

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday December 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 23.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

ONE OF THE most interesting figures in the wars of these times is Count Nicholas Zrínyi, the great grandson of the hero of Szigetvár, an excellent poet and commander, who while defending the Mura country, continually made courageous inroads into Turkish territory, and by a long roll of brilliant exploits attracted the attention not only of his own countrymen, but also of the whole of Europe. At Saint Gothard also the commander-in-chief of the royal troops, General Montecuccoli, won a victory over the Turks in 1664. But he suddenly concluded a peace according to which the Sultan was to retain all his new acquisitions and conquests. This peace caused great dissatisfaction in Hungary. A conspiracy was formed, the chiefs of which, Counts Peter Zrínyi, Francis Nádasdy, and Francis Frangepán were brought to the scaffold. The court at Vienna wished to use this as an occasion for destroying the constitution and uprooting Protestantism. They tried the same barbarous means to achieve their ends in Hungary as in Bohemia after the suppression of the rebellion of 1618.

At Pozsony the Vienna court introduced a foreign government, the goods of the nobility



(Photo by Strelisky.)

A SOCIETY MARRIAGE,
Countess Mary Széchenyi—Prince Louis Windish-Graetz.

were confiscated *en masse* and all Protestant clergymen and schoolmasters were ordered to appear before an extraordinary tribunal. Some of those who appeared were forcibly converted while the obstinate ones were thrown into prison, many were dragged to Naples and the terrible fate of the Hungarian clergymen there awakened such sympathy in Europe that Holland sent stout Admiral De Ruyter with several men of war to Naples to set free the galley slaves who were suffering on account of their religion. In the meantime proscriptions took their course in Hungary, thousands and thousands fled to Transylvania and the Turkish districts, from whence they repeatedly broke into the royal dominions and fought battles with the German troops. At the head of these fugitives (called Kurutz) was Imre Thököly, who deprived of his possessions, placed himself as leader, and the movement took such dimensions with the help of Turkey that, with the exception of some fortresses, the whole of the royal dominions fell into Thököly's hands and the Sultan named him king. His government however received its *quietus* from the crushing defeat which the Turks suffered at

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Vienna in 1683. Eventually the emperor-king Leopold gathered his whole force together, and, with the assistance of some foreign allies, carried on the war on a large scale. At the head of the hosts which streamed into Hungary were approved commanders, and John Sobieski the king of Poland, Charles duke of Lorraine, Ludwig margrave of Baden, and Eugene Prince of Savoy inflicted in the long war which began in 1683 a succession of overwhelming defeats on the Turks by the active co-operation of the Hungarians and won back again the most important fortresses. On the second of September 1686 the fortress of Buda was liberated, and by the peace of Carlowitz, 1699, the whole of Hungary, with the exception of the Banat and some parts of Symia, was freed from the Turkish dominion, while Transylvania had already some time before returned to the sovereignty of Hungary. The Hungarian nation rewarded the services of their royal family in the liberation of the land (1687) by legalising the succession in the male line of the Habsburg dynasty. Despite this, the capricious government of the Vienna court, their innovations introduced without any knowledge of political relations, and finally the suppression of Protestantism caused universal dissatisfaction which this time resulted in an outbreak, not among the nobility, but among the common people (1703). In the counties of upper Hungary the vassals and the lower nobility took up arms, and Prince Francis Rákóczy II., a descendant of the former prince of Transylvania, placed himself at the head of the novements.

The quarrel took quite a national character and became a regular war of liberty, which embraced all strata of society, and all parts of the land. Since the court was concerned in the great European imbroglio of the Spanish succession, the whole land with the exception of a few fortresses fell into the hands of the rebels, and the States declared in the Parliament at Ónod (1707) the house of Habsburg deprived of the throne. An appeal to arms however was in favour of the king; Francis Rákóczy the leader of the Kurutz-army, worn out by long fight and dreadfully decimated by pestilence, withdrew to a foreign land. Alexander Károlyi concluded peace with the commander of the king's troops, John Pálffy, at Szatmár (1711).

(To be continued.)

Földváry Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérmű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most 25. megjelent kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.

The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

BUT ONE fact towers above all controversy, namely, the fact that in public law the individuality of the Hungarian army has been expressly maintained; and this is all that need be said about the matter here, where we are considering the juridical aspect of things only.

Particular provision has been made for the annual vote on common, foreign, and war, expenses, and for a direct parliamentary control on the respective common ministries. Anything like a common parliamentary body being out of question, the most natural proceeding would consist in submitting these questions to both parliaments; but practical difficulties might arise if their vote should differ; how could two great parliamentary bodies residing in two different countries come to an agreement as quickly as the necessities of immediate action may sometimes require? To meet this practical difficulty select committees are annually chosen by both parliaments to the number of sixty members each, called delegations, and holding their annual meeting at the emperor and king's call alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. The delegations do not sit together; they are two separate bodies, like the mother assemblies, only more handy ones to adjust difficulties. In case of disagreement they communicate through written messages, and only when it seems impossible to settle differences through correspondence (a very rare occurrence) do they meet for a simultaneous vote, at which meeting no discussion can take place. What is then the juridical meaning of that simultaneous vote? Is it to get a joint majority out of both bodies? That would contradict the fundamental principle of the institution which is no sort of common parliament but only a channel of easier communication between the two parliaments; the real meaning of that somewhat anomalous expedient is simply to bring face to face the two dissentient national wills and to make the more fixed one of them prevail when joint action must be secured one way or other.

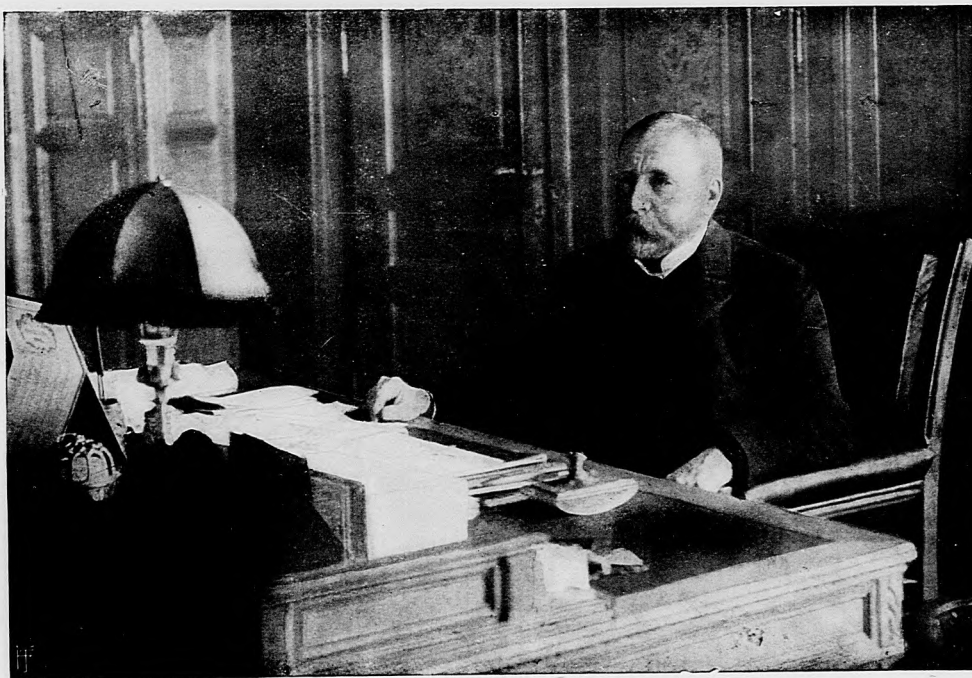
The only functions of the delegations is to fix the figures of the budget of both common departments and to bring the controlling power of both parliaments over these departments into direct action. The figures as fixed by them are incorporated into the Austrian and into the Hungarian budget. The ratifying vote of the Hungarian parliament is an essential con-

dition of legal value to their resolutions, and, though the parliaments cannot alter them, the Hungarian parliament at least has power altogether to reject any decision of the delegations when it thinks that the latter have gone beyond their constitutional competence. It must ever be borne in mind that the delegations are after all but select committees of parliament, committees endowed with some privileges, but still committees controlled and kept within their limits by the superior power of the mother assemblies.

Parliaments, the Hungarian parliament, at

direct influence of our parliament puts it into still clearer evidence how the common affairs and the common executive agents are anything rather than representatives of a power higher than the public powers of Hungary; they are, on the contrary, constantly controlled by these powers and, as we shall see more clearly still, entirely dependent on them.

Several other enactments of the law XII, 1867, which express the advisability for Austria and Hungary to agree on some matters not exactly belonging to the sphere of mutual defence,¹ I pass by here, because, being entirely



JULIUS JUSTH, PRESIDENT (SPEAKER) OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

least, for the Austrian law gives greater power to the Austrian delegation than our law bestows on the Hungarian one, have, as I already hinted, indirect means, besides the direct one, of controlling the common departments. Law and custom desire the administration of common affairs, though entrusted to common ministers, to remain as to its leading principles in constant agreement with the Hungarian ministry; the latter is, therefore, co-responsible for the general conduct of foreign and war affairs to the Hungarian parliament, which may give an adverse vote on any question touching those departments. Such a vote, though affecting directly the Hungarian ministry only, would most certainly have an indirect bearing on the position of the respective common minister, or on his policy. This in-

facultative in their execution, they can have no possible bearing on the juridical aspects of national independence. But it is now my task to analyze the institutions created in 1867, and to inquire whether they have impaired Hungary's independence as a sovereign nation, the maintenance of which we have followed out up to that memorable date.

That there is mutual dependence, in the political sense of the word, between two nations which are bound to act together in certain

¹ The most important of these enactments is one which provides for customary union to be periodically established. It is far from improbable that in a few years that union will be solved and a commercial barrier rise between Hungary and Austria. Nor will this modification of their economic relation juridically affect the connection as established by the Pragmatic Sanction and shaped out by the law of 1867.

affairs and have created institutions to secure such identity of action, seems perfectly clear. Mutual dependence of this kind certainly exists between Hungary and Austria; we have a

the sad story; but it is important that «*Scotus Viator's*» false statements and fallacious reasoning should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

He states, in the first place, that «the Slovaks,



GUARD OF HONOUR BANDERIUM (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

strong party in Hungary which objects even to this, and calls itself, on that account, the party of independence. But with this political aspect of the question I have here nothing to do. Mutual dependence between two equals depending on the free will of both does not affect their independent juridical individuality, in the case of a nation this nation's sovereignty. That would be impaired only should the nation be incorporated as a part into some larger body, or controlled some legal power superior to her own public powers. Now, is this the case of Hungary since 1867? (To be continued.)



“*Scotus Viator*” and Hungary.

IN «THE SPECTATOR» of November 2nd appears a letter from its correspondent «*Scotus Viator*» on the subject of Csernova. It is, of course, just what may be expected from one whose journalistic record proves that he holds a brief for Austria against Hungary. As our last issue contained a correct account of the Csernova incident it is superfluous to repeat

who form over two million of the inhabitants of Hungary, are treated as political helots by the ruling Magyar caste». And from this bold statement, as false as it is bold, he proceeds to summarise the Slovak grievances — which are 1. the lack of Slovak gymnasiums, 2. the suppression of the Slovak language, 3. the «Magyarizing» of Slovak children, and 4. the suppression of Glee Unions and Temperance Societies, concluding by 5. the demand for «equal rights».

1. The fact is that the gymnasiums were dissolved in 1874, and not for «alleged» but for *proved* pan-Slavism. Two of the three gymnasiums — one at Nagyrőcze, and one at Turóc-Szentmárton — were Protestant: and the third — at Znió-Váralja — was Roman Catholic. Acting on a circular issued by the County of Zólyom in 1874, and supported by other counties, the Hungarian Government of the day instituted an enquiry into the matter of the Slovak Gymnasiums; and the investigation (conducted by Protestant officials and the Minister of Religion and Education) disclosed flagrant abuses committed by the gymnasiums against the State. In consequence of this, His Majesty, on the motion of the Government, issued a decree dated 28th Aug. 1874, dissolving all three gymnasiums.

2. As to the suppression of the Slovak language,

according to the latest official statistics there are now 7202 elementary schools in Hungary in which the curriculum is taught through the medium of a non-Hungarian language.

Out of 13269 elementary schools of various religious denominations, in 502 the language of the curriculum is purely Slovak; in 2119 purely Roumanian; in 382 purely German; and in 108 purely Serb.

«Scotus Viator» attempts to prove, by the example of County Sáros, that there is a tendency towards Magyarization; stating that in this county, where 88.4 per cent of the inhabitants are not Hungarian, the schools other than Hungarian are only 3 per cent. The fact is, however, that in County Sáros, there are 66 per cent of Slovak inhabitants. Out of 233 Schools there are only 48 purely Hungarian schools, while purely Slovak, partly Slovak and Hungarian (mixed), partly Hungarian and Ruthenian (mixed), and purely Ruthenian, total only 185.

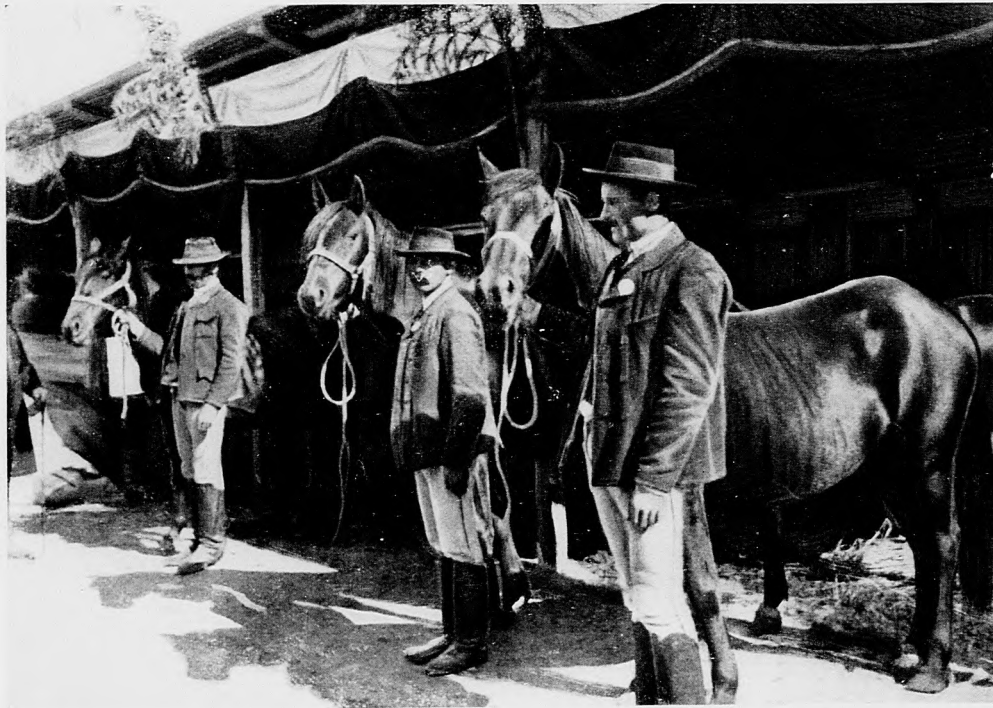
3. «Scotus Viator» tells imaginary stories of the Hungarians hunting for Slovak children in the years 1874 to 1892, taking the children from the parents with the aid of gendarmerie, in order to transform them into Hungarians by education. The fact is, however, that in the eighties the County of Trencsén inaugurated a humanitarian movement for

rarian or not. A protocol was made of all applications as stated in an official report by Charles Petrás, President of the Orphanage Board of Managers; and as the transfer and adoption of the orphans was made in accordance with this protocol, there could have been no compulsion.

4. It is equally untrue that either the Glee Unions or Temperance Societies have been suppressed; and nothing better illustrates the freedom of the ballot than the fact that at the last election seven panslavist M. P.'s were returned to Parliament, not to mention other Slovak M. P.'s of Hungarian sympathies.

5. The «equal rights» which «Scotus Viator» demands for the Slovaks were granted forty years ago. Every Hungarian subject, whatever his race or origin, is equally with the Magyar a member of the great Hungarian commonwealth; and no one, if he has the misfortune to be arraigned before the Courts of Law, will suffer — or has ever suffered — injustice on account of his ignorance of the Hungarian language.

But if by «equal rights» is meant *sovereign rights* — to form a state within the State, and that the political integrity of the country must be pulled to pieces to please them — then we strongly dissent from such a view, and venture to think that



MOUNTAINEERING THOROUGHBREDS OF SZÉKELY (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

the benefit of the numerous orphans whose parents had been taken by epidemic disease raging in that county, and advertised for persons willing to adopt them, educate them, or in any way provide for them, in other parts of the county—whether Hunga-

rian or not. all enlightened English people will laugh at such an absurdity.

The free institutions of Hungary are a thousand years old, the struggle for freedom has been as stern for the Magyar as for the Briton. So recently

as '48 Hungarian blood has flowed in rivers on Hungarian plains; and Hungary's noblest have perished ignominiously on the scaffold in defence of the rights of the people. Indeed, all the historical traditions of the Hungarians point to an innate love of liberty and a patriotism unsurpassed in the annals of the world.



Fashionable Wedding.

AT THE CHURCH of the Sacred Heart on the 19th ulto. Countess Mary Széchenyi was united in marriage with Prince Louis Windischgraetz. After

Elizabeth Széchenyi, Count Eugene Karácsonyi, Counts Emil and Aurél Dessewffy, Counts Bertalan, Emil, Géza and Julius Széchenyi, Baron Adalbert Sennyey, Princess and Prince Donnersmarck-Henckel, Countess Gabrielle Haugwitz, Princess and Prince Paul Sapieha, Count Géza Apponyi, Count Hadik-Barkóczy, Count Alexander Sztáray, Count Ladislas Semsey, Count Alexander Nákó, Baron Foullon, Marquis George Pallavicini, Count Rudolph Apponyi, Counts Louis and Charles Henckel, Count Manó Andrassy, Counts Stephen and Marcel Széchenyi, Countess Elizabeth Széchenyi, Baron Waldbott, Princess Sarah Hohenlohe, Princess Louise Windischgraetz, Count Antony Sigray, Countess Barbara



FRUIT AND CEREAL SECTION (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

the ceremony the numerous distinguished guests assembled for luncheon in the Nemzeti Casino. The principal were the following:

The parents of the Bride (Count Aladár Széchenyi and Countess Natalia Széchenyi née Andrassy); the mother of the Bridegroom (Princess Windischgraetz); Princesses Valéria, Gabriella, Christina, Elizabeth, Agnes and Aglaja Windischgraetz, and Princess Otto, Alfred, Ernest, Hugo, and Vincent Windischgraetz; Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, Counts Géza and Alexander Andrassy; Countess Louis Batthyány, Countess Manó Andrassy, Countess Géza Andrassy, Countess Ladislas Semsey, Countess Alexander Sztáray, Princess Nicolas Eszterházy, Countess Natalia Széchenyi, Baroness Joseph Vécsey, Baroness Esther Vécsey, Princess Géza Odescalchy, Countess Eugene Karácsonyi, Countess Emil Dessewffy, Countess Andrew Hadik, Countess Stephen Czebrin, Countess Géza Széchenyi, Countess

Andrassy, Count Maurice Eszterházy, Count Menyhért Lónyay, Baron Nicolas Vécsey, and others.



Testimonial to Count Géza Andrassy.

TO COMMEMORATE his twenty-five years' connection with Hungarian sport, Count Géza Andrassy was last week the recipient of various tokens and expressions of the good will of his numerous friends.

A dinner party was given at Parnó, where the toast to the popular Count, proposed by Count Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, was received with enthusiasm. Among the guests on this joyous occasion, besides members of the Andrassy family, were Count and Countess Géza Széchenyi, Count Alexander Sztáray, Count Anthony Sigray, Count Menyhért

hért Lónyay, Count Maurice Eszterházy, Marquis George Pallavicini, Lawrence Rohonczy, Baron Ladislas Vécsey and others. Count Louis Batthyány and his fiancée Countess Helen Andrassy were prevented being present in consequence of the indisposition of the former.

His Excellency, who well merits the honours so enthusiastically accorded him, is President of the Magyar Athletic Club, and also of the Polo Club, which has carried off many international prizes.

English Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepreghy-utca 2. II. 11.

Pappenheim, Baroness Endre Podmaniczky, Baroness Géza Sennyey, Countess Ladislas Semsey, Countess Antony Széchenyi, Countess Otto Szirmay, Countess Louis Teleky, Countess Tibor Teleky, Countess Ádám Vay, Countess Bothó Wedel, Countess Stephen Zichy, Countess Raphael Zichy, Countess Béla Ralph Zichy, Countess John Zichy.

Most of the photographs have, after use, been returned to their owners. There are some, however, of which no reproduction could be made in consequence of their belated receipt; these we regret to say, cannot be returned. Any therefore who have not received back their photographs will please



CSÁNGÓ ROOM AT HÉTFALU (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

"Young Hungary."

THE UNDERMENTIONED families have kindly contributed to our Juvenile Portrait Gallery for the Christmas number, as referred to in our last issue:

Countess Alexander Andrassy, Countess Albert Apponyi, Baroness Elemér Aczél, Countess George Almássy, Countess Dénes Almássy, Countess Kazmér Berchtold, Countess Stephen Bethlen, Countess Blaskovics-Waldeck, Countess Stephen Batthyány, Countess Emil Dessewffy, Countess Gyulay L. Edelsheim, Countess George Erdődy, Baroness Andor Harkány, Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Countess George Haller, Countess John Hadik, Countess Imre Károlyi, Countess Louis Károlyi, Countess Rudolf Kinsky, Princess Alexander Loew, Count George Mailáth, Countess Armin Mikes, Countess Géza Mailáth, Countess Alexander Nákó, Countess Thomas Nádasdy, Countess John Nemes, Countess Siegfried

kindly attribute their non-return to the reason stated. Upwards of eighty photographs of children having now come to hand, in order that our portrait group may not be overcrowded we close the list today.

*

NOTICE.

The Portrait Group can also be obtained separately, on Art paper, Bordered, and Mounted, ready for Framing — an interesting Souvenir of Youthful Hungary in 1897. Securely packed between boards, post free 3 crowns.

The unmounted engraving, which forms the Christmas Supplement, can also be obtained separately, carefully packed in tube for 60 fillérs (6^d) post free, Hungary or abroad.

Early Orders are kindly requested.

Hungarian Antiquities S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

London Notes

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

London, Nov. 20th. 1907.

THE ROYAL party at Windsor Castle broke up on Monday. Seldom has the historic pile held such a galaxy of Royalty. Three Kings and five Queens with quite a number of Royal Princes and Princesses composed the interesting party. On Saturday the Royal group was photographed. His Majesty King Edward will return to town on Saturday next. The King and Queen of Spain are at present the guests of the Duke of Portland whose legal title to the Dukedom is now being questioned in the Law Courts. A grand ball is being given tonight to which 1200 guests have been invited.

The Kaiser's reception in London last Wednesday was most cordial. The weather was all that could be desired. The sun shone brightly the whole day and brought together large crowds of sightseers. Their Imperial Majesties have quite won the hearts of the English people by their charming personalities. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Henry of Battenberg and many distinguished personages accompanied the Kaiser and Kaiserin to the Guildhall Banquet for which 800 invitations were sent out. The return journey along the Embankment was especially imposing.

On Saturday the Kaiser received several deputations at Windsor Castle and remarked how much he enjoyed his visit to England.

We are glad to note that the Premier has recovered from his sudden attack of illness and is now sufficiently recovered to return to town. Yesterday he presided at a Cabinet meeting, but he has been ordered abroad for a rest. We hope he will return much strengthened for the heavy work which falls to the lot of a Premier.

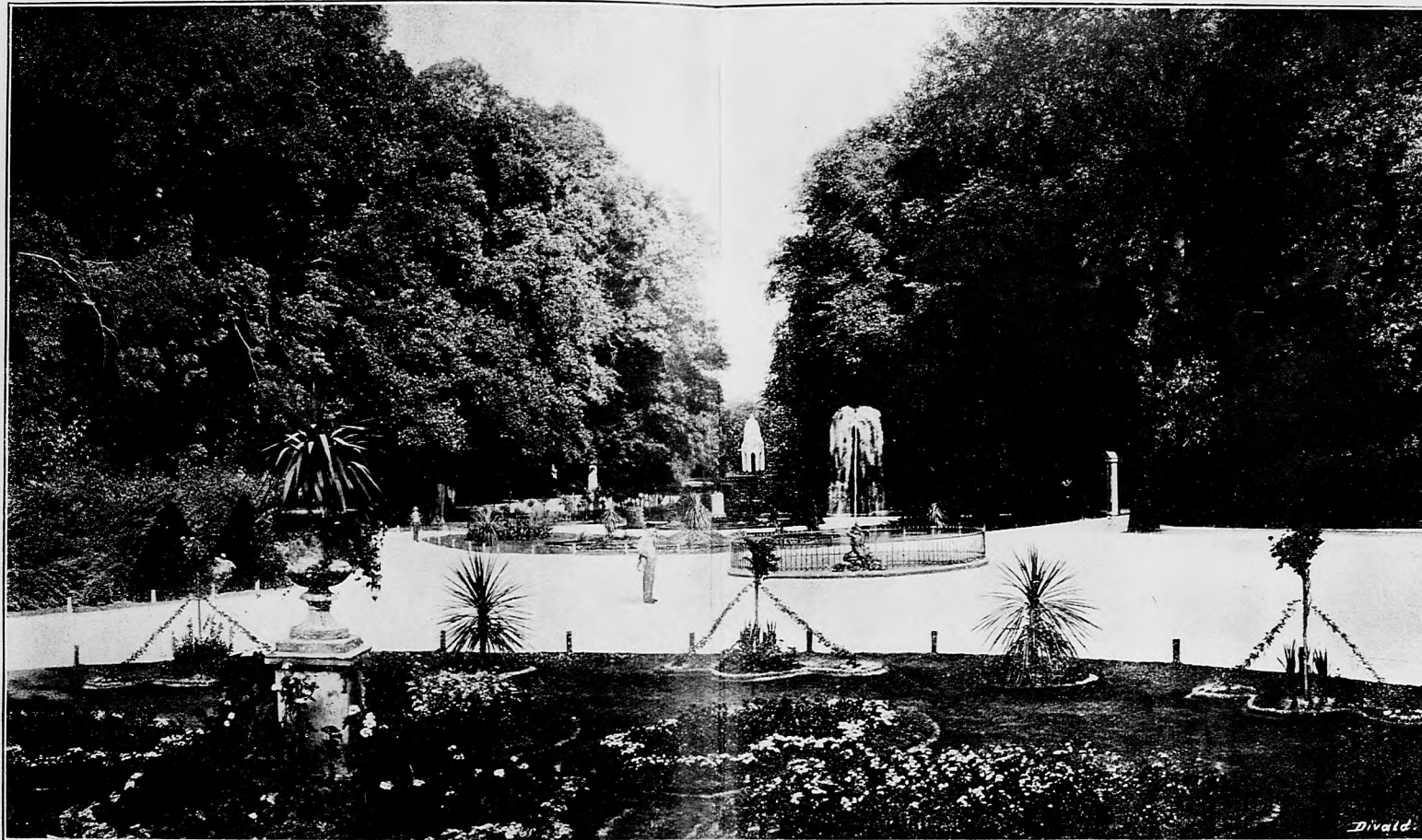
The wedding of Princess Louise of Orleans and the Infante Prince Charles of Bourbon took place at Wood Norton on Saturday amid a scene of unusual splendour. The decorations of the church were carried out in a most lavish style and an orchestra especially brought from Paris for the occasion discoursed sweet music secreted in a forest of palms and exotics.

The bride wore a beautiful embroidered gown of white satin charmeuse with a long court train. Her bridal veil was of costly lace and crowned by a wreath of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of the same flowers.

The groom wore the uniform of the Princess Hussars, pale blue tunic, white dolman and gold trimmings. The King of Spain wore also a Hussar uniform. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Birmingham. The fashionable dresses of

the ladies were of the choicest fabric and of the most varied colors and mingling with the gay uniforms of the men produced an imposing scene of old time splendour. The Royal pair have gone to Cairo and from thence to Constantinople to spend the honeymoon. They will ultimately settle down in Madrid.

Still another Hungarian has arrived in London and is being the recipient of very favourable press



PORTION OF THE PARK AT POZSONY.

notices. His name is Ernő Lengyel, and as he made his first appearance at the London symphony concert on Monday last was received by the music-loving public as the cleverest young pianist it had heard for a long time. Born at Vienna of Hungarian parents he appeared in Budapest before musical critics at the age of 5 and received the government scholarship to study at the Conservatoire there. His master was M. Szendy. The Archduchess Augusta also gave the little fellow a scholarship. He made his debut in Budapest last year. He gives a recital shortly at the Bechstein Hall and has also some engagements to fulfil in the provinces.

I notice that Mr. Philip László will exhibit some of his pictures at the forthcoming Exhibition in

Earl's Court and it is hoped that the painters and sculptors, who were, owing to want of galleries last summer, detained from exhibiting, will have ample provision made for them in the show rooms of the Exhibition.

It seems rather early to speak of Christmas but the varied array of beautiful Christmas gifts remind us that it is not far distant. In the outfitters children's fancy dresses occupy much of the show room

the adoption of the high-necked dress and very charming are the blouses to be seen.

These are carried out for the most part in white and ecru laces and elaborately trimmed silks, and are certainly an improvement on the usual décolleté.

The «Scarlet Pimpernel», Baroness Orczy's play, is being staged at the suburban theatres and is drawing crowded houses.



Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY is now quite restored, and will carry out the programme arranged previous to his illness. An interesting item is the announcement that the King will present an «Elisabeth Museum» to the Hungarian Nation. To this end a collection is, by His Majesty's command, being made of all objects which belonged to Her late Majesty, or which were in any way associated with our beloved queen. Already many interesting souvenirs have been gathered together: calenders with the Queen's pencil notes, Her Majesty's prayer book, photograph of Francis Deák with autograph dedication to Her Majesty, Manuscripts, the Queen's Hungarian exercises, autograph letters of Her Majesty, etc. The Christina Wing of the Royal Palace is to be devoted to the purpose of the Museum, one room of which will be furnished as the workroom of the Queen, with the furniture used by Her late Majesty and arranged as in her life-time.

*

Mr. Julius Justh, whose portrait we publish in this issue President (or Speaker) of the Hungarian House of Commons, having recovered from his illness, has resumed his duties in Parliament. The difference between Mr. Justh and the Vice-Presidents, with regard to the Croatian M. P.'s has been amicably settled. From their respective view-points

both parties are right, and all that is required is the saving grace of mutual forbearance.

*

Preparations are being made to celebrate the quaternary festival of Joseph Kiss, the poet and litterateur. A deputation has waited upon the esteemed and venerable gentleman, inviting his presence at the festivities on December 15.

*

The Hungarian Swimmers, Zachár and Hajós, acquitted themselves creditably, though failing to win the prize, in the recent international Swimming contest organized by the Vienna Aquatic Club in

space. The evening dresses in Bond-street and Regent-street almost baffle description, so elaborate are they. Hand-work and painting play a great part in the evening toilettes for the present season. For out-door wear velvets are the favourite material, brown and green having the preference. Hats are worn very large and some are entirely covered with feathers. The feathers most in vogue are the small uncurled ostrich set in large bunches across the front of the hat. Elbow sleeves still find favour worn with long gloves. Ermine and white fur are the favourite furs for young people, while sable, chinchilla, and grebe have still many wearers. The occupants of the boxes and stalls at the Theatres seem to be following their Continental sisters in

the 500 yards race the trophy was won by a head by Otto Scheff. Credit is also due to the Ferenczvárosi Tornacub, which carried off the Diana prize.

*

The Bayreuth Festival of next year will consist of seven performances of «Parsifal», two complete cycles of «The Ring», and five performances of «Lohengrin». Application for tickets may now be made. The festival will last from July 22 to August 20.

Lecture on Hungary.

A recent lecture on Hungary at the Grammar School at Midhurst in Surrey by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole attracted some of the wealthy families who reside

ered on many occasions during his mayoralty, to the cause of Hungary. The Lord Major said he was proud to accept the honour conferred upon him.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Tips.

The tips distributed by the Emperor William during his recent Visit to King Edward amounted to £ 2000 (48,000 crowns). As a rule such royal gratuities do not exceed £ 50 (1250 crowns). It is interesting to recall attention to the sums left behind by royal visitors to Windsor on former occasions. Napoleon III. usually gave about £ 1500, Czar Nicolas £ 2000, while the German Emperor during his visit in 1891 distributed £ 500 amongst



CATTLE BRED BY SMALL FARMERS (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

in the very beautiful surrounding district. Among them were several retired officers of the British Army and Navy.

One of these — Colonel Hill — very kindly operated the lantern. After the lecture, sympathetic remarks were made by Admiral Kennedy of the Royal Navy, and by Mrs. Fisher, daughter of Richard Cobden, the great Apostle of Free Trade and civil and religious liberty.

The latter spoke of her father's friendship with the illustrious Louis Kossuth and other Hungarian patriots. It was very pleasant to hear that the friendly ties then formed with Hungary are maintained by this lady and her friends at the present day.

The Hungarian Society.

A deputation from the Hungarian Society has waited upon the Lord Major to inform him of his election as an honorary member of the Hungarian Society, in recognition of the services he has rendered

the servants at Windsor. But besides these pecuniary acknowledgments to servants and minor officials, we must not omit to mention that costly presents are usually made to ladies and gentlemen of the Court.

*

At the Museum of Decorative Art a novel Exhibition has been opened this week. More than a thousand articles, of porcelain and china, vases, statuary, and domestic ornaments of all kinds have been placed on view, demonstrating the individual taste of each collector. Their pleasing arrangement reflects great credit on Messrs. Eugene Radisics (Director) and Chas. Csányi.

Hungarians returning home.

8000 Hungarians are leaving America for their native land. The return of such unusually large numbers is doubtless due to the financial crisis now prevailing in America, in consequence of which

a great number of factories have been stopped. Steamers carry from 600 to 800 persons on each trip. It is characteristic of the Steamship Companies (especially the American and Cunard Lines) that they have taken advantage of the «boom» in the traffic to raise the third class fare by ten dollars.



— Musical Notes. *—*

MADAME ILONA NÁDAY gave a vocal recital on the 15th ulto before a large and appreciative audience in the grand salon of the Royal Hotel.

The vocal recital of the Svärdröm Quartette, consisting of the sisters Valborg, Sigrid, Astria, and Olga, will take place on the 11th.

★

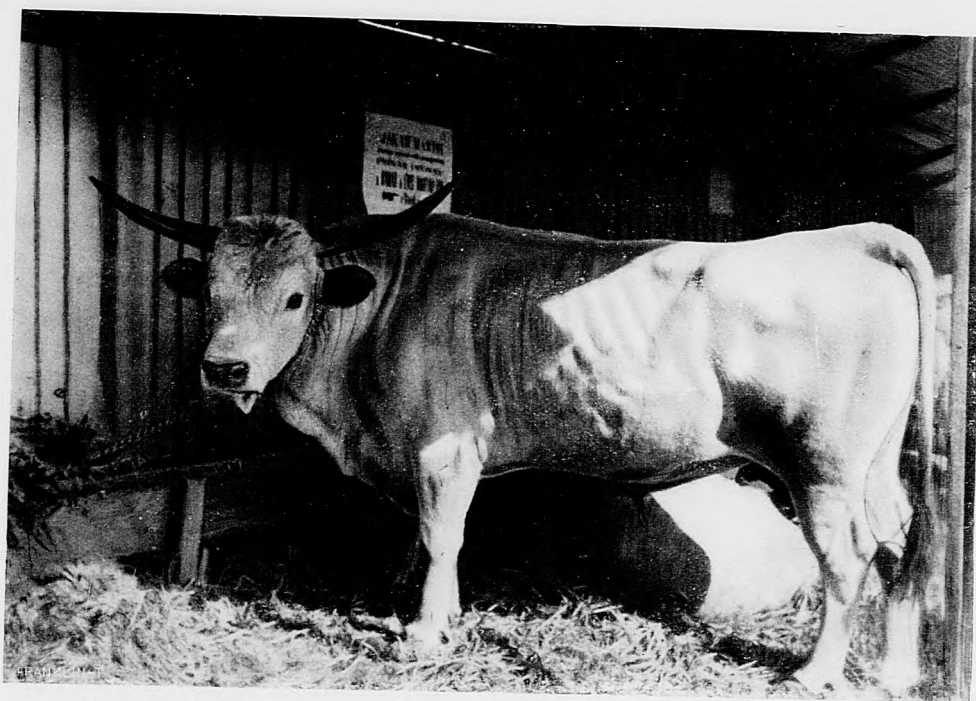
On the 12th Anna Cervi will give a vocal recital at the Hotel Royal.

★

On the 13th the Dutch Singer, Mientje Lammen, is expected to arrive in Budapest.

★

The concerts of the Svärdröms, Heinemann, Dessoir, and Lammen, will be arranged by Adalbert Méry.



PRIZE BULL, BRED IN KOMOLLÓ DISTRICT (SZÉKELY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION).

On this occasion the latest songs of Aurel Kern, John Csiky Ákos ButtKay, Aladár Szekács, Louis Tarnay, and Imre Kálmán were rendered.

★

Paolo Santelli will appear at the concert given today by the Sisters Weilmann.

★

Professor Ernő Dohmányi gives a concert tomorrow in the hall of the Hotel Royal.

★

The trio Maurice Rosenthal, Theodore Bertram, and Elsie Playfair will give a concert on the 3rd in the small and large halls of the Vigado.

★

The début of Susanne Dessoir before a Budapest audience will take place on the 5th.

★

On the 10th the violinist Géza Kresz will hold a recital at the Hotel Royal.

— Our Illustrations. *—*

FRONTISPIECE. Fashionable Wedding. The Bride and Bridegroom, Countess Mary Széchenyi and Prince Louis Windischgraetz.

★

Mr. Julius Justh, Speaker, in his office at the House of Commons.

★

Székelv Exhibition at Sepsiszentgyörgy (6 pictures). This exhibition has created a considerable amount of interest, as the whole of the district has contributed a multitude of articles connected with agriculture, machinery, utensils, and implements of all kinds.

★

Scene in the Park at Pozsony.

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Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

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M. R. SHARP.



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.

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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

Our Christmas Number this year appears on December 15th and will be more brilliant and interesting than its predecessors. Besides various seasonable stories and articles, there will be the grouped photographs of the

children of the Hungarian nobility, over the title «Young Hungary» the whole forming a juvenile national portrait gallery.

Our readers desiring extra copies should send in their orders to the Manager of «Hungary» without delay.

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (13/4) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. —* Teleph.: 89—52.

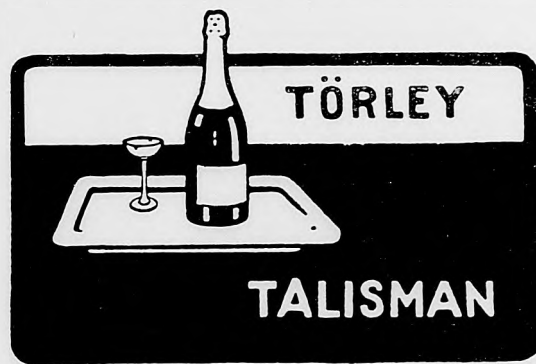


Important Notice.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books can be obtained **Gratis** and **Post free** by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to "Hungary" Office, Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. "The State and Agriculture in Hungary."
2. "The International Convention for the Protection of Birds" and "Hungary—Historical Sketch", by O. Herman Ex. M. P.
3. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May—June 1902."
4. Law XLV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm-Servant)."
5. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings)."

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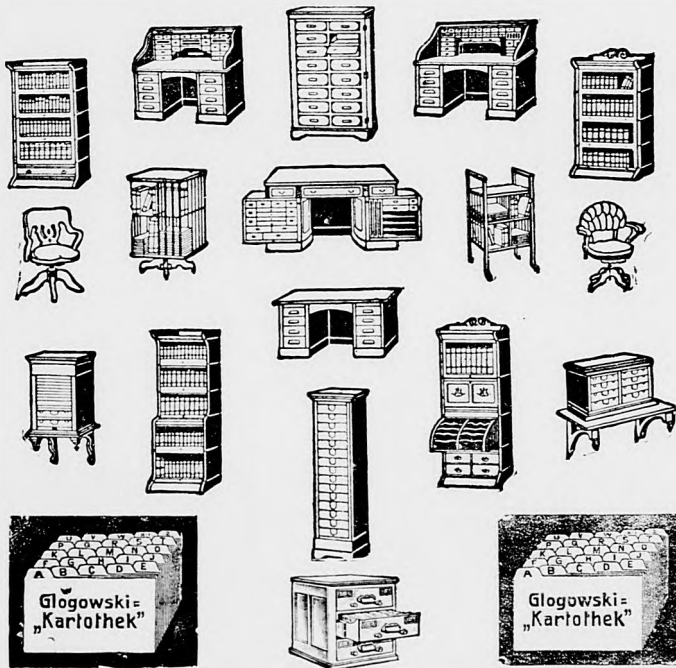
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Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
28	6 15		sz. v.	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	18	12 05		sz. v.	Bicske
1502	7 00		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	610	12 20			Arad, Tövis, Brassó
906	7 00			Ujvidék, Zimony	8	12 30			Szombathely, Wien
302	7 15			Ruttka, Poprád-Felka	310	12 35			Hatvan
908	7 15		sz. v.	Belgrád, Bród	320	1 30			Gödöllő
604	7 25		gy. v.	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagyszében, Kolozsvár, Tövis, Máramaros-sziget)	1304	1 50		gy. v.	(Fehring, Graz, Szabodka, B.-Bród)
1302	7 30			Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	912	1 55		sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest ¹⁾
10	7 35		sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	6021	2 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
402	7 40		gy. v.	(Szerencs, Lemberg, Máramaros-sziget)	404	2 15			Kassa, Lemberg
318	7 45		sz. v.	Gödöllő	20	2 25		sz. v.	Bicske
1002	7 50		gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	312	2 25			Hatvan, S.-Ujhely
606	8 00		sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	504	2 35		gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tövis, Szatmár-Németi)
1508	8 10			Kassa, Csorba	510	2 40		sz. v.	Szolnok
1008	8 20			(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)	326	2 50			Gödöllő
408	8 35			Munkács, M.-Sziget	1902	3 00		gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, Sarajevo, Zágráb)
506	9 00			(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau)	904	3 20			(Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
306	9 20			Ruttka, Berlin	1022	3 25		v. v.	Paks
2	9 30		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	304	3 30		gy. v.	Ruttka, Berlin
944	11 15		tszsz.	Kiskőrös	22	4 30		sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár
					6	5 10		gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
					322	5 20		sz. v.	Gödöllő
					308	5 35			Ruttka, Berlin
					508	5 45			Kolozsvár, Brassó
					314	6 25			Hatvan
					914	6 30			Kiskőrös
					1004	6 55		gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma)
					1706	7 05		sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislau
					16	7 10			Győr, Trieszt
					324	8 15			Gödöllő
					514	8 25			Szolnok
					1510	8 45			Kassa, Csorba
					1912	9 00			Pécs, Bród
					502	9 15		gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislau)
					406	9 40		sz. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-sziget)
					1306	9 40			Fehring, Graz, Trieszt
					608	10 10			Arad, Brassó
					910	10 10			(Sarajevo, Eszék)
					12	10 30			Wien, Páris
					1008	10 45			Zágráb, Fiume
					328	11 10		v. v.	Ruttka, Szerencs

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
102	1 00		k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5 45		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15			Palota-Ujpest
712a	5 50			Szeged, Szolnok	128	12 25			Nagymaros
122	6 00			Pádkány-Nána	4110	12 40			Dorog
150	6 15			Göd	158	1 10			Dunakeszi-Alag
4102	6 30			Esztergom	4114 ^a	2 35			Piliscsaba
502	6 40			(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	126	2 15			Pádkány-Nána
148	6 55			Palota-Ujpest	160	2 20			Palota-Ujpest
1404	7 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704	2 25		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
104	8 00			Wien	120	2 30		sz. v.	Ersekújvár, Pozsony
152	8 05		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104	2 40			Esztergom
712	8 30			(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	720	2 45			Cegléd
110	9 20			Wien, Berlin	6504	2 50			(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
154	9 35			Palota-Ujpest	106	3 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
708	9 40		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	162	4 15		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6503	11 15		sz. v.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	130	4 25			Nagymaros
150a	11 25			Palota-Ujpest	716	4 30			Szeged, Szolnok
					108	5 15		gy. v.	Wien
					164	6 10		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
					4106	6 15			Esztergom
					124	6 20			Pádkány-Nána
					722	6 30			Cegléd, Szolnok
					722a	6 45			Monor
					1406	6 55		gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony)
					6506	7 10		sz. v.	Lajosmizse
					166 ^b	7 15			Palota-Ujpest ²⁾
					132 ^b	7 50			Vác ³⁾
					710	8 05			Bukarest, Bázias
					168	8 30			Palota-Ujpest
					4108	8 55			Esztergom
					118	10 00			Wien, Páris
					706	10 10		gy. v.	(Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest)
					1408	10 30		sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin
					714	10 35			K.-K.-Félegyháza
					502 ^a	11 20		k. e. v.	(Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
					702 ^a	11 30		koev.	(Bukarest, Konstantinápoly)

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon bezárólag november 17-ig közlekedik.
- 2) November 1-től bezárólag március 31-ig Dunakeszi-Alag is közlekedik.
- 3) Csak október és április hónapokban közlekedik.
- 4) Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
- 5) Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
645	5 00		tszsz.	(Arad, Nagyvárád, Debrecen)	319	12 10		sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5 20		v. v.	Berlin, Ruttka	609	12 25			(Brassó, Arad, Püspök-ladány)
1707	5 45		sz. v.	Stanislau, M.-Sziget	301	12 40		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttka
909	5 50			(Belgrád, Bosna-Bród)	7	12 45		sz. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)
607	6 10			(Sarajevo, Brassó, Arad)	903	1 00		gy. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Szatmár-Németi)
17	6 15			Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ^a	1 10			Arad
405	6 35			(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)	1901	1 30			(Zágráb, Sarajevo, Eszék, Pécs)
11	6 40			Wien, Trieszt	508	1 35			(Tövis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi)
317	7 10			Gödöllő	1	1 45			(London, Páris, Wien)
913	7 10			Kiskőrös	401	2 10			Lemberg, Kassa
507	7 20			Brassó, Kolozsvár	1301	2 20			Graz, Fehring
1307	7 25			Graz, Fehring	313	3 10		sz. v.	Szerencs, Hatvan
309	7 35			Hatvan	19	4 15			Bicske
1911	7 40			Paks, Bród, Eszék	321	5 30			Gödöllő
501	7 50		gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	15	6 35			Győr
1005	8 05		sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	505	6 40			(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanislau, M.-Sziget)
1509	8 15			Csorba, Kassa	907	6 55			Belgrád, Sarajevo
509	8 30			Szolnok	805	7 05			(Oderberg, Ruttka, Szerencs)
311	8 45			Hatvan	3	7 10		gy. v.	Wien, Graz
1003	9 05		gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	605	7 20		sz. v.	Brassó, Arad
13	9 20		sz. v.	Győr, Székesfehérvár	325	7 50			Gödöllő
307	9 45			Berlin, Ruttka	1007	8 00			(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)
5	10 00		gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	407	8 10			(Munkács, Máramaros-sziget)
911	10 15		sz. v.	Szabodka	1507	8 50			Csorba, Kassa
27	10 35			Triest, Nagykanizsa	308	9 10		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttka

- 1) Bezárólag november 15-ig Bukarestől, azontúl csak Brassótól közlekedik.
- 2) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
701 ^a	12 50		k. ost. ex. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155 ^a	12 05		sz. v.	(Palota-Ujpest)
721	5 30		sz. v.	Cegléd	155	12 55			Bukarest, Bázias
143	5 35			Dunakeszi-Alag	708	1 15		gy. v.	Nagymaros
721a	5 45			Monor	133	1 20		sz. v.	Páris, Wien
4109	5 50			Dorog	103	1 40		gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6505	6 00			Lajosmizse	157	2 10		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6701	6 15			Szolnok, Cegléd	159	3 05			Palota-Ujpest
145	6 25			Palota-Ujpest	6507	3 15			(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
1407	6 35			Berlin, Zsolna	127	3 55			(Lajosmizse, Nagy-Maros)
217	7 05		tszsz.	Pádkány-Nána	6703	4 15			Szolnok, Cegléd
709	7 15		sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	4105	4 30			Esztergom
4101	7 20			Esztergom	161	5 40			Palota-Ujpest
147	7 35			Palota-Ujpest	115	5 55			Wien, Berlin
117	7 45			Páris, Wien	707	6 30		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
6501	7 50			(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	163	6 50		sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
149	7 55			Göd	105	7 00		gy. v.	Wien
131	8 10			Pádkány-Nána	711	7 10		sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias
713	8 20			Kiskunfélegyháza	4112 ^b	8 05			Piliscsaba
151	9 10			Dunakeszi-Alag	165 ^b	8 20			Palota-Ujpest ³⁾
705	9 15		gy. v.	Szeged, Szolnok	125	8 45			Pádkány-Nána
1403	9 25			Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	107	9 05		gy. v.	Wien
4103	10 10		sz. v.	Esztergom	4107	9 25		sz. v.	Esztergom
153	10 20			Palota-Ujpest	1405	9 45		gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
715	10 40			Szeged, Szolnok	6503	9 55		sz. v.	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
119	10 50			Ersekújvár	167	10 15			Palota-Uj

1907. évi 6719. szám.

Versenyárgyalási hirdetés

a feketegaramvölgyi erdei vasút kiépítése tárgyában.

A besztérczebányai m. kir. erdőigazgatóság kerületében a m. á. v. zólyombrézói állomásából kiinduló és Feketebalog végállomásig vezető, mintegy 11·5 kilométer hosszú, 760 mm. nyomszélességű, korlátolt közforgalmú erdei vasút építési munkálataira ezennel nyilvános versenyárgyalást hirdetek.

A kiadásra kerülő munkák a következők:

a) A szóban levő erdei vasút létesítése érdekében szükséges összes műszaki munkák, ú. m. a vasút és tartozékainak létesítésével kapcsolatos mindennemű építmények előállításához szükséges fölvételi, tervezési és kitézési munkák stb.

b) A pálya és tartozékai létesítése céljából szükséges összes alépítményi munkák, ú. m. a földmunkák, a vízmentesítő és biztosítási munkák, a támasztó és béléfalak, a hidak és áteresztők építése, az útépítmények és plateau kavicsolások.

c) A felépítményi vas- és aczélanyagok beszerzése, szállítása és a felépítmény teljes elkészítése a beárgyazással együtt.

d) Az állomások, kitérők és megállóhelyek létesítése.

Az ívenként egykoronás bélyeggel ellátott és a pályázati feltételekben körülírt módon kiállított ajánlatok a besztérczebányai m. kir. erdőigazgatóságánál **1907. évi december hó 19-én délelőtti 11 óráig** nyújtandók be.

A közigazgatási bejárás alapjául szolgáló tervek, a vasút közigazgatási bejárásáról 1906. évi szeptember hó 3-án fölvett és a kereskedelemügyi miniszter úr 1906. évi 73.941. számú rendeletével jóváhagyott jegyzőkönyv, a szerződési és ajánlattervezet, a vonal mentén végzett talajkutatások kimutatása, a munkák végrehajtására vonatkozó általános és részletes vállalati föltételek, a létesítendő épületek és építmények leírása a besztérczebányai m. kir. erdőigazgatóság hivatalos helyiségeiben (Besztérczebányán, IV. Béla király-tere 8. szám) folyó évi november hó 6-ától kezdődőleg a hivatalos órák alatt megtekinthetők és ugyanígy a pályázati föltételek, a szerződés tervezete, a tájékoztató előmérés, az árjegyzék, a használandó ajánlati minta és a vonal mentén végzett talajkutatások kimutatása díjmentesen; az általános és részletes vállalati föltételek, az épületek és építmények leírása és a közigazgatási bejárás jegyzőkönyv másolata együttesen 20 (húsz) koronáért a helyszinrajz, hosszszelvény és szabványrajzok együttesen 80 (nyolczvan) koronáért ugyancsak f. évi november hó 19-étől kezdődőleg ugyanott beszerezhetők, esetleg a rajzok a vállalkozó vagy megbízottja által és saját költségén a hivatalos órák alatt lemásolhatók.

Besztérczebányán, 1907. évi november hóban.

M. kir. erdőigazgatóság.



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A mezőhegyesi m. kir. ménesbirtokon levő alább felsorolt hizó állatok és ugyanezen ménesbirtok répaszeszgyáraiban előállított conting. finomított szesz eladására, nemkülönben a mezőhegyesi ménesbirtok és a palánkai csikótelep részére szállítandó pörkölt szalonna szállításának biztosítása iránt folyó évi december hó 16-án délelőtt 11 órakor a vezetésem alatt álló minisztériumban zárt ajánlati versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

Eladásra kerül:

- 468 drb nyugati fajta hizó ökör;
- 250 « hizott sertés után származó hús;
- 500 « szopós bárány;

1000 hektoliter conting. finomított; szesz Mezőhegyesen és 700 hektoliter conting. finomított szesz Gödöllőről.

Beszerzésre kerül: a mezőhegyesi ménesbirtok részére: 700 q; a palánkai csikótelep részére pedig: 115 q pörkölt szalonna.

Ajánlattevők fölhívatnak, hogy az egykoronás bélyeggel és a részletes föltételekben kitüntetett bánatpénzzel ellátott sajátkezűleg aláírt zárt ajánlatokat az egyes csoportoknak megfelelő fölírással jelezve legkésőbb folyó évi december hó 16-ik napjának délelőtti 11 órájáig a vezetésem alatti minisztérium házi pénztáránál (félemelet 29. sz. ajtó) nyujtsák be; később érkező ajánlatok figyelembe nem vétetnek.

Ugy az eladási, mint a szállítási részletes föltételek a vezetésem alatt álló minisztériumban a gazdasági föigazgatónál, valamint a mezőhegyesi ménesbirtok igazgatóságánál megszerezhetők és kívánatra megküldetnek.

Budapest, 1907 november hó 16.

M. kir. földmivelésügyi miniszter.

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Budapest, Hungary.

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FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.

Edmund Fay, Esq. of Sátoralja-Ujhely, has received the highest distinction with the first Diploma of Honour for his Tokay Wines, from the Wine Classification Commission of the Hungarian Exhibition at Pécs. Samples free of charge.

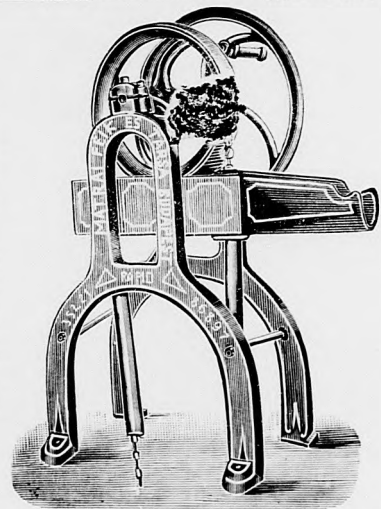
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