerous property of injuring the human skin by producing severe burns.

Galatz, March 1904.

WILLIAM GRÜNER.



† *Captain Ross William Parks* died on March 26th at Visegrád, happily released after some years of suffering. The funeral took place at Visegrád on March 28th, according to the rites of the Church of England, and was attended by a large number of residents. Many of the village children brought violets to place in his coffin. We offer our sympathy to his widow and relatives. R. I. P.



«Carousal» ...

.. By M. Zichy

the supply. Radium possesses all the important qualities of the Roentgen rays in addition to the invaluable property of being ready for use at any time and furnishes its rays without the employment of apparatus. It has been demonstrated that a small glass tube, not larger than a goose quill, containing a little more than a thousandth part of a gram, is as effective as an expensive and complicated electric apparatus for the treatment of cancer — surpassing the best effects of the Roentgen rays. The ease with which radium can be administered locally, as for instance in the nose or throat, is an invaluable advantage. The fact that radium exerts a very peculiar influence upon light-emitting bodies has given rise to the hope that it may eventually play an important rôle in the industry of life. A minute quantity of radium is sufficient to produce a strong light from a layer of zinc pyrites, and this light produces no heat, so that loss of energy is avoided.

Hotel Coupons in Hungary.

The Travelling Bureau Enterprise (Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1. Budapest) has introduced, much to the comfort of the travelling public, the excellent hotel-coupon system into Hungary also.

The coupons, which are accepted at the principal hotels and resorts, are divided into two series

The «S» series (yellow) the four coupons of which entitle the holder to a breakfast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread, and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). Therefore, the full pension for one day costs 13 Crowns.

Series «Z» (green) entitles holder to a breakfast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread and butter), a dinner (three courses), a supper (four courses), and a room (including light and service), and costs 9 Crowns 25 fillér per day.

With these coupons, which are valid in all first class hotels and bathing resorts one is enabled to travel through the whole of Hungary, without it being necessary to carry about cash for pension. The hotel lists, published

in four languages will be supplied free of charge, upon request.

These hotel coupons are obtainable at the Central Ticket Office, IV., Vigadó-tér no 1., Budapest, where all information and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

Our Illustrations.

Our frontispiece is a portrait of His Excellency Count Paul Szapáry, the well known sportsman President of the Park Club.

1. The biggest of the halls of the Picture Gallery of the Hungarian National Museum.

2. A famous picture of John Matejko entitled «*The Battle of Várna*», a historical painting of great authentic value.

3. «*Inundation*» a simple but poetic little painting by Géza Mészöly. It is a picture representing a very common early spring scene in the lowlands.

4. Ferdinand G. Waldmüller's «*Village Panorama*», a picturesque painting illustrating the life of a wandering entertainer with his «*Picture Gallery*».

5. A beautiful statue of a «*Sorrowing Pastor*» depicting a Hungarian pastor in his National Costume, evidently mourning the loss (the unfaithfulness, more likely), of his sweetheart.

6. «*The Christening of Vajk*», by Gyula Benczúr, which was a prize-winner in a competition of 1869. It is one of the most effective pictures of the gallery.

7. «*László Hunyadi on his bier*» a much liked, and wellknown painting by Victor Madarász. It was acquired by the National Museum in 1859.

8. The great Michael Munkácsy's «*Recruits of 1848*». This picture is the most perfect example of Hungarian genre painting. The wonderful knowledge of the people, their ways and customs, the psychological characterization of this picture impresses us more than any other existing.

9. Perhaps the most interesting picture of the whole collection in the Picture Gallery is Mihály Zichy's famous aquarelle painting «*Carousal*». It was painted in 1870 and intended for the Czar, who, although he liked it, refused the picture because it went against the puritanic grain of his feelings. It at first was refused also by the purchasing committee of the Museum not being an oil painting but was later purchased for 2000 florins, its original price being 5000 roubles.

An interesting and useful English Guide for tourists in Hungary has just been published by Messrs. Singer and Wolfner written by the able pen of Mrs. Ginever (nee Györy Ilona). The price of the book is 6 crowns, and may be had at the publishers Andrassy-út 10.

HUNGARY

Budapest, Friday April 1, 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.

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Berlitz School NYELVISKOLA felnőttek részére
Budapest, VII. kerület, Erzsébet-körút 15. szám.
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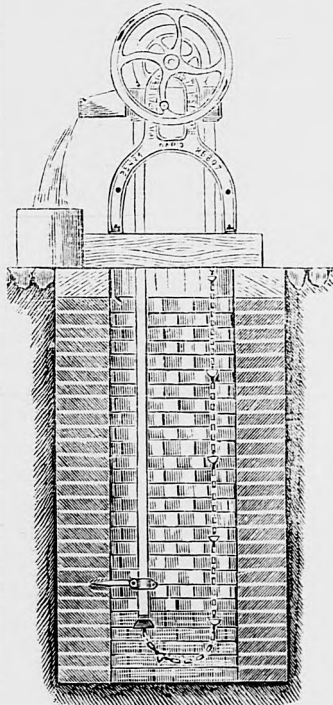
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