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# HUNGARY

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## The Army question in Austria and Hungary.<sup>1</sup>

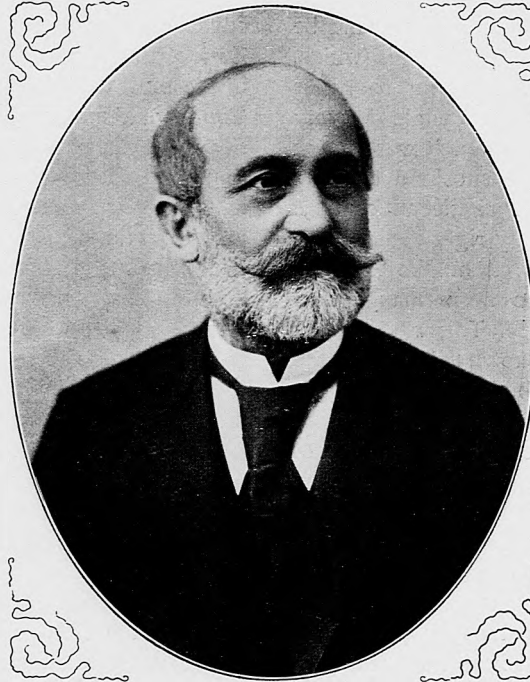
By Count A. APPONYI  
P. C. M. P. Ex-President of the  
Hungarian Lower-House.

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

### II.

FROM the moment you have well grasped these fundamental truths, on which no Hungarian — to whatever party he may belong — even admits discussion, you feel that the scales are falling from your eyes, and everything at once becomes perfectly clear. It matters not that there is still a school of political writers, chiefly Austrian and German, who try to explain away the clear language of those laws and transactions in which our guarantees have been embodied, and that some belated politicians and courtiers in Austria persist in using every opportunity to smuggle into the working of our common institutions some appearance of Pan-Austrian Imperialism. These petty vexations — for which leading Hungarian politicians sometimes profess an exaggerated degree of forbearance — can endanger only the solidity of the bond between Austria and Hungary by rendering permanent distrust and disaffection; it is beyond their power to affect the principle of Hungarian independence. When our great struggle on behalf of that principle began, we had certainly right on our side, but as a matter

<sup>1</sup> Extract from: «The Monthly Review».



MR. KÁLMÁN SZILY.

of fact we were decidedly the weaker party; the country, exhausted by the incursions of the Turks, who occupied nearly half her territory, was poor to the verge of starvation, the nation numbered from two to three million souls, and was torn by religious dissensions and political intrigues. — We had a very poor chance then against the mightiest dynasty of those times, a dynasty backed by the resources of two worlds, a dynasty on

whose domains, as Charles V. put it, the sun never set.

Still we held out for three centuries and a half, and at last we conquered. Now the balance of power is reversed; we number nearly twenty million of souls, we are of one mind, in this matter at least, whatever may be our differences in other respects, and Hungary forms the main support of the Hapsburg dynasty. How can Court intriguers and political fossils hope to prevail against our strength, when even our weakness had proved invincible?

To bring this into stronger relief I think it convenient to put before the reader a rapid sketch of our relations with Austria in their historical growth and their present state.

When our forefathers called the Austrian dynasty to the

Hungarian throne, in 1526, after the disas-

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trous battle of Mohács, which had opened Hungary to the Turks, they did so, — as already mentioned on the express condition that the independence and the Constitution of the Kingdom should remain untouched. That condition was put before every King chosen from the same dynasty, accepted by every one of them, and solemnly confirmed in their coronation oath. No sort of tie was formed at that time between Hungary and other domains of the dynasty, nor could anything of the kind be then expected, since those latter domains (which, we shall henceforth call Austria for shortness sake) were hereditary possessions, while Hungary remained an elective Kingdom. It was chance connection like that which subsisted between England and Hanover in the eighteenth century. But in 1723 when hereditary right to the Hungarian crown was conferred on the Austrian House, that connection became permanent, and took a precise judicial shape. This was done by the celebrated instrument known to history as the «Pragmatic Sanction», embodied for Hungary in her Laws I, II. and III. of the year above mentioned. In the terms of these laws the order of succession to the throne is identically the same in Hungary and in Austria as long as the male and female lineage of the Emperors and Kings Leopold, Joseph I. and Charles VI. (Charles III. of Hungary) lasts, the other collateral branches — though entitled eventually to succeed in Austria — being excluded from the succession in Hungary. Whenever the above-mentioned lineage becomes extinct, Hungary may use her right of free election to the throne, irrespectively of what Austria or any part of Austria chooses to do in that emergency; the connection between the two countries is then severed *de facto*. While the personal tie which binds them together lasts, they are bound to assist each other against foreign aggression.



### Kálmán Szily.

MR. KÁLMÁN SZILY whose portrait we publish was the Secretary-in-chief of the Hungarian Academy of Science who retires after 15 years service. He was born at Izsák in the County of Pest on June 29th 1838, and received the first rudiments of education at home. After he had passed six classes he came to Pest to go through the remaining two classes of the gymnasium. In 1856 he became a pupil at the Joseph Industrial School, but he had not resided here more than a year when he went to the Vienna

Polytechnic to finish his studies at the University.

During this time the above mentioned Industrial School was transformed and enlarged into a Polytechnical University and Mr. Szily was appointed assistant to Joseph Stoczek, Professor of Natural Philosophy and soon after was nominated Assistant Professor of the same science. His lectures were highly appreciated by his pupils for their clearness. In order to perfect his education he was sent by the Government to Zurich which was at this period the residence of the most distinguished men of science on the Continent. Among the professors in its University were Clausius and Zeiner whose investigations and discoveries were greatly valued by natural philosophers. From his constant communication with such men and later in Berlin with Prof. Magnus, Kálmán Szily could not fail to derive the most valuable mental discipline, whilst his own taste for natural philosophy induced him to subject all their theories to wider tests and to assimilate them for educational purposes. After attending the lectures of Kirchhoff at Heidelberg he returned to Budapest and re-assumed his chair in the autumn of 1865.

During his professorship he not only enjoyed the esteem and veneration of his pupils, but also the love of his fellow professors. In 1872 he was Dean and between 1879—84 Rector of the Polytechnical University. As professor he has acquired great merits, as an able worker on behalf of the Natural Philosophical Society. Though this Society was founded in 1841, in 1868 it hardly numbered 600 members.

Szily being elected secretary of the Society speedily made his presence felt and increased the number of its members to 1658 in one year. At present there are more than 8000 members. In 1880 the Society elected him President.

Nor was the Hung. Academy of Science slow to recognise his many merits. In 1865 he was elected corresponding member, in 1873 ordinary member and since 1889 he has occupied the office of chief Secretary. As an acknowledgment of his manifold parts His Majesty the King conferred upon him the Knighthood of the Iron Cross in 1880, and in 1896 he received the title of Ministerial Councillor.

A splendid series of scientific essays and treatises is the fruit of an active and laborious life. In addition to these he has written innumerable scientific articles in various reviews and papers some of which were published in the German language.

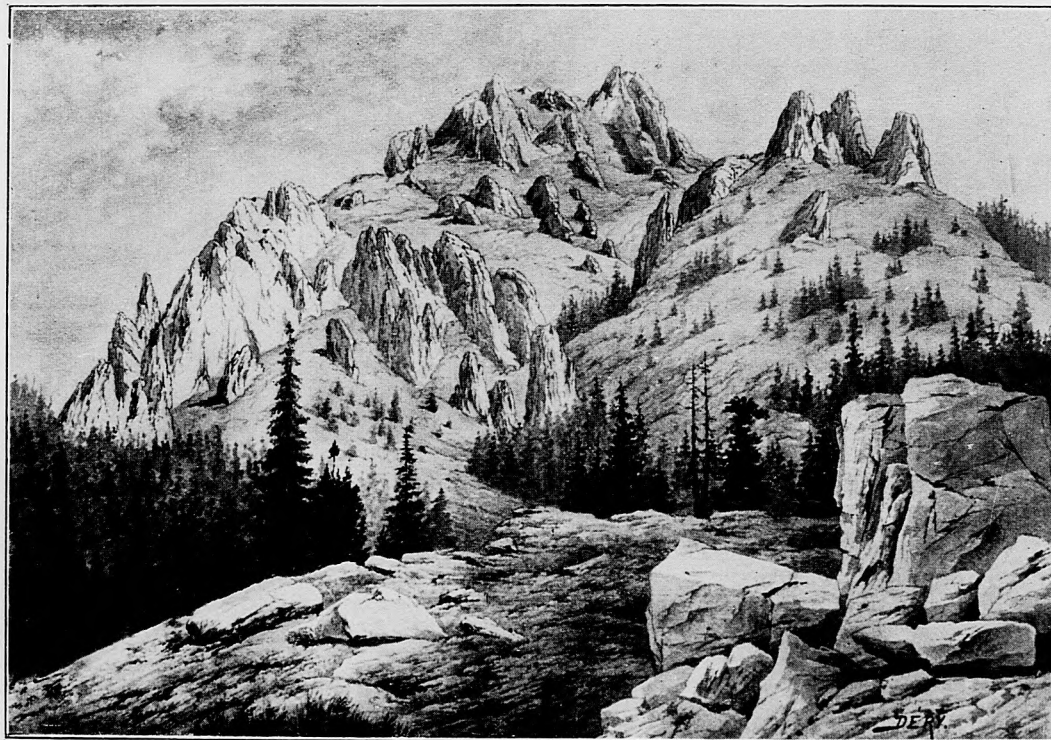
## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

### XIII.

DEPRIVED thus of even the nominal check of the king's presence, the power of the nobles might be said to have had no limits, save their own caprice, or their mutual jealousies and feuds, though the king's death appeared at first to have sealed their reconciliation. This was the reason, that while the rest of Europe was advancing fast and far in civilization and in art, the Hungarians seemed rather to recede than to improve. Unblest by laws, unvisited by arts, strangers to the graces of a peaceful, though never to the chivalry of a warlike nation! Five chief captains were appointed at first, Hunyadi among them, in the country; the authority attached to the name had no definite limit, it was that of a stern dictator or an indolent puppet, according as he, who held it, had the power to enforce the dignity, he assumed. These posts, distributing the principal functions to the oligarchs, (the greatest foes of Hunyadi) the privileges, both honorary and substantial enjoyed by them were unlimited and exorbitant and notwithstanding this high dignity, it was by them that all the outrages were committed, Private enmity alone was gratified whenever public justice was invo-

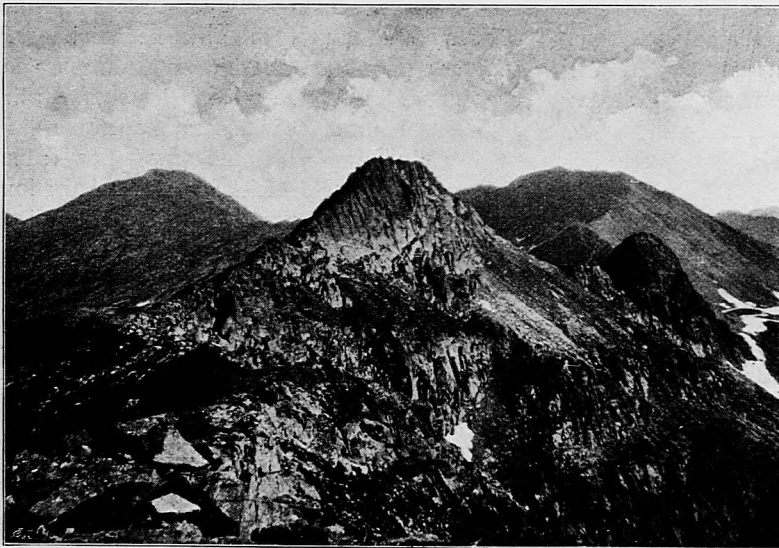
ked and the vindication of order was but the execution of revenge. Thus they united the judicial and the military force not for the protection, but for the ruin of Hungary. On whom could Hungary rely in this crisis (if not on the genius and altruism of the great Hunyadi) who was never known to have had one wish divorced from the welfare of Hungary. And as Frederick, Duke of Austria declined to surrender the crown and the little Ladislaus, the national assembly of Rákos decided to entrust the government of Hungary to a single administrator, to save the state thus from the oligarchs, who similar to many tyrants sacrificed without remorse the public weal to the advancement of private interest, They elected to this post Hunyadi, whose actions inspired his countrymen with sentiments of liberty and valour. In this office he built himself an everlasting name; in him was concentrated every thought for the want of his country; he administered his office with great moderation and wisdom. In spite of his numerous foes, viz: the Garays, Ujlakys and Cilleis he won the admiration of the contemporary world and Posterity alike. Hunyadi deliberated much on the dangers of the time, with a watchful attention to the movements of the Turks, that he might be ready to strike in at the right moment. He punished Drakul and Brankovich, the Servian despot, who, by their treachery, produced the catastrophe of



THE WESTERN CSUKÁS MOUNTAIN.

Sketch by Joseph Déry.

Várna; 6 years of his administration sufficed to quell the conspiracies and subdue the oligarchs in appearance at least, but above all he protected the unity and integrity of Hungary. The discontented nobles, who carried on with so high a hand under the preceding reign, were now sufficiently curbed, though notwithstanding the strict vigour and impartiality of the administration, it maintained itself by its own resources alone in its offensive operations against the high spirited aristocracy. Hunyadi knew well, that to be strong in dangerous times, authority must seem strong and he mastered the greatest danger with the first step. God kept his ambition pure; girt with his soldiery, secure in his feudal hold,



BETWEEN BUKURA AND ZLATA VALLEY.

Photo by Louis Petrik.

he began to execute now his long cherished project, viz: that of erecting a mansion, worthy of his high official dignity. His place of choice was Vajda-Hunyad. In erecting this lovely castle most probably the beautiful palaces of Alsace were floating before his mental vision, having come under his view during his youthful excursions with Sigismund, his patron and fatherly friend. At any rate this mighty palace does not resemble any other edifice, that is ours. A deep religious feeling constituted the chief and the most singular feature of his character, he began the whole work accordingly with the ornamentation of the chapel.

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## Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated:  
by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

SHE HAD sparkling dark eyes and her fortune was worth a million — The lustre of those black diamonds glittered far — yet the renown of her millions spread still further, and the family castle, where the old Countess Telegdy resided with her granddaughter, was a favourite haunt of the young noblemen. Lady Sara did not much care for them — She was young rich and beautiful enough to command her own way — and to tell the truth the lovers did not lose their tempers so easily. A million is a flower which would transform the most ordinary of men into the most passionate botanists.

Those who mostly admired her were: Prince Kukuleff, a tremendously rich Russian nobleman, the elegant Lord Bersay and the romantic Baronet Sir Richard Kell. Notwithstanding, the young Daróczy was their superior.

The possessor of five estates in Hungary, a fearless horseman, a splendid shot, a wit of no mean order and a fine handsome man with a broad bright forehead—

wistful blue eyes — he was every inch a lord. Lady Sara contemptuously called them her «Rare Collection».

Prince Kukuleff in a fit of petulance decided on carrying her off. The plot was romantic beyond anything — to steal her through the window commanding the garden — All was prepared; a private Pullman car was to take them as far as St. Petersburg. And most probably it would have turned out a success had not the prince's valet babbled of it to Daróczy's groom and he to her ladyship's chambermaid, which circumstance enabled Lady Sara to become cognisant of the design. She smiled and was not at all displeased.

«The prince is a sharp man after all» she concluded. — When the fatal night came, she ordered her companion Mademoiselle Henriette to occupy her room. It turned out the most

wonderful adventure she had ever had. — In the morning all the windows were found to have disappeared and so had Mlle. Henriette, to say nothing of Prince Kukuleff and his attendants.

Lady Sara told the story at the breakfast table. It was great sport — all the guests agreed upon that: the romantic Sir Richard even promised to write something like a ballad about the affair. He pretended to be somewhat of a poet and felt very proud. The grandmother did not wholly approve of the occurrence — however said nothing, but once or twice cleared her throat.

Mr. Daróczy went off into fits and covered with a shower of kisses the white hands of Lady Sara — so young and yet so powerful.

«Charmant» he exclaimed. «O, what an admirable being you are.»

Lord Bersay was so much overwhelmed with surprise as to overturn his tea cup. «Poor Kukuleff» he muttered. He thought what an awful thing it was to be laughed at and did not join in the general merriment.

One man only sat silent and touched a deep frown was on his dark brow and his lips quivered nervously.

But nobody seemed to be aware of this — Who would care to study the features of a person so unpretending as he? How could he, the poor devil, dare to interfere with the noble folk? This person, by the way was the young engineer occupied in measuring the boundaries of the lordly domain, and lodging in the Castle meanwhile. Perhaps Lady Sara alone had perceived that deep frown, but what did she care? Notwithstanding she could not help feeling vexed that there was anybody existing who dared not to approve of this glorious trick of hers, and cross and illbred as he was — even dared to let her see those signs of his disapproval.

O, this was rather trying.

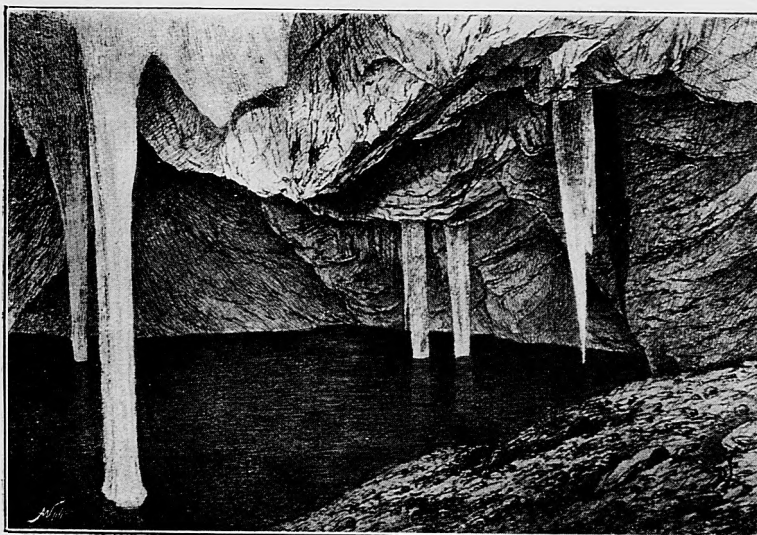
But who knows whether he was not ruminating just then — how to afford new boots when the old ones became worn out? He was an idiotic fellow after all not to see the fun as all the others did.

(To be continued.)

## Professor A. Vámbéry.

PROFESSOR Vámbéry, the well-known Hungarian Orientalist celebrated his 73rd birthday on March 19th in his family circle. The great savant on this occasion received the portrait of King Edward and that of the Queen, both signed by their Majesties. The Prince of Wales who has offered to be godfather to Vámbéry's grandson has sent his godson a beautiful golden Cup which is a real work of art, for a present.

Professor Vámbéry has had a life full of romance. He was born at Duna-Szerdahely, in Hungary, in 1832, of very poor parents, and was at an early age obliged to leave the shelter of the paternal roof to seek his own livelihood. He was a student at Pest when the



Sketch by Joseph Déry

SLOPES OF ICE IN THE DEMÉNFAI ICE CAVE.

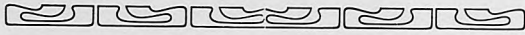
revolution broke out. He took part in it, and had a leg broken at the siege of Corunna.

When order was restored he left Hungary and tramped a great part of the way on foot from Budapest to Constantinople, where he resided some considerable time amongst the poorer classes in the most squalid parts of the city. He thus made himself thoroughly intimate with the «Unspeakable Turk». His most famous feat was his great journey through Central Asia.

Adopting the dress of a dervish, he travelled to Khiva with a horde of fanatics, who, had they discovered his disguise, would have torn him to pieces. But he visited Bokhara, Samarkand, and all the Oxus country in complete safety. On his return he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Budapest University which position he still retains to this day, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who come in contact with him.

From Budapest he has for many years written

frequent letters to the English papers, warning England against the designs of Russia in Asia. An interesting account of his «*Life and Adventures*», written by himself, with dedication to the boys of England, was published in England in 1889. Professor Vámbéry's recent work «*The Story of my Struggles*» which has already reached the third edition has been particularly well received in England and America. Three years ago King Edward conferred the Victorian Order upon him.



### England and Hungary.

MUCH has been written and spoken of late about the progress of Hungarian commerce and industry, but if we look at other countries we



From the «*Amatőr*».  
AT REST. — By Imre Novomeszky.

shall see that there is still much to be done. — People who travel abroad will be very much disappointed to find how very little is yet known of Hungary especially in England.

We might as well admit that this is more or less our own fault for want of English spirit and business capability. As I was walking down Piccadilly some time ago I saw a shop with a sign written above it: «*Austrian Travelling Office*» with pictures of the Austrian Alps, the well-known Bohemian watering places, the winter sports in Semmering exposed in the shop windows. I went into this office and inquired about the watering places in the High-Tátra the answer I received was: «*that the people there are uncivilized*». I was not in the least astonished at the information I obtained as mostly all strangers in Vienna intending to visit Hungary are told the same story; hence we know too well what has been going on for some years past in keeping back foreigners from paying us a visit and for this very reason it is our duty to take the matter in our own hands in order to put an end to such and similar false representations. I am glad to see that «*Hungary*» is a step in the right direction with its aim to bring Hungary before the British public and I have no doubt its efforts will be crowned with success.

The Hungarian Government ought to have a Travelling Office in London so that English people who intend to travel on the Continent might obtain the necessary information respecting our country on the spot and thus might be induced to visit Hungary.

Looking at the commercial relations of the foreign countries we find in most larger capitals a Chamber of Commerce viz: in London there is a Chamber of Commerce of France, Germany etc., and England and France have to thank their respective chambers not only for the present state of their commerce but for the cordial relation which exists now between the two great countries. Last year more than 200 members of the French parliament visited London and just as many English visitors went to France and at both places they were received with great enthusiasm. Afterwards 300 or more English merchants paid a visit to France and saw everything worth seeing from Dieppe to Marseilles, on this followed the visit of the French merchants.

We Hungarians haven't got our Chamber of Commerce and so we are not able to do so much business with England as we could. The total import of England in 1903 was 551 million pound sterling, out of which 240 million worth of provision, 182 million worth of goods was imported. Now if there is one country which could export provisions it is Hungary, but our relations with England are not yet on such a scale that a big business could be done. Our

poultry, eggs, butter and fruits are well-known all over the Continent and it is only to England that we export as yet very little. Much of our produce goes to Hamburg or Vienna and sold in England as German and Austrian goods.

There is very much to be done yet in this direction. We ought to sell all our goods direct to London, to be able to do it first hand. English ought to be taught much more in our schools, and we ought to visit England to gain a wide commercial knowledge as to how to pack our goods etc.

England is well known as the first commercial country and London the commercial centre of the world and only those who have been here already can understand, how they can do such an enormous business.

People who come to London are wondering about the great traffic, the rushing people to and fro, the big stores we find there. We have to take only one out of the great many Harrods Ltd. stores for instance, where everything that we may want is to be obtained, even Hungarian gipsy music which is played in the tea-rooms.

There is, after all only one place we can learn from very much and this is London. It is of no use to go there in singles and come back and to deliver lectures on their experience but the more we go there the better for us. — The English proverb «Time is money» should be always kept before our eyes and then our business would be much more extensive than it is now.

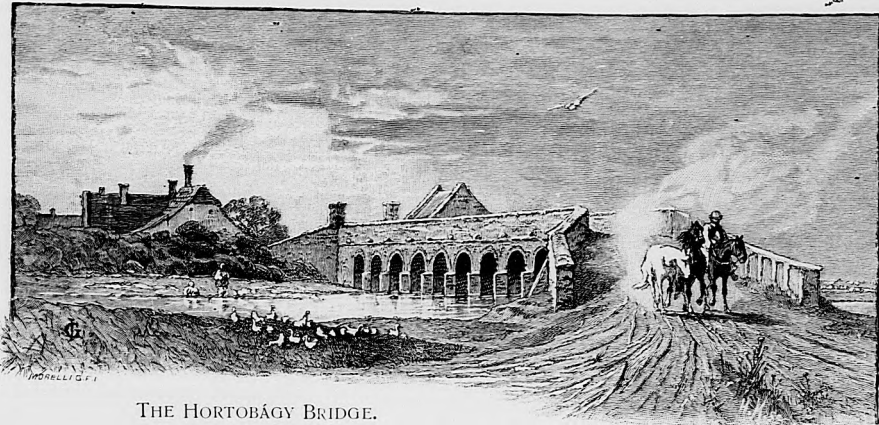


## London Notes.

*London, March 21, 1905.*

ALMOST universal was the announcement yesterday in the popular drapery establishments of the «first show of early spring novelties» and a bright morning with just a touch of balmy softness in the air added potency to the attraction of countless feminine observers. In the West end and in all those favourite thoroughfares, where big houses offer the latest modes at the most alluring prices, large crowds were out to glean something of the features that are likely to be distinctive of the season's wear.

The season will begin soon and Theatres as well as concert agents are making preparation for it. Mr.



THE HORTOBÁGY BRIDGE.

By John Geguss.

Georges Edwardes has plenty to occupy his attention at present. Rehearsals of M. Messenger's comic opera «Les petites michess» adapted by M. Henry Hamilton into «Two little girls» are being pressed forward actively at Daly's, while steps are being taken to prepare a successor to «The Orchid» at the Gaiety. This latter is entitled «The spring chicken» by Mr. George Grossmith jun. with Messrs Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton's music.

The last performance of «Much ado about nothing» is to take place at His Majesty's in the form of a matinée on Saturday March 25. On the evening of the same day Mr. Trec intends to revive the powerful drama «A man's shadow» for a limited number of performances only. Later in the season he hopes to produce an English version of Octave Mirbeau's play «Les affaires sont les affaires».

The Shaftesbury Theatre which stood empty for some time, has just been secured by Miss Tita Brand, who will begin her season there on April 10 with a revival of Othello in which Miss Brand will play Desdemona for the first time.

Concert managers are announcing the concerts of Mr. Kubelik who will play first on May 4 at Queen's Hall, Francis Vecsey will give 8 solo and one orchestra recital then he will go on tour round England. Sarasate, Hubermann, Isaye, Hegedüs of the violonists, Sauer, Dohnányi, Rosenthal Misses Peppercorn, Eyre, Warren, Hegner of the pianists and Földessy and Humphreys of the cellist will give recitals during the coming season.

Last week was consecrated to the triumph of Mrs. Humphry Ward. On Thursday her new novel «The marriage of William Ashe» was published and on Friday afternoon her new play «Agatha» saw the light. «Agatha», in which Mrs. Ward has had the collaboration of Mr. Louis N. Parker. has a very serious air.

The young heroine from whom the play takes its name was played by Miss Viola Tree, who was seen to considerable advantage.

Nothing of an exciting nature has occurred in Parliament the majority of the Government being very unsteady. Mr. George Wyndham, the Secretary

for Ireland has resigned, through ill health. Mr. Walter Long, ex President of the Board of Trade succeeding him.

There always has been, and there will always be great rivalry between London newspapers; at present this is accentuated, especially among certain of the evening journals. For sound judgment one has usually looked to the «Evening Standard», but it has long been accepted in journalistic circles that an evening paper should display more vivacity and lightness than its morning contemporaries.

Tired Londoners want their post-prandial news served in as short and bright compass as is consistent with lucidity and correctness: argument may be left till the morning. Thus Mr. C. A. Pearson's move in amalgamating his two evening papers ought to be successful, for he is retaining the cardinal features of either. The Evening Standard has become a trifle heavy, the St James' Gazette a little irresponsible. If the two together present the true medium London Journalism will have gained much.

GÉZA ADLER.

#### Dr. Macnamara on Platform Experiences.

At a conversazione of the London district of the Institute of Journalists on Saturday afternoon Dr. Macnamara M. P. gave an address entitled, «Twenty Minutes on Twenty years Platform Experience».

In contrasting audiences Dr. Macnamara said that in his opinion Scotch audiences were the most highly informed, and the most critical: South Wales audiences, the most demonstrative and most exuberant: while London audiences were the most exacting from the speaker's point of view. A London audience went to a meeting to be amused; a Scotch audience to be instructed and to instruct the principal speaker of the evening. With the general impression that Scotchmen were the most troublesome hecklers he did not agree. They were «not in it» with a Cockney audience.

Dr. Macnamara treated the audience to some very good stories, which created much amusement. He said, while answering some questions at the close of a meeting one of the questioners was not favourably received by the audience generally, and the epithet «Silly ass» was being used very freely by members of the opposing party as well as by Dr. Macnamara's supporters. The honourable member hearing it, said; There seem to be a good many «Silly asses» in this meeting, let's hear one at a time! No sooner had he said this than one of the interrupters jumped up and pointing to Dr. Macnamara, said «Will you go on?»

When speaking in Chapels Dr. Macnamara said the deacon, who led in prayer usually referred very particularly to the speaker. On one occasion the prayer ran thus; Oh Lord we bless Thee for our Chairman. Thou canst, oh Lord bring him, *even him*, to the seat of Grace. It was said that old London Vestries sometimes carried on their busi-

ness in rather a festive fashion, but they had never gone to the extent of the Irish Board, whose clerk, long before the meeting was over, was drinking the ink and signing cheques with whisky.

London March 18. 1905. COLIN MAC DONALD.

#### The Cheerful Giver.

«Ya-s, brer'en,» said B'rer Jaspar, as he closed the book, «De Lawd lub de cheerful giver. Las' Sun'y, B'rer Jenkins dun gib 50 cents to pay fo' whitewashin' de pastor's fence, an' de Lawd lub him home so he dun took him home to glory to-day.»



THE PARK AT TEMESVÁR.

By Béla Spányi.

#### Rambles in Hungary.

Lecture at Claremont Hall.

THE ABOVE was the title which Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., chose for the exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture on this romantic and little-known country of Central Europe.

Mr. Shrubsole, who is an enthusiast with his subject, makes an ideal lecturer, combining the qualities of keen, scholarly observation and the powers of vivid description. But apart from this the audience were able to detach themselves from the speaker and lose themselves in the fascination of the subject. For in Hungary much of the roman-

ticism of the Middle Ages is to be found that has long since died out of this modern and prosaic world, and in the charming and realistic pictures thrown on the screen the imagination ran riot.

Many things both curious and interesting were told of the famous city of Budapest, and views of its churches, theatres, museums, with various types of its inhabitants, were shown.

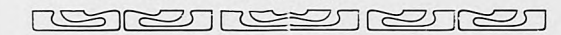
The speaker spoke of the erroneous impression that the Hungarian was still but half-civilised and a barbarian. In reality, the upper and middle-classes have developed a high standard of culture both in

made; let us be 'gay' and rejoice in it.» — On inquiry, the travellers learnt the reason for this rejoicing. Years ago, when the present generation were children, there came a day when the men, having been summoned to fight in the cause of their country, had left the village, and news had come of the approach of a foe, burning and slaying as he came. And the women had caught up their children and fled to the mountains, while their homes were burned and their little property destroyed. Here in all probability they would have starved if not for the timely help of Great Britain. This happened more than 50 years ago, and no opportunity had been given until the present for the people to show their gratitude. Hence the rejoicing and festivities.

The lecturer received hearty applause and thanks from the Chairman (the Rev. F. W. Newland, M. A.), on closing, for one of the most interesting and instructive lectures given at Claremont.

(Extract from the *Islington Daily Gazette*.)

There was a large attendance at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute last night to hear a lecture by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., on «Holiday Rambles in Hungary». Mr. Shrubsole gave a most interesting account of his journeyings through this picturesque country, holding the attention of his audience throughout. The lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern slides, many of which had the added merit of being original.



#### Court and Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King is at present staying at the Royal Castle in Budapest since March 19th. His Majesty will remain in town for some time at any rate until the present political crises are solved.

We learn from London that King Edward's Continental tour is now definitely fixed for April 6th.

Court dinners at the Royal Palace. Besides the one already given soon after the Kings arrival in Budapest. His Majesty gave two Court dinners on Wednesday and Thursday this week to which many notabilities who happened to be in town were invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Frederick and the Archduchess, their two daughters the Duke of Teck and Duke Croy-Dulmen have returned to Pozsony last week after having had a woodsnipe shooting in Baranya.

We are glad to be able to record that Count Theodore Andrassy who has had a touch of infla-



By Theodore Dörre.  
A PEASANT CART.

mation of the lungs is now restored to health again and has left Töketerebes for a sojourn in Abbazia and Corfu.

\*

His Holiness the Pope gave a private audience to Mr Jahn Kubelik the famous violin player and Mrs Kubelik née Marianne Széll.

\*

Mr. Szögyény our Ambassador to the Court of Berlin was in town for several days last week.

\*

Count Agenor Goluchovszki the Minister for Foreign affairs Stayed in town for two days this week.

\*

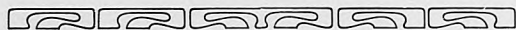
The Reassembly of Parliament is fixed for April the 4th.

\*

Dr. Alexander Pokorny the well-known Physician, Ex-Vice-President of the Anglo-American club is engaged to Miss Ella Liedemann in Budapest.

\*

The Hungarian Academy of Science on its special meeting last Monday elected Professor Augustus Heinrich as Secretary-in-chief of the Academy. Professor Heinrich is a worthy successor of the ever diligent Kálmán Szily who by the way was elected at the same time chief librarian of the Academy.



## TOPICAL NOTES

### Visit of 150 Britishers.

NEXT MAY a large number of British manufacturers and merchants will visit Berlin as the guests of the Association of Berlin Merchants. This visit is not to be confounded with that arranged for Whitsuntide of about a hundred and fifty British municipal authorities to Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne.

Lord Lyveden and Dr. Lunn, of the British Committee for the Study of Municipal Institutions have been staying in Berlin and made arrangements. At the Court ball they were introduced to the Kaiser by Sir Frank Lascelles. His Majesty expressed much satisfaction in speaking of the projected visit, which he regards as a further link in the chain of endeavours to bring about a better understanding. The municipal administration of the above-mentioned three towns was, he said, the best in Germany.

The Minister of the Interior, Herr von Hammerstein, who a year ago visited London with the same object in view, promised Lord Lyveden every possible support. He ordered Privy Councillor Meister to help in making the arrangements. Herr Meister introduced both gentlemen to Mayor Kirscher, of Berlin.

Since our British friends will be so near Budapest would it not be advisable to pay us a visit for a similar purpose? Let us hope they will consider the matter.

### How Animals are Treated!

Herr X. was an Austrian, says «Animals' Friend» with nearly a dozen performing hounds. On the night of his first performance in London they were brought upon the stage by attendants, closely muzzled. Before the curtain rose, Herr X. went to each dog and half stunned it with a loaded stick. He then gave orders for the muzzles to be taken off and went through his turn, lashing the dazed animals freely with a long whip of hide and wire. Immediately after the curtain fell the animals were muzzled and led away. The stage manager called Herr X. to him and said that such treatment was infamous, and must not be repeated. The trainer went into a violent passion, and said that he only did in London what he did abroad, and that it was no concern of anybody's. Similar treatment of animals would certainly not be allowed in Hungary either.

\*

There is not the least doubt that popularity of motors is producing a decided slump in harness horses. Tattersall's sales shew it, and it is said outright, with reference to very many of the best drafts sent up, that the animals are «not required, on account of the owners having decided to give up horses in favour of motors». Similar explanations are common at the end of advertisements in the country house papers, offering harness horses for sale. What may come in the near future is difficult to say.

### Misunderstood.

Grace: «Miss Olde says she wants a man with money.»

Barbara: «Well, that may be a successful way, but I'd hate to think I had bribed a man to be my husband!»

National  
... Che  
Nemzet  
... Szin

## Theatre and Music.

IT is gratifying to note the continuous success of Mr. Lewis Waller's picturesque revival of «Henry V.» at the Imperial, in London which fairly promises to hold its own as a popular attraction until Easter. Playgoers making holiday with a view to seeing Shakspeare's historic pageant of Agincourt in the evening may be reminded that if they have an hour to spare earlier the same afternoon they may see hard by at Westminster Abbey, suspended above the warrior hero's tomb, in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, the shield, saddle, and helmet of the noblest of our Plantagenet kings, whose portrait, together with that of his father, Henry IV., hangs in the Jerusalem Chamber adjoining the Abbey. It is interesting to recall that England has also preserved the corresponding precious armorial relics of Henry V.'s great uncle, the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral.

\*

As the result of my observation at Parisian play-houses, we have found that the ludicrous extravagance with which our French friends invariably represent the typical Englishman upon the stage, is in no degree reflected back by a corresponding caricature by British actors of the typical Frenchman. At the present time there is running at the Châtelet a wondrous pantomime, purporting to be realistically true to English life of to-day, entitled «Tom Pitt, le Roi des Pickpockets». This worthy on arriving at Charing Cross books from that station direct to Liverpool. Having seized and sunk a steamer on the Mersey, Pitt makes off with a band of shoeblacks to the railway station, where, on the platform, the party, characteristically attired in silk tights, dance and sing «Nous sommes les Choub-lacques». Tom Pitt then proceeds to the adjacent nobleman's fortress, Moss Rose Castle, at the police court of which he shuts up the local magistrates in a grandfather's clock and piano. Thence the elusive purloiner hies away by mailboat to South America, where, elected as president of a republic, we leave him.

How is this for a picture of modern English life and manners? In the way of a stage portrayal of French habits and customs we are afraid London can show nothing like it. So we cannot compete.

One thing, however, it is pleasant to see and know—that in the Gay City the old Anglophobia is turned into the new Anglomania; for the Parisians are now copying our entertainments at their music halls—at the Moulin Rouge, at the Folies Bergère, and, above all, in a newly organised and reconstructed «Olympia», after the pattern of the famous London show.

\*

National ... Mr. Alexander Hegedüs junior is not yet an accomplished dramatist. The superficial character of the esation which gives zest to stage dialogue and agreeably corrects social deficiencies, with a little

cynicism, he has, of course at command; that is nowadays part of the intellectual baggage of every clever man. But he does not attain that picture of human passions which pierces the heart nor is he able to find that real character which pitilessly strips away every rag from false ideals and ignoble compromises. It is we think for this reason, that «Ikaros» which, treated by Ibsen, might have been a work of serious import, is in fact, little more than a commonplace three act anecdote. If ever character called aloud for ruthless ironic presentation that character is Mr. Jaross, M. P., an impassive, apathetic egotist, the ambition of whose wife demands for her husband a seat in Parliament which is secured by the meeting Mrs. of M. Jaross and Zsitvay, whose adventures past gives impulse to the «hero» to strive for the seat, in reality to find an opportunity to meet her in the metropolis. His wife Anne makes his speeches, and secures his parliamentary successes until she becomes aware of her betrayal. Do you think the heartbroken woman falls then to the ground or that she takes poison from a phial? Not in the least. She simply shuts herself up in her room at the most critical point, when the socialist electors are about to give a great charivari under the windows of their representative.



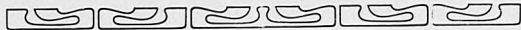
A LABOURER IN THE BIHAR COUNTY.

Ikaros dwindles away to nought — and the curtain drops. There is very good acting in the play. The chief part are in the hands of the greatest artists. Mrs. Jókai, Márkus, Ligeti and Paulay, Meirss. Gál, Rózsahegyi and Pethes did their best to secure a complete success. It was not their fault that the piece has fallen short.

★

**Gaiety Theatre** (Vigszínház) A deserved success was won at the Gaiety Theatre last week by Mr. Ohorn's piece «The Saint-Bernard Friars» which is still proving so decided a draw. It was in every respect a most creditable production as the members of the company by their untiring efforts contributed to make this play, translated by Mr. Zoltán Thury, as nearly as

such fresh and attractive blossoms that it could continue to flourish through one more season. Such admirable artists as Countess Kinszky in the part of Yum-Yum, her pretty niece Sárika Petrás as Pitti-Sing, Miss Irene Székely with her excellent song help forward the success of the play.



#### Hungarian silk.

It is not generally known that a special Government department exists in Hungary for the development of the silk industry, with headquarters at Szegzárd. An establishment for the supply of the best silk-worms' egg has been erected in connection with the department. Here over 1,700 kilos. of



REED CUTTING.

possible like the original. Mr. Hegedüs in the candid, jovial part of Meinhard, Mr. Balassa as a talented interpreter of old Fridolin's humanism, Mr. Tanay as the struggling kind hearted Paul, Mr. Fenyvessy as the hypocritical brother Simeon, Szerémy as an egotistic rude abbot, Mrs Varsányi as Paul's sister and Margaret Hunyady as the bigoted heartless Mrs. Döbler should all be awarded praise. Such an ensemble will not easily be forgotten by the grateful and crowded audiences.

★

**People's... Theatre** (Népszínház) Nothing could well exceed the brightness and mirth of the «second edition» of «The Mikado» at the People's Theatre. For all the favourites they are new performers and there is the added charm of new dresses and when the stage is filled with its graceful occupants the scenes presented are indeed delightful to the eye. The Mikado was first given in this theatre on the 10th of December 1886 and met with such a success that this year is now called in the annals of the People's Theatre «the Mikado Season». Now it has burst forth in

Hungarian eggs are produced annually, and 800 kilos. of the best French and Italian eggs are imported in order to maintain the vigour of the race. All the eggs, native and imported, are subjected to careful microscopic examination. The Government reserve to themselves the sole right to supply silk-worms' eggs in Hungary, Up to 1904, 2143 kilos. of eggs had been distributed gratuitously to rearers.



#### Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

##### Church of England.

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 Eszterházy). 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 usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged. April, 1905. M. R. SHARP.

#### Reformed Church.

THE CHURCH SERVICE in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission is held on Sundays in the *Reformed Church*, Hold-utca. The hour of service is 11. 15. a. m. All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Ladies' Work Party meets every Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Hall, Hold utca, 17; the Presidents of this Work Party, Mrs. Webster and Miss Burgess, will be glad if other ladies — English or Hungarian — join them and will welcome any who may be desirous of helping them to carry on the philanthropic work they have in hand. Hungarian and German meetings of an evangelistic character are held every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in the above mentioned Hall, and also on Friday evenings at 7.30 in the Hall, Kertész-utca 39. Other meetings are held in Ujpest, Gyár-utca 35, on Friday evenings at 7.30 and on Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock. On alternate Tuesdays a Lantern Lecture is given. The Bible Class meets on alternate Sunday afternoons at 4.30 at Hold-utca 17. — the subject of study for the winter being, «The Life of Abraham».

Budapest, Damjanich-utca, 28/a. April, 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



### Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the portrait of Mr. Kálmán Szily the resigning Secretary-in-chief of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

2. The Western part of the Csukás mountain, the sketch is by Joseph Déry. From the Tourists Club.

3. Mountain Valley between Bukura-Zlata. From the Tourists Club. Photo by Louis Petrik.

4. Ice Cave at Deménfalva a sketch by Joseph Déry. From the Tourists Club.

5. At Rest. From the «Amatőr», Photo by I. Novomeszky.

6. The Bridge is leading to the Hortobágy the largest Hungarian plain near Debreczen. From a sketch by John Geguss.

7. The Park at Temesvár. Sketch by Béla Spányi.

8. Dog Cart-used by the well to do peasants in the Nyírság. From a painting by Theodore Dörre.

9. A Typical Hungarian workman in the Bihar County. The sketch is by the eminent painter Michael Munkácsy.

10. Reed Cutting used for roof covering of peasant houses. A sketch by the well-known painter Árpád Feszty.



### NOTICE.

THIS JOURNAL has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that this country should

be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

\*

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

\*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings**, and **4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques**, **Post Office Orders** or **Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest.

\*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 and 1904 ready bound in an **Album** form. Reduced **Price 12 Crowns**, England and America **13 Crowns** (<sup>10</sup>/<sub>10</sub>) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest.*

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The *Travelling Bureau Enterprise* (Central Ticket Office of the R. Hungarian State Railways, IV., Vigadó-tér 1. Budapest) has introduced, much to the comfort of the travelling public, the excellent Hotel Coupon System into Hungary and the whole Continent.

The Coupons are accepted at the principal first class Hotels and Resorts in Europe. The four coupons entitle the holder to a break fast (coffee or tea or chocolate with bread and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). The full pension therefore for one day costs 13 Francs.

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#### MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.

### HIRDETMÉNY.

A részvényesek mai napon tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint az 1904. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenkint

### 38 K-val fog f. év április 1-től kezdve

az 1905. évi május 1-én esedékes 14. számú szelvénynek beszedésének ellenében

*Budapesten*: a társaság pénztáránál,

*Bécsben*: a K. k. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél,

*Berlinben*: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál,

*Fiumében*: a Fiumei hitelbank részvénytársaságnál,

*M/m. Frankfurtban*: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

czimü intézetnél — az ezen beváltóhelyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizettni.

A szelvények hátlapjukon czimbélyeggel vagy aláírással el látva, vagy pedig azok számaint sorszám szerint tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyújtandók be, a mihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók.

Budapest, 1905. évi márczius 22-én.

*Magyar Általános Hitelbank.*

**A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság** igazgatósága megállapította az intézet 1904. évi mérlegét. — A nyereség- és veszteség-számla az 1904. év végével 1,660.851 K 04 fillér nyereséggel zárul, szemben a mult évi 1,550.320.04 K tiszta nyereséggel. Ezen tiszta nyereségből az igazgatóságnak a közgyűlés elé terjesztendő javaslata szerint kifizetendő — mint a mult évben — osztalék fejében részvényenként 20 K, azaz összegben 1,200.000 K, a mi a részvénytőke 5%-os kamatozásának felel meg. Az osztalékösszegnek és a mult évről áthozott nyereségnek levonása után még fennmaradó 290.589.24 K-ból a tartalékalapnak alapszabályszerű maximális 20%-os dotálására fölhazsándandó 58.117.85 K és az igazgatóság jutalékára (alapszabályok 33. és 52. §.) 29.058.92 K. A nyereségnek ezután még fennmaradó 773.674.27 K összegéből 150.000 K a külön tartalékalaphoz utalandó, az intézeti tisztviselők és szolgák részére létesített nyugdíjalap javadalmazására fordítandó 20.000 K, a fölöslegkép mutatózó 203.674.27 K pedig a jövő üzletévre viendő át.

**A Magyar Takarékpénztárak Központi Jelzálogbankja** mint részvénytársaság igazgatósága f. hó 17-én tartott ülésén megállapította az intézet 1904. évi mérlegét. Az 591.771 K 01 fillért kitevő tiszta nyereség hovaforodítása iránt az igazgatóság a f. évi április hó 2-án tartandó közgyűlésen azon javaslatot szandékozik előterjeszteni, hogy az alapszabályszerű jutalék levonása után 440.000 K fizetessék ki a részvényeseknek 5½% osztalék gyanánt, 58.899 K a rendes tartalékalaphoz, 29.071.10 K az árfolyamkülönbözeti tartalékalaphoz, 10.000 K a nyugdíjalaphoz csatolassék, 6101.97 K a leltárszámlából leirassék és 16.117 K 05 fillér új sz. mlára vitessék át. Forgalomban volt az intézet kibocsátmányaiából 80.825.100 K záloglevél és 21,851.200 K községi czimlet. A jutalékszámra összege szemben az előző évi 523.407 koronával 566.932 K.

**A Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank** most teszi közzé mult év mérlegét. Az igazgatóság által jóváhagyott és 1904 deczemke 31-én lezárt mérleg szerint az 1903. évről áthozott 803.622 K 29 fillér hozzászámításával 8,080.979.67 K bruttonyereség és az adók, kezelési költségek stb. levonása után, a mult évben kimutatótt 6,816.084.60 K-val szemben 6,906.061.67 K tiszta nyereség mutatkozik. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a márczius 31-ére egybehívott közgyűlésének indítványozni fogja, hogy a forgalomban lévő 200. 00 drb részvény után — ép úgy, mint tavaly — 26 frank osztalék fizetessék, továbbá 200.000 K az ingatlan tartalékalap javadalmazására, 400.000 K egy osztalék-tartalékalap javadalmazására, 50.000 K az intézeti épületen eszközölt beruházások leírására, 30.000 K az intézeti nyugdíjalap javadalmazására, 50.000 K az intézeti tisztviselők és szolgák külön jutalmazására fordítassék és a fennmaradó 848.467.74 K az évre elővitessék.

**A Közúti Vasút mérlege.** A Budapesti Közúti Vaspályatársaság igazgatósága most tette közzé 1904. évi üzleti zárszámláját és mérlegét. Az idej osztalék, úgy mint tavaly, részvényenként 26 korona, élvezeti jegy után pedig 16 korona lesz.

**A Ganz és Társa vasöntő- és gépgyár részvénytársulat** igazgatóságának kedden megtartott ülésében bemutatott az 1904. évi zárszámadás, mely az értékesökkenési tartaléknak 257.257 K 14 fillérrel való javadalmazása után 909.143 K 56 fillér tiszta nyereséggel záródik, úgy hogy a 267.693 K 02 fill. nyereségáthozat hozzászámításával összesen 1,176.836 K 58 fill. áll a részvényesek rendelkezésére. Az igazgatóság az április 29-ére összehívandó közgyűlésnek 1904. évre 130 K osztalék kifizetését fogja javasolni.

**A Pesti hengermalom-társaság** 1904-ben, az előző évről áthozott 3637 K betudásával, 96.066 K tiszta nyereséget ért el, ae 1903. évi 93.669 K-val szemben. Ebből az igazgatóság 32 K = 4% osztalék fizetését javasolja, 2772 K a tartalékalapnak jut, 13293 K pedig új számlára íródik. A gabona- és őrlmény-

készlet a bizományi raktárakkal együtt, mely az előző évben 2.38 millió K volt, fölemelkedett 3.29 millió K-ra, az adások pedig 1.70 millió K-ról 2.32 millió K-ra. Ennek megfelelően az elfogadványok 4.09 millió K-ról 5.48 millióra növekedtek. A malomtelep az összes beruházásokkal együtt 1.78 millió K-val szerepel a mérlegben s ezzel szemben áll a törlesztési számla 1.07 millió K értékben.



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Budapest, VII., Kertész-utcza 18., I. 10.

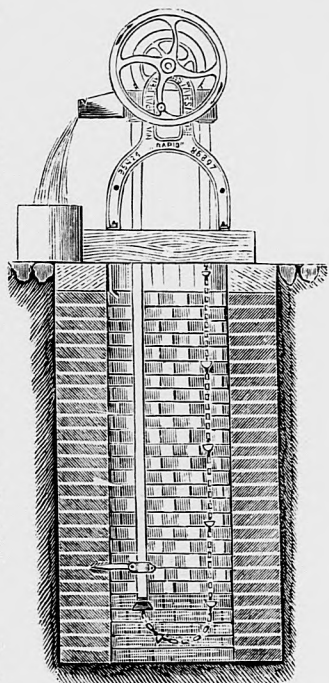
# Mátrai, Feik és Társa

— Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-kürút 33. —

Új javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

Ezen szivattyú kiváló szolid szerkezete, nagy működőképessége s olcsó áránál fogva gazdasági célokra, kiváltképen vízszivattyú gyanánt udvarok, kertek, épületekhez stb. kitűnően alkalmas. — A víz a végtelen öozott láncz által, melyen ruggyantakúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés beleszűntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyantakúpok a legvastagabb folvadékokat is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5000 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára láncz, ruggyantakúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézcsovek (35 mm. bel.) öozott láncz, karimák és ruggyantakúpok ára felszereléshez teljesen kész, folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona



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*Budapest, Koronaherczeg-utca 6.*

## “NEW-YORK“

**Lebensversicherungs-Gesellsch.**  
**JOHN A. Mc. CALL, Präsident.**

*Einnahme im Jahre 1904:*

**Gesamt-Prämien-Einnahme für neue Versicherungen**, nicht einbegriffen constitutive Kapitalien für Leibrenten, abzüglich der Rückversicherungen  
 Fr. **72,806.541**

**Gesamt-Prämien-Einnahme für bestehende Versicherungen**, abzüglich der Rückversicherungen ... Fr. **333.870.924**

**Zinsen und Mieten** ... « **79.245.693**

**Constitutive Kapitalien für Leibrenten**, Gewinne aus der Realisirung von Werten, und Einnahmen anderer Art  
 Fr. **16,215.861**

**Gesamt-Einnahme** Fr. **502,139.019.**

— Alapítottott 1878-ban. —

**Pejtsik Károly**

fényképezési cikkek szaküzlete  
 TU., Uarosház-u. 1. — Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos áron. ●●●●●●

Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve.

Kizárólag amatőr-célokra szolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. sz (Serencziek-bazára).

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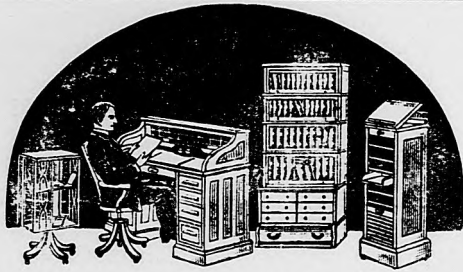
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