

HUNGARY

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Noteworthy sights of Hungary.

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

I.

THE NOTEWORTHY sights of this country, a treasury of objects of history art and nature which in the rush of international competition have not been duly appreciated, may be divided into three principal groups.

The objects of historical interest are, as it were the exclusive moral property of the Hungarian nation. Memorable places, the first entered by our ancestors when a thousand years ago they took possession of the soil of their new fatherland; boundless plains on which the then nomadic nation, already the happy owner of a constitution, met to hold its mounted assemblies; bloodstained battlefields scattered throughout the whole country, and ruined bastions behind which for centuries Hungarian liberty was fought for; they all constitute our cherished historical possessions. *Munkács* and the mountain pass of *Vereczke*, where the conquering hosts first effected an entrance; *Pusztaszer* and *Rákos* where their first Parliaments met under the open canopy of heaven; the *Puszta* (plain) *Muhi* where the blood of thousands of brave Hungarians was shed



COUNTESS STEPHEN TISZA.

by the Mongols of *Batu Khan*; the battlefield of *Mohács*, the scene of the fatal victory of *Solyman*; the plain of *Majtény* and the country surrounding the Castle of *Világos*, where the two greatest dramas in the struggle for independence of the last centuries have been enacted; surely all these places and spots must be memorable to the heart of every true Hungarian.

Foreigners are apt to judge of the past of a nation only in connection with the history of the world, but should their way lead them to these memorable places, surely they will not withhold their tri-

bute of sympathy from a people who for many centuries have given proof of a rare energy of self-preservation, a venerable old tree which in spite of so many blows of the axe continues to flourish.

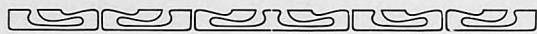
Remarkable objects of art will from time to time be published hereafter in this journal, at present we shall only refer in a general way to those causes which, with regard to art led to quite a special development in Hungary. The Roman style prevailed in the

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middle ages; not long afterwards valuable monuments of the Gothic style were erected under the rules of the house of the famous leader *Árpád* and, later on, of that of *Anjou*. Such precious memorials of art are: the Roman Basilica in *Pécs* (Fünfkirchen, the finest in Hungary), the Fortress Church dedicated to Our Blessed Lady (now the Mathias Church) in Budapest, originally Roman style, now restored in Gothic style of the XIIIth century: the Cathedral of St. Elizabeth in Kassa, and the Abbey Church of Jaák, in the county of Vas, celebrated throughout the world as the finest specimen of the transition style from the Roman to the Gothic, dating from the XIVth century.



Alexander Petőfi.

The Poet of the Hungarian War of Independence.

By: DR. ARTHUR B. VOLLAND.

THE WANDERING life in which the poet later had no small share, began early. In 1824 his parents removed to *Félegyháza* a small village about 25 miles distant from *Kis-Kőrös*, Petőfi's birth-place. Here Petőfi spent his childhood, and he is always proud to call himself the child of the Cumanian Plain (*Kunság*), which he dearly loved, and which he has celebrated in some of his most beautiful poems. Of these the most famous is «*Az alföld*»¹ (The Lowlands'), in which he says, «Down there on the ocean expanse of the lowlands I am at home, that is my world; my soul is like an eagle freed from prison (i. e. its cage), when I see the limitless expanse of level country».² The poem is a vivid description of the life in this, his home, which he loved far better than the «bleak Carpathians' romantic pine-clad haunts», despite their beauty and the admiration which they excited in the mind of this lover of nature. We hear the herds of fat cattle with their tinkling bells «wind slowly o'er the lea» to take their mid-day draught at the trough filled from the country well: we hear the steeds prancing and stamping, as, the *csikós*, (a kind of cowboy) cracks his whip.

«In the meadows on the soft bosom of breezes
Nursed lie the swelling ears of wheat»,

which gaily garland the scene with the bright line of emerald. Other pictures follow which

¹ Written 1844; appeared in «*Honderü*» oct. 5.

² I shall rarely attempt to translate Petőfi into verse; still more rarely shall I make use of Bowring's wretched translation, the only one at my disposal.

show just as clearly the poet's love for nature, his susceptibility towards her beauties, as well as his attachment to that part of Hungary, for which he secured a place hitherto hardly dreamed of in Hungarian poetry.¹ Petőfi's piece ends with a stanza of beautiful and touching simplicity.

«You are lovely, lowlands, seem at least to me!
My cradle here was rocked, here was I born.
Here would I close my eyes in death, and here
Would have my grave-mound rise above my corpse.»²

The scenes here described must have made an indelible impression on the susceptible mind of the young boy, and must have followed him though life, just as the scenery and beauties of Warwickshire make their appearance at every step in Shakespeare's plays, where the great dramatist is dealing with nature and her phenomena. Early impressions are the most enduring, and just as the constant wanderings and rambles and the active engagement in the sports and pastimes that were the fashion of his time, and of which the young Shakespeare must have taken his fill, remained ever familiar to the author of «*As You Like It*» and «*The Merry Wives of Windsor*», so the early scenes of his childhood find their reflection in Petőfi's poems, written later, and not necessarily at the places of which they speak: a preëminent example of this is «*A gólya*» (The Stork), which appeared on November 27, 1847, in the columns of «*Hazánk*», written in Budapest, after his return from spending his honeymoon at *Koltó*. Here we have a picture of Petőfi's childhood, and a genuine touch of the poet's subjectiveness when he says

«With him (the stork) I spent my childhood's days.
I was a serious boy.
And while my fellows of an evening chased
The home-coming kine;
Alone I hied me through our courtyard to
The bowling-ground,
And thence in silence watched the young stork-brood
Trying their wings.»

Petőfi already preferred retirement, which enabled him to reflect on the injustice of mankind, that was pining for freedom, being unable to soar, like the stork, into the heights, compelled to grovel in the dust of the earth; he envied the sun, he tells us, which places on the head of the world «a golden hat woven of light»,

¹ In this respect Joseph Gaal was the pioneer, with his «*Alföldi képek*» (pictures of the lowlands) published in the «*Rajzolatok*» 1836.

² I have avoided the toils of rhyme to keep the sense of the original.

yet the glory of the wonderful sunset of the plains, that seemed to him like the murder of the omnipotent lightgiver,

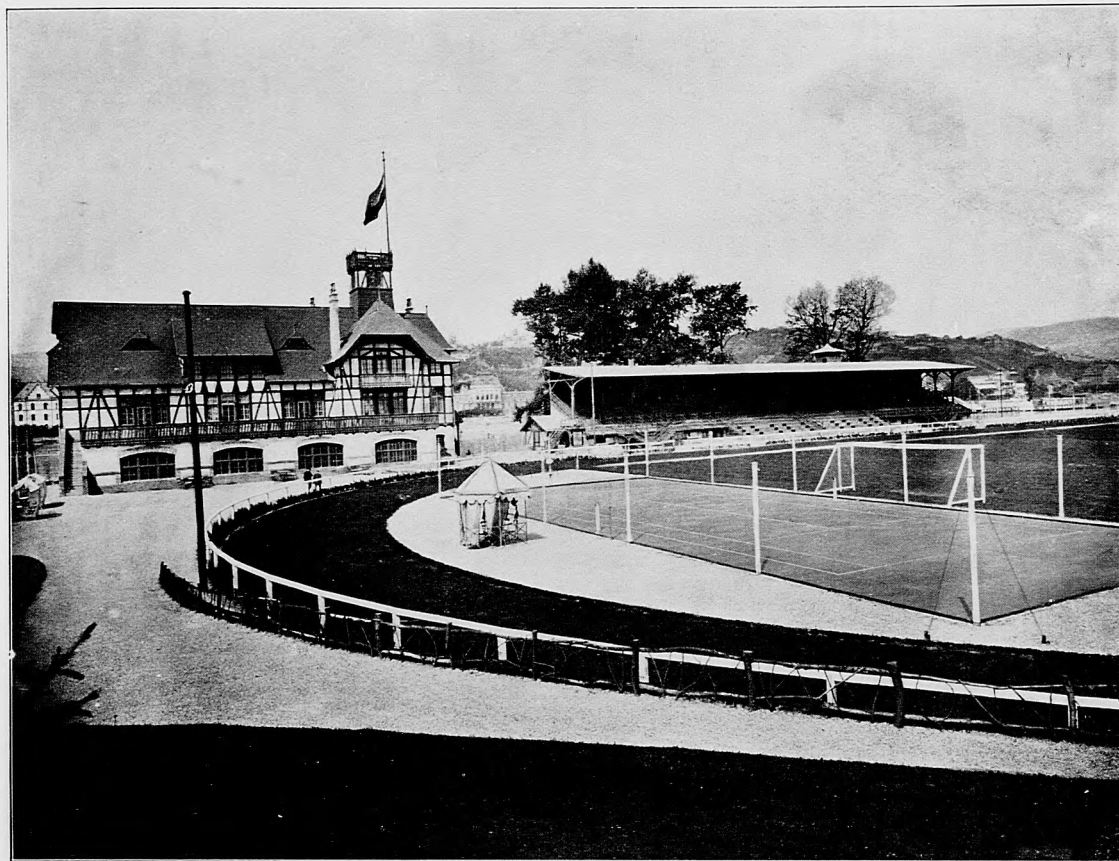
« . . . for see!
His breast spouts blood . . . »

that wonderful glow of colour again urged him to reflection: — «is that the reward of him who gives light?»

(To be continued.)

the whole human race linked more closely by ties of amity and sympathy, as well as by means of intercourse, the prospect is cheering and hopeful in the extreme.

A few closing words may be added as to the benefits to be gained by a careful study of the English language and literature in the higher educational institutions of Hungary. Perhaps it may be objected that in anticipating the spread



HUNGARIAN ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE AND GROUNDS ON THE MARGARET ISLAND.

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

By: PROF. JOHN KOVÁCS.

THE DAY is not far distant when Sydney, Melbourne and Auckland will have their publishing houses for the issue of a genuine Australasian literature. Thus English will spread among the beautiful islands of the Pacific not only as the language of bargain-making, but as a medium of culture or at least of information. The outlook sketched in the foregoing pages may not be welcome to many who look with unfriendly eyes on the spread of English influence. But for those who would gladly see

of the English language we are ignoring the fact, that in many quarters, and especially in Eastern Europe every nationality seems intent on preserving the use of its own tongue. Hungary has gone back to its ancient speech and to day it is used in its schools, colleges and legislative assemblies, and by prince and peasant alike in their respective homes. The Bohemians have insisted on the establishment of a national University in Prague, as they previously attempted to foster a national drama. Not a few districts in the southern provinces of Austria, where German was formerly spoken, have returned to their Slavonic dialects. Even Roumania in spite of its French leanings, is

seeking to develop its lingua-franca into a national tongue. It may be asked, does not all this point to what is sometimes called «Parti-

language cannot cease to be of great importance to the Hungarian people. Besides German is undoubtedly the commercial language of



ROYAL CAR—SALOON.

cularism» in speech as well as in politics. At first glance it does, but in these days of unrestricted international communication, no people can surround itself with a Chinese wall and remain within its own frontier. The very use of these national tongues, almost implies the knowledge, on the part of educated people of an acquaintance with one or two other languages. The patriotic Hungarian, who is justly proud of his ancient speech and who rejoices in the enrichment of its literature, will find himself badly circumscribed outside the frontiers of his native land, if his mother tongue be his sole linguistic acquisition. Hence though loving and clinging to our own language and revering it as the symbol of our restored independence we feel it a necessity not to be content with it alone. And this leads to the question which languages are likely to be of the greatest service to those now being educated in our schools, colleges and Universities. Perhaps for utilitarian purposes, German will prove most helpful and also as a means of culture, it stands in the front rank of living tongues. Joined as we are politically to an Empire whose dynasty and crown dominions are Teutonic, the German

Central Europe and in this connection its use extends from Hamburg to Belgrade and from Basel to Lemberg. It would be therefore unwise to neglect the study of a speech whose use is a safe-guard against isolation and an aid towards the advancement of our commercial relations. But certainly we should place the English language next to it for all practical purposes and even before it as a help to culture. In travelling it will be found as useful as French, and even more so, since its literature is far richer and more cosmopolitan than either French or German and its press is a better reflex of the leading current events of the world. For those who have few opportunities of travel, such as the officials and professional men of our provincial Hungarian towns, the stream of literature, that flows perennially from this English source is surely of great value and constitutes a greater mental stimulus than the questionable novels and the superficial publications which at present constitute the bulk of the contemporary literature of France. Therefore without disparaging overmuch the contributions of that or other nations to the thought of the world, we recommend the close and conscien-

tious study of English to the Hungarian youth of every social grade.

If I may venture to speak from experience the labour which I have bestowed on this study has been its own «exceeding great reward». Besides the direct mental benefit thus acquired it has enabled me to comprehend in some measure the spirit of a people whose ways and motives are often misunderstood. Their law-abiding, yet libertyloving nature, their sympathy for the weak and suffering and their generous hospitality, and on the other hand failings and weaknesses, are in many respects so strikingly like our own that to know them well, is only to know ourselves more accurately.

It is therefore with a strong conviction of the great and beneficial influence that may be exercised on the rising generation by this study I advocate its extensive introduction into our higher educational institutions and our commercial schools. And no work could be to me more a labour of love than helping those, who engage in it through the first trying stages of their task and afterwards sharing with them the pleasure that is gained when the inner life of

fair to outstrip all its rivals and thus become acquainted with the secrets which have helped the English and American people to attain their present greatness, we shall ourselves be better enlightened as a nation to keep pace with the ever onward course of the world's development. Then will be fulfilled the prophecy of our greatest Hungarian reformer, the renowned Count Széchenyi: «Hungary has not been, but will be!»



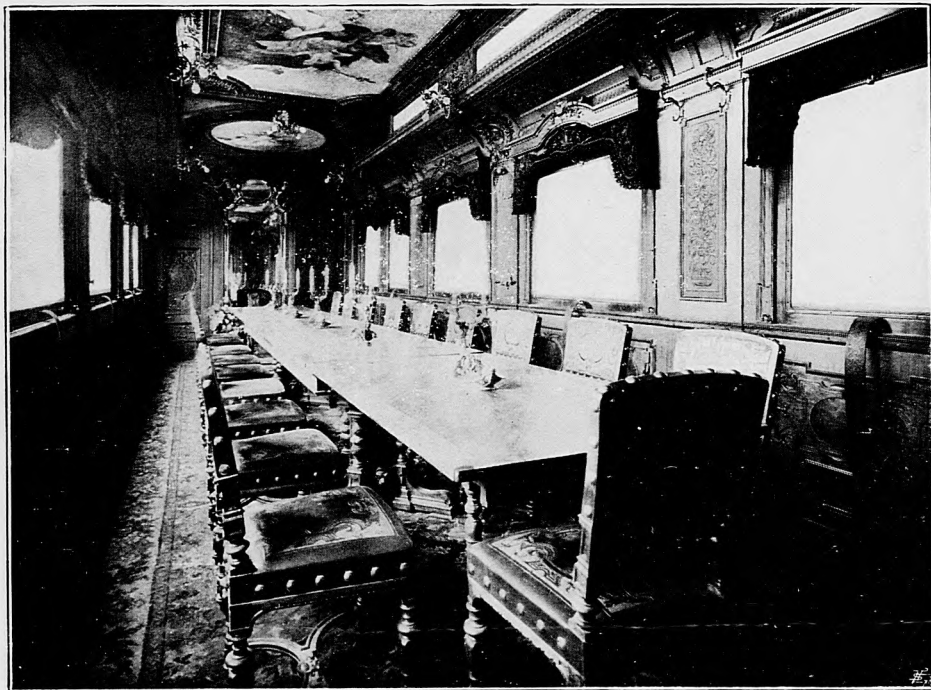
Reminiscences of Szováta

and a geological and geographical survey of Transylvania in brief.

BY: MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

VI.

STILL MUCH has been done in this respect by the Transylvanian Culture Society, whose aim is to draw the attention of Hungary first and then of all Europe to the numerous natural beauties and treasures of our little country, their endeavours being followed by the most grati-



ROYAL CAR—DINING ROOM.

a language and literature comes to be interwoven with our own personal life and thought. And as we study the language, which has so wonderfully arisen from obscurity until it bids

fyng results, thanks to the great knowledge of affairs of the well-known President of the above mentioned Culture Society displayed in its direction and management, assisted in this

patriotic mission most powerfully by Mr Joan Sándor of the Szeklers.

During the last three years Szováta has been the favourite resort of the Transylvanian aristocrats, who, with the Count Géza Kuun, Privy councillor, Vice-President to the Royal Hungarian Academy at their head, gave a good example to their countrymen, by availing themselves of the seemingly inexhaustible medical advantages bestowed upon their country.

The extensive village of Szováta is divided by a babbling stream of the same name into two parts, called respectively Under and Upper Szováta. Much progress has already been made in recent years, in the way of comfort, several hotels having been established in the midst of the primeval oak forests and we may predict good results from the great advantages of their situation. The lower Colony, built in the village itself, has been frequented since 1710; the Bear Lake and its surroundings however, surnamed the Upper Colony is considerably higher and in possession of the Hungarian proprietor Illyés Lajos; the Hotel of the Franciscan Monks is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bear Lake with a little chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

With the growing popularity of the lakes among pleasureseekers, the list of sports, connected with it, has increased of recent years; cruising upon their glassy mirrors and making excursions through the sunny woods are the chief entertainments of visitors (the dancing club excepted who practise their art to the accompanying tunes of a well organized band of gipsies).

The paths through the forests are remote and tranquil, lined with fine villas on each side and hunting boxes. The most interesting and instructive excursions are those to the beautiful Sebes valley and to the capricious, huge saltrocks of Parajd. Fair indeed is the prospect, which with every step expands itself to our enchanted eyes. I should feel exceedingly delighted, had I succeeded in conveying some of my own enthusiasm for this most interesting health-resort, hidden like a precious pearl amidst the weird and solemn woods of the imposing trachyte range, the Hargitta.

And should some of my kind readers be induced to visit one day or the other Transylvania, I beg them not to avoid Szováta, they will find there plenty to interest them. As to the means of transport, there is direct railway communication between Budapest and Sónvárad, the last station before Szováta; the remaining distance is cove-

red by a drive of three quarters of an hour; a large number of carriages being in waiting at all hours of the day for the convenience of those travellers who make the venture. (The End.)



Mrs. Lieutenant.

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

IV.

REOGH WAS obliged to go to the autumn manoeuvres with his regiment, it was the first time in his life that he did not go willingly to the camp. Poor Ada was to have a very critical time and Reogh was convinced that he was very necessary at home. When the squadron left the village he nodded with an anxious heart towards the window, whence Ada was looking out in the autumnal fog, her eyes full of tears, her heart oppressed. Three weeks after a wild panic arose in the camp, as if murderous cossacks had attacked the sleeping warriors. But it was only Lieutenant Reogh running through the officers' tents with a telegram in his hand. «Hallo gentlemen, old fellows, get up, everybody ought to get up. — I am a father.» The candles of the mess were lighted and before the dawn the whole wine provision of the camp was drunk and into the bargain some dozen glasses, a table and other fragile things were broken. Three weeks after, the manoeuvres were finished. While the regiment marched slowly towards the Hungarian frontier, Reogh, a leave of absence in his hand, was already on the Hungarian plain and abused the station-masters on account of some imaginary delay of the trains. It was late in the night, when he arrived home. The clashing of his sabre awoke the whole house. The little darling crying and laughing ran into his arms. The lieutenant put his wife on the table to see her better. The woman had become marvellously beautiful during these six weeks. It seemed she had grown, her shoulders had become broader, her eyes were bright, her lips were like strawberries. In spite of her new beauty the Lieutenant broke off. «Where is the child?» shouted he. At last Ada was able to breathe and she put her finger to her lips «Pst, don't shout». «Eh, what do you mean? — I want to see the youngster.» Ada, terrified, calmed him «Hush, I say! Later!» «Wife, my son» cried the Lieutenant. «Shut up, you bear» burst out the little darling angrily. «Oh! Oh!» The lieutenant cast a wondering eye on his mate, who looked with the courage

of a lioness in his sparkling eyes, pointing with her thumb towards the bedroom. «Will you kill your child?» «Is he ill» whispered the husband in despair. «No, but he sleeps.» The paterfamilias became obediently silent. What he was suspecting in that minute, proved to be the truth; the condition of the lord of the house had changed very much. All his rights were usurped by this little tyrant, who slept sixteen hours a day and sucked four and cried other four, and for his sake the whole household walked on tip-toe, and spoke in whispers. The Lieutenant tried sometimes to rebel but he

captain, who just then called upon them, seeing this scene dropped the latch, and in the regiment the rumour spread, that poor Reogh was henpecked. The captain was the godfather. During the holy ceremony his arms became stiff and when the water touched the forehead of the new Christian, there was a sound resembling the blowing of a trumpet. Amongst the different presents Ada got on this occasion there was a whip sent by an unknown person; and on the silver button of the whip was carved: «To the excellent tamer». Reogh sought a long time for the author of this rash



ARCHDUKE JOSEPH.



ARCHDUKE AUGUST JOSEPH.



PRINCE F. COBURG GOTHA.



COUNT GÉZA ANDRÁSSY.

PRIZES GIVEN BY

always failed completely. If he spoke a little louder Ada pointed towards the nursery. «Will you kill your child?» It was enough to silence him.

Ada had neither time to ride, nor to practise gymnastics. When her husband wanted to go to the club, she ran after him. «Don't drink much, come home quietly. If you make a noise, you'll wake the baby.» A Reogh does not go into a café to drink coffee. If he can't drink according to his liking, he would rather remain at home. If he went hunting, his wife said: «Don't break your neck, consider the future of your son». «I'll break anything I please», the Lieutenant murmured. When he rode towards a ditch in the heat of the fox-hunt, he thought immediately of the child, he turned away and as nobody could see him, he would lead his horse by the bridle across the ditch. — After a fortnight Ada allowed him to touch the child. Later she gave it to him and said. «Take your little bear. I can't lull him to sleep.» The

joke. But when he began to suspect the captain, he became calm «Drat it», said he to Ada «I can't fall out with the father of a family».

(The End.)



The Hound of Death.

Translated by: EUGÈNE HARIS.

THEREUPON I left the doctor and hurried towards the dog. The doctor called after me «What are you going to do?» — «I shall look closer at this dog» I replied. The doctor shrugged his shoulders looked at his watch and returned to the bath house.

With quick and decided steps I went towards the hound; but I can't deny that my pulse beat more rapidly than usual. In fact all that the doctor had said was so exciting to my imagination that this quickened heart-beating was at any rate excusable. The dog looked at me curiously and inquisitively, and waited quietly

till I reached his side. — «Caesar» I said at a venture and stroked his head. The hound as if it recognised this name, got up and rubbed itself fawningly against me. I patted him on the back, and there on the stony beach we began to gambol and to frolic with each other. Caesar jumped upon me and licked my hands, while I read in his sagacious eyes gratitude and love. When I grew tired of this great amusement and lay down on the beach, Caesar delighted stretched himself beside me — involuntarily I burst out laughing.

— Still, it is funny — Caesar the hound of death!!!...

And Caesar as if he had understood what it meant went nearly mad with good humour and joy.

He ran backwards and forwards, sprang over me, turned somersaults, and was so utterly frivolous that once he even tumbled into the sea. With huge delight he gave himself up to the sporting of the waves, and when at length he crawled out he chose the sunniest place, lay down on his side and closed his eyes... Then I first saw that on the underside of the coal-black dog there was a snowy-white mark. A large white spot... and when I looked closer at it, the blood in me ran cold... for the spot had the form of a death's head! I sank down with melancholy thoughts... But really!... is Caesar perhaps after all, the hound of death? And he is lying here now careless, quietly sleeping!... A strange anxiety and excitement overcame me.

At first I scarcely dared to confess to myself the thought which awoke in my brain; but afterwards the idea began to assume a more and more definite form. — Yes! What might happen if I were to kill this dog? — Yes! what might happen?

The blood rose into my head which was buzzing, and the world seemed to turn round with me; it was as if I saw the sea above my head with its gleaming fishing smacks, and below me, far underneath, the blue sky with its golden sun. At one moment I was in a fever, and at the next shivered with cold. I looked round. In the whole neighbourhood, no one! no one! We two, alone! I, and the hound of death.

Slowly, carefully, with incredible caution I felt in my pocket. The sun glittered on the barrel of my revolver...

Caesar slept soundly, sometimes snoring, sometimes snapping at flies in his dreams. I raised my revolver; but my hand trembled

dreadfully, and colours became confused before my eyeballs. No longer did I see the ocean or the sky or Caesar, only a limitless black obscurity in the midst of which grinned a snow-white death's head.

I don't know whether I fired my revolver. When I recovered from my stupor I was alone. Caesar had disappeared. I clasped my revolver spasmodically in my hand. I could hardly remember what had happened. Slowly, thoughtfully and terribly exhausted I walked back to the bath-house. I had a headache such as if my head had been battered with an iron hammer while I felt a painful sensation about my heart. I went up to my room and sent for the doctor. — «The doctor!!» Said the servant and looked at me strangely. — «Yes, the doctor! I beg that he will come.» — «Don't you know, sir, that he is dead?» I started back as if thunder-struck.

The waiter laid me down on the sofa, brought some water and said as follows: — «Yes, really, sir!... to day in the forenoon when he returned from his walk, he fell down in the park... they say he had a stroke.» (The End.)



Corinthian Football team in Budapest.

THE CORINTHIANS have come and gone, and we ask ourselves what we have learned from them. It cannot be doubted that great expectations were formed in anticipation of their visit. They would give a display of football which would be so marvellous that all would be struck dumb. Well! They came and their highest score was 12 against the Torna-Club! Had not Southampton done better? Great was the disappointment in the expectant crowd.

The fact is that many people seem to think that good football consists in the scoring of many goals. We think otherwise; and much prefer the hard tussle, where one side only registers its superiority with the margin of one goal, to the heaviest scoring exhibition imaginable. It is against the tradition of English Amateur teams to go on registering goal after goal against a feeble opposition. Most of the criticisms we have heard were very ill-founded. The Corinthians were without some of their best players. The team they brought had never played together before as a team. They were playing with a light ball on a hard and fast ground, after experiencing for weeks nothing but mud. In addition we think the feat of Mr. G. O. Smith, coming almost straight from a two days railway journey, showing all his marvellous skill, scoring goals galore, and bringing his side together till their combination was near perfection, almost without any parallel. Oakley and



B. T. C. CORBETT CENTRES.



B. T. C. SMITH V. THE BACKS.

names of world-wide fame as G. O. Smith, B. O. Corbett, G. C. Vassal, Oakley and Wilkinson, so it may be thought not altogether unfitting that the Corinthians should be overcome by the quality of their dear enemies' hospitality.

FLOREAT HUNGARIA.

Lowe also deserve credit for working under the same circumstances. We must also remind our readers that the total score of the 3 Matches was in actual fact larger by 7 or 8 than the Referee allowed. We hope too that the Hungarian players will not allow themselves to be deprived of the credit they deserve for manifest improvement. In pace and combination they are distinctly better than a year ago; and the defence at times was quite excellent.

We pass however from the Football to the social, side of the visit. In answer to enquiries several Corinthians told us that they admired especially the Houses of Parliament, the Andrásy-út, the Corso and the panorama of the Blocksberg and Buda; but none of these were equal to the splendid



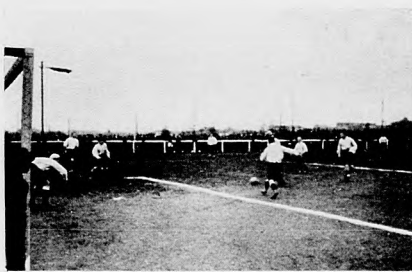
M. A. C. SMITH SHOOTS A GOAL.



M. A. C. BAYER SAVES BY GIVING A CORNER.

hospitality of the Hungarians. The welcome enthusiastically accorded on all sides publicly and privately; the lavish effusion of Mr. Brüll's banquet on Saturday night; the luncheon at the Margaret Island on Sunday, and that given by the Torna-Club on Monday, all these cordial displays of goodwill, touched their sentiments in an unaccustomed manner; and one and all felt that Old England herself had nothing to teach Hungary with respect to the entertainment of foreign guests. There was not one who really wished to go away or did not wish to return another year. And we may perhaps be forgiven if we record something privately said to us by more than one member of the team, to the effect that the entertaining was magnificent, but with less of it their football would have been ten per cent better.

As it was no disgrace to Hungarian football to be beaten by a team containing such



M. T. K. MOON SHOOTS A GOAL.



MILLENNIAL: PLAY IN A FROCK COAT.

Lecture on Hungary.

ANYONE who has visited Hungary can never forget the impression made on him by the peculiar characteristics of that country.

Budapest remains a vivid memory of busy life and picturesque scenery. The Great Plain entrances by reason of what Baron Eötvös calls its «sublime simplicity». The Danube from Bázias to Orsova affects one with awe, that cannot be articulated, and the mountains of the north sum, in recollection, a panorama of majesty and glory.

Hungarians know all this, and so also do those of us who have visited Hungary.

But it is not known everywhere, and during the past winter many audiences in Scotland have been not only instructed but also charmed by listening to the Rev. J. T. Webster of Budapest.

In the end of February Mr. Webster gave a vivid account of Hungary and its history to a large meeting in connection with Pilrig Church, Edinburgh. The lecture was illustrated by limelight views, most of which were from photographs taken by Mr. Webster himself. These views showed the beauty of Budapest to perfection. Others gave glimpses of life in the country.

The lecture itself was of exceeding interest. Mr. Webster sketched the history of the Hungarian



COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

nation from the beginning, enabling us to see through what struggles the people have come and how dearly they have had to pay for freedom. For centuries only Britain and Hungary could claim to be free, or at any rate dared to strive to maintain their freedom, and it is probable that England's realising this earlier and with comparatively little trouble was only due to its geographical position of separation from the Continent of Europe.

But if praise is to be in proportion to effort, then Hungary takes first place. This was the great subject that Mr Webster treated. He kept his audience in eager attention for more than an hour.

Other topics were humorously dealt with — Hungarian costumes, country dances, the gypsies and their music.

A striking account was also given of Presbyterianism in Hungary, and we learned the interesting fact that Hungary could claim the largest Presbyterian Church in this hemisphere.

At the end of his lecture Mr. Webster was accorded a hearty vote of thanks which was well deserved on account of the instruction given as also for the pleasure afforded.

P. B. MURE MACAULAY.



Sport and Pastime.

THE CORINTHIANS. They came, they saw, and they conquered! We did our best to make our guests feel that we were glad to see them, aye, glad to see them again and again. We did our humble best to make the Corinthians take home to England a good impression of Hungarians as sportsmen and hosts. And I sincerely hope we succeeded.

The Englishmen played three games with the M. T. K., B. T. C. and M. A. C. respectively, — scoring altogether some 30 goals, the Hungarians not being able to score a single one. They showed

our boys football at its best and taught them the gentlemanly traits of the game.

As to the players singly, nothing special can be said: they were all excellent. Vassal's running, Smith's skilful play and Moon's shooting however more than once drew admiring exclamations and appreciative applause from the crowd.

On the last evening of the Corinthians' stay a farewell banquet was arranged at which compliments and toasts were exchanged and on which occasion a gold commemoration medal, given by the city of Budapest, was presented to the visitors. Afterwards there was some dancing and a jolly good time in general which lasted

till late, and it is not vanity if I say that the Corinthians were sorry to have to leave Hungary so soon. Not good bye but *Aurevoir* Corinthians! Our sincerest good wishes go with you.

★

Turf. The 8 days Spring meeting at Alag is at an end.

The closing day here was a beautiful spring day which drew an enormous crowd to the stands. The day was quite an eventful one, full of surprises, of the many favourites but one, *Jagello*, coming in a winner. Almost impossible to understand were the victories of the outsiders *Szervusz Brezina* in the Great Handicap and of *Guruly* in the Officers' races. It was an allround bookmaker's day.

★

On the last day Mr. Raus was brilliant in jockeying *Alabama* and *Guruly*, both decided outsiders, to an easy victory.

★

A deplorable accident happened to *Otto Benischko*, first lieutenant of Dragoons, who rode *Ucalegon* in the last event, resulting in his death two days later. The unfortunate officer led up to the last hurdle where *Ucalegon* stumbled and fell, turning a complete somersault, landing heavily on *Benischko's* head, severely crushing him, and causing concussion of the brain. Mr. *Benischko* was very much liked on the turf where he took a leading part for many years and is much lamented. We have to thank Providence that such cases however are rare.

★

Mr. *Zanger* never was a very excellent rider, but on Alag's last day even the most optimistic opinion as to his ability, must agree that he blundered with two great favourites, *Angolna* and *Ratking*.

★

Mr. *Hartigan* the wellknown English gentleman-rider, followed Mr. *Randall's* example in applying for and receiving a riding permit. He made his debut in the Great Steeplechase event.

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.

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.



To the Editor of "Hungary".

Correspondence . . .

Dear Sir,
In Mr. Yolland's article in your issue of April 1st he says, in bidding the Corinthians welcome to Hungary, that he knows we shall spend days in your magnificent country that we shall never forget; and, speaking for each member of the team who had the good fortune to be of our number, I am sure no truer words could be spoken. Not only did we meet with excellent sportsmen on the football field, but also the manner in which we were entertained by the various clubs and the kindness and hospitality we received from individuals made every one of us feel genuine regret when the train carried us away from the beautiful city of Budapest.

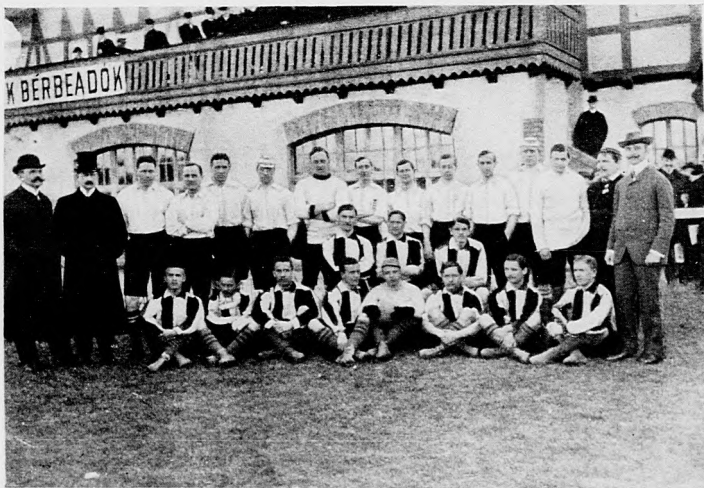
We had heard in England reports of the progress of football in Hungary through members of the two Universities, who have had the plea-

sure of playing in former days in your country, and we fully expected our opponents to give us a good game; nor were we disappointed; for although we won each of the three matches by a considerable margin of goals, yet in each case the game was fought out in a friendly spirit and was fast and full of incident up to the end. And I think to this fact, namely the keenness and good spirit shewn by the players, irrespective of whether the game was going against them or not, is due the manifest progress the pastime has made since it was started a few years ago.

As to the actual play of the various teams we met, several defects struck us, which, if remedied by a little attention on part of the players, might help in bringing the game to a higher state of perfection. In the first place there is need for more cohesion between back and halfbacks, and backs and forwards. Instead of the backs kicking straight ahead, their one aim and object should be, just as in the case of a half-back, to get the ball as quickly as possible to the forward who is in the best position to receive it. Then too the whole back division was inclined in every case to play too much on the defensive.

Of course with such forwards to oppose as G. O. Smith, B. O. Corbett, G. Vassal, and S. H. Day it was more or less natural to hang a little too much back; but the best method of defence is offence, and if the halves and backs had followed up their advantages instead of resigning themselves to keeping the ball out of their own goal, much would have been gained.

The passing of the forwards was at times excellent, but there was a general tendency to slowness and hesitancy in making off with the ball towards goal, and a seeming reluctance to shoot promptly when the goal was reached. There is one more point which might be taken advantage of by the wing forwards, and that is to mark their opponents more carefully at the throw-in from touch, the outside man taking the full-back in every case.



XI OF THE CORINTHIANS AND OF THE M. A. CLUB.

Nothing but praise can be given to the goal-keepers opposed to us, and neither of them would disgrace any league team in England.

If these few remarks by way of criticism may be of any use, I can only assure Hungarian football-players that they are sincere, and will express the hope that the game may flourish in your country as it deserves, and as it gives every sign of flourishing. It is indeed a good augury that you possess so many sportsmen who are ready to give a helping hand.

Believe me dear Sir, with the kindest recollections of Hungary very faithfully yours.

Prague April 12., 904. ONE OF THE CORINTHIANS.

Dear Sir.

As you have so kindly invited contributions from

it seems as if their hearts would break were they to cease these floods of entralling harmony. They play as a lark carols — naturally, passionately — bringing one through all the phases of love, of pain, of rapture, until every nerve tingles. Then suddenly, with one deep, plaintive chord, as if the strings were rent asunder in a last, sweet, lingering sigh, they are silent, exhausted by the plenitude of their own power».

The above taken from a recent work by an unknown authoress is about as good a description as can be given in words, but no one who has not been to Hungary and heard them for themselves can have the faintest idea of their wonderful powers.

A moonlight serenade and an «after supper csárdás» are two things which one can only enjoy in their native elements — with Czigány in Magyarország. «A. S. G.»

~~~~~

### The Spring Exhibition.

THE Spring Art exhibition Art. . . . . the *Műcsarnok* (Art Gallery) is not what might be expected. There are some 350 pictures which are distributed in the 16 rooms of the Hall, in which about 1500 pictures might be hung. One solitary gem of portraiture worthy of a place in any European Gallery is the likeness of our late beloved Queen Elisabeth.

Otherwise not even a trace of exalted genius is visible, masters are poorly represented and there is a number

of portraits, of which the best that might be said is, that they are, generally speaking, poor.

The whole effect is more that of an industrial exhibition, the rooms being filled with furniture exhibited if not all, mostly by a *Viennese* firm!

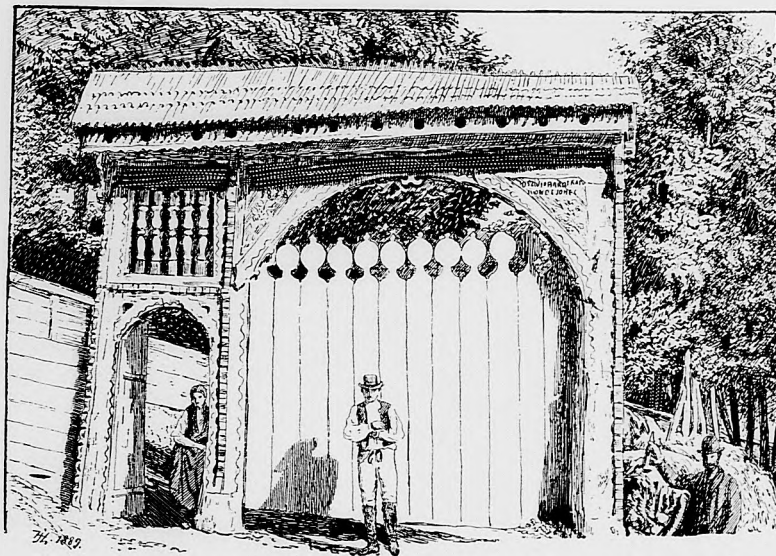
Really good pictures are few. Among those worth mentioning is *Benczur's* portrait of Cardinal Schlauch, which took the *Grand Prix* at Paris, *Poll's* pastelles which are very good, and *László's*, *Szenes's*, *Lajos Mark's*, and *Karvaly's* portraits.

*Róna* exhibits an imposing work of sculpture, also *Ligeti* shows up well with the chisel.

Scattered among the furniture are some more rather unimportant specimens of sculpture. *Tony Szirmai* certainly deserves praise for his excellent plaquettes and fine collection of medals.

Interesting are also *Lajos* and *Miksa Bruck's*, *Hary's*, *Telepy's*, and *Tull's* paintings. The rest of the pictures or most of them are slack and feeble.

Taken as a whole the general effect of the exhibition is very depressing.



GATE OF A COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

English readers who may be acquainted with Hungary. I take the liberty of asking you to print the following: Your paper contains interesting and able articles on most things Hungarian. Historical, political, art, sporting and Society but the most wonderful thing of all in your fascinating country has been so far utterly ignored.\* I mean your exquisite music, your «Czigányzene»! As a modern writer says: «Czigány music, that entralling music which the czigáns draw from their violins and cymbals. It is a music that stirs the listener to the utmost limits of terrestrial — nay, one might almost say heavenly enthusiasm.

Its exquisite melodies seem to penetrate the very marrow of one's bones, to send a thrill through the entire body, and to raise the soul far above earth... The musicians let all their heart go out to the strain of their perfect instruments and

\* We are hoping to publish shortly articles on Music in Hungary which may satisfy the most fastidious

### About Hungarian Horses.

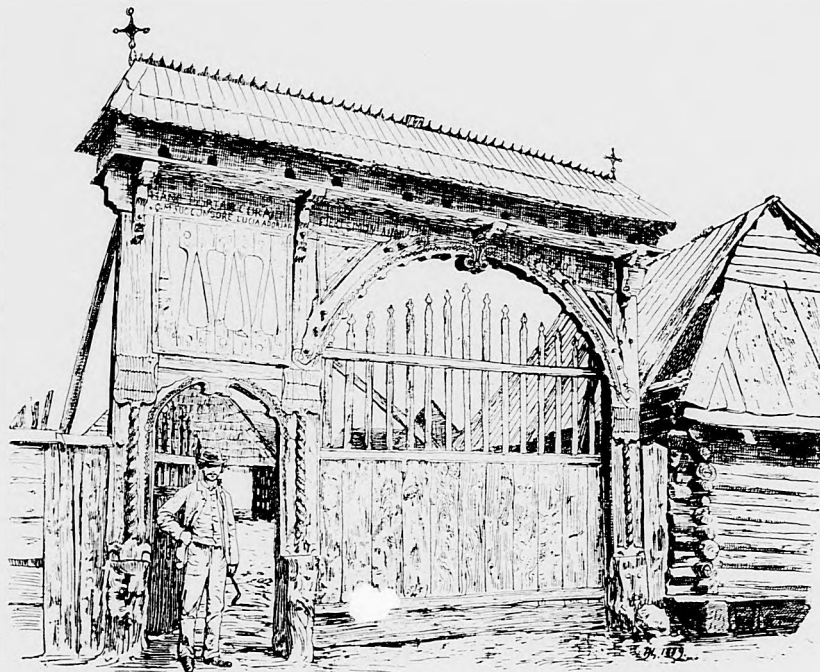
TURNING to the question of our presentday studs (stallions) in the first place I must enumerate those stallions, which are used in some degree for breeding thoroughbreds, such stallions as cover only a few mares sent them by owners or lessees! These are: Arcadian, Newsmonger, Filon, Zászlós, Crossbow, Lustkandl, Ignác, Virrad, Intrigant, Ezermeister, Quilp, Weathercock, Art-vert, Martin, Mailberger, Sylvestre, Bonnard, Terebes, Gid, Andrée, Gar, Páratlan, Moring, Shannon, Jossion, L'Astro, Cyclops; about twentyfive in all.

As far as thoroughbred stallions used for breeding halfbreeds are concerned, the Hungarian Government maintain sire depots, from which, during the covering season, the sires are dispatched to various parts of the country, and there is scarcely a district in the whole of Hungary, where thoroughbred stallions are not at the disposal of small breeders. During the present season in Hungary 43 thoroughbred stallions were leased by the State to more important studs, 267 were placed at the disposal of small breeders, the fee being for one covering half a sovereign, putting their services within the reach of even poor breeders.

The Hungarian Royal Ministry of Agriculture thinks no sacrifice too great to promote horsebreeding in the country. Military horses, so-called «remounts» are purchased for the trifling sum of £ 30, for which excellent horses are procured; it is indeed true that the country folk depend very much upon their horses as a means of communication and for agricultural purposes; and it is fortunate that the people love horses and never consider how much they cost and no less fortunate that the Ministry affords them such efficient assistance.

The breeding of halfbreeds in Hungary is threatened by a slight danger. Some members

of those circles which conduct the breeding are in favour of the so-called «district-race» breeding, with the object of producing, in various districts, horses possessed of certain typical harmonious peculiarities; this is impossible with thoroughbred stallions, for in crossing a thoroughbred does not give type, but what are far more valuable qualities, strength, bone, muscle and lungs. The introduction of the «district-race» is quite superfluous, for we have no need in certain districts of soft horses pos-



GATE OF A COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

sessed of a certain type. In my opinion there are only two races of horses — not to mention the arab horse, for to secure a pure arab breed is now almost impossible — English thoroughbred and non thoroughbred; the more we have of the former and the less of the latter, the better the horse.



### Our Illustrations.

Our frontispiece is a Portrait of Countess Tisza the wife of Count Stephen Tisza Prime Minister.

1. The Clubhouse and football grounds at the Margaret Island.

2. The Saloon of the King's private railway car. The walls are decorated with rich wood carvings and inlaid with ivory mother-of-pearl and silver. In the small niches in the wall stand majolica vases and from the ceiling of the car hang gilt electric chandeliers. The furniture is covered with olive coloured cloths while the curtains are of

heavy, embroidered green silk plush. A worthy completion of the *meublement* are the heavy smyrna carpets covering the floor.

3. The dining room of the King's private car in which the *chef d'oeuvres* of the masterful cooks are partaken of.

4., 5., 6., 8. The group of the Corinthian football team who recently visited Budapest.

7., 9., 10. Among the romantic districts of Transylvania, the *Székely-land* is perhaps the most interesting.

They are the remnants of the mighty tribe the Huns from whom they inherited their military virtues and their clean and noble customs.

They number some half million souls and inhabit *Csík, Háromszék, Maros-Torda* and *Udvarhely* counties which they, not without pride call their *Székely-land*.

As with all people, it was also with the *Székely-ers*, they expressed their artistic feeling in the houses they built for themselves. Since olden times the *Székelyers* build their houses of wood although stone was at their disposal in abundance. Of course churches, cloisters, public buildings, and modern houses are built in different modern styles but upon the people the introduction of an historic style had no revolutionary influence.

To the house of a *Székelyer*, which always stands free, leads a large wooden gate. And this forms the greatest decoration to his home. The poor as well as the rich strive to decorate their gates to the utmost of their ability. Thus the gate through the run of centuries received and kept its own peculiar form. Usually a large and small gate are built together as may be seen in our illustrations, sometimes connected by a big arch which is usually topped by a small roof. The part underneath the roof is usually constructed into a dovecot.

The gate presents thus in connection with the fencing of the house a singularly characteristic sight making at once a pleasing impression.

Noticing the details of these entrance gates we see how much taste and originality the *Székelyers* possess. We find in the carvings of the gate the rose, tulip, palm, the grape, and further peacock feathers, and differently styled birds, a rich collection of the artistic taste of the Hungarian people.

To day when a revolutionary artistic spirit leads throughout the world, when every nation is busy looking for and discovering new forms and styles, this treasure of *Székelyan* folk-art is of exceptional value. Foreign countries have already long ago combined their folk-art with modern architectural art, whereas we can offer this priceless, clean jewel as valuable material for the development of a national architecture.

*Our next edition will contain the Portrait of the Premier Count Stephen Tisza.*

## 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.

## HUNGARY

*Budapest, Friday April 15, 1904.*

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

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

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores and Railway Stations.

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«Hungary» is the recognised medium for obtaining all the necessary information an English or American traveller requires, both at Budapest and in the Country.

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

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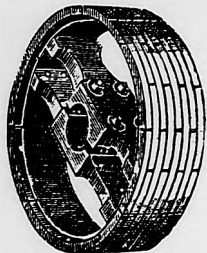
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