

HUNGARY

*Budapest Tuesday January 15, 1907.
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Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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Magyar-
zág

THUS, with all these extremes the country is a part of Europe distinguished by a healthy climate and soil. With regard to its fauna, Hungary presents peculiarities unparalleled in Europe, for not only is it the meeting place of the animals of the north, south, east and west parts of our quarter of the globe, but it is also a border beyond which certain animals do not spread, either this way or that. Thus the south Russian «blind or earth dog» (*Spalax typhlus*. Pall.) does not spread over the west of our country. Among south European animals the short or maimed lizard (*Ablepharus pannonicus* F.) which is properly speaking a native of Greece, goes no further northward beyond our country and it is worthy of notice, that this interesting animal has been described and named from a specimen found in the Buda-hills. The Jackal (*Canis aureus*. L.) is only found in the south, in the jungles of reeds beside the rivers of the Great Plain. The brown vulture does not go any further north, neither does the Balkan bat (*Miniopterus Schreibersii*) which is not to be seen beyond Vienna. Of western animals there are some species of beetles that do not spread further east than our



Photo by Strelisky.

PROFESSOR IGNÁTZ GOLDZIHÉR.

country, whereas of northern animals several species do not migrate further south than the Great Hungarian Plain.

For the rest, more than 70 species of mammals, of birds more than 310 species, and of fish about 70 live in our country. In the immense forests the bear, the wolf, the fox, the badger, the wild cat and the lynx, further the roe, the red-deer, wild-swine, wild-goat, and the chamois are the most noticeable. Of hares there are enough everywhere; but the marmot, the martin, the ermine, several species of rodents, and others are sufficiently

common. Of domestic mammals the beautiful white and long-horned cattle, the middle-sized, but active and enduring horse which has not lost its peculiar characteristics even under the influence of the government studs; the sheep, of which the native race, distinguished by long and twisted horns and curled fleece has latterly considerably diminished, the goat, the swine of which the Alföld — the so called Szalonta — variety is of great value; of asses there are but few, and those but of mean quality; the mule only occurs as a rarity. The variety of dog called *Komondor*,

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the breed especially adapted for guarding sheep, is dying out; the greyhound too is becoming scarce.

Amongst birds there are numerous species of vultures and eagles. The buzzard, kite, hawk, falcon, sparrow-hawk, kestrel, owl, crow, thrush, wood-pecker, cuckoo, duck, diver, moor-hen, landrail, snipe, grouse, partridge, quail, cock of the wood and innumerable singing birds.

On the Alföld the most interesting birds are the white egret heron, the crane, the great bustard, the ibis, the stork, the wild-goose, the wild-duck, the swan, the pelican, the kingfisher, and the pheasant. Domestic fowls are reared in great quantities everywhere. The variety of fish in Hungarian waters is limited. One may find however the *Fogas* of the Balaton, carp, tench, crucian, white-fish, perch, rough *domolykő* perch (*Aspro vulgaris*), sand perch, pike, cat fish, eel-pout, more than one kind of sturgeon, and trout. Owing to the regulation of the rivers and the increase of steam navigation, the abundance of fish has greatly diminished, so much so that both the State and private enterprise are now taking to artificial fish culture and that with much success. (To be continued.)



Ignatz Goldziher.

Great Men of Letters.

MR. GOLDZIHHER, a pupil of Prof. Vámbéry whose photograph we produce herewith, is one of the most prominent representatives of the Hungarian scientific world. Not only is his name familiar in this land but outside its borders; and foreign scientific societies acknowledge his great merits, due to his study of the history of the ancient peoples of the Orient.

Mr. Goldziher is now one of the best authorities on Orientalism. His different published works and essays about the Semitic peoples, the extension of Islam, Arabian law and poetry and the Hebrew language have assured him an eminent position in that science, which explores the traces of centuries long past.

He is not merely a Hungarian, but may also be termed an international scientist. He has a perfect command of three languages in which he writes with equal fluency, is a constant member of the International Oriental society, of the Hungarian Academy of science and member of several other scientific associations among which is the Royal Asiatic Society.

By several of his works he is also well-known in England and the titles of some of his literary

and scientific works are old acquaintances to the English, such as; Hebrew Grammar, the Mythos of the Hebrews (translated into English by Russell Martineau), History of the Arabs in Spain, and Islam, the source of the Mohammedan Law, the Development of the knowledge of Palestine during the last three decades, the poetry of the heathen Arabs etc.

Mr. Goldziher is now in his 56th year, in full command of his abilities and we hope he may long be able to continue giving the public the benefits of his productions and noble work and that those placed under his tuition in the University of this city, of which he is one of the most efficient professors, may fully appreciate the value of his instruction and profit by his wisdom which has proved such a boon to so many at home and abroad.



Hungarian Flour.

THE GREAT industrial war waging in our land engages the attention of all other European countries, who, with eager interest, are watching the steps taken for the development of our industry, and are seeking the advantages offered by a commercial connection with us.

Although we do not anticipate a serious struggle for supremacy, yet it is our ambition that our manufactures should take a better position in the world's markets.

This great interest which foreign countries are showing in Hungarian industry greatly increases the constant flow of enquiries which reach us daily and have induced us to deal separately with the respective branches of industry in each of our future numbers; at the same time we shall be pleased to continue sending direct information in reply to any enquiries addressed to us.

★

Flour is the principal and most familiar branch of our industry, standing out most conspicuously on the pinnacle of fame which it long ago attained and in fact its reputation is so well known that it leaves us but little to comment on it.

With respect to its superior quality it has long stood without competition although the output has suffered somewhat by the inferior and cheaper articles placed on the European markets, but home consumption has remained unaffected.

This is greatly due to the widely extended conservatism of Hungarians who, irrespective of what country they inhabit always demand the flour of their own land and this has done much towards maintaining the high position of this branch of our industry.

Formerly large quantities of wheat were imported from Roumania by certain mills which were compelled by Government to export the manufactured article in equal quantity to the import; but for

2 years this has been prohibited, and Hungarian mills are forced to work with the products of the

Although our export in flour has felt the flooding of European markets by cheap flour to some extent



THE LAST SAVING.

land whereby the home consumption is almost strictly limited to home-grown flour.

yet we cannot say that the effect has been great, as, in the first place, flour manufactured by us for



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DIVIDING THEIR BARGAIN.

By I. Révész.

export is of the very best quality excelled by none, and secondly our regular buyers remain constant; and often we find the demand is greater than the supply on hand.

In order also to compete with foreign imports found on European markets a second class grade has been put up and has met with very fair success in certain quarters.

The endeavours of our millers are, and have always been to maintain our standard quality and as we are an agricultural State, it is only natural we should devote special attention to this branch and turn out as good an article as possible. We can say that our aims in the past have been rewarded and we can congratulate ourselves on the good name our flour has merited abroad, for it is known and bought throughout the whole world.

Looking back over the development of the last few years it presents a very favourable picture of the gradual extension of the ground it now covers, and every year sees Hungarian flour finding its way to remoter parts of the globe and rarely does a consignment go out without being followed by repeated orders. In view of the above we may regard this branch of our industry with perfect satisfaction.

Referring to recent trade a quietness has prevailed for some time, wheat alone being active. The millers are buying in this article in great quantities in anticipation of a favourable change.

For the results of last year's trade see our articles. «Budapest Industry for 1905». Jan. 1st 1907.

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Housing of the Working Classes.

THE MEMBERS of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and of the Confederation of State Industrial Factories held a Conference under the Presidency of Mr. Leo Lánczy, Member of the House of Magnates to consider the question of supplying workmen with cheaper and better dwellings.

This is undoubtedly, in Hungary as well as in all other civilized countries one of the greatest problems still awaiting solution and often forms a subject of interchange of views between the Governments of most foreign countries.

The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Francis Kossuth in his address sent to the conference, informed them of his great pleasure at their entering with such zeal, filled with the true spirit of Socialism, into this great and all-important question and assured them that he would assist them in their noble endeavours as much as possible. Not only would he see that they enjoyed the full benefits of the «Free Duty Law» recently passed by Parliament, but would place at their disposal all the means which his official position permitted. The address of Mr. Francis Kossuth was received with enthusiastic acclamation. The Conference concluded with both corporations deciding to form a General Building Society Limited for the purpose of providing cheap and healthy dwellings for the workmen.

The Company on being formed, was to assume neither a business, nor a merely philanthropic character but was to serve a higher social purpose, namely, the cultivation and maintenance of the economic, social and moral condition of the metropolitan workmen by the erection of — if possible

cheaper — but in any case healthier and more suitable houses than those into which they are at present forced by uncontrollable circumstances.

This new undertaking — as regards the assistance given by the State and Capital — appeals principally to the owners of factories and promoters of industry generally, whose interests are thereby furthered, first by the pacifying of the discontented, and secondly by suppression and, where possible, the extermination of the nomadic tendencies which prevail amongst our workpeople; the latter alone will repay any steps taken for the workmen's benefit.

The Conference declared that the capital necessary for this undertaking could not be provided without interest but the maximum would be fixed at 4%, which would allow them to build dwellings for the working classes considerably cheaper than those obtainable at present.

On the proposition of the members present a special committee was formed consisting of 3 members from each of the assembled corporations to work out all arrangements necessary for carrying out this scheme. Mr. Leo Lánzy and Mr. Francis Chorin were elected as alternative Presidents of the sessions.

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This question has also extended itself to the agricultural labourers and domestic servants in the country.

Dr. Darányi Minister of Agriculture has taken this earnestly in hand and with his usual energy and zeal, has drawn up a plan, together with the assistance of the State Agricultural Society, for the

providing of 54 servants and 16 workmen's houses, also 16 side buildings. This plan which consists of 58 sheets is most elaborately worked out in all details and has received the approval of Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior.



The Truth About Hungary.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY has been again at work with his pen and recently contributed a most interesting article on Pan-Islamism in which he clearly illustrated, how misleading reports find their way into foreign papers. As we have often been a victim of the foreign Press, the same reasons are applicable to our situation as that of the Eastern countries of which Professor Vámbéry writes.

We cannot but admit that his extraordinary experience makes these articles of great value and to carry great weight, neither can we doubt the reliability of such statements if we consider the means by which they were obtained. There are very few men in Europe who are more capable of speaking authoritatively on politics in the East than Professor Vámbéry, seeing the enormous amount of time he has devoted to its study.

Unhesitatingly he lays a serious charge at the door of unqualified reporters, at the same time admitting the many difficulties against which they have to contend.

The first great difficulty they have to encounter on entering a foreign land, especially in Eastern



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A SUNDAY AFTERNOON GATHERING.

By John Thorma.



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A WINTER SCENE.

lands, is the language, without which, he maintains, it is impossible to ascertain the correct political or economic situation of these countries. Hungary, we regret to say, is no exception. Rarely do we find a reporter amongst us who understands the language, but on the contrary many who are handicapped by this means. Those reporters, who come here knowing only their own native tongue, cannot interview many authorities, cannot gather any information from the daily papers, and are dependent on a very limited source for their news. In many cases they only remain as long as is necessary for their ships to take in coal, and fly off again considering themselves fully qualified to prophecy the future of the land, to correct the present situation and criticise the past. They gather their information chiefly from unreliable quarters — raked up by chance — out of date, supplemented by their own imaginary views, based on most ridiculous foundations and send it to their respective papers under the title of the «Political and Economic situation of ...».

Financial difficulties are also responsible some times for these vague remarks and the «almighty dollar» has done much in this respect.

Professor Vámbéry emphasises the fact that before a reporter is in a position to write, or prophecy the foreign policy of a nation he must be thoroughly conversant with the language of the nation about which he writes. He must be able to appeal to the person's innermost feelings — rarely accomplished by the employment of a strange tongue to the person addressed — and obtain his information direct.



Is Vienna the Capital of Austria-Hungary?

THIS is not exactly a conundrum. Nor is it quite so absurd a question to ask as it might appear to be to any well-informed persons. Our

venerable friend Mr. Shrubsole raises it in the «*Whitby Gazette*» of Dec. 21, 1906, with a view to showing that some steps ought to be taken to provide correct information in English text-books of Geography. Needless to say we quite agree.

If English books make the absurd mistake of calling the Austrian city *in any sense* the capital of Hungary they ought to be corrected in the terms of Freeman the historian: «there is no national unity, nor federation, nor subjection of one nation to another. There is no federal tie... The Magyar nation, and a fragment of the German nation, stand side by side, on equal terms».

It is a long time since the days when instruction was imparted to us by sturdy pedagogues, who were apparently possessed of the idea that the «seat of learning» was situated in a part of the body not usually associated with the intellect; but we recollect still being taught that Budapest was the Capital of Hungary, and was situated on the Danube.

But as it appears others were not so fortunate but have imbibed a notion that Hungary is part of Austria, and Vienna the chief-town thereof, we gladly join in every protest against such a mistaken notion. Hungary and Austria are mutually independent entities, closely allied for purposes of common defence and foreign politics, more especially because the House of Habsburg, which rules in Austria, gives also a successor to the throne of St. Stephen. The position of Vienna is deservedly great in the eyes of Europe from social and even more from historical sentiment.

But when Englishmen and other Western peoples learn more thoroughly the history of Hungary and its metropolis, Budapest, they will acknowledge that they have not yet given the Magyar people and the Magyar chief town their due.

Hungary saved Western Europe from subjection to Mahomet in former generations. Its chief town Budapest has in the present days become a great outpost of civilisation towards the East; and with its prosperity the hopes of the future of all Europe are closely knit.



London Notes

London, 8th Jan. 1907.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward and Queen Alexandra have been spending a pleasant time at Chatsworth the Derbyshire seat of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador was among the gentlemen invited to meet His Majesty, and some good sport was engaged in on the snow-covered moorlands. Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Sandringham while His Majesty the King is at present at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife is still making satisfactory progress towards recovery for

which we are truly thankful. The Queen's eldest daughter although not much seen at public functions on account of her health is nevertheless much beloved by the people.

«Hungary's» artist is to be commended for the pretty arrangement of the group of Royal children on the frontispiece. The little princes and princess are familiar figures in the Park during the season and look quite happy in their carriage, which they turn into a moving nursery. They take a lively interest in all that passes, and are taken much notice of especially by lady admirers.

I am afraid from the non-appearance of my new year notes and good wishes in the current number of «Hungary» that they have been «snowed-up» or belated like some of my correspondence from Hungary. So I would again wish Hungary and her people much happiness and commercial prosperity in the new era which is assuredly dawning for the rich and fruitful land of the Magyars. I thank all my friends who have sent so many kindly greetings and can only reiterate the same for each and all personally.

I wish particularly to thank my Kolozsvár friends for the great honour they have conferred on one in electing me with such a wealth of kindly feeling an honorary member of the English Club of the Erdély capital, we trust the club will have a long and happy career and be crowned with success.

I have just received eighteen photographs of the Tátra district which have been very much admired on account of their beautiful scenic effect and workmanship. I trust we may be able soon to have an exhibition of Hungarian pictures and entice our friends to visit the country.

In connection with «new season's goods», we have introduced some of Hungary's beautiful productions in peasant needlework. Already some orders have been placed and we hope our English readers will show their appreciation of those interested in the welfare of the country-folk in helping to give them work to do. One white linen dress of unusual beauty of workmanship is on hand for Mrs. G. Leslie Bannerman and another in cream crêpe cloth embroidered cross-stitch pattern in china blue. These dresses we hope to show on completion to those interested.

An interesting function took place at the end of the year in the Great Northern Polytechnic. The gifts sent in by readers of the «Family Herald» were distributed among the poor. Talking of this capital publication, I was surprised to find it a welcome monthly visitor in several homes in Transylvania, and was told that the stories and articles gave such a good idea of all phases of family life in England that it had become quite a favourite. I may say that the genial Editor whose ideas are quite

international in the scope given to his publications, hopes to give something interesting on Hungarian questions in coming volumes.

«Hungary» too has its place in these Transylvanian homes, we trust English speaking Hungarians will, by their co-operation support the Editor in his sincere endeavours to give them an interesting and beautifully illustrated fortnightly magazine. That «Hungary» has stood the stress of its childhood so valiantly speaks well for its future. All success to «Hungary»!

It is said in England that we only hear of Hungary when there is a crisis of some sort and there is a modicum of truth in the statement; although it is not true on all counts. In speaking with the Rev. Dr. Thornton who is a life member of the «Religious Tract Society», I asked if they had news of the work in Hungary connected with the Society. «Why, yes, of course we do, the doctor answered. We hear from Mr. Webster every month, and we have just issued a Hungarian translation of Bunyan's «Pilgrim's Progress». A visit to the depôt endorsed all the Doctor said and the secretary gave me a sheaf of interesting literature to look over, all of which had been translated from English into Hungarian. The «Pilgrim's Progress» and Defoe's «Robinson Crusoe», are the two books in the English language which have the preponderance of the season's works. The Hungarian copy of the former is a neatly got-up volume in an artistic binding and most suitable for a gift-book. This publication along with others can be had at the



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By T. Zemplényi.

DID I NOT TELL YOU?

Hungarian depôt of the «Religions Tract Society» at V., Alkotmány-utca 15. I also learned another curious fact at the London depôt. It is the custom at Christmas time to send presents of books to the prisons, and the secretary told me that they had a request for six lots of books in the Hungarian language for Holloway Prison, which means that six Hungarian women are immured there, for this is now a women's prison. I hope before I write my next notes to make a closer acquaintance with these poor people.

There is a good Scotch story going the rounds of the festive board just now. Many meannesses are attributed to the Scot on account of his frugality and these are often grossly exaggerated. All the same the Scot himself perhaps enjoys the telling of the anecdotes with their absurdities more than anyone else, and he can tell them with natural feeling. As our readers are not well up in the Scottish tongue I will tell the story in the written language. A Scotsman came to town to do a bit of sight-seeing. After «banging the proverbial saxpence» and seeing all the «sights» on free days (who doesn't if he can manage it) he thought he should look out for something to take home to his wife. He strolled round St. Paul's churchyard where «Sales» were in full swing and seeing displayed in a window 1000 pins for one penny he marched into the shop, secured the prize and made tracks for Euston and thence to Glasgow. When asked what he thought of London and the people he said. «Oh London is well enough and so were the folk, but I think they are no just as honest as they might be, for I bought 1000 pins for a penny in London and I counted them 16 times on the journey home and found them 17 short each time».

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Topical Notes.

A ROYAL DINNER was given at the Court on the 6th at which the Minister President Dr. Wekerle, the Austrian Finance Minister Baron de Burian, Minister Forscht, were present, and Members of the Austro-Hungarian Delegation, who were not invited to the previous banquet. The Band of Honveds was in attendance and all the Royal functions were observed. The King who was in a most entertaining humour spoke in turn with all present, avoiding as much as possible all political matters.

*

His Majesty the King left Budapest for Vienna last Friday on account of the death of the widow Queen Marie of Hanover.

Szterényi Decorated.

The Board of Directors of the Milan Exhibition, in view of the great and successful part taken by Hungary, has been pleased to confer a Medal of honour on Mr. Szterényi. State Secretary, in the Hungarian Commercial Ministry and Commissioner



PORTION OF THE PARK, SOMOGYVÁR.

of the Hungarian Government at the Exhibition. The gold Medal, together with a special letter was recently sent to Mr. Szterényi.

*

Hungarian Wine.

We are glad to draw attention to an important advance which has recently been made under the auspices of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture. In their Experimental Vineyard in Buda they now produce a kind of un-fermented wine.

The liquor after leaving the vats passes through a process of sterilisation which while preserving the pure juice of the grape, prevents the usual development of alcohol from taking place. The result is very acceptable; there is already a great demand for this novel description of wine especially in the far East.

this city with the native inhabitants; at the same time he makes a warm appeal to the English in Budapest regarding their falling into continental ways, especially with reference to Sunday observance. He speaks of the great improvement in the attendance at the Scotch church and the work of the different societies, attributing great credit to the valuable assistance received from several Hungarian friends.

*

We are informed from Lőcse that a rich coal field has recently been discovered there the extent of which has not as yet been definitely estimated but experts have expressed their opinion that it is likely to prove a rich undertaking. The authorities have decided to commence explorations early in the spring and have allotted 25,000 crowns to begin with; at the same time they are sending a petition to the State for a subvention to assist in founding a textile factory.

*

We are pleased to report that Mr. Francis Kossuth Minister of Commerce is again restored to health and has again taken up his usual active part in the country's business. Last week an order for 1500 goods' waggons was placed in the hands of the respective home factories by Mr. Kossuth in order to meet the greatly increased traffic on our railways. The delivery of the waggons is to begin in May and to be completed by the 30th of June this year.

*

Mr. Joseph Schunda gave a very successful concert recently to commemorate the completion of his 10,000th cymbal; 88 of these having been sent to England; one can be seen any day in Bond Street London. The cymbal is a very favourite musical instrument among the Hungarians and well adapted to accompany the sweet romantic songs of the country. During the evening Mrs. Blaha (Baroness Splényi) — the people's favourite — delighted the large audience with her sympathetic voice, as did also Mr. Takács of the Budapest Royal Opera House. After the concert a great banquet took place at which many of the leading residents and their wives were present. For 3 days there was an exhibition of Mr. Schunda's musical instruments, and cymbals were played during the day, and free concerts given.

Mr. Schunda has written a book on the History of the cymbal the Epilogue of which has been translated by Miss M. Thornton.

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It is with great regret that we received the new

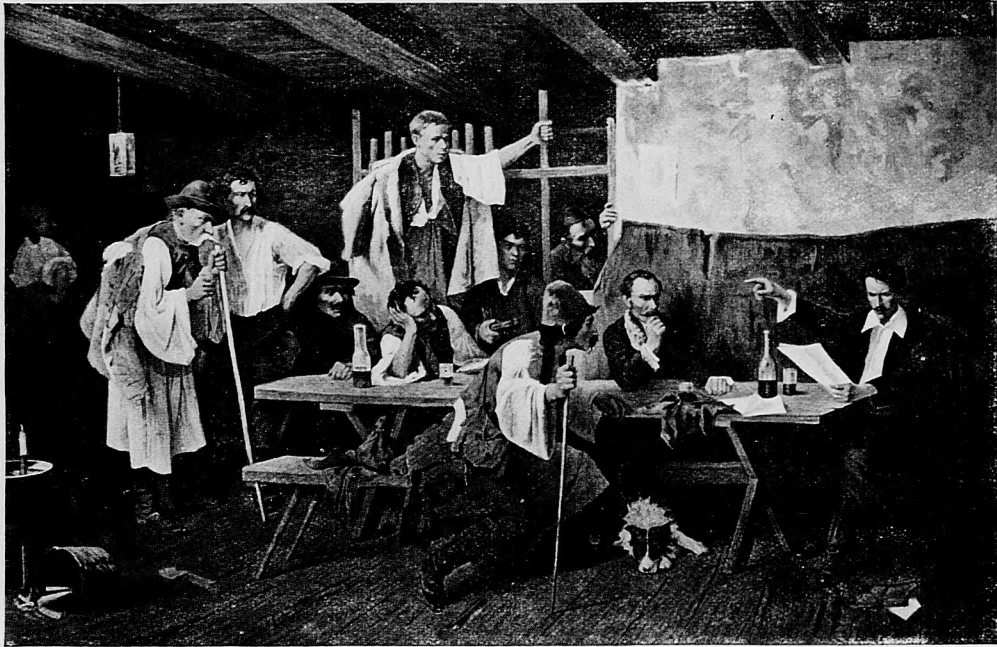
A new spinning factory on a very large scale has been established at Pozsony. A subvention has been granted by the State, for which the firm bound themselves to invest a sum of 4 Million crowns. (£167,000)

*

A very interesting article appeared in the «Continental Presbyterian», by Mr. James Webster, referring to the English in Budapest. He speaks of the sympathetic relations existing between the two nations, and the intercourse of English residents in

of the death of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, who was more generally known as the «Lady Bountiful». She was born on April 21st 1814. and died on December 30th 1906. She was a great friend of the late Queen Victoria and saw the reigns of five

chant fleet before, we had taken any steps, — because, in the first place our population is not so large and does not demand it, and secondly, the means at our disposal are very limited; but still we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our tardy



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ALEXANDER PETŐFI IN THE CSÁRDA.

By I. Révész.

sovereigns. Her deeds of charity will long remain green and the people of London will feel the loss of one of the greatest benefactresses of their metropolis. She was also much attached to Hungary.



Development of our Shipping.

ONE OF THE highest factors in the development of the economic position of a Country is undoubtedly «Shipping» which at present requires all our attention and energy. We still hear the echo of the words of the German Emperor at Stettin in the year 1898 at the opening of the harbour.

«Our Future lies in our shipping.» We have evidence of the great strides taken by Germany in this direction and we have a splendid example of what a world-wide shipping traffic has done for England. Sir Albert Rollit President of the London Chamber of Commerce said, that England owed her greatness to the sea, and did not forget to show us, when he was here with the Deputation of the Members of the British Chambers of Commerce, the great advantages to be gained by the establishment of good service of steamers from the port of Fiume.

We do not wish to draw a parallel between ourselves and the great powers England, Germany, or France — who were the possessors of a good mer-

participation has given rise to great trouble and inconvenience. In spite of all this and considering, what we have now started from next to nothing, it must be admitted, that we have made great progress especially during the last 20 years. Although in a comparison of percentages a very favourable impression is gained yet our naval force constitutes a very small factor in the universal aggregate. Our efforts may now be regarded as gathering together the lost opportunities of bygone years.

Our aim is now to found an independent naval service whereby our foreign trade may receive every support and furtherance; and in order to realize our ambition we must stop at no sacrifice to establish it independently of all foreign influences. Experience has taught us that this, and only this, will satisfy our national interests and secure markets for us in foreign lands. Not only will this promote and strengthen our foreign relations but it will also win for us friends in every clime.

A Bill to encourage shipping is now before Parliament and in all probability will be passed. This Bill grants bounties to all voyages undertaken in the interest of Hungarian Commerce besides granting subsidies to ship-building in Hungary. This will play a great rôle at no distant date and will do much not only to encourage shipping but also ship-building and greatly help towards establishing an independent service. It is only natural that we should lose by all our goods being transported

under a foreign ensign and this must receive attention at once if only in the interest of our national economy.

Operations have already begun for the improvement and extension of the harbour at Fiume, to enable ships to load and discharge alongside the quays, and no doubt this will prove a great advantage and play a part in the improvement of Hungarian naval enterprise.



An Erdély Gipsy Maiden.

By SHEENA MACDONALD.

«HAST THOU HEARD», said a youth, one of a group which had taken up a vantage ground at the Hotel New-York corner of the square, «Has: thou heard of Hajnal's latest «ill luck» as he puts it for he blames everything to his being handed over by the 'Storks' on a Friday and the 13th of the month too?»

«I heard that his dad had turned him adrift because he wouldn't accept office under the new government!»

«Tut, that is nothing, the count will soon retract. No, the young fool declared quite openly that as soon as he got his fortune he would throw it at

«And Mariska?»

«Look at her — Her face speaks for itself.»

Crossing the square, the object of their remarks entered the church of St. Michael which stands in the centre old and grim nursing in its bosom many weird reminiscences of the troublous dead past. Beside the church in eloquent silence stands the colossal monument a grateful Hungary of late years has raised to its famous King Matthias.

With deft fingers Mariska entwined the garland around the rail in front of the shrine, and dropping reverently on her knees prayed long and silently.

Raising her clasped hands aloft as if in fervent supplication, she said audibly:

«Szűz anyám, bocsásd meg Nasztázia szörnyű vétkét, légy a Mindenhatónál szolgálód közbenjárója, hogy a mennyei Atya hallgassa meg az én könyörgésemet és vegye magához a bűnbánattal haldoklót.»

Then again bending low in adoration, she rose and with bowed head walked slowly down the aisle. A figure in deep mourning advanced from one of the pews and touched her gently.

Mariska! how fares thy mother? Said the lady as she stooped to kiss the girl who returned her embrace affectionately, and allowed herself to be led into the gay scene without.



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ALEXANDER PETŐFI ON THE BATTLEFIELD, 1848.

By I. Révész.

the feet of Mariska and wed the gipsy of the hill.» «Good old Hajnal! shall we help him? No good! I'm afraid — I don't think the count can touch his fortune, but Pista went off two days ago, God knows where.» «Ho, ho, the professors don't know it, Szalai expected him to inscribe today.»

«I have only now asked «Our Lady» to intercede and that her passage through the valley may be safe — she is ill and suffering and we must not wish to keep her from a happy release.» Onika says.

«I heard thy prayer child, God bless thee! But let me walk home with thee and stay a while.»

Mariska smiled a grateful acquiescence and the two friends crossed the square. They talked English and many turned to look at the strangely contrasted pair, so alike in their madonna-like appearance, but so different in their dress.

The scene was changed in the log dwelling Nasztaszia having unburdened her soul to the good priest was now passing quietly away with a sense of sweet contentment that all now would be well. A sheaf of papers lay on the table and the hand-writing was distinctly discernible to a casual onlooker — Nasztaszia turned toward them a little impatiently as Mariska and her friend entered and the priest gathered them up and fastened them together. He then took from the withered hands of the invalid a packet, and handing it to Mariska, said:

«That, my daughter, is a picture of thy mother when thou wert a child — she was only a year older than thou art now Mariska. Carry it with thee always and let the possession of it be a charm against all tempters and keep thee good and holy till God re-unite thee.» The priest laid his hands on the head of the trembling girl as he said the words.

Mariska's feelings can be better imagined than described — she clasped the miniature to her breast, and tearfully promised that the life of self-sacrifice and devotion lived by her dear mother would be her guide.

She lovingly embraced the dying woman and handed the picture to her friend — Margit looked — In every line she saw Mariska, but, oh what a change had come over the original — Could it be? — The priest noticed the curious expression on Margit's face and nodded knowingly. In her room Mariska again gazed at the beautiful miniature. The back of the frame was in plain gold and opened with a spring — Mariska drew the lamp nearer — what! a lock of hair and a piece of paper closely written. «Édes kis Mária» — she read on — was this an unrevealed chapter in her life, was it a solution of Nasztaszia's wild ravings? Not Nasztaszia's child! Stolen from my dear mother by Nasztaszia's daughter to avenge a wrong! Oh my poor, poor, mother — and my poor...»

«Ah my mother lives! But, alas, not in the homeland — I shall find her and my sister! God help me» — clasping the casket again she laid it in her lap to arrange her hair but sleep overcame the weary girl ere she finished and she was only awakened gently by Margit, when with the opening day Nasztaszia's soul was passing into the «Infinite» there to account to her Maker for the deeds done in the body.

The funeral followed and was simple and unobtrusive.

Margit néni took the grief-stricken girl to her home and the mountain hut was given over to the care of Onika.

Nasztaszia had been able to save a considerable sum for one circumstanced as she was, and this

was for Mariska. But it could not last for ever and Mariska proposed to Margit, that she should try to get some teaching to do to earn enough to keep her, and perchance allow her to see other lands.

(To be continued.)



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.

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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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Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltó-Bank. Az intézet összes üzletágainak fejlődése és az igazgatóság törekvése, hogy az intézet, mint a közgazdasági élet egyik jelentékeny tényezője feladatának minél nagyobb mértékben megfelelhessen, arra indította a bankot, hogy az elmúlt év folyamán alaptőkéjét 30,000.000 koronáról 40,000.000 koronára emelje; a tőkefelelmes a legrövidebb idő alatt teljes sikerrel vitetett keresztül. A folyóüzletnek szokás szerinti beható művelése és az üzletkör folytonos terjeszkedése következtében a bank nyeresége minden irányban teljesen kielégítőnek mondható. Különösen a kamatüzlet járt nagyobb nyereséggel, a mi a különböző körülmények által megokolt nagyobb pénzülszükségből és a kamatlábviszonyokból magyarázható. Az intézet részt vett az elmúlt év folyamán a Hazai Takarékpénztár-Egyesület sorsjegyeinek kibocsátásában, a Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank 3 százalékos nyereségekötvényeinek konverziójában, az Union-bank alaptőkefelelmesében, az orosz államkölcsön kibocsátásában és a különféle más szindikátusi üzletekben. A jelzálogüzlet kölcsönállománya, az ezen üzletág fejlődését gátló viszonyok mellett is 5,000.000 koronával emelkedett. Mint örömdetes tény konstatálható, hogy záloglevélvisszavásárlások az idei év folyamán sem fordultak elő. A bank az elmúlt év folyamán 254,000.000 korona (+ 30,000.000) belföldi és 95,000.000 korona összegű külföldi váltót számított le. A lombard- és report-üzletben mintegy 50,000.000 korona volt elhelyezve. A betétek összege 80,000.000 kor. (+ 12,000.000) A forgalom 9 milliárd koronára emelkedett az előző évi 8 milliárddal szemben.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank a lefolyt üzletévre, mint 65 éves fennállásának egyik legeredményesebb évére tekinthet vissza. Ez az eredmény különösen két tényezőnek tudható be: egyrészt a lefolyt üzletévben a mobil tőkésre nézve fölötté kedvező kamatlábviszonyoknak, másrészt a bank- és pénzműveletek terén kifejtett élénk tevékenységnek. A bank különböző üzletágainak forgalmi adatai a mult esztendőével szemben további emelkedést mutatnak, a mint az a következő számokból kiviláglik: az összes forgalom 12.500 millió a mult év 11.900 milliójával szemben, pénztári forgalom 5500 millió 5264 millióval szemben, devizaforgalom 1700 millió 1500 millióval szemben; a leszámitolt váltók összege 307 millió 295 millióval szemben, a váltótárca állaga 76 millió 73 millióval szemben, a betétek magassága 150 millió 145 millió koronával szemben.

Ellenben a jelzálogkölcsön üzletbeu érezhető volt a hatása azon nehézségeknek, melyek a címleteladások

körül a lefolyt évben is fennállottak. Így az 1906. évben lebonyolított jelzálog- és községi kölcsönök összege csak 12 millióra rúgott az előző év 52 milliójával szemben és eladatott 18 millió kor. záloglevél és községi kötvény az előző év 30 milliójával szemben, míg a záloglevelek és községi kötvények forgalma az előző év magaslatán 383 millió korona összegben megmaradt.

A Magyar Helyiérdekű Vasutak Részvénytársaság, melyben a bank kiválóan érdekeve van, tekintettel a vonalain elért tetemes bevételöbbletre, a lefolyt évre szintén nagyobb jövedelmet fog hozni.

A Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank a lefolyt üzleti évben is egész tevékenységét első sorban a jelzálogos és községi kölcsönügyet fejlesztésére fordította és az uralkodott kedvezőtlen viszonyok mellett is kielégítő eredményt ért el. A különösen az év második felében rendkívül súlyos nemzetközi pénzvisszonyok, a politikai válság, a melyen hazánk keresztülment és ezzel kapcsolatban Ausztriával való viszonyunk bizonytalansága főleg a czimletkibocsátási üzlet terén erősen érezte nyomasztó hatását, mégis sikerült az intézetnek a lefolyt évben különböző kibocsátmányaiából, a visszafolyt mennyiségek levonása után netto 7,000.000 koronát meghaladó összeget bel- és külföldön elhelyeznie. Az ebben az évben valósított záloglevél- és községi kölcsönök meghaladják a 18,000.000 koronát. Az év derekán a bank 3 százalékos nyeresémmérvényköltvényeinek konverzióját sikerrel vitte keresztül.

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A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én K 216,505.894-39
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311-51
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667-79
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

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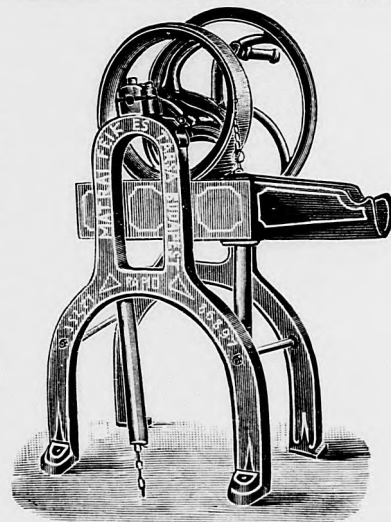


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MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.

Közgyűlési meghívó.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesei az **1907. évi január 29-én**, kedden délelőtt 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó

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