

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

RELIGIOUS freedom, the reforms in education and administration, his extensive arrangements for the benefit of the vassals, roused only a slight echo even in those classes of the people immediately interested, for they were united in desire to make an assault upon the national language and tradition. A violent movement arose also in Hungary against the emperor Joseph who before his death himself revoked most of his measures. His successor, Leopold II.

restored with wise moderation the unity between the crown and the nation.

The statute clauses of the Parliament of 1790—91 secured Hungary's independence, gave religious freedom to the Protestants and the Oriental Greeks, and paved the way for many other important reforms.

But war with France prevented all advance. King Francis and the ruling nobility were shocked by the French Revolution, and when French ideas began to awaken an echo in the more cultivated circles of Hungarian society, they were suppressed with cruel rigour by the government. Many were brought to the scaffold, still



IMRE SZALAY,
Director of the National Museum.

more, and among them nearly all the literary world, were thrown into prison, and in Hungary the condition of the State maintained, unchanged, its privileged position in the midst of the most gigantic changes introduced throughout Europe. The States supported King Francis sedulously in his wars, and when Napoleon in 1809 called upon Hungary in a proclamation to recover her political independence and to choose a new king, the invitation fell quite flat. The nobility armed themselves and under the flag of King Francis met the French invaders at Győr. The union between the king and the nobility remained till the end of the war with Napoleon, which had exhausted to a very great degree the material strength of the people. But as soon as the dangers which menaced him from France were over, the king troubled himself no more about the freedom of the States. He held no Parliament, imposed capricious taxes, so that the States transferred to the counties the main opposition to his caprices. During the wars of many years the antiquated manner of thinking and obsolete

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ideas of the nobility underwent a thorough change. They began to recognise that the privilege of nobility no longer secures even to themselves any defence against the wanton exercise of power, and that only a political renaissance and free institutions corresponding to the time could rescue the land from sinking to the rank of an Austrian province.

When King Francis in 1825 summoned the Parliament by compulsion, the general spirit was quite changed and offered scope for great political and civil reforms. What was wanted was a leader who would lead in the right way steady public opinion, who would express precisely the ideas which fermented in people's minds. Just in the nick of time this leader appeared in the person of Count Stephen Széchenyi. As a scion of an old and renowned family he had been an officer in the wars with Napoleon, then he undertook the management of his estates and began to take part in public affairs. But his name was first known in the Parliament of 1825. Here once and for all he won men's hearts with one action and he at once became the acknowledged leader of the nation when he devoted a whole year's income of 60,000 florins to the object of establishing the Hungarian Scientific Society. Széchenyi was above all things a man of action. The dull embittered feeling which had taken pos-

session of the ruling classes, the visionary fancies spent over a great past, which could only mourn and lament but never rise to action, were dispersed by Széchenyi's fiery spirit as clouds are by the warmth of the rising sun.

(To be continued.)



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

BUT IT seems to have, and there our opponents exult, at least an executive. What are the common ministers if not some embodiment of a common, of an imperial, executive power? I own to standing aghast at such a profundity of science. Common ministers, then, should

represent a common, an imperial, executive power; now, let us overlook the queer aspect of an empire-like settlement, possessed of no other attribute, no other public power but of an executive: let us overlook the little hand-trick which must be performed imperceptibly to glide from «common», which supposes two parties at least, into «imperial», which means one; and let us simply state that even a common executive power does not exist, cannot exist, between Hungary and Austria. There are common ministers indeed, but in what constitution of the world is executive power vested

in ministries? We find it everywhere among the constitutional attributes of the first magistrate, subject to more or less restrictions, but vested in him, having its real existence personified by him, ministers being merely his agents, though they may be necessary agents, agents designated by the Constitution. In Hungary, executive power is vested in the king; in Austria, in the emperor; now, as we have seen, the King of Hungary and the Emperor of Austria, though meeting in one physical person, are two distinct personalities in public law, every part of their prerogative being distinct and generally different. The King of Hungary can only be invested with the executive power of Hungary, the Emperor of Austria with the executive power of Austria; no third personality

of public law, no sort of imperial first magistrateship has ever been conferred on his Majesty, nor does such a personality, I presume, evolve out of nothing by a sort of generatio equivoca, spontaneous growth. So there exists no person in whom such common, or imperial, executive power could possibly be vested, just as there is no source from which it could be derived, even to float in the air. What are, then, our common ministers? They are simply common agents, agents of both executive powers, Hungarian and Austrian, for those branches of government in which both executives should act together, they are ministers of the Emperor and of the King, to assist His Majesty in those acts through which he simultaneously exercises both his executive prerogatives, imperial and royal. (To be continued.)



Imre Szalay,

Director of the National Museum.

IT SEEMS fitting, in connection with our article on the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, that we should give a brief biographic notice of the man to

of Public Instruction. Here he rendered valuable Assistance to the then Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Augustus Trefort, by whom Mr. Szalay's abilities were recognised and appreciated, and whose son-in-law Mr. Szalay eventually became.

He has risen step by step until his merits have



WRITING-TABLE OF THE LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

whom it owes its artistic setting. Mr. Imre Szalay, son of the late Augustus Szalay, was born at Vienna on 8th November 1846. He was educated at Győr and Sopron, and afterwards studied law at Budapest University. His first public service was as an official at the Law Courts in 1868, and in the following year he was appointed to a post in the Ministry

been rewarded with the honour of a Ministerial Councillorship. After Mr. Francis Pulszky's retirement, Mr. Szalay was appointed to succeed him as Director of the National Museum, which position he has held for the past fourteen years. An authority on art matters, Mr. Szalay has supervised the art departments of numerous exhibitions, while at the

Millennial Exhibition of 1896 he was director of the department of History. Mr. Szalay has contributed to literature in the form of essays and articles on decorative art, and has received several distinctions at home and abroad.

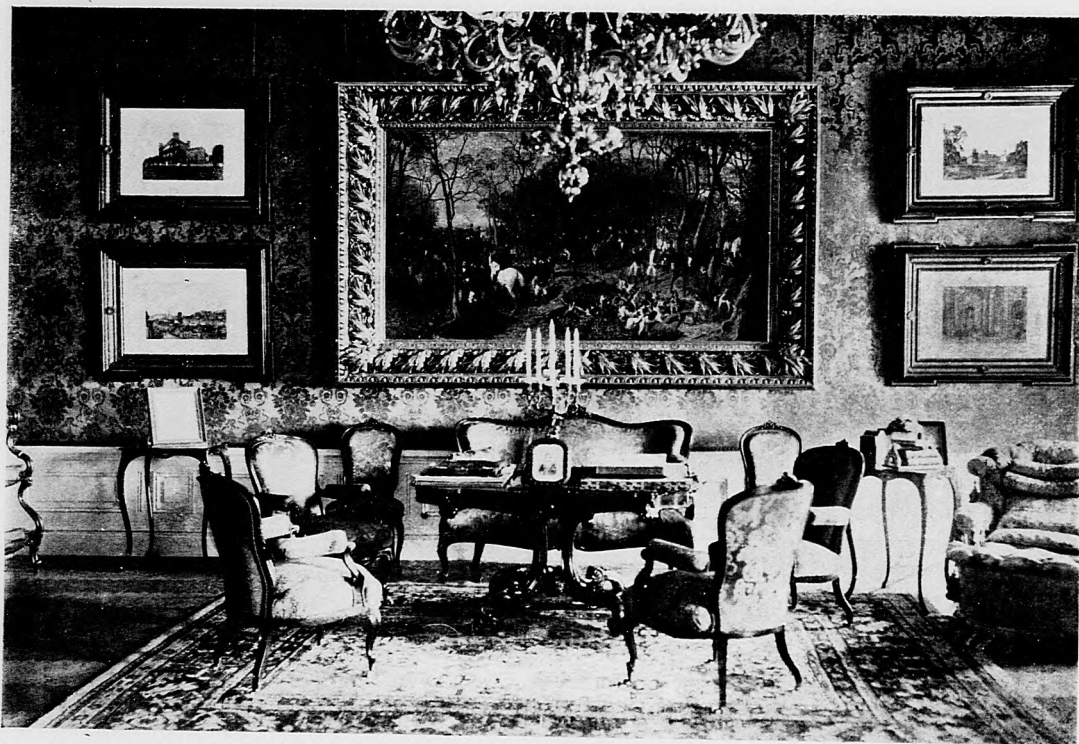


The Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum in Budapest.

THIS INTERESTING exhibition of the personal belongings and souvenirs of the late much beloved Queen of Hungary, of which we publish

rian National Museum. Forthwith the Governor of the Palace of Buda handed over 45 articles to the Director of the National Museum. To these, in May 1899, Madame Ida Ferenczy, Member of the Order of the Star-Cross, Her late Majesty's «Lady Reader», added the black Hungarian state-robe worn by the Queen at her last official reception.

On March 11th 1907 a committee of ladies appeared before His Majesty in Vienna and begged him to hand over, as the permanent property of the Hungarian nation, articles of furniture and souvenirs from the apartments



THE LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STUDY.

illustrations, was opened recently in accordance with the King's Rescript dated November 14th 1907. Its locale is several rooms in the Royal Palace at Buda, one of which is Her late Majesty's study, with the furniture, decorations, and works of art arranged exactly as in the Queen's lifetime. A brief account of the origin of the Museum will no doubt interest our readers.

In a rescript dated December 1st 1898, Dr. Julius Wlassics, then Minister of Public Instruction, informed Mr. Imre Szalay, Director of the Hungarian National Museum, that Gizella, Princess of Bavaria, and the Archduchess Maria Valeria, had presented some souvenirs of their late Mother, Queen Elizabeth, to the Hunga-

rian National Museum, to form, with the articles already referred to, the nucleus of a public Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum. These ladies were Dowager Countess Aladár Andrassy, Marchioness Edward Pallavicini, and Countess Louis Batthyány. The king readily consented to their request, and entrusted the elaboration of the scheme to Madame Ida Ferenczy, as the person best acquainted with the personal property of the Queen, and at the same time notified Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, of His Majesty's wish that such a museum should be created.

Then came the work of collecting the souvenirs. The king himself presented the casket which had contained the nation's Coronation gift

to the Queen; Archduchess Maria Valeria offered the late Queen's Hungarian books, Madame Ida Ferenczy some hundred different articles, Countess Irma Sztáray, formerly Lady-in-Waiting, the dress pierced by the murderer's dagger at Geneva on the fatal 10th Sept. 1898; and Countess Mary Festetics the plaster-cast of a life-size statue of the Queen; while many others contributed articles of considerable interest and intrinsic value. For the purposes of the Museum His Majesty granted certain rooms in the Royal Palace adjacent to that containing the Holy Crown. Besides this it should be stated that the king, to cover the expenses of maintenance of the Museum, has ordered a certain sum to be paid annually, out of the Civil List to the Hungarian National Museum, the surplus, if any to be devoted to the creation of a fund to be appropriated to the uses of the Museum.

The letters addressed by the Queen to Baron Eötvös, which form a feature of the exhibits, evince a singularly amiable and humble character, not looked for in a personage so highly exalted. We are tempted to transcribe one:

«Dear Baron,

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in undertaking the wearisome task of entering into correspondence with me. Knowing how little time you have and how valuable that little is, I scarcely dared to trouble you with my immodest request, especially as my Hungarian style is still very poor, and there will be much to correct in my letters.

I therefore crave your indulgence and am delighted at the thought of the enjoyment offered by correspondence with you. I hope you will be very strict and return my letters corrected from beginning to end, as one of my most fervent desires is to master as soon as possible the beauties of our lovely tongue.

Count Andrassy has told me that you have left for a Swiss watering-place I wish with all my heart that you may have better weather than we are having here, where it is for ever raining. But I notice that my letter is long enough already, and I do not wish to trespass upon your patience. So I hasten to close, and with sincere regards, remain
your grateful pupil. *Elizabeth*».

As a Coronation gift in 1867 the Hungarian nation offered caskets to both Their Majesties, each containing the sum (in gold) of 50,000 ducats. On the King devoting his fifty thousand to the support of the widows, orphans,

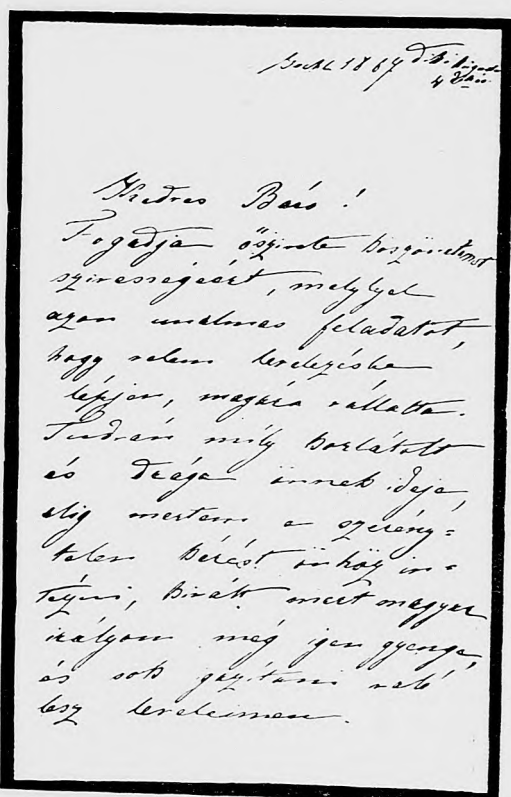
and disabled Hungarians of the War of Independence, the Queen followed suit in a letter to Count Julius Andrassy (father of the present Minister of the Interior).

«Dear Count Andrassy,

I am delighted to identify myself with the contents of the Royal Rescript addressed to you today by my Royal Master and Husband, and desire to devote the Coronation gift of 50,000 ducats, presented to me by the nation, to the same purpose.

Elizabeth».

In the Museum altogether there are 167 articles on view, whose arrangement for public



PORTION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LETTER TO
BARON EÖTVÖS.

inspection has been carried out under the able supervision of Mr. Imre Szalay, Director of the Hungarian National Museum.

The Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum is as yet incomplete, and other articles and souvenirs will be added from time to time.

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The Hungarian Question.

By DR. JOSEPH AJTAY. — Translated from the Hungarian by ILONA and C. ARTHUR GINEVER.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. Ltd. London.

Review..

THIS BOOK, the work of a distinguished Hungarian publicist, is most opportune, and supplies a longfelt want at this time when so much ignorance prevails with regard to Hungarian affairs. The prevailing idea among the British is that Hungary is a sort of appanage of Austria, or one of the states forming the Austrian Empire. This erroneous impression is, however, quite understandable when we reflect that the average Briton of the present and last few generations has had no experience of a monarch who is sovereign of Gt. Britain and at the same time sovereign of another independent state. — The latest example that can be quoted in connection with British history is King George who, besides being King of England, was Elector (or ruling prince) of Hanover. Hanover was, of course, in King George's day no part of the British Empire, but was as distinct therefrom as today Denmark is from Sweden, or as Spain from Italy. In the same manner, barring certain mutual compacts entered into for the advantage of both parties, is Hungary distinct from Austria, though owing allegiance to one common ruler, His Majesty Francis Joseph.

The volume before us reviews the history of Hungary from its infancy right down to the present day, and deals exhaustively with the influences the ascent of the House of Habsburg exercised on the fortunes of the country. These influences were, according to the writer, most unfavourable for Hungary,

since they led to her losing her position as a great power and rendered her unable to claim the leading part in the new political formation.

«The Habsburgs have made stupendous efforts, have shed oceans of blood, have tried the most varied systems of Government, and yet today they are farther than ever from the united empire of their dreams, and it has become the general belief that at the death of the present ruler the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will be divided into its constituent parts.»

What does this prove? That the will of the ruler, however absolute is powerless against the strength of the people in this age of national self-consciousness and general enlightenment.

In the course of the past century the number of Hungarians increased four times while the number of Austrians did not even double. And our author marshals his facts to demonstrate that «the efforts of the Viennese Court to bolster up the hegemony of the German element.... is nothing more nor less than a continual struggle against natural development and the postponement of an inevitable day of settlement.»

With reference to the Language Question in the common army, in which *German* is the language of command, though strong efforts are being made to change it, the writer says it becomes «more and more impossible to retain German as the language of service in the common army, *where seven-tenths of the soldiers are not German and cannot speak that language.*» (Italics the reviewer's.) How can any language be the service language in the army of a great power which is *not understood by seven-tenths of the men composing it?* In the event of a great battle utter confusion and chaos would be the inevitable result.



CASKET THAT CONTAINED THE CORONATION GIFT OFFERED TO THE LATE QUEEN.

The writer lays heavy, though apparently just, strictures upon the necessity for the economical adjustment of the «Monetary Side of the Common Affairs». He maintains that «Hungary contributes much more to common affairs than is demanded by justice.» He lays down the principle that «Austria and Hungary should bear that expense in the proportions in which they would spend money for the same purposes if they were entirely independent of one another and only united by a defensive alliance.» This, however, is not actually the case. For instance, the Royal Household is a common affair. The expense of it is borne in *equal parts* by Austria and Hungary, but

in consequence of the Foreign Office, the Embassies, and Consulates being in Budapest. These, with their large personnel, would yield millions of crowns to Hungary, while Hungary's contribution of 4 millions is *spent in Austria*, benefitting *Austrian* commerce and industry.

«In the past the Viennese policy was to reward faithful Austrians with dominions taken from the Hungarians. Today exactly the same thing happens, but the ancient system appears in a new disguise. Today the Austrian aristocracy consider the highest positions in the common Foreign Office and War Office as their preserves..... All these positions provide



SPOT (MARKED †) IN GENEVA WHERE QUEEN ELIZABETH WAS ASSASSINATED.

owing to Francis Joseph's constant residence in Austria (except for his spasmodic visits of brief duration to Hungary) Austria gets the benefit not only of the Civil List but of the Royal Household's immense private fortune. This means a loss of several millions for Hungary, because in the case of complete separation the situation would be much more favourable to Hungary as regards the expense of a Royal Household.

Towards foreign expenses Hungary pays over 4 million crowns annually, and Austria over 8 millions; and if the two countries were entirely separate the figures might be, Hungary 6 to 7 millions, and Austria 10 to 11 millions. In appearance this would imply a heavier financial burden for Hungary, but *only in appearance*, because much more than the excess would be returned to the country

a secure and luxurious living for the younger sons of Austrian families. It is natural that any interference with the common affairs causes great alarm to interested parties, because they fear that if reforms are once commenced, the cessation of unjust pecuniary favours will speedily follow» (page 72).

The author, in making out a strong case for an independent Hungarian Customs system, says (page 81): «The independent Customs system is not an end in itself in the eyes of the Hungarians, but it is the only means by which they can rise from their economic subordination and free themselves from the octopus tentacles of their Ally, which threaten to strangle them.»

The position today is, that Hungarian independence can be secured without breaking off relations with the hereditary dominions of the

Habsburgs. Those relations would not be endangered even if the independence of Hungary should be asserted in every department of State activity, if the principle of parity were adhered to in every relation, for with the present distribution of strength, the result would soon be the final and complete dissolution of Austro-German rule, and the leading part would then pass into the hands of Hungary as *primus inter pares*. This would mean that Hungary and the various nationalities of Austria, emancipated from the yoke of German hegemony, would march forward on the path of progress, making full and unhampered use of their resources. This would mean a perfect unity of interests between Hungary and Austria.

At the present time, when German supremacy is being undermined in Austria itself by irresistible forces, the Hungarians would commit a great folly, if, instead of maintaining the alliance with Austria and regulating it in accordance with their interests, they put an end to it; and instead of organizing the small nations into a protecting ring around them, they retired into their own walls and left those small nations to their fate, thus allowing the Germans and Russians to come into immediate contact with the Hungarian kingdom.

The author concludes with an appeal to those in authority in Hungary to endeavour to place the monarchy, while still ruled by the Habsburgs, upon natural foundations.

When that is done the sovereign Stanship of Hungary will reveal itself in its full grandeur; and the Hungarian Question, after four centuries of conflict, will be solved in such a way as shall promote the best interests both of the Hungarian nation and of the Habsburg dynasty, and thus contribute to the well-being of all Europe.

Many perhaps have never heard of one of the wonders of Java. There is a lake of boiling mud, two miles in circumference, in the centre of which there are immense columns of soft, hot mud continually rising and falling! Besides these columns there are two gigantic bubbles near the edge, which fill up like huge balloons and then explode on an average three times per minute.

STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Margaret Solyom Fekete.

BUT LET US suppose a gentleman marries her. . . By Kálmán Mikszáth. . .
A gentleman! but who? Such an action would derogate from a gentleman's dignity;



THE QUEEN ELIZABETH MEMORIAL MUSEUM: ROOM OF EXHIBITS.

if only of inferior rank, it would be a grievous mistake for him to intermarry with a boot-maker's family, it would humble him to the very dust and reduce him to a mere nonentity. Thus only a gentleman of high rank could marry her! But how? Like the freezing wind marrying the peach blossom at spring time, touching, blowing on, and causing it to fall?

There was something reasonable in what the old women were prating about Kitty. She had

completed her 18th year, but no suitor had appeared as yet at their house. The poor artisans' daughters married in hasty sequence one after the other, the ugly ones included; but she, the great beauty, remained at home, having no offer, nobody even deigning to ask whether she existed at all! Have, then, the

for the church of Brassó. It may be recorded, as a striking fact, that the students of the higher gymnasium loitered whole days around Mr. Kiss's shop, glancing at the boots and shoes displayed within the shop-window, causing Mr. Kiss to conjecture that his shoes were more perfect now than heretofore, or that the new generation was better able to value his masterpieces. Though the good fellows no doubt merely sauntered there because Kitty, sitting beside her machine and sewing diligently, was visible through the shop front.

Surely some other traces were left of these rambles: a quantity of sonnets, madrigals, and some poetic effusions, entitled «To Her», incorporated within the gymnasial protocols. The muses came to view, not so the suitors.

By degrees this fact became even more striking, impressing even Mr. Kiss most disagreeably, the more as his acquaintances began to tease him about the matter.

«When do you intend to bestow Kitty in marriage?»

«You'll see a gentleman suitor will make his appearance on a sudden.»

«A waiting girl waits for a castle.» (Hungarian proverb.)

«She waits till I wish it», replied Mr. Kiss haughtily, being an excessively proud man.

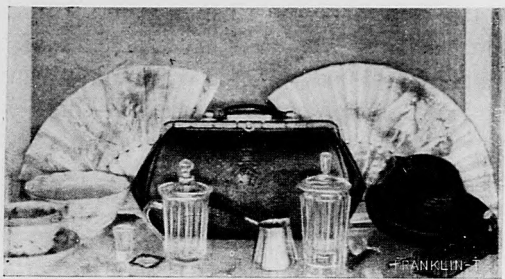
Kitty herself seemed to care least about the matter. She was an extraordinary girl, reserved, uncommunicative, cold as ice. And homely besides, a very Cinderella. How odd that anybody, having such a sweet face, should not delight in showing it. Another in her place would walk the streets up and down whole days long. Kitty, however excepting on Sundays went nowhere only to see her aunt, who was the cook and omnipotent house-keeper of Francis Kolosy, the President of the Hunnia Bank.

Aunt Amelia was born under a happy constellation. She came to have as master a rich lord of fine manners, who spent money as others would water. And what great power was bestowed on her, at the easy-going bachelor's house. She commands, cooks, glutting herself with honey, butter, and everything that pleases her mouth and eyes.

Aunt Amelia is the single relative of Kitty presenting her with dresses and even with jewels sometimes. Whenever Kitty goes hithe

lads of to-day lost their wits? Or do they behave like asses from mere sense of propriety; like counts who refuse to take the best bit off the plate before each other?

Whether it were derogatory or not, poor Kitty was compelled to be content with the fact of being marvelled and stared at with open mouth and eyes. Her photo was exposed in the shopwindows, and a local sculptor modelled from her a statue of the Blessed Virgin



FANS, SACHEL, AND TEA-SERVICE OF LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

two or three plates of sweet-meats are produced from within the cup-board, or a bottle of stewed fruit, destined to be opened by Kitty. Kitty is a great gourmande, fond of dainties and sweet things like a kitten. Three or four times daily she runs to Kolosy's, gliding softly into the larder, merely to eat something by stealth, to taste some dainty or other.

Aunt Amelia herself pays frequent visits to the shop, throwing a large shawl slovenly about her neck, it being close by, the fourth house only, and they always have something to whisper about. She manifests a sincere and deep sympathy for the motherless child, using to remark continually: «If I do save anything, all that I leave behind me will be Kitty's».

Mr. Kiss was wont to discuss with Aunt Amelia his plans for the future.

«It begins to grieve me» — he said, in a retired corner of the shop, wiping his spectacles on his cloth-apron, «that Kitty has had no offer yet. The girl is pretty and, as it were, she has no chance. Perhaps she ought to be taken to entertainments and balls? What do you think, dear sister-in-law?»

«I think it would be rather too soon.»

«Umph! she is little short of being nineteen years old.»

«It does not matter. Nevertheless she is a mere child and does not dream of marriage.»

«Indeed?» «It is a fact.» (To be continued.)

ST. MARGARET

Queen of Scotland.

By HER pious example many were drawn to her way of thinking, and to this also in the training of her children are we indebted for seven of the wisest and best kings that ever ruled Scotland, beginning with her own sons, one of whom, St. David, carried out to the full his mother's wishes in the building and endowing of abbeys and monasteries. It was he who built Holyrood and named it after the Holy Rood or Black Cross which his mother had brought from England with her and which by virtue of its containing a piece of the real cross of Calvary was said to have been the means of working many miracles.

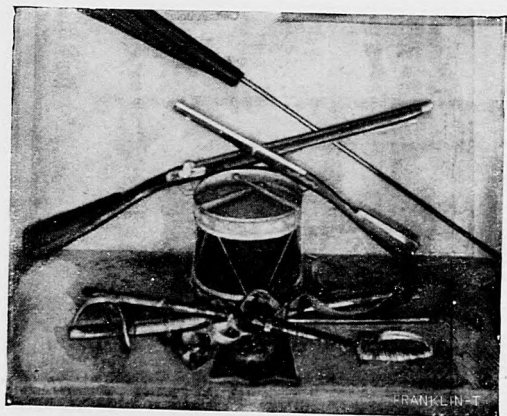
Margaret rebuilt Iona monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes. Thus 500 years after the death of St. Columb Margaret erected a church to his memory. It marks the spot on which stood the hut church of the Saint on «the Isle of the Saints».

After more than 770 years history repeats itself and our late sovereign the beloved Queen Victoria gave the order for the restoration of Queen Margaret's Oratory in Edinburgh Castle. Beautiful stained glass windows present to our view the picture of St. Margaret, and Malcolm, and their son David. Thus writes the English Queen Victoria of the Scottish Queen Margaret within the walls of the chapel.

«Haec oedacula olim Beatae Margaritae Reginae Scotiae, quae obiit MXCIII, ingratae patriae negli-



A PLASTER-CAST PORTRAIT OF THE LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH.



TOYS OF THE LATE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLF.

By Sheena
. Macdona

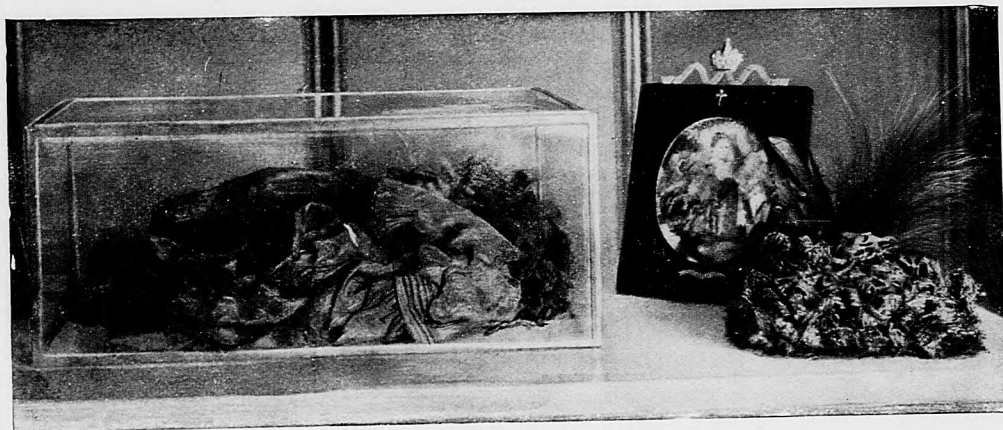
gentia lapsa Victoria Reginae prognatae auspiciis restituta A. D. MDCCCLIII.»

Hungary re-echoes with the life and doings of St. Elizabeth, and wells and shrines are sanctified by her name; so it is in Scotland with Margaret. Her favourite retreats are still marked: near Dunfermline Abbey in a small glen one may see St. Margaret's Cave, where she was wont to go and perform her devotions. At the foot of Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh lies St. Margaret's Loch, and in many parts of the country one meets with stones, crosses, chapels etc. erected to her memory.

In temporal matters Margaret was very diligent. She encouraged trade with other nations, and bought largely from merchants who came from other lands, inviting her people to buy also. These merchants were in the habit of bringing many colored cloths and these Margaret liked much. Her people also shared her taste and became so gaudily

deputed to carry it dropped it into a river he was crossing. He did not notice his loss till some time afterwards, and on returning to search for it could find no trace of it. Ultimately it was found at the bottom of the river practically undamaged. When Margaret received it, and heard of the miracle (as she regarded it), she thanked God fervently and prized the little volume more than ever.

Margaret, long a victim to a disease occasioned by her over-zealous fasting, at last became too ill to take her usual exercise. On the fourth day after she was attacked by her last illness, she called her priest and said, «Perhaps on this very day such a heavy calamity may befall the realm of Scotland as has not been for ages past.» Malcolm and one of her sons, who were away fighting, were killed on that very day. Her surviving son, who had also accompanied his father, arrived only in time to receive his mother's dying blessing. He tried hard



THE DRESS WORN BY QUEEN ELIZABETH WHEN ASSASSINATED.

dressed that they hardly recognised themselves as the same nation. Hailes therefore gives Margaret the credit of introducing the «tartan» so much worn in the olden times by the great lords and the whole of the «clans». The dress of the courtiers she caused to be especially splendid, laced in gold and silver, not because she loved these things at heart, but because she believed such splendour became the dignity of a king. Silver and gold dishes were used at the Royal table, and the Scottish Court became one of great magnificence. Margaret also decreed that the body guard of the king should be chosen from the highest of the land. Thus she carried out a much needed reform in high places, for these nobles in taking such a position were subject to strict discipline, and they could no longer plunder from each other at will as formerly, as such was dishonouring to the king whose person they guarded.

Margaret was particularly fond of reading the Psalms, and she had an exquisitely bound copy made for her own use. The cover was of carved gold set with precious stones. One day the man

to hide the painful news, but she had a presentiment that all was not well and she insisted on hearing the truth. Previously she had predicted her own death and made all arrangements in anticipation of her departure.

After 150 years Margaret was canonized by Pope Innocent IV. Her body was taken from the stone coffin in the crypt and put in a shrine of silver and precious stones in the Chapel in Dunfermline Abbey, «which afterwards became the burial place of Kings» There from 1250 till 1560 lights were kept continually burning.

*

When Hungary, with its industries, commerce, and manufactures, comes to London in May for the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl' Court this summer, a revelation is promised the visitor of all that pertains to that great but comparatively little-known European kingdom. Already the spacious palaces, halls, and courts are well advanced with their preparations for the exhibits, while the grounds, though transformed, will still be found to hold all the varied charms of the «Earl's Court» of old. (*Lady's Pictorial.*)

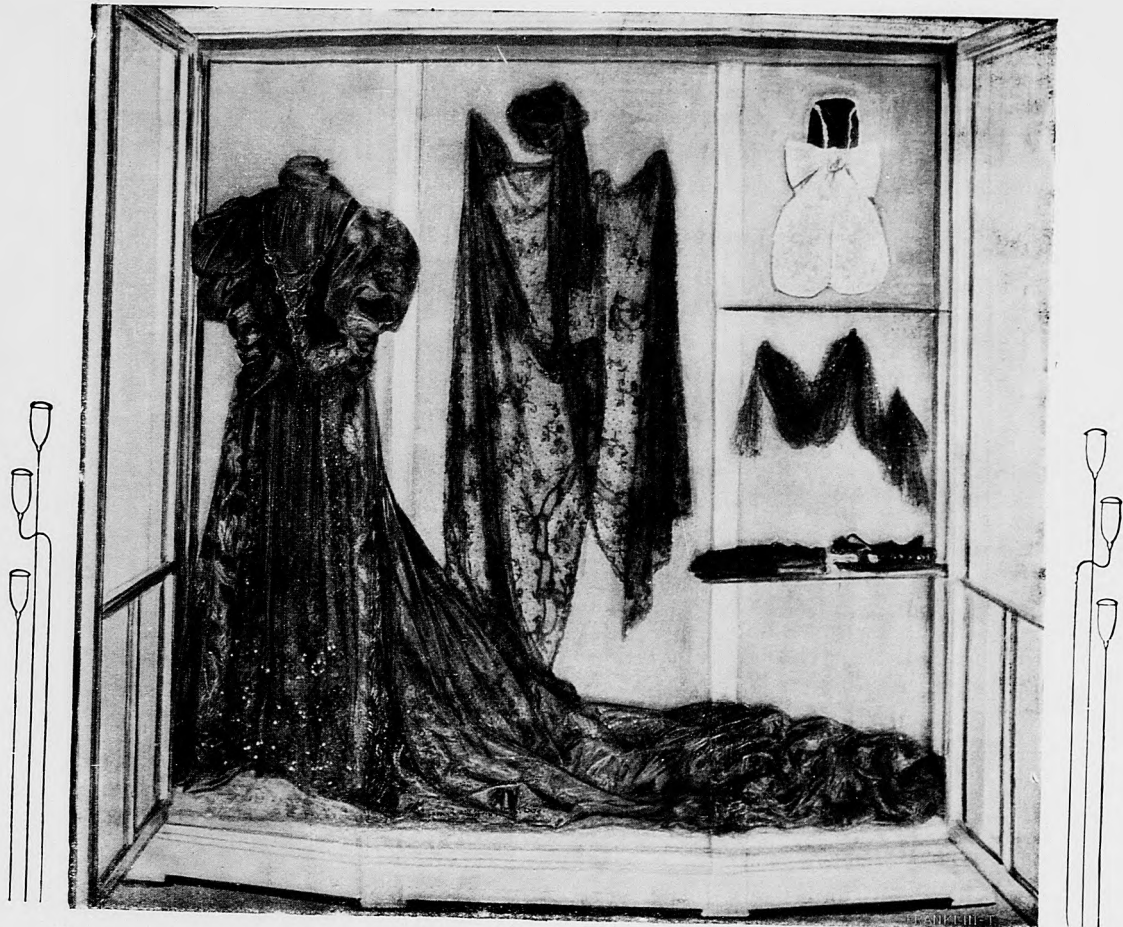
Topical Notes

MADAME LOUISA BLAHA, the famous Hungarian *prima donna* (not inappropriately called «the Hungarian Nightingale») was fêted the other evening

official visit will last for three days only, but Their Majesties will further prolong their stay.

*

Society has met with another surprise by the



HUNGARIAN GALA DRESS WORN BY THE LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH AT THE OPENING OF THE MILLENNIAL EXHIBITION IN 1896.

at the Lipótváros Casino on the occasion of her professional jubilee (50 years).

*

The International Law Association will hold their Congress in Budapest during the coming summer. In view of the numerous articles which have been published with reference to Hungary, it is reasonable to hope that we shall see a goodly gathering of legal luminaries, Judges, Solicitors, and Barristers, from the British Isles and other lands on the occasion.

*

1740 Hungarian emigrants have returned to their native land by the Cunard liner «Germania» (22,000 tons) which arrived at Fiume on the 5th inst.

*

King Edward and Queen Alexandra will so to Christiania about the middle of this month. The

engagement of Count Rudolf Festetics and Miss May Wetherbee, the daughter of a well-known American multi-millionaire. The wedding was fixed for the 13th inst.

*

Dr. Frank Dyer Chester, Consul-General of the United States, has left Budapest on a four-months' leave of absence in America. In the interim Mr. Frank E. Mallett, the Vice and Deputy Consul-General, will act.

Mr. Charles Demény.

Mr. Charles Demény, Director of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones, has recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his official service. By his ability, zeal, and indefatigable efforts he rose to positions of responsibility, and it is now twelve years since he was appointed to his present honourable position. The rapid development of the Hungarian Post Office Service is closely connected with his name; and to

Mr. Demény great credit is due for the activity he has displayed in connection with various philanthropic institutions for the amelioration of the condition of Post Office employes.

daughter Princess Patricia, who is a very pretty girl, has become engaged to the Count of Turin.

*

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Aberdeen held their first drawing room at Dublin Castle last night. The assemblage was very brilliant, Court mourning being relaxed for the evening. Lady Aberdeen wore a black satin gown and some splendid family diamonds.

*

I notice that Jóska Szigeti after a successful tour in England and Scotland is going to give a violin recital at Bechstein Hall on the 14th inst. These concerts have become very popular and the hall is generally quite full. The youthful performer is very much sought after, and does credit to his Hungarian birth in his striking musical talent.

*

The «Matinée» concert given the other day by the Musical and Artistic Union of the «Entente Cordiale» was an unqualified success and certainly justified the society's existence as a centre for young artists. Several such greatly distinguished themselves, chief among them being Miss Aimée Dinnis, whose possession of a twofold striking gift as composer and executant was proved by the performance of her charming «Lullaby», to which she herself contributed the cello obligato, the words, by the way, were by her sister, Miss Enid Dinnis, who has made an enviable reputation as a graceful writer of Society verse, under the nom de plume of «Denis Duval» Miss Dinnis was fortunate in having so admirable an interpreter as Miss Beatrice

London Notes

London, 7th Febr. 1908.

By Sheena...
..Macdonald

SINCE THE opening of Parliament which was a very brilliant affair their Majesties have been resident in Buckingham Palace. The sad affair in Portugal has cast a gloom over Court circles as the King and the murdered Monarch were very friendly the latter not an infrequent visitor to our shores. The widowed Queen Amelie become quite a favourite on her recent visit in November last. The Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James, and arrived in London yesterday and was called by the King to visit him at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

*

There is some talk of Queen Alexandra purchasing a home in Corfu. It is said that her Majesty particularly liked Achilleion, the favourite resort of Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, and would have chosen that, had not the Emperor William bought it. The Emperor and Empress and family intend going to Corfu at an early date.

*

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at present in Rome, and there is a rumour that their



THE ROYAL PALACE AT BUDA: LOCALE OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

Fraser, a young American artiste who sang quite delightfully. The recitations of Miss Cazalet were also immensely appreciated and the pretty frocks of the ladies who appeared on the platform were not the least charming feature of a most enjoyable afternoon.

*

The taximeter cab is now a familiar object on the streets and no one need fear to be cheated by dishonest cabmen. The indicator can be watched as 8 pence per mile totals up the fare. It is predicted that the taximeter will take the place of the hansom cab which Hungarians like so much.

*

A memorial service for the late King of Portugal and the Crown Prince will be held in St. Paul's on Sunday Morning. The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present but will not go in State. The official Memorial, the Requiem mass will be celebrated on Saturday at a Roman Catholic place of worship probably the Westminster Cathedral.

*

There is a great deal of complaint about the unhealthiness of the dry air of the Central London Tube and it is reported that the company has lost a very great many passengers through this defect in ventilation. A scientist is trying a spraying of the bone-dry air in order to remedy matters. Another system of ventilation prevails on the other tubes and travellers have not experienced any harmful effects such as listlessness or headaches.



Our Illustrations

A SPECIAL feature of the present issue is an account of the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, in connection with which we publish fourteen illustrations: 1. Mr. Imre Szalay, Director of the Hungarian National Museum, to whom has fallen the honourable and arduous task of artistically arranging the various souvenirs. 2. The late Queen Elizabeth. 3. Her Majesty's Writing-Table. 4. Her Majesty's Study. 5. Fac-simile page of a letter from the Queen to Baron Eötvös. 6. A Room of Exhibits. 7. Casket that contained the Nation's Coronation Gift to the Queen. 8. The Scene of Her Majesty's assassination at Geneva. 9. Toys of the late Crown Prince Rudolf. 10. A collection of personal belongings of the late Queen. 11. Plaster Cast portrait of Her Majesty. 12. Dress worn by the Queen when assassinated. The rent caused by the murderer's dagger is plainly visible. 13. Hungarian Gala Dress worn by the late Queen on the occasion of her last appearance in public. 14. The Royal Palace of Buda, where the Elizabethan souvenirs find a home. This splendid pile was erected by the Hungarian nation for its sovereigns.

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 and of the National Bible Society of Scotland is at V., Hold-u. 3. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.



Important Notice.

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)."

5. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings)."



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All applications for Advertisements and Subscriptions should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.

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BUDAPESTI KÖZUTI VASPÁLYA-TÁRSASÁG.

Hirdetmény.

A budapesti közúti vaspálya-társaság 1908. évi február 19-én délután 3 és fél óraker a társaság igazgatósági épületében Budapest, V., Lipót-körút 22. sz. alatt

RENDKIVÜLI KÖZGYŰLÉST

fog tartani.

Napirend:

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Szavazati jogot adnak a társaság közgyűlésein (alapszabályok 15. és 20. §§.) egyaránt a társaság részvényei és illetőleg élvezeti jegyei, ha legalább négy nappal a közgyűlés előtt az igazgatóságnál letéteményeztetnek; 20 darab részvény vagy élvezeti jegy után egy szavazat gyakorolható, oly megszorítással azonban, hogy 50 szavazatnál többet egy részvényes sem gyakorolhat sem saját nevében, sem pedig megbízásból.

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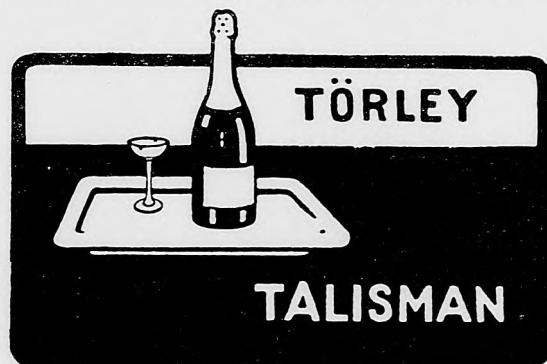
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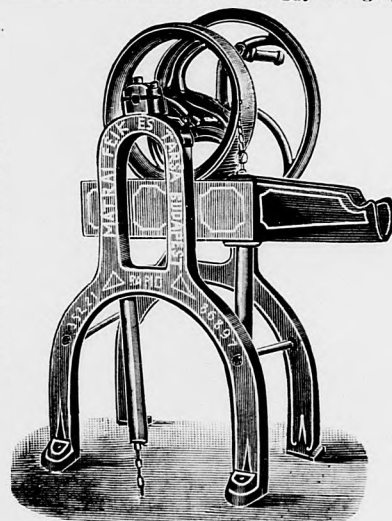


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