

# HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday January 1, 1907.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 1.

## Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

Ezeréves . . .  
. . . Magyar-  
ország . . .

IN HUNGARY the downfall of rain is likewise very extreme. In the Alföld, one year, on account of the drought, all vegetation may be burnt up, pools and marshes dried, springs and rivers disappear; while in another year the district is laid bare by inundations, such are the extreme variations of nature. The downfalls are regular and much greater in the mountains than on the plains. The yearly downfall in the Carpathians is on an average 100—120, while on the Alföld it is 50—60 cm. of which the largest quantity is for the most part 5—6 times more than the least.

In the mountain districts, excluding the largest mountains, there are about 114 days of rain, but on the Alföld only about 101, and if these are divided according to the months, we shall find them so unfortunately distributed that, in the hottest months, there is the least rainfall so that, when the annual fall is 60 cm., the country often suffers from drought. It is a peculiarity of the Alföld that there the rain keeps on increasing from the beginning of spring until the opening of summer, after which it suddenly diminishes; so that the summer on the whole is inclined to drought. This is aggravated by the fact that the occa-



THE CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

single hollows of the Carpathians, and even there but little of it. The most cloudy season is the spring.

Fiume has a very dry summer and a very wet autumn and winter. Whenever the pressure of the atmosphere is low over the sea, and high over the land, very stormy north- and north-east (*bora*) winds prevail.

The extremes in the climate and downfall of Hungary have a very great effect both on the physical and mental life of the inhabitants as also on its fauna and flora. The living organisation that cannot accommodate itself to these extremes necessarily perishes; such organisations, however, as have sufficient power of resistance, not only survive but flourish and multiply.

(To be continued.)

sional summer rains, are rather heavy showers, of which the water partly runs quickly off, partly is soon evaporated by the great heat. In the mountain districts waterspouts are frequent. — The downfall is greatest in October and November and least in January, February and September. The moisture of the air is on the Alföld 63% and in the highland 74%. In Transylvania they reckon an average of 44 days of snowfall, in the rest of the country 35. Perpetual snow only occurs in

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NEW YEAR

Within the cavern of waiting year,  
The awful cavern of compelling fate,  
For all upon this bright and azure sphere  
What fortunes wait!

Though dark the cloud before the mighty place,  
Yet all its presence slowly shall distil  
To dewy blessing, since through heavenly grace  
Naught works to ill.

For some of us kind love shall lead aside  
To the completest joy of happy earth;  
And some of us through the dark cloud shall bide  
Into the sunshine of immortal birth.

Whatever come, alike for you, for me,  
If faith's fine whisper through the pulses thrill,  
Fuff of a deep content our way shall be,  
Glad of God's will! New-York. N. P. S.

☆☆☆☆ TO BE, OR NOT TO BE ☆☆☆☆

(Légy átkozott, te átkos pillanat.) — By ALEXANDER PETŐFI.

Accursed be the hour — brim-full of curses,  
Which summoned me "to be" —  
And told my mother in her hour of anguish,  
"A son is born to thee".  
O Poetry! thou spider!  
That in thy treacherous web, entanglest men,  
And stabbing their heart's centre  
Look'st pitiless upon their writhing pain.

Yes! thou hast drunk insatiate of my blood  
Thou poison spitting spider!  
Is thy web tearable? — then I will tear it:  
Why — why should I abide here?  
Strongly tho' I'm held,  
And thou with fetters all my limbs art clasping,  
I feel my growing strength,  
And it shall free my chained heart from thy grasping.

I will not feed the spider with my blood,  
As I have done till now,  
While tears of shame were running down my cheeks  
And sorrow stamped upon my brow.  
What shall I seek — fame? — Nay!  
Fame is a nothingness — an idle name;  
I will not waste my powers  
To find — what found were less than nothing — fame!

I with the vulgar herd down life's dull river  
Will unconcernedly swim;  
The fates that keep the fools from rocks and dangers,  
May care for me as him.  
I said — for fame be careless —  
Seek in tranquillity's repose thy bliss  
And if thou chance to find it,  
'Tis the best blessing of a world like this.

## Count Eugene Zichy M. P. †.

IT IS with great regret, we announce the death of Count Eugene Zichy, who was born in Szentmihály on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1837, son of Count Edmond Zichy. Only eight days before, he left Budapest to take up his winter health resort at Meran, on Monday he was seized with paralysis and passed away on the following day December 26<sup>th</sup> in his 69<sup>th</sup> year, leaving the whole industrial Hungarian world to mourn their loss.

He began an active life at a very early age and was our greatest industry promoter, being known by the name «Industrial Count», through the time and energy he has devoted to it. For nearly half a century he has striven to place our industry on a substantial footing, not only by pen and words but has also entered practically into his ambition, sacrificing no small sums of money, to attain his ideal of an industry. Since 1879 he has been the leader of the industrial movement in our land and was the confidant of all the enterprisers and factory owners, great and small throughout Hungary.

For many years he was President of the «Hungarian Industrial Union», where as leader he had the opportunity of placing his experience, energy and influential connections, at their disposal which has done a great deal to their advantage.

At all industrial exhibitions, he was always the foremost to render his valuable assistance and was president of many other similar societies where industry was concerned. In the organisation of technical instruction, he entered Parliament and spoke warmly on the subject, his words carrying great weight, and at a meeting of the delegates to consider the Budget on Technical instruction, he took out his cheque book and wrote a cheque for 28.000 crowns handing it to the Minister with the words «For Technical instruction».

His sole interest and pastime was working for the welfare of our trade by word, deed and money.

Since 1861 he occupied a seat in the House of Commons and took a lively part in all proceedings whereby the welfare of his country might be assured.

As a private gentleman, he was known by all — children included — to be most agreeable and homely, having a welcome word for any who came in his way.

The late Count was also a great traveller, an account of which has been published in one of

our previous numbers, and the valuable additions together with a handsome palace for a museum he has made to his great antiquities collection, he bequeathed to the city of Budapest.



## Dr. Ignácz Ácsády †.

Great Men of Letters.

THE WHOLE scientific Hungarian world laments the death of one of our most celebrated present time historians, Dr. Ignatz Acsády who won distinction both in his own country and abroad. — There is no territory in the whole of Hungarian history which he has not touched with his pen and with excellent results and more especially in the cultivation of the cultural, social and economical relations of his fatherland.

Dr. Acsády was born in Nagykároly in the year 1845 and began his studies at Debreczen but soon found his way to the university of Budapest where he completed his education and became Doctor of Philosophy in 1877. In 1870 he entered the editorial offices of the Pesti Napló and here he was entrusted with the political leaders. Traces of his literary talents were soon recognized, success followed success and in the year 1873 his first novel appeared «Fridényi bank», in which he gives a most interesting and instructive account of the spread of economy.

The greatest of his scientific works, is the History of Hungary in XVI and XVII century and which forms the 5 and 6 volumes of Szilágyi History of Hungary. As a member of the Hungarian Academy of Science he published a work which has found great favour everywhere «The population of Hungary during the period of the Pragmatic Sanction».

Many other of his books are well known as excellent studies and are in use in the Higher Schools and Universities. R. I. P.



## To Our Readers.

ON ENTERING our fifth year, we offer our very best wishes for «A Happy New Year» to our Readers (a capital R please Mr. printer!). We hope that 1907 is going to be an unexampled year of prosperity to all of them. Our goodwill to them is so great that there is nothing desirable on earth that we do not wish for them. Especially do we wish for



COUNT EUGENE ZICHY M. P. †



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By F. Paczka.

## A SUNDAY AFTERNOON GATHERING.

them plenty of health, and plenty of wealth. In the latter we are perhaps a little self-interested. But we are not ashamed all the same; it is not only natural but right for everyone to take a proper self-respecting care of their own welfare. Now, our welfare is bound up with the material prosperity of our Readers (don't forget the capital R).

Therefore, of course, we hope that all our Readers will find means to continue taking in this Paper, to take more copies, to induce more Subscribers to come forward and encourage our unremitting efforts.

For indeed, we have to work very hard to produce the fortnightly issue. To procure the blocks for printing our pictures, to obtain well-written articles worth publishing, to have all ready at the right time, more than these, to get all printed in a foreign language of which not one of the printers knows a word, — these are indeed arduous labours, which no one need envy us. And so, anxious to do well ourselves, we earnestly hope that those who are the principal factors in our aim of establishing links between Hungary, England and America may prosper exceedingly in everything which may be called prosperity.

Vivat Hungaria! Vivant Lectores! Vivamus ipsi!



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By H. Poll.

## GOING TO CHURCH.

## Ambition and Love.

A Christmas Story.

W. B. FORSTER BOVILL.

«MAN'S greatest gift to his time is:—» His eyes now wandered to Munkácsy's famous painting of Christ, and it seemed to move with life. The eyes seemed aglow with that penetrating tenderness which discovered in Nathanael the unmarred human. Why did such a light steal forth from it?

«Mans greatest gift» — again he recommenced, but a gentle knock at the door dispelled the inspired end. The knock was repeated, but he did not answer. Again and again Mariska knocked but the welcome *tessék* was unspoken. Then the door gently opened and Mariska entered.

«Didn't I tell you not to disturb me to-day?» asked Audrey angrily.

«Yes.»

«Then why have you done it?»

«A lady is at the door saying you must see her. I've told her you were busy but she won't go away, and its so cold and snowy.»

«Perhaps she wants money. Here, give her my purse» Audrey hastily passed over his purse to Mariska, and again demanded not to be interrupted any more.

He heard the slamming of the outer door and peace reigned. His eyes again met those of the world's Christ, and they struck a note of appeal and unrest that was irresistible. Those eyes followed him everywhere, and the spirit they expressed was pervasive. He became restless. To finish his *magnum opus* seemed an impossibility. He gazed at the wall and seemed to read in letters of living light: «*Inasmuch as you have not done it unto.*»

Human impulses returned. A strange tugging at his heart awakened new thoughts. He touched the bell, and Mariska appeared hastily.

«What was the woman like who came? Where did she come from? What was her name?» Questions flew from his lips. Mariska was bewildered.

«Come, speak woman!»

«She was dark and young, but she would not tell her name.»

«Give me my coat.»

«But it's a deep snow.»

«Never mind.» The door closed and Mariska exclaimed «*Jesus Maria*». Outside it was almost impossible to discover foot-tracks. Audrey was bewildered. Again he saw the words «*Inasmuch as ye have*». He walked on blindly quite 300 yards from the cottage and just as despair had seized him thought he saw something dark lying in front of the Calvary he had so often passed. Quickening his steps, he discovered it was a woman in a dead faint. Striking a match he saw that she was grasp-

ing a purse, the worn edges of which told him it was his own. His heart fluttered, and his hands trembled as he unfastened her veil, then when he saw who it was he wildly groaned «Good God it's Karolin».

Placing the clean white snow upon her forehead, and slapping her hands did much to restore her, whilst Audrey was beside himself with grief. At last her black beseeching eyes opened, and she saw the one she had loved in silence and absence.

«Kedves Karolin!»

«Audrey!» Their lips met. Audrey's arms encompassed her, hastily unrobing himself he folded her in his huge warm coat, then bounded over the snow for Mariska. Together they led Karolin to the warm comfortable study, and Mariska took off her wet garments and brought down her own best clean and dry. Hot drinks and supper was then provided, for Mariska knew it was Christmas Eve. Whilst Mariska prepared supper Audrey and Karolin retold the story of love.

«Why did you not write to me?» asked Karolin. «I wrote to you everyday, and when my Englishman did not come to the coffeehouse I cried, and when he did not write I cried more; then I could not stay away from you so I came to-night; then you broke my heart for you would not see me, so I lay down to die, and I wanted you to know so much that I had loved you?»

«Inasmuch? Good God! No! Not that! Forgive me dearest. Ambition, a selfish ambition, robbed me of all human instinct. How hard that night I said goodbye to you from yonder fortress. That thrown kiss of course you did not get it! God only knows that I too suffered.»

«But your great book is it finished?»

«No! I cannot. See! Here is the unfinished sentence: — Man's greatest gift to his time is: —»

«Love» whispered Karolin.

Seizing the pen the final word was written just as the clock struck twelve. The task was complete. The old life ended for both and a newer, vaster one commenced on Christmas Eve.

Author and Coffeehouse girl both came under the Christly injunction «Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me.



## The State of Hungarian Trade.

THE YEAR draws to a close but not before some most important events have been accomplished in our economic situation and we can look back over the year's work with satisfaction and we may say pride.

Never has the promotion of our industry occupied such public attention as during this year when all available energy has been set in motion

and concentrating its whole power into one united force, endeavoured to build up the declining and to establish new trade. Our greatest statesmen work in harmony over this question, propounding the facts, laying bare the true situation of our economy, and setting forth their plans for the future till the whole country rings with the words — «support home labour».

They have raked together the dying embers and fanned them into flame, giving new life to the old and starting new enterprises on modern bases, both great and small.

The question was first begun by a few interested



Copyright: Könyves Kálman.

By Stephen Csok.

### A PROTESTANT BAPTISM.

men who started with the elements, followed by the public demands for its development, till at last Parliament recognised the necessity of governmental intervention and to day we have the pleasure of knowing that a bill, referring to the quota, which has been before Parliament for over ten years, has now been passed which will tend towards making great progress in our industry.

Two of our greatest advocates on this subject are Mr. Kossuth, Minister of Commerce and Mr. Sztérényi State Secretary. These two gentlemen have entered on the great campaign armed with a perfect knowledge of the position of the land, the capabilities and necessities. Fully acquainted with the facts, they have taken up arms and gone forward to the great fight — for fight it is — to regain lost time and opportunities and to place their land in its true position in the commercial world. The contest is headed by such leaders

as every true Hungarian is ready to follow and support. Their fathers fought to defend their land, they strive to procure the welfare of the people, and surely there is no one amongst us to condemn such a project with such results at stake.

Kossuth and Sztterényi have both openly declared that they will continue to devote all their energy and zeal to realise their ideas of a true Hungarian industry.

Foreign Deputations have been invited here and their opinions solicited, which have all proved favourable and done much to encourage us in our work. The interest of the whole of the continent has been centred on the steps taken by us, they have watched our movements with great admira-

The report of the Central Statistical office on ten months' trade of this year has just been published which shows some very favourable results.

Our imports for these 10 months amount to 1,200.9 million crowns (£ 50,042,000) of which 828.2 million crowns (£ 34,500,000) come out of Austria, showing an increase of 98 million and 95.8 million crowns respectively on the same period of last year.

Our Exports for this year amount to 1,189.8 million crowns (£ 50,400,000) of which 784.8 million crowns (£ 32,900,000) go to Austria thus showing an increase of 91.2 and 81.2 million crowns respectively.



THE WIKUS CONFECTIONERY.

tion — some with awe — they were surprised at the great advantages placed at our disposal and wondered why we had not developed them. Last year much has been done in making Hungary known abroad especially to the English people who displayed the greatest sympathy in our undertakings.

They showed us that the time for action was at hand. We began, success followed slowly but surely.

We realised the dangerous position towards which we were gradually drifting, but in time we have just avoided the great threatening calamity which overhung our heads. We acknowledge years must elapse before our hopes will be fully realised but we have the consolation of knowing that our Ministers, our government, and our people all share the same views and that if our progress is slow, it is sure and in the right direction, and is that which assures the promotion of our industry, the welfare of the nation and the building up of our Kingdom.

In the Imports the most important articles are :

	million crowns	1905	1906
Textile	343.3	(£ 14,000,000)	371.8 (£ 15,000,000)
Confection wares	68.9	(£ 3,000,000)	78.1 (£ 3,250,000)
Leather and			
Leather wares	64.9	(£ 2,750,000)	52.9 (£ 2,210,000)
Iron and Iron			
wares	60.5	(£ 2,500,000)	48.7 (£ 2,150,000)

In every case the greatest part of the articles comes from Austria.

In the Exports the following articles play the most prominent parts: — Flour which amounted to 165.2 million crowns (£ 6,750,000) against 156.4 million crowns (£ 6,520,000) of last year:

Wheat	91.6	million crowns	(£ 3,650,000)
Rye	33.8	"	(£ 1,400,000)
Pearl Barley	40.8	"	(£ 1,700,000)
Hay	27.1	"	(£ 1,130,000)
Maize	24.3	"	(£ 1,050,000)

With the exception of Pearl Barley all products show an increase in the exports, the total of which amounts to 417.1 million crowns (£ 17,400,000) or

59.5 million crowns (£2,500,000) more than last year.

The report regarding the export of cattle shows an all round favourable increase as also all our other smaller agricultural exports.



### Oxford Impressions.

THE HISTORY of this ancient University town would take us back to «the year of our Lord 727», when there «lived in the city of Oxford a prince named Didan». Fragments of the original church of St. Frideswyde may still be seen, per-

condemn the present Cabinet—though the presence of Mr. Wyndham may have had something to do with the result. Bicycles are the rage: undergraduates, lady students, Dons and Dons' wives, all vie with one another in the art of «free-wheeling»:—yet the introduction of a bicycle within the precincts of the Schools or Bodleian Library is considered a sacrilege.

«Members of the University are reminded that caps are an essential part of academical dress»:—yet very few undergraduates possessing anything in the way of top hair ever think of wearing the *cap*; the gown will suffice in itself, for in the lecture-rooms only ladies may wear headdress! I suppose this, too, is a touch of conservatism.



THE WIKUS CONFECTIONERY.

haps, at the East End of the Choir Aisle of Christ Church Cathedral: and the traditional story of the unlucky suit of Algar and the peaceful days when St. Frideswyde controlled the affairs of Ousen-ford (such was, undoubtedly, the original name of the place, later changed to Oxen-ford) will probably be revived in the historic pageant to be held during Commemoration Week, 1907: but we have to deal with «modern Oxford». I said «modern»; but I fear the term is an absurd one. Why even the theatre avoids becoming modern: and the «new» Schools, that grace the University side of «the High», though the pillars decorating the entrance hall and the corridors are still being chiselled and hewn, take us back centuries by their form and architecture. The only modern features about them are the bicycles that may occasionally be seen in the court yard (*without* the permission of the Curators) and the splendidly draughty windows and doors.

Oxford is naturally conservative; so we cannot be surprised at the Union carrying a motion to

Term will soon be over: and on Dec. 9. the city of Oxford will probably look very bleak and empty. I presume it is the consciousness of Oxford conservatism that induces the L. N. W. Ry. to run a special on Dec. 8 and *only* on that day!

The Colleges are most impressive, more so, I must confess, than those at Cambridge, though there is nothing here to compare with «the Backs». The graceful, slender tower of Magdalen impresses one quite differently to the bulky proportions of Christ Church. But both are deeply impressive in their way. The beauty of Magdalen is poetic, that of Christ Church is majestic. And it is the traditions of the place that fetter. The mere thought of the past of these often gloomy-looking buildings, the history their walls could tell must be peculiarly inspiring to a poetical temperament.

Oxford has played no mean part in the history of the English Church as well as in that of her country. The many storms that have swept over her, the fierce broils of civil war, civil dissensions and ecclesiastical feuds, have left her, not unscathed

but unaltered. The very atmosphere breathes tradition. When you visit the Bodleian, you feel as if you were treading on holy ground: the connexion of Duke Humphry's Library, the long and brilliant rollcall of distinguished names, with which the famous library may claim relationship, send a thrill of undisguised awe through the frame of every visitor.

It is this tradition and the consciousness of greatness which accompanies it, that constitutes the glory of this ancient University town. The conservatism of the place has, in many cases, placed effective checks on the unscrupulous vandalism which would have swept away many monuments of the past.

A nation depends to no small extent on the greatness and antiquity of its traditions: and Oxford, which in the past has furnished so many distinguished sons for the service of her country, by maintaining the traditions of a bygone age, is doing much to incite to emulation of the noble deeds of those great forefathers, with so many of whom the very walls and rooms we still see before us have held close and familiar intercourse.

The traditions of such ancient Universities are doing for modern England what the troubadours and minstrels did for the Middle Ages.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.



### Budapest Industry for the year 1905.

WE ARE now able to give the official statistics of the results of the respective industries of the capital which were published by the Central Office last week and show the real capabilities of our enterprises. When we consider the political situation of our land a short time ago, the effects of which are still felt, our economic situation presents a very favourable picture of last year's work.

**Flour industry.** The eight «Flour Mills Companies, Limited» had together a capital of 20,800,000 crowns (£ 866,670) with reserve funds of 4,700,000 crowns (£ 190,000). Two of the companies worked at a nominal loss while the other six show a profit of 7.4 per cent on the invested capital.

**Breweries and Spirit factories.** In this group there are seven Limited Companies with a combined

capital of 9,625,000 crowns (£ 401,000) and reserve funds 1,400,000 crowns (£ 58,000). The profit of these companies together amounts to 1,441,000 crowns which corresponds to 15% of the capital. Six of these companies paid a dividend of 8.98%.

**Various agricultural products Companies.** To



WINTER SCENE.

this group belong 21 Limited Companies with a capital of 55,264,000 crowns (£ 2,310,000) and reserve funds 7,320,000 crowns (£ 3,000,000). These branches have worked with a profit of 6,420,000 crowns (£ 267,000) out of which 13 paid a dividend of 7.3%. **The Iron and Machinery Industry** includes 21 Limited Companies with a working capital of 80,525,000 crowns (£ 3,355,210)

and reserve funds of 29,259,000 crowns (£ 1,219,200). Seventeen of these firms whose total capital amounted to 77,885,000 crowns (£ 3,245,200) earned 9,106,736 crowns (£ 380,000) and paid a dividend of, on the average, 8.7%.

**Mining Industry.** In this branch 24 Limited

**Building Industry** out of the 12 Limited Companies belonging to this branch, with a capital of 16,377,000 crowns (£ 682,300) paid a dividend of 5.04%.

**Printing Industry.** The 12 firms which come in this group having a total capital of 7,950,000 crowns (£ 333,000), paid, on the average 6.52%.

**Various other Companies.** This group includes 51 enterprises with a total capital of 75,235,000 crowns (£ 3,135,000) and reserve funds 5,380,000 crowns (£ 225,000). Out of these 36 companies paid a dividend of 4.6%.

**Total.** The 188 Limited Companies at work in the capital of Hungary paid, on the average dividends of 6.7%.



### An Erdély Gypsy Maiden.

By SHEENA MACDONALD.

MOTHER, mother thou art wandering. «Try to sleep. Shall I tell thee what the good Domna Margit said? That I might now give lessons, and make money and take thee to strange lands where I would like to go. She also said I was as well educated as a countess.»

The patient turned uneasily and only sighed.

Onika with her bright cheery face seemed to put new life into the poor patient.

Mariska shook out the folds of her red kilted skirt with its beautiful tracery of blue flowers; over her white embroidered lawn blouse she put a dark blue richly worked sheepskin suave, and arranging deftly her hair she gathered up the trailing garlands and set out for the town.

Down, down, the winding path till the level was reached and then through the busy streets to the great square where on that warm autumn evening the elite of fashionable Kolozsvár were wont to assemble and promenade.

It was near the hour of the evening meal, and the whole square was alive. Round and round the people passed and met and met and exchanged salutations. What a gay, happy, chattering crowd it was, and how oriental in many respects! Groups of students who had come to enrol their names for the ensuing session of the University

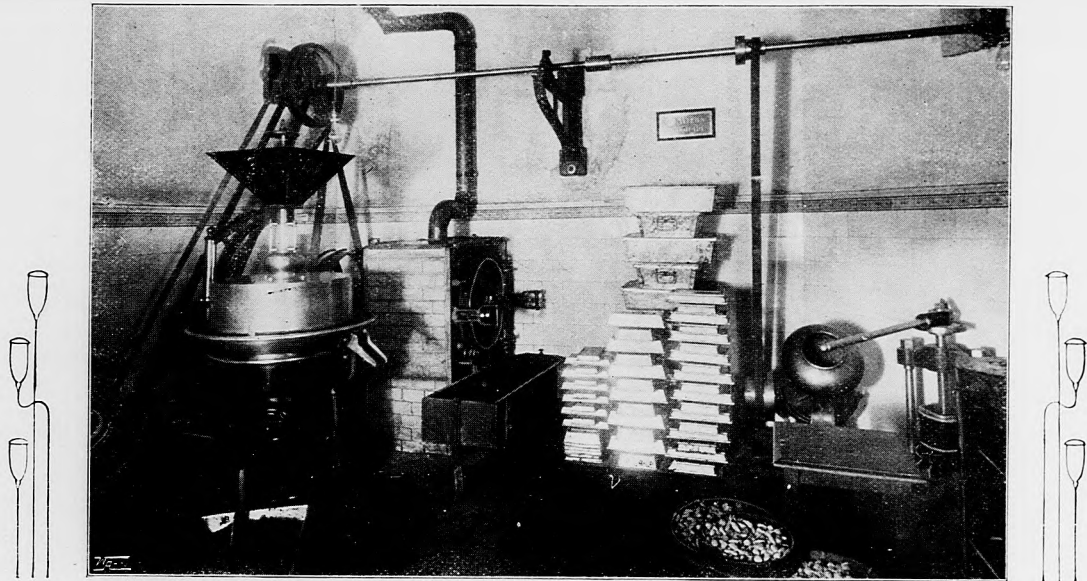
Companies are to be found with a total working capital of 70,641,000 crowns (£ 2,900,000) and reserve funds 10,000,000 crowns (£ 420,000) and on the year's working earned an average profit of 7.7%.

**Petroleum Industry** showed a remarkably good year's work and totalled a profit of 13.4% out of which they paid a dividend of 9.25% on their capital of 22,875,000 crowns (£ 998,000).

thronged the out-door cafés, and passed good-natured remarks on their chums and their lady-companions as they flitted by.

As Mariska came along, alone and demure, there

interesting picture. Young, old and representatives of all classes are to be seen indulging in this health restoring sport, most enjoyed in general by all inhabitants of the capital. Every day



THE WIKUS CHOCOLATE FACTORY.

was a general stir in the camp. It was evident that the young gipsy's beauty had not passed unnoticed by the youthful gallants but their remarks showed that they held the girl in high esteem. Many had even tried to woo her, but in vain. (To be continued.)



### Topical Notes

**H**IS EXCELLENCY Ladislaus Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in the United States has been paying us quite a long visit and during his stay here, His Majesty the King was pleased to confer on him the title of Baron in recognition of his valuable services in strengthening the bond between the Dual Monarchy and America.

★

The Honourable Charles de Rothschild son of Lord Rothschild, Head of the English House became engaged on Christmas day to Miss Rózsika de Wertheimstein, daughter of Mr. Alphonse de Wertheimstein, Knight, of Nagyvárad.

The bridegroom takes an active part in his father's bank while his brother Mr. Lyonel de Rothschild is greatly interested in natural history. The engagement has caused quite a sensation in Hungary and it is anticipated the wedding will take place in Nagyvárad at an early date.

★

Skating in Budapest is in full swing now and visitors to the skating rink of the Budapest skating club in the Town-Park will find a most

crowds are to be found on the ice and up to the present the weather has been most favourable for this delightful Sport.

★

Our worthy London correspondent Mrs. Macdonald is hard at work propagating Hungary and its people among the British nation. She is now delivering lectures in England, like our friend Mr. Shrubsole, and is endeavouring to give English people an idea of the beauty of our country by illustrating the lecture with coloured magic lantern views.

★

We are pleased to note that «Life» a smart illustrated weekly paper published in London has devoted quite a large space to articles on Hungary, in fact it may be termed a Hungarian number.

One article, which absorbs nearly four sides is most interesting and deals with all that is worthy of note in our land including the people. Although the article is only a summary yet it gives those who have not visited us a very fair idea, and will doubtless do much to excite English interest in Hungary.

★

#### Death of Alexander Hegedüs.

Just as we were going to press, we received the sad news of the death of one of our political lights, Alexander Hegedüs, ex-Minister of Commerce, Member of the House of Magnates, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Science and President of several Banking houses and other

Institutions, on which cases he was considered a great authority and rendered valuable services, being held in great esteem by all those with whom he came in contact. In politics he ranked among our first Statesmen and his opinions always carried great weight on matters of State importance.

He was M. P. from the year 1875 up to the recent political storm, which caused the fall of the liberal party and represented the first district of Kolozsvár for 21 successive years. His chief study was the Science of Finance and he has edited many works of great value on this subject, his first, «Autonomy and Finance» appearing in 1878.

The late Mr. Hegedüs was born at Kolozsvár in 1847 April 22, where he completed his elementary schools, after he entered the university of Budapest and in 1865 became Doctor of Law. After a short illness he passed away on December 28 at his town residence.



### The Wikus Confectionery and Chocolate Factory.

THE HIGH class Confectionery business of Mr. Charles Wikus established in the memorable year of 1848 in the Deák Ferencz-utca has grown with such rapidity that, in order to cope with this increased trade and accommodation of customers, the owner has been compelled periodically to extend his premises.

The year - 1906 - brought with it a further increase of business which forced Mr. Wikus

modern up-to-date lines forms an amalgamation of magnificence and comfort, furnished with all the latest sanitary improvements in lighting and heating. Special provision is made for the comfort of the customers and the 5 o' clock tea is most entertaining and homely. Mr. Wikus' sole aim seems to be to please his customers in all directions.

This great increase in trade has also forced the owner to found a special Chocolate Factory to supply the demands of his shop, which receives all goods from his own factory.

With reference to his manufactures, two articles demand special attention and have called forth great praise from medical circles, who recommend them with perfect confidence, in respect to nourishment for children.

Our illustrations show the premises in Deák Ferencz-utca and the interior of the different sections of the new chocolate factory - technically perfect in its requirements and worked on most wholesome principles.

The aim of Mr. Wikus is to produce such chocolate as will find the same favour among the public as his parfaits and tarts have already done.



### Croatian dress and fancy work.

IN THE previous number we published an article on the above subject. Since then several enquiries have reached us, which show the interest the public have evinced for this very interesting cottage industry. On this opportunity we here give the



THE WIKUS CHOCOLATE FACTORY.

to make a still greater extension in his premises and also to find other means of supplying the demands made on him.

His new business recently completed on the most

photograph of Mr. S. Berger purveyor to the Court to whom great credit is due for the reflourishing of this artistic branch of industry. In order to bring this to perfection he has instructed many

hands and created a large business in Zagreb (Jelašić place 2.) for the special purpose of exporting the Croatian cottage industry articles.

Mr. Berger has busied himself in the development of this work for the last 20 years and has taken part in more than 50 exhibitions. His commission houses are fairly spread over Europe, and are found at Vienna, Salzburg, Karlsbad, Berlin, Hamburg, Fränkfurt, München, Paris and London.

His business which is conducted on the principles of an industrial school covers a large area, the extent of which may be gathered from the fact, that during the winter months he gives employment in his factory to 300—400 females, who



MR. S. BERGER.

return to their respective districts and teach any who are pleased to interest themselves in this work. The materials and machines necessary for this instruction are supplied by Mr. Berger, who later buys the work realised by this means. By this arrangement he now employs 1200 hands and the Croatia dress and fancy work daily finds its way into some new quarter of the globe.

His business in Zagreb, in itself is very interesting and is more a museum of coverings, carpets, curtains, blouses and toilet-wares and well repays a visit. Not only private persons, but also collections can be furnished with valuable additions. For further information, we advise our readers to apply direct to Mr. S Berger.



## 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.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

M. R. SHARP.

★

### Reformed Church.

The Church Services in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



## Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII. Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

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

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

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

### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. 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.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.

NOTICE

THE subscription for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906 having expired and in order that we may be able to carry on our cherished mission, we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage in the future and send in their further subscriptions by return of post.



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Ujl »Les Alexandres« műkorcsolyázó verseny-korcsolya, Jackson Haynes, Ronhoczky, Ujl »Herkules« egyszerű erus felcsatolás, Halifax frt 150-tól kezdve, Merkur, L Hagen, svéd és Panschin orosz modell, Ski, norvég, bajor és kanadai hótálpak Jégjátékok, Hockey. Szának. Sportszának. Száncsegők. Kertész Tódor, Budapest, Kristóf-tér. Sport és játék Árjegyzék ingyen.

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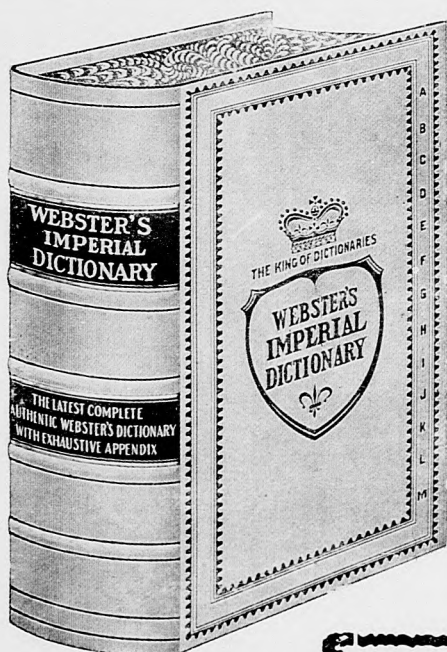
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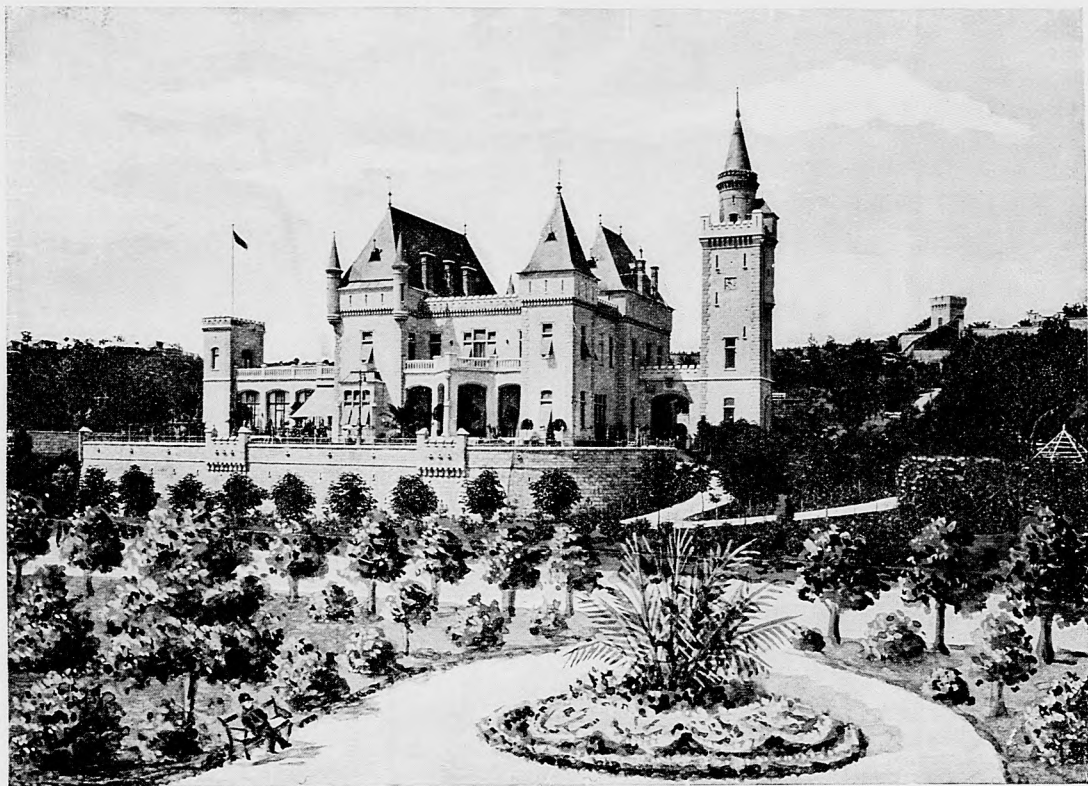
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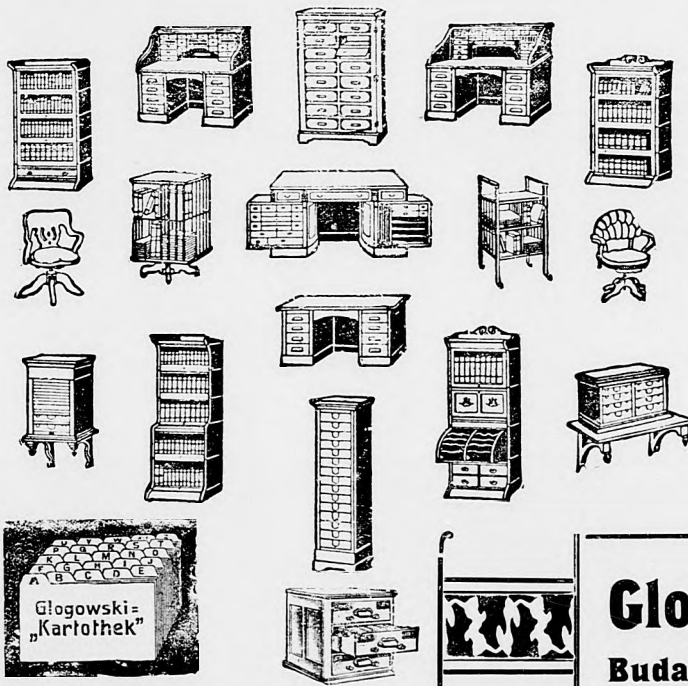
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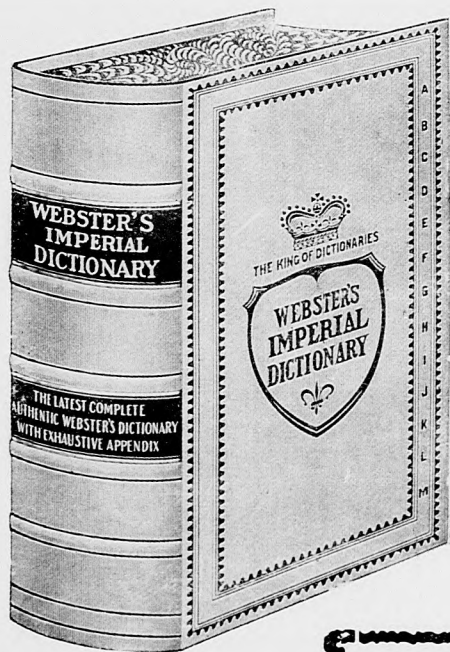
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