

# HUNGARY

Budapest Saturday July 15, 1905.  
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## The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

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

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

IX.

THE FIRST military law, framed in 1868 on the principles of the compromise, made «the Hungarian Army» dwindle away into that realm of juridical fiction where so many of our national lights had in former times led Olympian lives, till some Prometheus tore them back to earthly existence, at the risk of being chained by Zeus to a rock in the political desert. That fictional life of rights is certainly not valueless; it prevents prescription and maintains the promises of the future; we owe the very preservation of our Constitution and national existence to a judicious upholding of legal fictions when reality was beyond reach. But by their nature, by the intention which creates and animates them, fictions of that kind strive to become living reality, and are therefore fruitful of convulsions. And so it ever was, and so it is in the case which we are examining.

The only distinction between the Hungarian and the Austrian armed force which was practically preserved in the military organisation



BARON LORÁND EÖTVÖS.

contrary, it corresponded to the old pan-Austrian ideal, and is cherished even now by a certain school as the only remaining embodiment of that ideal, with its Austrian emblems and flags, and German as the official language among the Hungarian as well as the Austrian troops.

To give some satisfaction to national feeling in Hungary, a territorial armed force, a «Landwehr», was created at the same time, which bore the name of «Honvéd» — «Defenders of the Fatherland» — a

law of 1868 exists in the enactment that Hungarian recruits should be enlisted into Hungarian regiments only, to which we may add a royal ordinance enjoining, in conformity to old laws, that Hungarian troops should be commanded by Hungarian officers. Apart from this, the army remained exactly what it had been in times of oppression: an Austrian army, including some thousands of Hungarian soldiers, but with no trace in its inner life and outward appearance of such a thing as an independent Hungarian nation and a sovereign Hungarian State. On the

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name suggestive of glorious memories. This force was put entirely on a Hungarian footing, in its emblems, flag and language; it is paid by Hungary alone, and submitted to a greater amount of parliamentary influence than the standing army. Consisting only of infantry and cavalry, it is incapable of independent action, and must remain embodied in the fighting order of the standing army—a fact worth noting, throwing a peculiar light on the pretended practical necessity of uniformity in language.



### Great Men of Letters.

Baron Loránd Eötvös.

NATURAL philosophy has advanced more rapidly than any other branch of science within the last quarter of a century, principally in Hungary whose people are more inclined to discussions on political and common law than to the important progress of natural philosophy or chemical science, notwithstanding that their various applications to industrial arts become every year more numerous and form the source of common welfare. Among the few Hungarians who have contributed to the advancement of this science, and who have earned a well-merited fame and authority on the Continent, the first place is due to Baron Loránd Eötvös, ex-minister of Religion and Public Instruction, Professor of the Budapest University, and at present President of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

Though a life of peace devoted entirely to the cultivation of science furnishes but little matter for a biography yet, everything that is known of him being of value in the eyes of Hungarians, we subjoin a short notice of his life. Baron Loránd Eötvös was born in Budapest on July 27, 1848. He is the son of Baron Joseph Eötvös, the famous Hungarian writer and author, and his wife Agnes Rosty. The boyhood of the Baron was spent in a manner well adapted to foster his genius, his masters being at that time Gustavus Keleti and Thomas Vécsey.

After receiving his early education at the University of Budapest, and knowing that «homekeeping youth have ever homely wits», he naturally sought the widest field for the exercise of his great mental powers. He left Budapest after hearing the lectures of Professors Petzwal and Than, and went to Heidelberg and Königsberg, where at that time Kirhhoff, Bun-

sen, Helmholtz and Neuman attracted a number of devoted pupils.

He returned to his country in 1870 and became Professor at the University in 1872. The writer of these lines had the honour to be in the ranks of his pupils and even now well remembers his lucid deductions, demonstrations, and the extraordinary skill with which he executed the most difficult experiments. He enriched with new methods of his own the field of capillarity and terrestrial gravitation, thus doing service to his country and to the whole scientific world. Since 1889 he has been President of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

ZOLTÁN SZARVASY.



### The truth about Hungary.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

VI.

I MUST confess that it is gratifying to find that my modest efforts to clear-up the most important questions concerning the political and international status of Hungary have at last found an echo in the columns of an English journal. In the last number of «*Hungary*» (July 1.) my attention was riveted by a passage quoted from the London «*Echo*» — no pun intended — dealing with «English Ignorance». I will not quote the words (they are on page 9.); I would merely remark that they are a reproduction of some words of mine, which may be read in «*Hungary*», vol III. Nr. 11. p. 8. They are concerned with the true meaning of the *Dual Monarchy*. I may add that this fact entirely compensates me for the trouble I have taken to make the situation clear to Englishmen: to me the attainment of the desired end is ample satisfaction.

I cannot presume to flatter myself that the editor of the «*Times*» will condescend to do ditto. But at any rate he has done Hungary the justice of publishing an article from the pen of Count Albert Apponyi, who has written a clear and absolutely unequivocal account of the true situation.

Some time back I pointed to the resemblance between the situation here and that in Sweden and Norway («*Hungary*» III. 11. p. 9.). This resemblance must not be exaggerated, either from ignorance or «for a purpose». When I wrote the article referred to, events that have since occupied the whole world had not yet taken place in Norway. The resemblance still held good. To-day we must be careful and not allow ourselves to be led away by the illusory resemblance of the two cases. To-day the situation in Austria-Hungary has no parallel in the whole world. I have already spoken of the loyalty of the Hungarian nation and their attachment to their aged Monarch: nothing could be more unjust than



Prince and Princes Arisugava. Mr. Okoshi. L. Felbermann.  
AT THE JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY IN LONDON.

to cast imputations of «revolutionary tendencies»

etc. in the teeth of the Magyars. It is true that in Vienna all kinds of nightmares were and are perhaps still being seen. But this is all with a purpose. Viennese politicians have always dreamed of a «Pan-Austria» — we saw unmistakable reflections of this in Count Krakowsky's book — and would love to see the day when the independent kingdom of Hungary should be absorbed in the «Gesammt-Monarchie» which

they would substitute for the Dual Monarchy of to-day. That the German press should countenance the policy of such dreamers can excite no wonder: but that English journals should be led to misunderstand and misinterpret the true essence of the quarrel between the two sister states requires explanation. England has always prided herself on being the champion of free peoples: all the more extraordinary is it to see the leading English journal indulging in unprincipled invectives against the leaders of the present national movement in Hungary. As we have before remarked, politics are *not* our sphere; therefore we cannot enter into a discussion of the merits of the case. But we must protest against the thinly-veiled insinuations that Austria is a kind of sovereign State under whose suzerainty Hungary enjoys a kind of constitutional freedom. Here again we seem to see the inspirations of Austrian circles. It is in Austria's



LADIES GROUP AT THE JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY IN LONDON.

interests to blind foreign countries to the real truth: and it seems that, as far at least as England is concerned, the attempt has been successful. Hungary is a sovereign State, whose constitution recognises two paramount factors, the Monarch and the Nation, Hungary combines with Austria as the subject and, we may honestly say, an equally if not more loyal subject — of the same Royal Person, for purposes of mutual defence and mutual representation of common interests abroad. That hitherto Austria has carried off the lion's share in both branches is due partly to the fact that, as we have before remarked, the predominance is given to the Austrian double headed eagle, partly to the fact that, *alphabetically*, Austria precedes Hungary — and «brevity is the soul of wit», especially for Englishmen, but perhaps most of all to the long-suffering of Hungarian governments and the Hungarian nation.

We Englishmen ought to be aware of all this: for it is our national boast that wherever we go, we remain Englishmen. And one of the principal characteristics of an Englishman should be thoroughness and an absolute want of prejudice.

The term Austro-Hungarian is no mere phrase: it is the symbol of a dual existence, the «two in one», the league of two sovereign States for the defence of common interests. And the present movement in Hungary is an en-

deavour to enforce a reflection in fact of the common,



THE JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY IN LONDON.

the mutual nature of the combination. «Revolution» and «mutiny» exist only in the brains of the nightmare-haunted Viennese politicians. Such ideas, such witch-



Mr. Diósy F. R. G. S.  
AT THE JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY.

ridden fancies should not trouble the correspondent of a sober modern journal. What Hungary wants is merely the validation of her rights to be considered the co-equal factor in the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. And the *bond of Union*, as we have repeatedly asserted, and as Act 4 of 1741 declares, is first and foremost «the identity of the reigning House and the indivisible and inseverable Right of Possession, based upon it». The «centralised unity», of which Austrian politicians dream and which they would love to realise at the expense of Hungary, is no guarantee for the position of Austria-Hungary as a Great Power, but the co-existence of two strong, independent but mutually united States, living in peace and contentment, is and must be. The feelings of all Hungarians to-day are those expressed by Deák in 1861; «we wish to remain in love and concord with the peoples of the Hereditary States, in the Union expressed in the Pragmatic Sanction».



## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XX.

HUNYADI was a man of simple habits and exemplary life, with a characteristic fondness for domestic life, notwithstanding the numerous demands on his time from the duties of his rank and renown. His sudden rise to so high a pitch of power did not seduce his mind when thus elevated. He eclipsed the power of Sylla, unsullied by his vices. Elizabeth Szilágyi triumphed

in his success and mourned in his failure, as Hunyadi was frequently called upon to repair the blunders of others. He rejoiced, whenever he approached a home that held those who alone divided his heart with his country; nothing seems to have disturbed their domestic happiness. He saved Hungary from a thousand perils; he wielded the sceptre and might have worn the crown — but for his own modesty and prudence. He discharged faithfully his mission viz: the protection of Hungary and entrusted it then to Ladislaus, his elder son, whose stout heart was unawed by terror. All his friends were fascinated by the clever, yet dignified affability, and the heroic courage of this young man, in the expeditions against the Turks.

Dark and thorny, as was the present hour, all beyond seemed yet less cheering and more ominous. The Turks made active preparations for the forcible occupation of Belgrad and Hunyadi László did his best, that this place should not be captured. Ladislaus Hunyadi was beset by secret and open foes, who persuaded the young king, a willing tool in their hands, to take the fortress of Belgrad from his possession, and Ladislaus V effectually called on him to this effect. The miserable and dastard Cillei, authorized by the king, went even so far, as to hire the arms of some assassins, to cut the throat of Hunyadi, who, thanks to the confession of his intended assassins, playing their em-



Mrs. Okoshi. Mr. C. Holme F. I. S. His Exc. N. Okoshi.  
AT THE JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY.

ployers and instigators false, escaped the treason, Hemmed in on every side by dangers, Hunyadi's character grew daily more vigilant, restless and stern, and inviting Cillei to a private conference,

he recalled with bitter resentment his treachery towards his father and his whole family, thrusting into his face his intended assassination. Cillei felt himself fairly fallen into the pit, he had digged for another, but seeing his interlocutor unarmed, aimed a blow at his head, which Hunyadi parried by means of a carnelian ring, he wore according to the fashion of the time. Hunyadi waited not a second and better directed blow, but threw on him all the weight and power of his large and muscular frame, wrenched the sword from his dismayed hand, and dashing him on the ground placed his knee on his breast.

The sword rose, gleamed, descended, the murderers served aside; at this moment

Hunyadi's friends and attendants arrived on the spot, and dip-

ping their swords into Cillei's blood, the assembled Hungarian noblemen proclaimed themselves the slayers of Cillei — in self-defence.



## Hungary and Japan

### Hungarian Deputation in Japan.

A LARGE deputation, comprising many prominent Hungarian politicians and M. Ps., is to proceed to Tokyo to present an Address to the Mikado and Swords of Honour to Admiral Togo and Marshal

Oyama. The success of the Japanese arms has been hailed with unequivocal enthusiasm and delight in Hungary; and, by the presentations above referred to, the Hungarian nation wishes to display its sympathy with the heroic Japanese nation and its esteem for

the Emperor and His glory-crowned generalissimos.

The Address to the Mikado runs as follows:

«Your Imperial Majesty! — The present deputation has come from the far West to greet Your Majesty; from Hungary, whose people a thousand years ago wandered from these regions to the Centre of Europe and by its valour found itself a home. Only a valorous nation can do homage to true valour.

The depth of our homage is proved by the fact that we have brought our enthusiasm hither into the presence of Your Majesty, the wise and heroic ruler of the mighty Japanese nation, the great Mikado!

Wise and heroic, indeed, is that ruler who could raise his nation to a Power whose might inspires the utmost awe. And mighty is the nation, which for the sake of country and Emperor, has won so many heroic battles, while all the world wondered

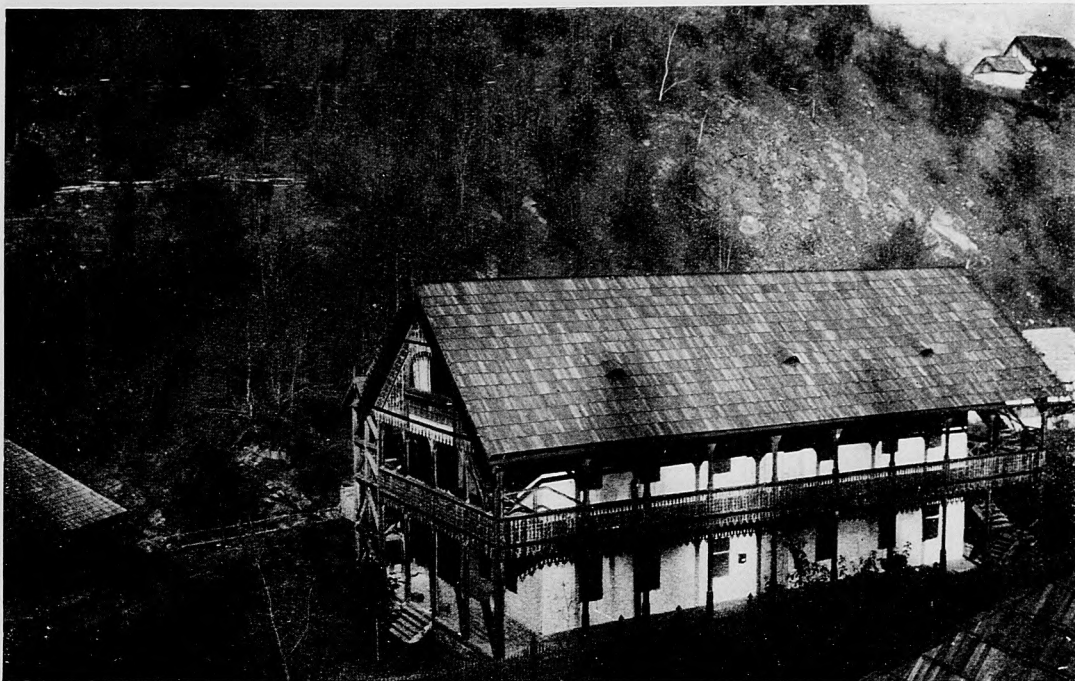
Our long journey is over. But it has not tired us. Our minds are refreshed at seeing the heroes face to face, led by Your Majesty, whom God preserve long for the security and glory of the Japanese nation.

*The Tokyo deputation of the Hungarian Japan Committee».*

The address to be handed together with the



THE «DEWILS PASS» AT RADNA BATHS.

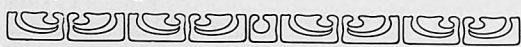


THE HOTEL AT RADNA BATHS.

Sword of Honour to Marshal Oyama runs thus: «Heroic Marshal! — we have brought you this Sword, which your heroism has raised to what is a symbol of our homage and esteem of your valor you are a son of Japan, but we think, we may proclaim you a second John Hunyadi, our greatest warrior. He, too, like you, never lost a battle. Like you, he adopted as his principle in war that only the foe has the right to retreat or flee.

In presenting this Sword of Honour, this historic relic, we beg you to accept this trifling token of our esteem and to allow us to take home the greetings\* of the hero to those who sent us here.

Heroic Marshal, may Heaven preserve you and give you long life!»



## London Notes.

### I.

#### England's Imperial Japanese Guests.

By MRS C. MAC DONALD.

*London, 4th July, 1905.*

SINCE the moment the Prince of Wales in the name of his Royal parents received the Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan, and 300 members of the Japan Society headed by Mr. Arthur Diósy made Victoria Station resound with their welcome shout of «*Banzai*», Hungarians have been much «en evidence» at all the great functions arranged in honour of our Imperial Visitors.

\* In the original «hand-shake».

Not the least of these was the Garden Party given by the Japan Society in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society on the afternoon of Tuesday 27th ult. No more appropriate spot could have been chosen to do honour to the distinguished visitors from the «Land of Sun and Flowers»; the beautiful lawns and flowers, and trees all lent themselves to a scene of unusual brilliancy.

The Prince and Princess accompanied by Viscount Hayashi, and the members of their suite were received at the gaily decorated entrance by Mrs. C. Holme (President of Council J. S.), Mr. Diósy (Vice-President), Messers G. Ukita and Crewdson (Hon. Secs.), Mr. Paul Bevan (Treas), Mr. Okoshi and many other leaders of the Japan Society. Mrs. Holme presented the Princess with an exquisite bouquet of orchids.

Their Imperial Highnesses then made a tour of the gardens and kindly acknowledged all the salutations of those who bowed. The Princess who is considerably taller than the average Japanese lady was attired in a soft white silk gown, and won the hearts of all by her sweet graciousness of manner. Japan's Sailor Prince alert, and with an expression full of intellect and interest, also attracted much attention. He was dressed in the proverbial frock coat and silk hat of the typical English gentleman. The visit was brief, but when one considers that the Prince and Princess had been making a series of calls during the morning and were to be the guests of their Majesties at Buckingham Palace in the evening, the Japan Society is to be congratulated on being able to secure the presence of their Imperial Highnesses even for this short period. When

one of the hosts said to the Princess that it was very kind of their Imperial Highnesses to come, the Princess answered naively in very pretty English. «It is very kind of you to invite us!»

On leaving the grounds the Prince and Princess handed over £50 towards the funds of the Japan Society of which the Prince is an honorary member.

The dresses of the ladies were superb and it is safe to say that seldom has the Royal Botanical Society opened its hospitable gates to a more representative or more elegantly attired company. The guests were so numerous and distinguished that it would be difficult to give preference in making a list. Besides the Ambassadors of Germany, the United States, and Spain, the Ministers of Denmark, Greece, Belgium and Siam, the Secretary of the French Embassy, two attachés from the Chinese Legation, and the Lord and Lady Mayoress and a host of well-known Society-people, I noticed among distinguished Hungarians Mr. and Mrs. Louis Felbermann and Mr. and Mrs. Max Deutsch. Mr. Diósy was here and there and everywhere and quite the man of the hour. Strangely enough, Mr. Diósy is always spoken of as the son of his illustrious father who was secretary and friend of the great Louis Kossuth, but I am sure all who have the pleasure of Mr. Diósy's acquaintance must admire him for his own genial and striking personality which is truly Hungarian.

A display of ju-jitsu and a Japanese lightning artist were among the attractions of the lawn. The band of the Scots Guards gave some delightful selections of Japanese and English music, and

brought the day's proceedings to a happy close by playing the Japanese National Anthem.

## II.

### Francis Joseph Institute. — Soirée Musicale.

On the evening of the 29th ult. the beautiful Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly presented an exceptionally brilliant scene. Mingling with the élite of Austro-Hungarian society in London were many notable English friends of the Francis Joseph Institute, and the Management Committee was kept busy receiving its numerous distinguished guests. A ball in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa was being given on the same evening by the Duchess of Devonshire, and probably accounted for the absence of a few well known people. Some of the Duchesses Royal guests, however, graced the proceedings of the F. J. I. for a short time and were able to appreciate some of the delightful music.

On the entrance of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Herr Gottlieb's Celebrated Viennese Orchestra struck up the Austrian National Anthem, which was immediately followed by the truly martial and inspiring Hungarian «Rákóczy». The first item on the tastefully got-up programme (fitting souvenir of the auspicious occasion with the Imperial and Royal arms of Austria and Hungary engraved on its front page) was a violin solo by Miss Amely Heller, in which the youthful performer upheld the usual high quality of her execution, hitherto so greatly applauded by the Continental Press and quite recently in our own Society papers, as well as in «Hungary». There is no doubt that a great future is opening up for the talented young violinist. I had



THE SZÉCHENYI SPRING AT RADNA BATHS.

just a few minutes' chat with «Amely» during the evening. She is a sweet little maiden with an attractive personallity and an ample share of that charming grace and courtliness which is such a striking characteristic of the Hungarian nation.

Space forbids me to go into detail of the splendid performances of Madame Sobrius, Mrs. Marguerete Claire and Mr. Emil Stéger who all charmed us with their delightful renderings of the songs they had chosen. A true appreciation of their gracious services was shown in the vociferous applause that was accorded them, as well as Mr. Mark Hamburg for his finished execution of Chopin's beautiful music.

Madame Tornai de Kővér, although «called to halt two or three times by the entrance of Royalty, made us feel alternately sad and gay by her sweetly pathetic rendering of some old Hungarian melodies. There is a strange charm and plaintiveness in the quaint Hungarian music, and the talented artiste was enthusiastically cheered as she finished up a selection, of six old and new Hungarian songs with the well-known *Csárdás* — «*Ég a kunyhó, ropog a nád*».

The appearance of Herr Kreisler with his accompanist, Mr. Haddon Squire, caused a flutter of excitement. It is he! It is Kreisler! exclaimed the ladies in audible whispers, and the vast assemblage hushed itself into silence so eager was it that not a note from the master mind should escape. In all three pieces on the programme as well as the encore Mr. Kreisler acquitted himself magnificently, his «*Humoresque*» being a work of art which held his hearers spell-bound. The noted Bachrich quartette added its delightful quota to the evening's proceedings, while Chevalier Wilhelm Ganz acted as accompanist in his usual masterly style.

Messrs. Erard kindly lent the grand piano. After supper in the Prince's Restaurant the gay throng once more adjourned to the Galleries where dancing was engaged in till the small hours of the morning. The floor as usual was in splendid condition, the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Max Deutsch and the Board of Management of the F. J. I. are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements for the evening, which were so efficiently carried out by the management of Prince's Restaurant.

The funds of the F. J. I. should be considerably augmented by the strong representation of wealth and chivalry that gathered to what must be considered one of the most brilliant functions of the London season.

\*

London 8th July 1905.

The present week has been full of sporting events at Henley, Newmarket; and Leeds—There are Lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon Bisley shooping, and the University Cricket Match at Lord's.

Henley has been, of course, full all the 3 days and the sight of the river with its decorated house boats and punts and of the enclosures at different places is simply wonderful. A man who has never yet seen Henley can not picture it.

The King visited Henley and, later, Newmarket to watch the July Stakes a race which was easily won by Sir J. Miller's Alcanzor.

Although there were crowds at Henley and Newmarket, it was extraordinary to observe the number of persons who found time and interest to watch the tennis matches at Wimbledon The games all attracted great interest; especially those in which foreign entrants were drawn.

Our little Hungarian Franz von Vecsey attracts full houses at each of his concerts. He reappeared last week at the Queen's Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra; the most important work given at this concert being Beethoven's Concerto, in which the cadenzas written by Joachim were introduced. His performance was very good. The enthusiasm of those present was so great, that he had to play to encores. He starts next month for his provincial tour and will visit all the big cities of England.

The London season is slowly ebbing to a close. to-day begins the last three weeks of the Opera. Two fresh representations are announced for the coming week Miss Donalda makes her first appearance here as Juliette, and Miss Kurz as Marguerite in Faust. Next week has been fixed for the first performance of Puccini's Madame Butterfly.

At the end of August many theatres will shut their doors for a few weeks, to have a little rest before the autumn season starts. The programme will be given in a later note.

GÉZA ADLER.



## Friends of Hungary at Work.

I.

### The band of the Magyars. — Budapest the joyous.<sup>1</sup>

I WONDER why it is that so many tourists wander no further than Vienna? Prejudice and conservatism are inherent traits of the English race. True it is that they have their virtues, but virtue arrived at by eliminating the great sociable qualities appears to me to be wanting in something. To-day everybody is a traveller. To have covered the globe, or, to use an Americanism, to have trotted over the globe, is to-day but to have achieved mediocrity. So far so good, but why not go one better and include a country little known, a country able to furnish all travellers with a set of fascinating experiences. Experiences are the aim of all holiday makers. It is perfectly true that we do not admit that this is the case, and, to use a Shawism, we think we are not in search of this happy grail, but we are. Why should not experience and education join hands when we are upon a holiday bent?

### A Modern «Arabian Nights».

For years now it has been my aim, and in no small measure my accomplishment, and I heartily recommend the practice to all who would seek new

scenes and new ideas. I shall never forget my first visit to «The City of the Magyars». It was simply like dipping into a page of the «Arabian Nights». Sights and sounds both fascinated me, and I felt in the presence of a new race, with new ideas, a new outlook, and a still newer ambition. I was, in fact, o'erjoyed that a learned professor had driven me away from Vienna and literally forced upon me the charm of Budapest. Only 140 miles S.E. of the Austrian capital, and what a change! Leave your hotel and wander in the streets of the city, with its soothing Oriental climate, catch the scent of the roses, bask in the warm sunshine, and sip the most glorious wine ever invented for the pleasure of man.

some wild gipsy song, and now the eye catches a glimpse of a crowd of gaily-dressed gipsies, making the air merry with their dance and song. These things attract the gentle English. Just now Budapest is known to English people only as possessing a Parliament House that vies with London for its disorderly scenes. Noise and gesticulation, however, must not be interpreted into meaning bad temper. This is true both of London and Budapest, so far as the Houses of Parliament are concerned. I have seen many of my Hungarians excited, I have heard them shout out in cross-examination, but I know full well how kind they are. They have a bark, but no bite.



THE PARK AT VIZAKNA BATHS.

There's a holiday for you. Is it rest and recreation you are in search of, then Budapest can supply your every need. Is it panoramic views, with the advantages of our modern civilisation you clamour for, then Budapest to-day cannot be surpassed.

#### Gaily-dressed Gipsies.

Have you ever experienced the delights of listening to the droning of wild csárdás in your cars all day and night? The town is chock full of romance, wild and rugged. Lifting your eyes you behold solemn mountains, jagged and toothlike, jutting into the sky, a perfect habitation for outlaw or robber gangs. Lowering your eyes you behold the Danube—the Blue Danube Strauss calls it—passing on its way unheeded by inhabitants, but admired by the visitors. Now floats over the breeze

#### Hungary's Progress.

They have a temperament peculiarly their own, and to sacrifice temperament is to sacrifice nationality. Budapest is an exceedingly handsome city, and its sanitary conditions are excellent. One of the most striking features in the development of the city is the decline in the death rate, sinking from 43.4 per 1000 in 1874 to 20.6 per 1000 in 1900. Educationally Hungary is progressing at a tremendous rate. The extraordinarily rapid growth of Budapest during the 19th century is mainly due to the revival of Hungarian national spirit during the first fifty years of that century, and to the energetic and systematic efforts of the Government and the people themselves since the restoration of the Constitution. To this end all true Hungarians think and labour. They are proud, naturally so, of their city, and they want English people to enjoy and share

their pride. It is no city of savages, but a stately, dignified, and modern city, full of delightful architecture and steeped in romance. What in the Royal Palace line would you have better than Budapest can offer? It is a joy to be in the city, for the hospitality of the Magyars is proverbial, their manners are superb, and their enthusiasm contagious. I am feverishly anticipating my return to Magyar-land.\*

W. F. B.

## II.

### The Opal Mines of Hungary.\*\*

From time immemorial, the noble or precious opal has been regarded as one of the most beautiful of the precious stones, because of the brilliant flashes of prismatic colours which it exhibits with delightful variations as it is viewed in different positions. For many centuries the sole source of supply of these gems was a mine on the southern slope of the Carpathian Mountains, near where stands the pretty village of Vörösvágás, not far from the town of Eperjes. Even before the Christian Era, opals were known and used as ornaments; and Pliny, writing in A. D. 60, makes mention of some which probably came from this mine. Very primitive tools found in the old workings also furnish evidence of the great antiquity of this Hungarian opal mine. Historical records show that in the Middle Ages the work of extracting the precious stones there was carried on by a succession of private proprietors. But in 1687 this mine became the property of the State, and it was then let on lease at an

annual rental. After the Opal material had been separated from the volcanic rock (Andesite), in which it occurs in veins and fissures, the selected pieces were sent to Constantinople to be cut and polished; and as the finished gems were distributed from that centre, it was generally believed in Western Europe that they were derived from an Oriental source. Coming down to comparatively recent times, we find that in 1880 the lease of the mine was acquired by a firm of jewellers, who made some improvements in the mode of working, and also established a polishing workshop.

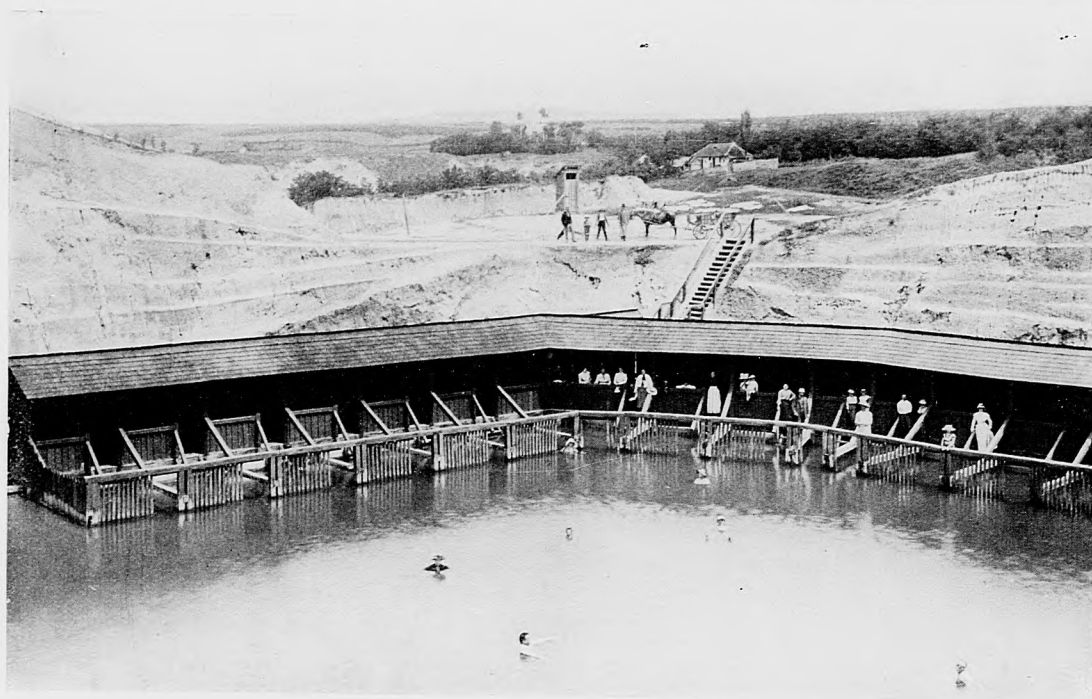
For some reason or other, in 1896 the Hungarian Government did not renew the lease which then expired, and they took the mine in hand themselves and introduced more modern machinery. Ever since then work on an extensive scale has been carried on, with the result that every year many thousands of beautiful specimens have been produced, full of fire and colour. The average size of these is that of peas or lentils; some are as large as beans, while specimens as big as almonds are not unknown. At the present time, there is in store, available for commercial treaty, a quantity of cut and polished specimens, weighing altogether 26,000 carats. Only experts can decide the actual money value of these. A few years ago, before opals were found in Australia, the purchase of such a lot would have been a big transaction. For Professor Church, F.R.S., in his book on «Precious Stones», published in 1901, states that a fine opal, weighing only one carat, was then worth about £3. With the Noble opal in this mine, other varieties also occur, often in close association in the same vein. One variety, known as «Oculus Mundi», while in the mine is just as rich

\* Extract from the «Echo».

\*\* Reprinted from the «Lewisham Borough News».



THE MINERAL SPRINGS AT VIZAKNA BATHS.



THE TÖRÖLI-LAKE AT VIZAKNA BATHS.

in colour as the noble specimens, but when taken out the colours gradually fade, owing to evaporation of water from the minute striated pores, which cause diffraction and decomposition of light, and thus produce the marvellous prismatic effects. Another variety is «Hydrophane». This, on being immersed in water, loses for the time all its brilliant colouration by the filling up of the pores. By drying the specimens their beauty is at once restored. Another specimen obtained from this mine by the writer shows clearly that the Opal material was formed by dropping water having silica in solution, much in the same way as limestone stalactites, only on a very much smaller scale. Like minute stalactites the Opal hangs down in numerous points from the upper surface of a cavity; and on the under side there is the Opal floor, pitted with hemispherical depressions beneath each point, showing where the drops had splashed into the material when in a pasty condition. Such a specimen is not yet to be found in any of our geological collections. Occasionally the workmen come upon clusters, or «nests», of very valuable material in small compass. In 1889 one such Opal cluster was found in a space measuring 80 by 50 by 25 centimetres. The richness of this find is revealed by the fact that in cutting and polishing what was then found, thirteen men were working constantly for two months on first-rate stones, and on others of the second class for a similar period. In some years the total output has been of the weight of 25,000 carats; a carat being 0.205 of a gramme, or about four grains. Since 1897 only first-rate stones have been worked up, with the natural result that the quantity put upon the

market has been smaller, but of much better quality. The mining works extend over an area of 3,645 acres, and 140 workmen are usually employed. The members of the proposed Polytechnic party have been invited by His Excellency the Royal Hungarian Finance Minister to visit this most interesting place, and in a recent letter to Mr. Shrubsole, this high official who controls the mine wrote: «On that occasion I shall arrange that you and the members of your party shall meet with a friendly reception». The unique and novel opportunity is thus open to the tourists to visit the only opal mine in Europe, there to roam through galleries of solid rock, and possibly see here and there the precious stones glistening from wall or roof, and to wander through the ancient workings which for many centuries have yielded an immense quantity of these mineral gems.

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

★

P.S.—In the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it is stated that the precious opal is found in Kassa, and other places in Hungary which are mentioned. I am desired by the District Governor of the State Mines to make known the fact that, in Hungary, fine opals only occur at the Dubnik Mine in the village of Vörösvágás.

W. H. S.

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## VIZAKNA \*

### Situation and Climate.

VIZAKNA is a chartered town with a corporation, situated in the County of Alsófehér, 424 metres above the level of the sea, on the branch line of the Royal Hung. State Railways leading from Kiskapus to Nagy-Szeben. There is a special station «Vizakna Fürdő» quite close to the watering-places, where all trains communicating between Budapest and Predeal via Kiskapus—Nagy-Szeben and vice-versa stop. There are footpaths and carriage-drives from the station to the baths: both the town and the watering-place are easily reached in five minutes.

The watering-place is situated at the east end of the town in a valley surrounded by low hills. On enormous blocks of salt-stone lie the inexhaustible salt-lakes of unsurpassed medicinal properties, relics of the salt-mines of Roman times.

The climate is mild, the air excellent, the situation well-protected: the health-resort is bounded by a chain of carefully laid-out hills which abound in natural beauties. In fact there are in Hungary very few watering-places which are so blessed as Vizakna with all the requisites of development. Such are e. g. the spacious lakes with their wonderful healing properties, which are surrounded by beautiful frames of pines and other trees, and can be used for bathing at any time of the day, the proximity of so large a town as Nagy-Szeben and the railway, the cheapness of lodging and the excellence of the board etc: these advantages are rarely found combined in Hungarian watering-places.

### The Baths of Vizakna.

*The Lakes:* at present there are 6 salt-lakes for bathing, of which 4, viz. the inner and outer *Green Lake*, the inner and outer *Red Lake* — are in one group, while the *Thököly Lake* is situated at a little distance, and slightly farther on, the *Double Lake*.

All the lakes, with the exception of the Thököly Lake, were salt-mines in Roman times. Later they filled with water which bubbles from the springs situated above the layers of salt: thus were created the salt-lakes which have long been used for bathing purposes. The *Thököly Lake* is also an old relic of mining times and is *one of the strongest* salt-springs in existence.

The group-lakes are supplied by medicinal springs and, as they are furnished with drains, are always full of fresh and clear water.

The lakes contain, besides common salt (in various degrees according to depth), many other salts of healing properties.

The temperature of the water varies from 18° to 36° Celsius, and it is curious that, while the water on the surface has a temperature equal to that of the air, to a certain depth the temperature increases 1.5° to 3°, while beyond that depth it

again decreases. The water may be described as natural luke-warm water.

The depth of the Thököly Lake is 33 metres, its surface 1118 square metres. The depth of the Green Lakes is 46 metres, their surface 5536 square metres: in the case of the Red Lakes the figures are 42 and 3978 respectively.

The lakes are furnished with 180 comfortable cabins, from which we can reach the so-called basket (mirror) baths for the use of non swimmers and children. The majority of the visitors however, swim out into the lakes.

The lakes have been analysed by Pataky, Kósa, Binder, Schnell and Fabinyi.

All the lakes contain traces of bromium, iron and alum-earth.

### Warm Salt Medicinal Baths.

Next to the outer «Red Lake» is situated the warm-bath building, in which the salt water pumped from the lake is warmed in a boiler and used for preparing baths. These baths are prepared at any temperature as desired or ordered, especially in cases where bathing in the lakes is not advisable. In unfavourable weather these covered baths replace the lake-baths too.

The building of more extensive basins and cabinet baths as well as of a bath fitted with inhalators has been planned: the building will be erected on several plots near the lakes purchased by the State for this purpose. When ready the baths will answer to every requirement and be fitted with every convenience and comfort.

*Mud Baths.* In several places in the lower lakes there are large deposits of a greenish-black mud, which contains iodine and is possessed of excellent healing properties.

It is more particularly used, according to prescription, in the form of hot bandages and poultices.

*Chemist's Shop:* near to the baths. *Post Office, Telegraph office and Telephone:* on the spot, 3 posts daily. *Divine Service* in four churches (Evangelical, Reformed Church, Roman Catholic, Greek Oriental and Greek Catholic).

*Lodging.* At present, as the larger buildings of the kind have not yet been erected, the visitors are put up in private hotels, villas and private houses, which have room for from 4—500 visitors.

Specially worth mentioning is the «Bressler» Hotel with its 30 furnished rooms and comfortable dining-room.

In the recently-built elegant «Göllner» villa there are 10 rooms furnished up-to-date, in the «Pretoria» villa 16 rooms. The «Schuller» garden hotel with summer restaurant has 30 rooms: there are other boarding-houses and lodgings near the baths. Full list will be sent by the Directorate.

Prices of rooms: from 80 fillér to 3 crowns a day, 10—25 crowns a week. Service: 20—30 fillér a day, 1 crown 40 fillér to 2 crowns a week. Bed-linen: 40—60 fillér per night.

\* A watering-place owned by the State.

**Board.** There are several excellent restaurants and gardens: board may also be had in private houses. The prices are moderate: Dinner 1 crown 20 fillér to 2 crowns 40 fillér. Coffee for breakfast 50 fillér. Supper 90 fillér to 1 crown 40 fillér; a glass of beer 20 fillér; 1/2 litre of table wine 60 fillér.

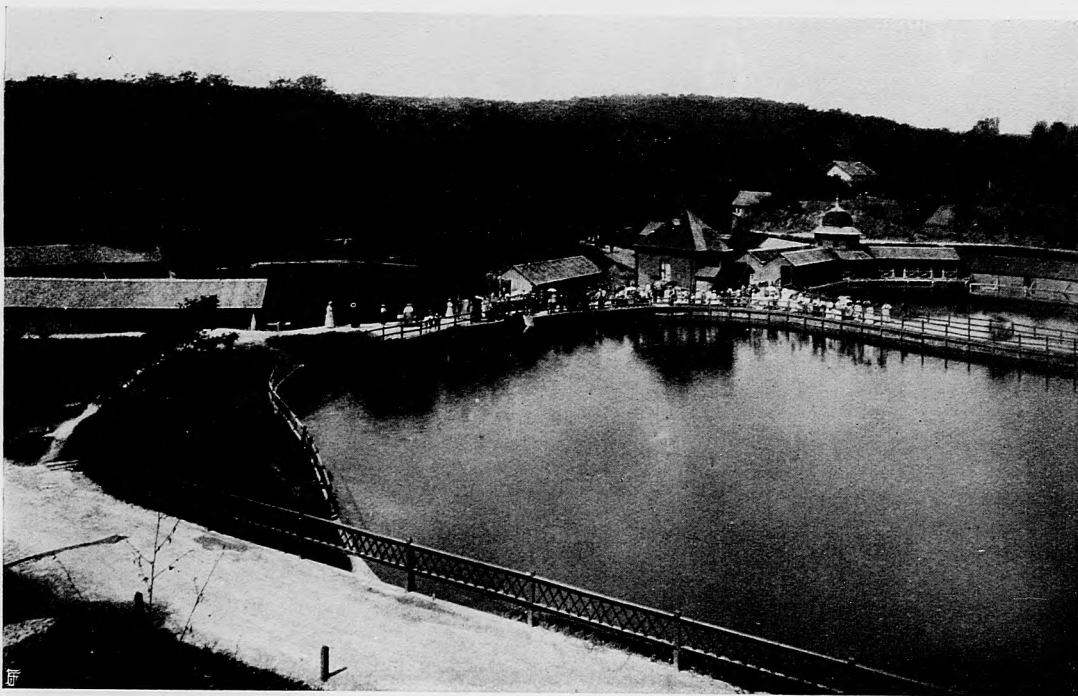
For longer stays, special arrangements may be made for board both in the restaurants and in private houses.

Large families can cook at home if a suitable lodging is to be had.

**Spa- and Music Tax.** For a family 11 crowns. For one person 4 crowns. For children under 10 years, 2 crowns. These charges are for the whole

Excursions: to Nagy-Szeben (20 mins.) its beautiful environs and the Alps close by, to Kis-Dísznód and the Vöröstorony Pass and to Hoher Rinne. Walks in the parks, to the Moat of Saint George, and visits to the sights, collections and salt-mines of the town of Vizakna. Excursions to the Town-Wood, to the Veress Monument in the Protestant Cemetery, the Honvéd Monument, to the celebrated Echo and the cave dwellings.

**Popularity** of the watering-place. Yearly some 35—40 temporary visitors and 1100—1200 permanent visitors. All information will be readily supplied by the *Royal Hungarian Directorate at Vizakna.* (A vizaknai magyar kir. fürdőfelügyelőség.)



THE SALT-LAKES AT VIZAKNA BATHS.

season and serve to cover the expenses of keeping the place in order and providing entertainment.

**Bathing Fees.** A bath in the open (without linen) with the use of shower-bath, in the lower lakes, 50 fillér.

In Lake Thököly 60 fillér. In the People's Bath in the Double Lake 12 fillér. Warm Cabinet Bath 1 crown 20 fillér.

Bathing-dress for men 10 fillér, for women 10 fillér; towel 10 fillér; bathing-hat 4 fillér; sponge 4 fillér. Service extra.

#### Entertainments and Excursions.

During the season a permanent orchestra plays in the morning and afternoon. In the reading-room dances are arranged occasionally. Journals in the reading-room.

During the whole season special trains run daily (in the afternoon) between Nagy-Szeben and Vizakna.

### Radna-Borberek.\*

THIS WATERING-PLACE possesses a spring (Széchenyi-forrás) producing mineral water containing iron, which is almost precisely similar to that of *Karlsbrunn* (0'0394 iron), *Charlottenbrunn* (0'0345) and *Krynica* (0'0397), its healing properties too are practically the same. It has an agreeable taste, and, on account of the large proportion of carbonic-acid and bi-carbonates it contains, may be used as tablewater.

#### The water in the service of medicine.

Medical practice proves that the water of Borberek is extremely effective in cases of *paleness*,

\* Property of the Treasury. Season from June 15 to Sept. 15.



THE PARK AT PÖSTYÉN BATHS.

*anaemia, nervous disorders* arising from weakness and anaemia, and of *reconvalescence* after long illnesses.

#### A wonderful effect is produced

further by the cold and hot baths and, last but not least, the excellent air.

The high situation, the beautiful wooded environs, the excellent mountain roads, the fresh dustless air which is pure and scented with the fragrance of the pine-forests, the excellent water and the fine excursions in the neighbourhood make this place well adapted for the creation of a climatic health-resort. It is situated in the N. E. corner of Transylvania in a thickly wooded nook of the Radna Alps, where the third largest giant of the Transylvanian Carpathians, the «Ünökő», towers to a great height. The watering-place is situated at height of 715 metres above the sea-level. The nearest railway-station is Beszterce, which is 6 hours' drive from Borberek. Carriages can be had at any moment at Beszterce (Victor Sáling, Tourist Hotel: fare 20—24 crowns.

The road leads through the Beszterce valley, the parishes of Aldorf and Jaád, then through the lovely valley of the Szamos, Ó-Szent-György, Majer, Dombhát and Ó-Radna. After passing Ó-Radna the road gradually rises, the valley becomes gradually narrower and the view more and more romantic: on the right and left cliff walls, hills towering high aloft, wooded ridges, mountain gorges and ferriferous streams present kaleidoscopic changes, while in front of us the view is unchanging, for here rises the 2200 metre high «Ünökő»; the dizzy pinnacle of these Alps.

#### The watering-place.

After passing Ó-Radna before arriving at the Kohó, the Road turns to the right; this is the beginning of the Borberek valley.

To the right the Klinos with its box-forests, to the left cliffs covered with lovely pine-woods. In a recess in the gully, amid hundred-year-old pines, gushes forth the spring.

The health-resort itself is situated between two pine-clad hills: the bubbling of the Izvor brook as it flows on in the middle, blends in pleasant harmony with the hum of the woods.

In a broader part of the valley rises the one-storied hotel, which is built in the Swiss fashion and contains three dining-rooms with spacious verandah, six comfortable apartments and two mansard rooms with spacious verandah.

The so-called Directors' Building contains six ground-floor and three first floor rooms: in the hotelier's dwelling there is one room. Some of the visitors can find cheap and clean accomodation in the miners' house (1—2 crowns a day, or for the whole season 30—100 crowns).

To the right a small gorge divides the mountain in two: here have been built the warm baths, farther up the two cold baths and the shower-bath.

From here we can walk up to the top along a well-kept winding road, passing throught fragrant pine-woods: at intervals seats are to be found.

#### Climate.

The air at Radna-Borberek is free from dust, clear and bracing and wild notwithstanding the height of 715 metres.

There is plenty of light and fragrance, and the sunshine not only encourages the growth of the sweet-scented Alpine flowers, but has a stimulating effect on the spirits.

#### Amusements etc.

In the reading-room numerous journals; bowling-alley; music; dances; amateur performances; gymnastics, society games etc. Shooting and trout-fishing

Lovely excursions viâ the Devil's Pass to the crushing works, the mines, to the high Ünökő, the Radna Pass and the sources of the Szamos, to the Valeamare and Anyosi saw-mills, to the weirs built by Count Paul Bethlen and Alexis Leitner to the Rotunda, Lajosfalva, Kirlibába, Jakobény and the beautiful watering-place Dorna-Vatra, as well as to Koronyos with its finely-developed edelweiss. Carriages may be ordered from Ó-Radna: 8—10 crowns a day.

#### Prices of Rooms.

2. *In the Hotel*: Rooms No. 1, 2, 5 and 6 with one bed 2.40 Cr., extra bed —.80 Cr. — Rooms No. 3 and 4, with two beds 4 Cr. — Rooms No. 7 and 8 with 2 beds 3 Cr.

2. *In the Hotelier's dwelling*; Room No. 9 (ground floor) with 2 beds 3 Cr.

3. *In the Director's Building*; Rooms No. 10: and 11 with 2 beds 4 Cr. — Rooms No. 12 and 13 with one bed 2.40 Cr. — Rooms No. 14, 15 and 16 with one bed a day 1.20 Cr. — Cleaning of clothes 20 fillér a head.

#### Spa- and music tax.

For the whole season, 6 crowns a head.

**Board.**

Breakfast, dinner, supper 3 Cr. Meals may be also be taken à la carte or by special arrangement.

**Prices of Baths.**

Warm bath .....	— .90 Cr.
Salt bath .....	1.20 "
Cold bath .....	— .25 "
Shower bath .....	— .25 "
Linen bath .....	— .20 "

**Journey from Budapest to Radna-Borberek.**

Leave Budapest 9.15 p. m., arr. at Kolozsvár 5.55. a. m.; leave Kolozsvár 7.25, a. m., arr. Besztercze 12 midday; leave Besztercze 2 p. m.; arr. at Radna-Borberek 8 p. m.

**Notes on a Visit to Pistyan Baths.\***

BY SIR J. SPENCER WELLS, BART, F. R. C. S.  
Consulting Surgeon to the Samaritan Hosp. for Woman and Children

SINCE the article which we now reprint appeared in the *British Medical Journal* very many important changes and improvements have been made in connection with this popular bathing resort, while at the same time the medical scientific authorities have acknowledged the fact that Pöstyén of the present day with its wonderful healing power has surpassed the world renowned *Vichy, Homburg, Karlsbad* etc.:

I had heard occasionally for many years past of remarkable recoveries of patients crippled by gout or rheumatism, or by chronic diseases of joints; also of great benefit derived in many paralytic cases, after a course of the baths at Pistyan in Hungary; and last September before attending the Hygienic Congress at Vienna, I determined to visit the place. Pistyan (Hung. Pöstyén) is situated on a branch line which turns up northwards at Pozsony (Pressburg.) In Baedeker's *Southern Germany*, in the account of the railway route from Pozsony along the Valley of the Wag, it is correctly stated that at fifty miles from Pozsony we reach Pistyan, «with the favorite baths of that name, used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, on an island on the Wag. On the 26th of July 1599 the Turks attacked the baths, when attended by numerous patients, massacred the men and carried away the women as prisoners».

This is all that I could learn from books, but fortunately I found an

\* Published in the *British Medical Journal* May 1888.

old friend there, a former «opérateur» of Professor Albert's Clinic in Vienna, who had been practising there during the summer and who had been so favorably impressed by what he had observed that he had decided to return there next season. From him, Dr. Wilhelm von Vragassy, I received even more favorable reports of the efficacy of the treatment carried out at Pistyan than I had heard in England; and the few notes I made on the spot may interest practitioners who are consulted as to the choice of a continental bathing place by patients who desire — in addition to rest and the change of air, scene, diet and mind to be obtained at almost any of the well known places of resort — something more decidedly curative in cases of serious chronic disease. The well known Vienna surgeon, the late Professor von Dumreicher, some thirty years ago recovered from very obstinate sequelae of blood poisoning most unexpectedly, and continued to send patients to Pistyan every year until his death. He poisoned the middle finger of his right hand during an operation, and long after danger ceased, stiffness of the finger and hand disabled him from operating until he recovered at Pistyan. And Duchenne has spoken of the great use of both the baths, the water taken internally, and the sulphurous mud, in cases of severe sciatica.

The town or village (in the Hungarian language Pöstyén) has some 150 houses and about 1000 resident inhabitants. There are about 800 furnished rooms for visitors, a comfortable hotel, a curpark, or pleasant public walk on the banks of the river, with a theatre and the usual music and amusements of a bathing place. All this at present is on a small scale, but it is expected that before long a society of neighbouring proprietors will unite in the endeavour to rival *Vichy, Homburg* and *Carlsbad*. The bath house is on an island in the park formed by a division of the Waag into two branches. The season opens on May 1st and closes on September 30th. In one bath house there are about 20 private bath rooms, and one so called mirror bath, about 4 feet deep, in which patients may sit or swim. In another house there is a public bath, about 4 feet deep, the water at a temperature of about 98° to 104° F., where patients of both sexes in bathing costumes take their baths in company. In the pri-



THE FRANCIS JOSEPH BATHS AT PÖSTYÉN.

vate baths the temperature of the water is usually from 86° to 98°. In this second house there is also the mud bath, 2½ to 3 feet deep, the temperature of the mud varying from 100° to 105°. Here the natural warm water springs up in different places amid the mud, which is the only foundation of the baths. In this building there are also 40 cabins for the local application of the mud to joints only or to some special region.

Close by are the springs of themineral water for drinking.

The temperature of the water in the springs varies between 45° and 51° Réaumur (132° and 147° F.) It is quite transparent and

colorless, has a slight odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, rather a pleasant taste, and slightly reddens litmus paper. Analysis shows that it contains rather more than a drachm of sulphurous acid in 16 ounces, a little carbonic acid and some lime, soda, potash and magnesia, with a trace of phosphate of iron. Another analysis gives rather more than 3 cubic inches of free carbonic acid, and half a cubic inch of free sulphuretted hydrogen to the pound of water. The mud (Schlamm) which is



AFTER THE CURE  
AT PÖSTYÉN.

found as a foundation wherever the hot water springs up, is of a greyish green color and of the consistence of soft butter. It is much hotter than the water and cools more slowly. This mud is the real speciality of Pistyan. It has a much stronger odour of sulphuretted hydrogen than the water. In 100 parts of the mud there are said to be some 65 of silicious earth, 13 chalk, 6 oxide of iron, 14 clay, and a little phosphoric acid with magnesia and some organic substance.

I took one of the water baths at about 95° for 20 minutes simply as an experiment. On getting out of the bath, an attendant carefully covers up the bather in linen sheets and woollen coverlet and leaves him to repose and perspire for half an hour or more. In many cases the perspiration is kept up for a definite time, and the patients are not allowed to walk to their apartments, but are taken in a sedan chair or small carriage. Bronchial catarrhs, and chronic intestinal catarrhs, are all greatly benefited by a course of these baths, and children with whooping cough are said to be very soon cured by staying in a room which contains the vapours from the Pistyan water.

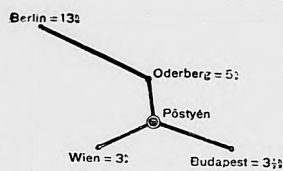
But the most remarkable effect of the Pistyan treatment as a whole, — baths, water, and mud, — is the removal of chronic exudations, especially those about joints and tendons, which have caused the so

called «spurious ankylosis». Patients thus crippled with more or less evidence of peripheral paralysis, and somewhere paralytic and neuralgic conditions are evidently associated with, or follow, some serious change in the central nervous system, are among the most *numerous* and the most successful of the cases which have kept up the reputation of Pistyan.

Many inveterate cases of sciatica have been completely cured. In one sentence it may be said (using the words of the late Dr. Scherer who wrote on the combination of electricity and massage, with the Pistyan treatment) that this combination «stimulates and increases the vital functions of the skin, the mucous membrane, the nervous and circulatory systems, and consequently leads to absorption of pathological products». The last effect is greatly promoted by the *mud baths*, sometimes used for the whole body, but more often for one joint or limb, either immersed in some suitable vessel, or used like a poultice.

It is evident, therefore, that the Pistyan treatment is resorted to in a great number of different conditions, the chief of them being those which are loosely called «gouty» and which lead to more or less swelling, stiffness and deformity of the joints, and are associated with the uric acid diathesis. Next to the gouty come the rheumatic affections of muscles and joints, ankylosis, and neuralgias, especially *sciatica*. Sufferers from chronic rheumatism soon experience remarkable benefit; and so do many with chronic periostitis, and many paralytic cases, especially hemiplegia which has followed on apoplectic attack or some wound or injury or lead or mercurial poisoning. I also heard of some remarkable cures of facial paralysis, and of relief to the pains of locomotor ataxy. These are the cases where electricity and massage are principally employed in addition to the other treatment, with a rational surgical and orthopaedic treatment on the principles of modern surgery. After the last war a great many wounded men who had suffered from simple and compound fractures of bones or chronic exudations after other injuries or neuralgia after amputations or resections, recovered *rapidly* at Pistyan and so with other chronic inflammatory swellings of glands, pelvic exudations, metritis, and its results, uterine fibroma, and haemorrhoids. Such are the cases where, as is well known, sulphur baths at Ischia and other places have been the great popular remedy. But at Pistyan we have, perhaps, the best of the sulphur baths hitherto made use of, more powerful and less disagreeable than any of the others.

I can scarcely doubt for developing Pistyan after the fashion of better known watering places which are *far inferior in real therapeutic power*, that this Hungarian spring will become of far greater use than it has been to suffering humanity, and will be resorted too by invalids, not only from Europe and America, but from India and our Colonies.



ROUT TO PÖSTYÉN.

## Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

SOME acres were missing and he was busy finding them — Lady Sara dared not address him — Oh the tired throbbing of her heart did not betray her.

At last he became aware of her presence and in his perplexity his compass slid out and made a hole in the map worth three acres in reality he felt inclined to swear rather than wish a polite good morning.

— I want to have a minutés talk with you — Lady Sara observed.

— I am at your service my lady.

— Do I put you to any inconvenience?

— Oh what a question!

— What are you doing now?

I am drawing the map of your Ladyship's domain — Perhaps you don't mind looking at it.

And he passed it to the Countess explaining what the different colours meant — the yellow the fields — the green the meadows — the light green the forests and so on.

— And what does «this» mean here at the top? interposed Lady Sara with flashing eyes. — These are the Coat of Arms of your ladyship's family — the lion — with a sword in his mouth — interlaced with the arms of Prince Kukuleff the eagle with a harrow I hope you like it? For answer Lady Sara seized the map, tore it to pieces and flung to the ground at the feet of the engineer «you are displeased my lady ejaculated the engineer not knowing what to think of it.

— How dared you join to my family arms those of a stranger?

— But my lady why not?

— I shall never be the wife of Prince Kukuleff. — Never do your hear? Yes my Lady as you will — the arms of the Prince will be omitted on the other map — observed Fekete phlegmatically...

— I hate — I can't stand Prince Kukuleff.

— How could I object to what your Ladyship chooses to do. The Countess threw back her blue veil — and as she stepped nearer and nearer to the engineer — her face glowing passion — she rather looked like a beautiful demon.

— I hate the Prince because.

I love somebody else — I love him with all my heart — and he is not aware of it. George Fekete shrugged his shoulders and tried to comfort her.

— Oh what a pity — were I to paint your Ladyship's map of life — you may take it for granted I should put red over there instead of black.

The Countess stamped furiously on the floor.

— Lord can't you understand me?

Fekete looked at her inquiringly as if he could not grasp the situation yet. And the haughty Countess stepped still closer to him. Her hands were folded on her breast as if to still the passionate throbbing of her heart then



THE CRUTCH MUSEUM AT THE PÖSTYÉN BATHS.

she convulsively grasped the table lest she should sink to the floor.

She looked like a profligate Angel answering her own sins to god — she looked like rising madness — as she said with suffocated voice.

— I love you. I adore you. The engineer staggered back, losing all self control. Then once or twice paced the room. In a minute or two he quietly observed — that this was all very strange her Ladyship deigned to inform him of this but that he was very eager to know what to do now with the map — which lay on the ground torn to pieces.

(To be continued.)



## Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

### Church on the Hill.

FOR SOME years past I have taken part in the arrangements for the Hungarian Reformed Church Service on the Svábhegy. The Service on the hill is now held regularly every Lord's-Day at eleven o'clock in one of the halls of the new School-House. We hope to see a church built ere long. The Building Fund amounts now, with interest accrued, to about twenty thousand crowns. Application for a site has now been made to the City by the Presbytery of the Reformed Church, which is expected to lead to a satisfactory result. Further contributions will be thankfully received. When

I issued my Verses describing our church-work  
I wrote:

Crowns more than thirteen thousand  
Have been laid past in store,  
Do these thirteen suffice us?  
Nay, — we want twenty four!

We are now not far from the «twenty four», but  
I may now write further:

Nay, — we want even more!  
Many have given gladly,  
Good friends, far off and near,  
Their kindness leads us forward,  
Bids us be of good cheer.  
The Gospel must be published,  
The Church her work fulfil,  
May light «then shine forth brightly  
From our» Church on the Hill!

ANDREW MOODY D. D.



## TOPICAL NOTES

### Books and their writers.

IF HUNGARY, inspired by the example of Norway, separate from Austria, it will be the end of an old song, for it passed to the Habsburgs nearly 300 years ago by the marriage of Anne, daughter of King Uladislav, after her brother Louis, the last Hungarian King, of Hungary, was killed at Mohács, though John Zápolya, Prince of Transylvania, disputed his claims for a while. It is to be noted for these columns that Hungary had practically no literature till the end of the eighteenth century, though it has produced one very great novelist, M. Jókai, in the nineteenth. (From the «Queen».)

A Judge still on the bench summed up as follows in a civil case where the facts were somewhat in dispute: «—». You have heard the evidence, gentlemen of the jury, and, if you believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, you will find a verdict for the defendant: if, on the other hand, you believe the witnesses for the defendant, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff; but if, like myself, you disbelieve them both, goodness knows what you will do! Consider your verdict, gentlemen!»

The annual *Skating Match* at *Dobsina Ice Cavern* will be held on July 25.

Interesting statistics are given of this world famous Ice cavern which is one of the marvels of the Carpathians. According to the statistics there were 2950 Hungarians, 867 Germans, 442 Austrians, 26 English, 21 Americans, 3 French, 12 Russian, 5 Italians, 4 Belgians, 3 Egyptians, 4 Norwegians, 1 Japanese, 2 Central Afrikans, 2 Turks and 5 Servians which make a total of 4415 visitors in the last two years who inspected this wonderful gift of nature.

Since July 15, 1870 the date of the discovery of this Ice cavern the number of visitors amounts to

82,829. We cannot help wondering what would the total figure be should this «pearl» belong to an enterprising British or American Company.

Lady Hilda Murray gave a delightful reception on the afternoon of the 5th inst. for the boy celloist Mischa Davidoff who is appearing in London for the first time and plays wonderfully well. Miss Amely Heller also assisted with her Violin and the two Children gave some very charming Chamber Music which was much appreciated, may we not hope soon to hear these talented and youthful performers together in some of the beautiful music which lends itself so well to a combination of the two instruments.

Miss Amely Heller this charming Hungarian Violin artist gave her recital at the British Artists' Gallery on the 3th inst. When she was ably assisted by Mdle Janotha. Miss Heller played with exceptional brilliancy. The Concert was an immense success.

Miss *Heller* will soon leave England on a tour through Hungary, but she carries with her many good souvenirs of her visit to London. We hope next season to welcome Miss Heller as a bright-star on the Concert platform with full Orchestral Accompaniments.

### Important notice for Tourists.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

The first half year's subscription having expired, on June 30 we shall be *grateful* if our readers will kindly continue their patronage for another six months, and hope to receive their further subscriptions by return of post. Copies of «*Hungary*» will be forwarded to their address during the summer by post if they kindly intimate their desires in this respect.

### Commercial Bank in the High Tatra.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commerzialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has will be a to open a branch at Tatra-Füred, which arranged very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

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**Hotel Coupons for visiting Hungary.**

The Travelling Bureau Enterprise (Central Ticket Office of the R. Hungarian State Railways, IV., Vigadó-tér 1., Budapest) has introduced, much to 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 breakfast (coffee 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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Lists of Hotels, accompanying these Coupons, furnished on application.

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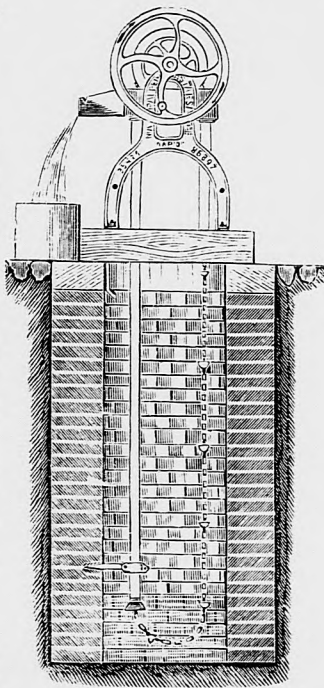
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Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-körút 33.

**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 lánc által, melyen ruggyanta-kúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés beleszűntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyanta-kúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is továbbvezetik. Óránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 300 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára lánc-, ruggyanta-kúpok és csövek nélkül **100 korona.** — A rézsővek (35 mm. bel.) öozott lánc, karimák és ruggyanta-kúpok ára felszereléshez teljesen készen, folyó kútmélység méterenként **15 korona**



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vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	hová	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan	vonal- szám	óra	perc	vonat neme	honnan
102	1 00		kel. ost. expr. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende, London	106	1 45		gy. v.	Wien, Páris Bukarest, Báziás	701	12 50		kel. ost. expr. v.	Konstantináp. Bukarest, Szolnok, Czeg- léd	703	1 15		gy. v.	Bukarest, Ver- ciorova, Báziás
1404	7 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	720	2 45		"	Czegléd	6101	6 15		sz. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	103	1 40		"	Páris, Wien
104	8 00		"	Wien	716	4 30		"	Szeged	1407	6 35		"	Bukarest,	115	5 55		"	Wien, Berlin
712	8 30		"	Temesvár, Karánsebes, Báziás	108	5 15		"	Wien	709	7 15		"	Bukarest, Báziás	707	6 30		"	Bukarest, Bá- ziás, Temes- vár
116	9 20		"	Wien, Berlin	1406	6 45		"	Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony	117	7 45		"	Páris, Wien	105	7 00		"	Wien
708	9 40		"	Bukarest, Báziás	710	6 55		sz. v.	Bukarest, Báziás	1403	9 25		gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	711	7 10		sz. v.	Temesvár, Báziás
					118	10 00		"	Wien, Páris	119	10 50		sz. v.	Érsekújvár	107	9 05		gy. v.	Wien
					706	10 10		gy. v.	Szeged, Báziás Bukarest	715	10 55		"	Szeged	1405	9 45		"	Berlin, Zsolna
					1408	10 30		"	Zsolna, Berlin						901 <sup>2</sup>	10 55		k. ex. v.	Konstantináp. Belgrád
					902 <sup>1</sup>	11 20		k. ex. v.	Belgrád, Konstantín.						101	11 00		kel. ost. expr. v.	London, Os- tende, Páris, Wien
					702 <sup>2</sup>	11 30		k. o. ex.	Bukarest, Konstantín.										

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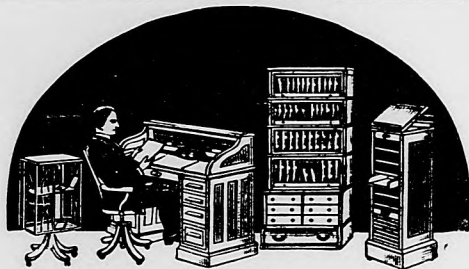
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