

HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday January 15, 1908.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 2.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

eréves . . .
Magyar-
szág

WITH THIS the epoch of the civil wars reaches its close. Those Hungarians who did not accept the pacification which offered a complete amnesty — among these being Rákóczy himself and his renowned Fieldmarshal Count Nicholas Bercsényi — withdrew to Poland, France and Turkey and most of them ended their life of vicissitudes in foreign countries. — The Hungarian nation on the contrary accommodated itself to its new position, and reconciled itself with the ruling house. Charles III. (1711—40) confirmed the Peace of Szatmár and began to reorganize the land which was exceedingly depopulated and impoverished, and whose mechanism of administration had been destroyed in the course of the continuous domestic troubles and the Turkish wars which had lasted since 1670. These Turkish wars were renewed twice under Charles. For the first time with successful results for by the peace of Passarovicz (1718) the king recovered not only the Turkish parts of Hungary, but he made valuable acquisitions in modern Wallachia and Servia. The second time however the war ended unfortunately; for in the Peace of Belgrade (1739), he lost the Wallachian and Servian acquisitions. The kingdom of Hungary however remained untouched, and under Charles three Parliaments



COUNTESS ALBERT APPONYI.

attempted to create various public institutions and to forward the material and intellectual prosperity of the country. Among other things, a standing Hungarian army was organised, which was supplied by recruiting. As soon as the court had laid aside its old mistrust of Hungary, confidence was restored and the Hungarian Parliament in 1723 gave adhesion with enthusiastic readiness to the wish of the king that the succession should be entailed in the female line of the Habsburgs. This was done in the first two clauses of the statutes of that Parliament, which by upholding the independence of Hungary, orders that so long as the successors of King Leopold I. shall live, the land though having a common ruler, shall remain in an inseparable connection with the Austrian hereditary countries and at the same time acknowledges the female succession on the side of Hungary. In these statute clauses, which are generally called, though wrongly, the Pragmatic Sanction, the first Constitutional alliance between the patrimony of the Habsburgs and the kingdom of Hungary was achieved. But even here the principle was only expressed, the manner of this relationship was not laid down; in consequence of which violent Constitutional conflicts afterwards resulted.

The Hungarian nation soon found

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an opportunity to undertake the defence of the Pragmatic Sanction and to testify its adherence to the ruling house on the battlefield. (To be continued.)



The Széchenyi-Vanderbilt Wedding.

THE HAPPY EVENT which will be celebrated on the 27th inst. unites two of the most distinguished families of Hungary and America, and will strengthen the bonds of friendship by which the old country and the new have for many years been bound.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt whose portrait we give, is the youngest of the children of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The eldest, Cornelius,



COUNT LÁSZLÓ SZÉCHENYI.

millions odd left to the second son, Alfred, who this year brought a team of 26 superb horses, worth anything from £65,000 to £100,000, to England to compete at the Olympia International Show. How Alfred made up his elder brother's portion to £1,500,000 is well known. The eldest sister is Duchess of Marlborough, one of the historic families of Great Britain. Reginald is the third brother, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney another sister of Miss Gladys.

This much-sought-after young lady was left a million and a half sterling by her father, but this has rolled up till it amounts to two millions, and in addition to this she received when she attained her legal age last



MRS. VANDERBILT AND MISS GLADYS VANDERBILT.

was practically disinherited by his father for marrying the daughter of a «nouveau riche», and was left only £300,000 as against nine

month a fourth part of her mother's fortune, estimated at two millions, so that it is with some reason that she is styled «America's richest heiress».

In appearance she is fair, with a girlish figure and good bearing. Her voice is a promising one, and to cultivate it she has been taking lessons from Jean de Reszke.

The family mansion, in which Miss Vanderbilt has spent a good deal of her life, is a colossal pile on Fifth Avenue, built on the site of five large houses. To make room for a small garden a £25,000 house was pulled down, and on this garden £100,000 has been lavished.

Costly bric-à-brac adorn the palatial rooms, so costly, in fact, that Mrs. Vanderbilt refuses to let a servant dust them, on the ground that

the name of Széchenyi by the fine career of Count Stephen of that name, the «greatest Hungarian», as his fellow-countrymen affectionately call him still.

A captain the Life Guards, saturated like all his fellows with reactionary influences, he paid a visit to England in the early years of last century, and there fell under the spell of the agitation for Constitutional Reform.

On his return to his native land in 1825 he tried to introduce all those reforms that were making England strong and great. Then, and only then, so it seemed to him, would Hungary be fit to claim her independence.



THE NEW CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN BUDAPEST: THE HUGHES DEPARTMENT.

clumsy handling would cause more damage than she could afford to make good. Instead a young lady with a university education has been engaged at a salary of £200 a year to do all the dusting.

Count Széchenyi is the third nobleman of that nation who has won the affections of an American heiress within recent years, the other two being Count Festetics, who married a Miss Haggin, and Baron Takács de Kisjóká, who wedded the daughter of Mr. Charles Hart, of Cleveland.

But the advantage is not all on one side. It is an interesting match between a family in the forefront of American industry, and a family in the forefront of Hungarian history.

Lustre still undimmed has been shed upon

He began straightway by devoting the whole of one year's income—60,000 florins—to the inauguration of an Academy of Science. His next step was to start a line of steamers from Vienna to Budapest. And so he went on, unceasingly promoting the prosperity of his country, and for the next nineteen years, from 1825 to 1844, his name is indelibly written on the history of Hungary.

Unfortunately Kossuth was acting on a different plan—*independence first and prosperity afterwards*. This programme naturally proved more attractive to the country at large, and Széchenyi found himself supplanted when the stormy year of 1848 burst upon the country.

Some of his energy he passed on to his son, Count Béla, who from 1877 to 1880 con-

ducted an expedition, finely equipped and entirely at his own expense, along the frontiers of Thibet and China, finally emerging in Burma with a magnificent collection of scientific specimens.

When Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter were in Vienna some months ago they spent much of their time in the company of Count László Széchenyi. The two ladies made an excursion to the estate of Count Széchenyi, at Horpács.

The fortunate nobleman, who is twentyeight years of age, seven years older than Miss Vanderbilt, is the youngest of four brothers,

toward the Hungarian Government. The love of justice which usually is so prominently illustrated in your paper compels me to state that my travels in Hungary during the last seven years, with a keen desire to ascertain facts, have led me to the conclusion that the Magyars do not «*oppress the Slavs*» and other sub-nationalities; do not «*persecute their languages*»; nor «*deny them vernacular education*».

As to the first point, I declare that all Hungarian subjects are equal before the law, and that the laws are justly administered; and I challenge any one to give definite proof that this is not the case.



THE NEW CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN BUDAPEST: THE HUGHES DEPARTMENT.

but he has the consolation of belonging to the senior branch of the family.

Count and Countess Dénes Széchenyi, Count Stephen Széchenyi, Count Peter Széchenyi, Count Paul Esterházy, and Count Antal Sigray (best man), left last week for America to attend the wedding.



The Truth About Hungary.

Friends of...
Hungary At
... Work ...

THE FOLLOWING interesting letter has been written to the «*Daily News*» by our energetic friend Mr. Shrubsole, F. G. S.:

As a whole-hearted admirer of the «*Daily News*», I am greatly grieved by your attitude

Owing to the various branches of the Slav family occupying the bleak mountain regions of Hungary, the failure of crops often causes much local distress. To alleviate this as much as possible, the Hungarian Government has devised and put in operation many costly plans which greatly benefit the non-Magyar population. A statement of particulars of these beneficent operations would require the space of several columns. In order that the proffered benefits may be known to all, printed information is extensively circulated in the Hungarian, German, Roumanian, Servian, Slavonian, and Croatian languages.

That the Hungarian Government does not attempt to suppress the languages of the sub-nationalities is further shown by the fact that

in the State-aided non-Magyar Schools, education is carried on in the above mentioned languages and some others. In these cases, and for the best interests of the children, it is required that during the last year of school life, the

contrary, it largely assists such education. Recently in the Roumanian district, the offer of the State to render further assistance to the Parish Schools was indignantly rejected.

Another very striking illustration of the



THE NEW CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN BUDAPEST: THE BERLIN TRANSMITTING SECTION.

Hungarian language shall be taught in addition to the others. We act somewhat similarly in the schools of Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and who complains?

I assert emphatically that the Hungarian Government does not deny education in the vernacular of the various districts. On the

freedom of non-Magyar speech is furnished by the debates now going on in the House of Commons at Budapest. At the present time, and every day for some time past, nearly the whole of each sitting is occupied by long speeches in the *Croatian* language! This is more liberal treatment than is the rule in our

House of Commons, where I believe neither Erse nor Gaelic is tolerated.

Another notable instance of linguistic freedom in Hungary is shewn by the substitution of Croatian for Hungarian names on the Hungarian State Railways in Croatia, and the use of Croatian by the State Railway officials. In all well regulated countries, as in our own, it is necessary that one language should be predominant. This is found to be as necessary in Hungary as in Britain or America. The official adoption of seven or more different languages in Hungary would certainly lead to the breaking up of the nation into as many petty States; a result which most sensible people would deplore.

As nearly 80% of Hungarian subjects now use the Hungarian language and the rate is still increasing, it is probable that before long this language will be in general use in Hungary.

The Magyars obtained control of the country more than a thousand years ago, and as they now outnumber any three or four of the associated sub-nationalities, it is only right that, while justice is done to all, they should be recognised as being numerically, as they are intellectually, the predominant race.



London Teachers and Hungary.

A MOST successful address was given the other evening to the North West London Teachers' Association at the London County Council Schools in Holmes Road, N. W. by Mrs. Colin Macdonald who spoke at length on «The Educational System of Hungary» which she compared with that of Scotland. At the close of the lecture,



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which was received with the warmest applause and appreciation by the audience, Mrs. Macdonald said there was one omission in the Agenda of the business meeting of the Association held before the lecture which she should like to see repaired, and that was a proposal for a «Teachers travelling Association». It was quite necessary «asserted Mrs. Macdonald», that teachers should visit foreign parts to study other countries and peoples, and she went on to suggest what a splendid field for

exploration lay in Hungarian educational institutions, if students would but go so far. «I will not leave a stone unturned», said the lecturer, «to bring about such a desirable result», and indeed if no stronger incentive could be found to make English teachers keen on Hungary, than Mrs. Macdonald's enthusiastic description of what one may by this time call the land of her adoption, for she loves Hungary as dearly as the most patriotic Magyar of them all! Were Mrs. Macdonald's lectures to become more widely known, it is certain the number of tourists who annually go to Hungary would be considerably augmented.



AN INTERNATIONAL Automobile Exhibition and Market will be held from 17th May to 31st May inclusive in the Industrial Hall of the City Park. All kinds of Motor Cars, dirigible balloons, and tourist appliances will be in evidence. All appli-

International Automobile Exhibition at ... Budapest.

cations to exhibit should be made to the Secretary, Hungarian Automobile Club (6 to 8 p. m.) IV. Királyi Bérpalota I. — The Executive Committee are Count B. R. Zichy (President), Mr. O. T. Bláthy (Vice-President), Mr. B. Krisztinkovich (Director), Mr. Eugene Baruch (Deputy Director), etc. etc.



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A WELCOME VISITOR.

The Development of the Hungarian Telegraph Service.

AT THE time when the introduction of the Morse system brought the advantages of telegraph communication within the reach of the general public, Hungary was under the rule of Absolutism, and the Austrian administration took the responsibility of erecting the first wires and stations. Pozsony has the honour of being the first town in Hungarian territory with which telegraph communication was established. This was in the year 1847, and in that and the following year 1848 (during the session of Parliament at Pozsony) it was used for State purposes between that city and Vienna. In 1850 a line was opened between Pozsony and Pest, which developed by slow degrees until communication was also established between those two cities and Esztergom, Érsekújvár and Zágráb. In 1852 Szolnok was added; in 1853 Nagyszeben, Pétervárad, Zimony, Szeged, Czegléd, Temesvár, Orsova and Ó-Buda; in 1854 Gospic, Károlyváros, Fiume, Brassó; in 1855 Komárom, Debreczen, Lugos, Sopron, and other towns joined hands over the telegraphic key. The year 1860 found seventy Hungarian towns connected by telegraphy; the year 1867 eightyseven, all still under Austrian rule. But in the latter year an important event took place in the political history of the country. The Compromise (Ausgleich) being effected, Hungary regained its Constitution and a responsible Government was appointed to take charge of the country's affairs. Thus a separate Hungarian Post and Telegraph Department came into being, and District Surveyors were appointed, under the presidency of Mr. Stephen Gorove, Minister of Ways and Communications. To assist him in the administration of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Gorove called in Mr. John Takács, professor of natural history, of Kolozsvár, and this gentleman was appointed Surveyor-in-Chief. Mr. Takács's first step was to train as many young Hungarians as possible, in order gradually to supercede the Austrian officials whom the new Hungarian Government was obliged to retain, having at that period no competent officials of its own. By degrees, as the Hungarian youth rose to the occasion, the Austrians and Bohemians were withdrawn and the

Service became entirely nationalised. A more prosperous era now had dawned, yet the development of the Telegraphs left still something to be desired. This branch of the public service not being a profit-making concern — the income barely covering the expenditure — the Department was compelled, for financial considerations, to follow the agricultural and commercial development of the country.

Better progress was made in 1887 when the late Mr. Gabriel Baross, Minister of Commerce, amalgamated the Telegraph Department with the Post-office, and the latter's surplus revenue was expended on the extension of the sister service. Further rapid development ensued when practical engineers were introduced, at the instance of Mr. Peter De Szalay, now Secretary of State, through whose zeal

and strenuous efforts the Hungarian Telegraph system has been brought up to its present state of perfection. Mr. De Szalay always attached great importance to the establishing of direct telegraphic communication with foreign towns; and as a means to this end overtures of friendship were made, as opportunity offered, with the heads of Post and Telegraph offices abroad. Thus it came to pass that the International Tele-

graph Congress of 1896 was held in the city of Budapest, and through the friendly relations then cemented with foreign telegraph administrations, direct wires were opened between Budapest and London, Budapest and Sofia, and after the removal of certain difficulties, Budapest and Constantinople. Budapest is, as it were, the hub of the telegraph system of Europe, its lines radiating north, south, east, and west of the Continent.

On the taking over of the Post and Telegraph Service by the Hungarians, the central office was at the Lloyd building in Dorottya-utca, with branch offices at Ó-Buda and Kőbánya. Three years afterwards (1870) a splendid edifice, worthy of the Hungarian renaissance, was built, into which the Post and Telegraph Service was transferred in 1873, and a *portion* of the third floor was then used for telegraph requirements. Year after year the traffic grew, until the *whole* of the third floor (*enlarged*) was requisitioned for the Telegraph Service.



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CONQUERED.

By K. Reichert.

From a large and well appointed ante-room we enter the Instrument Room (which might more appropriately be called a Hall), measuring 1300 square meters. Here the visitor cannot fail to be astonished at the scene before him: a grand array of all the most modern appliances of scientific telegraphy. In the alterations space was obtained by removing the inner walls, while the light was augmented by replacing the plastered ceiling by a glass roof. At night 50 gigantic electric globes give forth an illumination equal to daylight. The tables are furnished with 100 type-writing «Hughes» and 109 «Morse» instruments, which are in constant use day and night. Between the tables are narrow aisles, affording free access to each instrument no wires are visible, being carefully hidden away. The message forms are conveyed from different parts of the building, as well as from the branches, by an elaborate system of pneumatic tubes.

The rooms occupied by the various executive officials are elegantly fitted, and furnished with regard to comfort and convenience. There is a fine cloak-room, where each employé has his separate lock-up cabinet. Besides these, there is a commodious buffet, and large and well-ventilated bedrooms for the night staff during their periods of relief.

The recent extension has been carried out at a cost of 700,000 crowns, and great praise is due to all who have contributed to the success of this most useful work.

The extraordinary development of the Hungarian Post and Telegraph Service in recent years has come about under the régime of Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, and the inspiration of Mr. Peter De Szalay, Postmaster-General, who may justly feel proud of the excellent institution over which he presides.

Telephone Extension in Budapest.

Some twenty-six years ago Theodore Puskás introduced the Telephone in Hungary. At first a two-windowed room, Fűrdő-utca 10, I. sufficed for the telephonic requirements of his 54 subscribers. A year later these premises were too small for the traffic dealt with, and three branches were opened the subscribers having increased to upwards of 2000. The engineer Puskás died in 1892, too early to enjoy the fruits of his labours; and the system was then formed into a limited company, from whom in 1897 it was taken over by the State. Rapid progress followed, and in 1904 the new headquarters of the Telephone Department in Nagymező-utca were opened. In the course of three years that is to say in this year, further extensions on a gigantic scale were necessary, and were provided for by the State at a cost of 2,000,000 crowns. These new premises, comprising 15 new offices, have recently been inaugurated.

London Notes

London, Jan. 8th. 1908.

By Sheena . . .
Macdonald.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward is at present in residence in Buckingham Palace. Queen Alexandra and Queen Maud of Norway have been in town making extensive purchases. The Royal Family spent Christmas at Sandringham in the usual



THE NEW CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN BUDAPEST: THE MORSE DEPARTMENT.

manner. Lord Kelvin the most distinguished scientist of the age has passed to his rest at the age of 83. The simple yet splendid tribute paid to his memory by Dr. John Smith at the Presbytery of Glasgow is worth noting. «Lord Kelvin belonged not only to this age, but to all ages, and not only to Glasgow University but to all the Universities of the world, and it was no small tribute to the greatness of Lord Kelvin that through his long life he interpreted nature in a devout and reverent spirit. He would not only be classed among the immortals of science but he would be numbered among the

great Christian philosophers of the earth. Great as he was, he was humble as a little child and of such was the Kingdom of Heaven». Lord Kelvin has been laid with the great dead in Westminster Abbey, the place chosen being the Nave where rests also that good and great man Livingstone. The King and Royal Family were represented at the funeral.

was unable to be present. A large company gave the famous writer an enthusiastic reception. The chairman in a very complimentary speech classed Sir Conan with Scott, Thackeray, Dickens and de Balzac, who had always a good story to tell and knew how to tell it.

Last week the Lady Mayoress, who was accompanied by the Lord Mayor, presented the prizes to successful competitors at the Cookery and Food Exhibition. Most of the chefs were foreigners. Mr. Buckmaster said that there was too much waste in the English kitchen. The Lord Mayor said that a woman should be able to cook in whatever sphere she were placed, and urged teachers to impress upon all girls who came under their notice the superiority of domestic service as against work in factories. It is deplorable how many girls enter matrimony who have not the faintest idea of how to manage a household or to cook a simple meal. How very different one finds those things managed in Hungary where all girls are taught household duties from their earliest years. I have stayed at houses where there were servants in plenty but the mistress herself arranges the meals and her daughters don their aprons and spend their mornings attending to the duties of housewife, cooking being pre-eminent. Owing probably to the want of openings for girls in business houses in Hungary they do not, as a rule, go out to work except as teachers, nor are they eager to become suffragettes. This is no doubt the reason why one finds in their homeland marked courtesy and old world chivalry in all walks of life. But England is waking up to the necessity of teaching girls their sphere in life. «Household Duties» and «Women's Duties» are now subjects taught in the schools and include bathing and dressing infants (for which large dolls are provided), washing and laundry and cooking. This brings one to think what a splendid thing it would be if a Hungarian School of Cookery with daily demonstrations were instituted at the forthcoming Hungarian Exhibition. It would not only serve to teach us new dishes but would show us what Hungary can export for our use. We have provisions from most countries in Europe and why not more from Hungary which is so very rich in these commodities. Especially would vegetarians welcome many of the Hungarian fruit and grain dishes.

«Claridges» celebrate their centenary with the opening year. The now famous hotel was opened by a Frenchman named Mivart, who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Claridge. It was turned into a small private company and ultimately in 1895 was amalgamated with the Savoy Hotel (Ltd.) It has become quite historical by being the resort of many of the exiled monarchs from France, and of the crowned heads who have from time to time made the quiet hotel

Friends of Mr. Hawkin, Hon. Sec. of the «Eighty Club», will be glad to know that his wedding with Miss Botha, daughter of the great Boer General and now Premier of the Transvaal, is fixed for February 22, 1908. A fuller note regarding the interesting and historical event will appear in a later issue.

Sir Conan Doyle (who is a great favourite with Hungarians) and Lady Doyle have returned from a lengthened sojourn abroad. The New Vagabond Club arranged a welcome for them by giving a dinner. Owing to recent bereavement Lady Doyle

their head-quarters. Among these latter were Elizabeth Queen of Hungary and Empress of Austria and the late Crown Prince Rudolf. Already well-known society people have booked 200 tables to take part in the celebrations.

While the L. C. C. and others are trying to solve the question of how to raise funds to feed the thousands of starving little children who are forced to go to school without anything to eat, Mr. Bramwell Booth is feeding thousands of little ones with a cup of warm cocoa and 6 ounces of currantbread every morning at one farthing each. Another instance of how the Salvation Army acts while others talk. — A very charming concert was given at the College for Working Women, Fitzroy Street, W. the other night, and the large number of students who gathered for the function, testified to the growing success of a work which has done so much in the past for London working women, and promises to do still more in the future.

Miss Frances Martin, the foundress of the College, who takes an unchallenged place as one of the most distinguished of our women educationalists, was present, and the concert giver, Miss Paget, had arranged a specially attractive programme. Miss Mary Carmichael, whose delightful songs are among the sweetest English women composers, accompanied some of her own ballads which were tastefully rendered by the Misses Phillips, Paget and Belterby, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann played some brilliant piano solos to the great delight of her hearers. Some admirable recitations were also given by Miss Viola Compton. Our Hungary educational specialists would find much to imitate and admire in the College, which provides evening classes and lectures of all kinds at a nominal fee to women students of the working classes, the teaching being given free by friends interested in the work, many of whom are experts in the subjects treated.



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SUNDAY MORNING.

the merits of the *débutante*. With such perfect mastery over the keyboard as Madame Le Comte displayed, we have no doubt that she will soon be able to devote her whole energy to the development of a deeper feeling and a more pronounced individuality: and we have little hesitation in asserting that the concert platform of Budapest has rarely welcomed a new pianist of greater promise. The performance was very warmly received: and Madame Le Comte, whose nerves had been sorely tried by the ordeal of making her *début* before her Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduchess Augusta and a distinguished and critical audience, was recalled time after time and was compelled, after the retirement of the Archduchess and her suite, to give us two encores. We wish her all success in her projected tour through Europe.

★
Albany Ritchie, a famous English violinist, gave a recital on the 13th, on which occasion the Russian pianist, Vladimir Cernikoff, also appeared. An interesting programme was rendered.

★
The Bohemian Quartette gave a Soirée Musicale on the 14th in the Hall of the Royal Hotel.

★
The famous singer and actress, Louisa Blaha (Baroness Ödön Splényi), celebrated her professional jubilee (50 years) last week. She was



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THE THREE GRACES.

spoken of by our fathers as the «Hungarian Nightingale», and her voice possesses still much of its former charm. Many floral and other gifts marked the Hungarians' appreciation of their beloved compatriote.

*

On the 22nd the famous pianiste, Alice Ripper, will appear at a recital in the Hall of the Royal Hotel.

*

Florizel Reuter, the young French violinist, will give his concert in the Hall of the Royal Hotel on the 20th Várkonyi, of the Vigopera, will sing.

*

On the 17th the vocalist Helene Staegemann will make her debut. Selections from Schubert, Schumann, Grieg, Brahms, and Chopin will be rendered on the occasion.



Topical Notes.

HIS MAJESTY the King intends shortly to make a somewhat prolonged stay at Gödöllő, his favourite Hungarian shooting-box. During his residence there the King will pay frequent visits to the Royal Palace at Buda, where His Majesty will give audience. Balls and other festivities will be the order of the day.

*

Distinguished visitors in the Tátra. T. R. H. Archduke Frederick and family have taken their usual rooms at the Palace Hotel, Tátra-Lomnitz, for a lengthy stay. H. H. Prince Hohenlohe is also staying at the same hotel.

*

T. R. H. the Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta are entertaining a series of shooting parties on their estate at Kisjenő. Among the principal invited guests are the Archdukes Leopold, Conrad, and George of Bavaria, Count Batthyany (Chamberlain to His Royal Highness Archduke Joseph), Baron Vécsey, Count Tolvay Takács, Baron Dezső Gromon, Count Úxküll-Ghyllband, Baron Podmaniczky, Mr. Jankovits, Mr. Adolf Libits, and Mr. Kokas. The weather is very favourable for the sport. The first day's «bag» was, for the Archduchess, 185 hares, etc.; for the Archduke 162. On the second day 174 and 173 fall respectively to the Archduchess's and Archduke's guns. Most of the

killed were hares, though there was a considerable number of other animals and birds including 43 partridges and 12 pheasants and a fine specimen of an eagle, brought down simultaneously by the Royal Pair.

*

His Excellency, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Premier and Finance Minister, has been decorated by the King with the Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen.

*

During the past fortnight severe cold has prevailed, and a heavy fall of snow is daily expected. The Danube is full of huge blocks of floating ice, only a narrow channel in the centre of the river being kept clear for steamboat traffic. Large crowds of young and old are to be seen on all the skating rinks. The favourite resort of the élite is the rink of the Budapest Skating Club in the City Park, where merrymaking goes on to the inspiring strains of the military and gipsy bands. The usual Winter Ice Carnival will shortly be announced.

*

His Excellency, Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, is again laid up. His indisposition is, however, not serious, and we trust he may soon be restored to health.

*

Our interesting contemporary formerly known under the title of «*Health Resort*» has now taken the more comprehensive name of «*The World of Travels*». Its Editorial Address is 140, Wardour St. London, W.

The National Salon.

The Nemzeti Szalon. An exhibition of paintings is now being held at this well-known hall, one of the many art repositories of Budapest. Though perhaps not quite equal in merit to its predecessors, the present exhibition is very interesting to all picture-lovers and well worth a visit.

200,000,000 for Railway Extension.

Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, has prepared a Bill asking Parliament to vote the sum of 200 millions of crowns for the extension and general improvement of the Hungarian State Railways. The Bill is now in the hands of Mr. Joseph Sztérényi, Secretary of State, for checking, prior to



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By G. Vastagh.

A ROUMANIAN PEASANT GIRL.

its being laid before the House. Owing to the genius of the late Mr. Gabriel Baross, a former Minister of Commerce, in establishing the «Zone System», railway travelling in Hungary is cheaper than anywhere else in the world.

Visit of an English Member of Parliament.

Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., has just concluded a brief sojourn in Hungary. During the period he has had interesting conferences with Count Apponyi (Minister of Public Instruction), and Mr. Anton Günther (Minister of Justice). Mr. Alden's visit has not been confined to Budapest; he has visited the High-Tátra and other parts of the country. In taking leave of us he has expressed himself highly gratified with the result of his visit, delighted with all he has seen, and agreeably impressed with the hospitality and kindness he has met with on every hand from the Hungarian people.

Carnival Season in Budapest.

The Carnival Season has begun in earnest, and numerous dances are on the *tapis* during the next month or two. Many have already *taken* place, including the Jurists' Ball and the first Court Ball at which the Archduchess Maria Annunziata presided, but among the future events are the following: The Catholic Ball, on February 2nd, under the distinguished patronage of Count and Countess Albert Apponyi, Prince Nicolas Esterházy, His Excellency Ladislas Szögyény-Marich (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Berlin), and Madame L. Szögyény Marich, Count and Countess Eugene Karátsonyi and many others. The Országos Casino Ball on the 3rd February; the «Mensa» Society's ball on the 12th. The Crèche ball on February 8th will be held in the Grand Hall of the Royal Hotel. A second Court Ball will be given on February 1st under the presidency of the Archduchess Maria Valeria. A third will follow on a date not yet fixed, at which the Archduchess Augusta will do the honours.



Our Illustrations

FRONTISPIECE: Countess Albert Apponyi is here presented to our readers in the gala costume worn at the Royal Jubilee. The skirt is of antique red silk, in Hungarian style, hand-embroidered with gold passementerie; superb tulle veil and hood of fine Brussels lace. Her Excellency enjoys more than a national reputation for her interest in many humanitarian works. Her efforts in connection with the anti-alcoholic League of Hungary are well-known and appreciated.

*

The Széchenyi-Vanderbilt Wedding: Portraits of the Bridegroom, the Bride, and her Mother.

*

Of the new Central Postal Telegraph Office in Budapest we present four illustrations, in connection with our article on the development of the Post and Telegraph Service.

*

We are enabled also to give reproductions of the following copyright pictures of Könyves Kálmán, from whom the best works of art can be obtained: «A Welcome Visitor»; «The three Graces»; «Conquered»; «A Roumanian Peasant Girl»; «Danseuse»; «Sunday Morning».



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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.

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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.



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We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) 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, Csepregy-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)."

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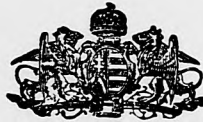
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Az üzletvezetőség.



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