



# HUNGARY

82

EASTER NUMBER

## EASTER CUSTOMS IN HUNGARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the festival of the Resurrection is observed in Hungary with a certain amount of solemnity, yet as in other Christian lands its approach is anticipated with pleasant excitement and joyful hopes of the various holiday amusements.

On Easter Monday merrymaking is indulged in by people of all classes, the chief amusement being that of sprinkling young girls with water, the sprinklers receiving coloured eggs in return.

This custom is universal in Hungary, the only difference being that young gentlemen are equipped for the purpose with dainty bottles of fragrant scents, while the peasant lads resort to cheaper and therefore less agreeable methods.

On Tuesday the girls return the compliment.

The eggs also differ; ranging from the expensive chocolate egg filled with sweets or preserved

fruit, in size anything up to two feet long, and in price from a penny to a sovereign, to the natural egg usually dyed for the occasion. The fancy eggs are not always of chocolate or sugar; sometimes they are of papier-maché covered with silk and richly painted on the exterior, their contents being handkerchiefs, gloves, or other useful personal requisites.

Sometimes these eggs contain expensive articles of jewelry, and even young live rabbits and pigeons.

The pranks of the peasant boys usually take place in the early morning. Lying in ambush, the moment the unsuspecting girl appears she is seized by the boys and dragged to the well or neighbouring brook, where a scuffle ensues, usually terminating with a bucket of water being thrown over the girl, who then escapes dripping wet from the encounter.



Photo by Strelisky.

T. R. H. Archduke Joseph (Musketeer) and Archduchess Augusta (Joan of Arc).

Rough as this method of «honouring» the girl seems to be, she apparently enjoys it, since, later on in the day, she presents her assailants with the customary eggs. Indeed, she would feel unhappy were she not the recipient of this Eastertide attention.

rigidly enforced. Should anyone violate them in any particular he is physically chastised by the «executioner». This also applies to any who fail to show proper respect to the officials, in addressing them as «Uncle Tom» or «Old boy» instead of

their *pro. tem.* official titles.

The procession usually lasts from 8 p. m. till 1 a. m. (Eastern morn). Afterwards all retire to rest, and on arising the Sunday in passed in a quiet dignified manner in church attendance and social intercourse.

During the Easter holidays various practical jokes are indulged in. For instance if a village shoemaker, tinker, or tailor, is known to be lazy, he is offered an *assistant*. Or if the parson does not perform his duties satisfactorily he is sent a *doll* to be baptised.

Throughout Hungary Eastertide is marked by great festivities. To describe the special services in the Cathedral and principal churches would be impossible; they must be seen in all their gorgeousness to be realised. The exquisite singing, the splendid music, the flowers, decorated altars, the crowded congregations kneeling in the dim religious light of the ancient time-stained edifices, present scenes at once solemn and beautiful.



### Our Reading Table.

«PETŐFI ALMANACH». The title seems somewhat of a misnomer, for in reality it is a Petőfi Souvenir *edition de luxe*, resplendant on the exterior with gold stamping and coloured floral design, the tulip being a pre-dominating figure. The contents include an excellent portrait of the poet hero (*frontispiece*), choice selections from his works, some pieces having been translated into various languages, and articles on Petőfi and his works by prominent Hungarian litterateurs. The price of this beautiful little volume is 50 crowns, the profits from the sale thereof being devoted to the furnishing and



The Resurrection of Christ: («He is not here — He is risen!»)

In some rural districts on the day preceding Easter the villagers assemble in the market-place to elect the officials of the Easter ceremonies: a judge, two «executioners», and two «assistant executioners». This done, prayers are offered to the Almighty to protect the crops, after which all march in procession through the field-paths, singing psalms on the way.

Adherence to the rules of Easter celebration is

maintenance of the «Petöfi House» referred to in our issue of March 15th.

**Freedom and Love.**

(From Petöfi.)

Freedom and love will ever be  
The highest bliss of life for me.  
Life would I yield for Love's sweet sake,  
Or Love, should Freedom be at stake.

★

«*Nationalism in Hungary*» is the title of an interesting little book by a gentleman who calls him-

gary. However little the poor Nationalists relish the agitation, they must do as their masters demand, or suffer.

Occasionally agitators are arrested for sedition-mongering, and sent to prison; on their release, as a reward for their faithfulness, they are *promoted to be bank-managers*, with little or nothing to do and handsome salaries! «*Veridicus*» names several such men. Every one who would appreciate the difficulties of the Hungarian Government should read this little book — price one penny!

Direction Artistique de Concerts et de Théâtres. Norbert Dunkl, Budapest, Kristóf-tér 3. Telephone 15-64.



Christ at the Pharisees' Feast (by Paul Veronese).

self «*Veridicus*», and published by Polsue, Ltd. Gough House, Fleet St. London, E. C. It is a striking exposure of the political tactics of the Hungarian Nationalists. Acting on the principle that «money is power» the Nationalist agitators have founded *banks*, or in other words *they have become money-lenders*. The needy borrow money and by so doing put themselves in the power of the political agitators who run the banks. A time comes (on the occasion of an election, for instance) when the screw is put on, and if the borrower dares to act contrary to the «advice» of his creditors the immediate repayment of his loan with interest due, is demanded. As this in the majority of cases means *ruin* for the unfortunate debtor, resistance is seldom offered; by this means the Nationalist leaders have acquired a control of the electorate in all the Nationalist districts of Hun-

## Our Tobacco Sales Abroad.

IT IS a well known fact that Hungarian tobacco is far superior to either Austrian, French, or Italian, yet the spirit of Vienna appears to be dominating our foreign export, naturally to our loss. Though the Austrian Tobacco Régie has no monopoly agent abroad, it can nevertheless dispose of 500 million cigars and cigarettes per annum, whilst we with our excellently equipped factories, find a difficulty in exporting anything. Our prices, too, are far lower than the Austrian. How is it, then, that the result is so unsatisfactory? It is a loss of millions to the State and the growers, as well as a blow to our patriotic pride. The black and yellow labarum of the Austrian Régie is in evidence in foreign lands, while the Hungarian arms are generally conspicuous by their absence; and

Hungarian emigrants and others are compelled to purchase Austrian goods.

It ought not to be a difficult matter to push our tobacco produce under the aegis of our own coat-of-arms, to the honour of our country. Special emphasis is laid on the necessity of maintaining abroad the good name we at present enjoy. It is advisable to rouse foreign merchants to recognise the excellence of our tobacco goods. It is evident that our monopoly agency does not properly fulfil its contract, seeing that for the past five years *less than the minimum quantity* of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes has been put on the foreign market, involving the state in enormous moral and material loss, and discouraging the growers and manufactures in no small degree.



### Topical Notes.

#### French Consul-General gives a Dinner.

VICOMTE and Vicomtesse de Fontenay gave a dinner party on the 1st inst. at which the principal guests were Count and Countess Albert Apponyi, Professor Eisenmann, Cecil Tormay, Dr. Géza Tormay, the Vice Consul, M. Michel and others.

Next evening Count and Countess Apponyi gave a return dinner party in honour of the French Consul-General.

#### Joseph Sztérényi — Freeman of Marosvásárhely.

On the 25th ulto. a deputation from Marosvásárhely — consisting of the Lord Lieutenant (Gabriel Ugron), the Burgermaster (Geo. Bernády), Andor Bacsay, M. P., Hugo Taussig, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and others — waited upon State Secretary Joseph Sztérényi in Budapest to

offer His Excellency the freedom of the town. Mr. Sztérényi suitably acknowledged the honour conferred upon him.

#### Forty Years of Literary Life.

At an early date the celebrated Hungarian humorous writer, Kálmán Mikszáth, attains the 40th anniversary of his literary career. A meeting of writers and others was recently held at the Academy of Science at which it was resolved to signalise the occasion in a befitting manner.

#### Parliament Closed.

Parliament was suspended for the Easter recess on the 30th ulto. It will reassemble on the 26th inst.

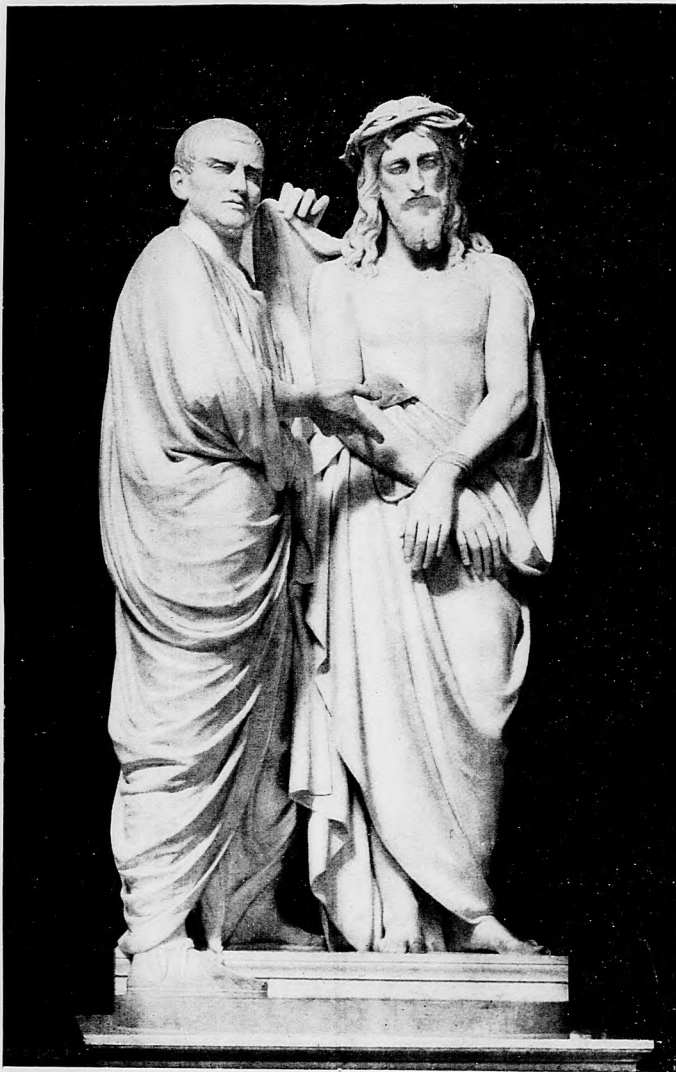
#### Journalists' «Benefit» at the Orfeum.

On the 31st ulto the profits of the evening at this popular Budapest Music Hall were devoted to the Journalists' Fund, for the relief of necessitous cases among the knights of the pen and their dependents. There was a highly fashionable attendance, including many ladies in *chic* costumes. The entire programme was, of course

mirth-provoking, but the climax was reached when «The Crown Prince of Servia» (*Cornelius Sziklay*) brilliantly uniformed, with his aide-de-camp (*Iványi*), entered one of the boxes in full view of the audience, who tumultuously applauded the joke.

#### The Children's Days.

The Children's Days (April 1st and 2nd) opened with brilliant warm sunshine and found the League ladies at their posts at a hundred and nine different spots in the City. Various attractions offered by willing workers served to draw the crowns and fillers from the pockets and purses of the passer



The «Ecce Homo» at the Scala Santa, Rome.

by. Gramophones, musical-boxes, barrel-organs, and street pianos, were manipulated by a number of ladies and gentlemen for the benefit of the orphans and foundlings; besides which mixed choirs traversed the principal thoroughfares raising their songs in behalf of this deserving charity. Together with the offertories of the business houses, the record amount of 106.893 crowns has been realised this year.

#### Close of the Italian Earthquake Fund.

The Secretary of the Fund Dr. Géza Tormay, has now handed over the balance of the moneys collected in Hungary for the relief of the sufferers in Italy. The exact total amounts to 572.505 crowns 51 fillérs, most of which has already been administered. The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, has through Marquis Durazzo (Italian Con-



Piety (Michael Angelo).

#### Exhibition at the Museum of Industrial Art.

An exhibition of home industry was inaugurated on the 1st inst. by State Secretary Victor Molnár, for Count Albert Apponyi who was unavoidably prevented, in the Museum of Industrial Art. The principal attractions are model rooms furnished in Hungarian style: a Dining-Room, Drawing-Room, Gentlemen's Room, and Entrance Hall. There are innumerable specimens of industrial work by pupils (minor and adult) of the various schools and institutes of Hungary, leather stamping and lace-making being conspicuous. There are also some fine samples of ornamental ironwork.

sul-General in Budapest) expressed the gratitude of his Government for the sympathetic zeal shown by the Hungarian people in coming to the aid of their unfortunate Italian brethren and sisters.

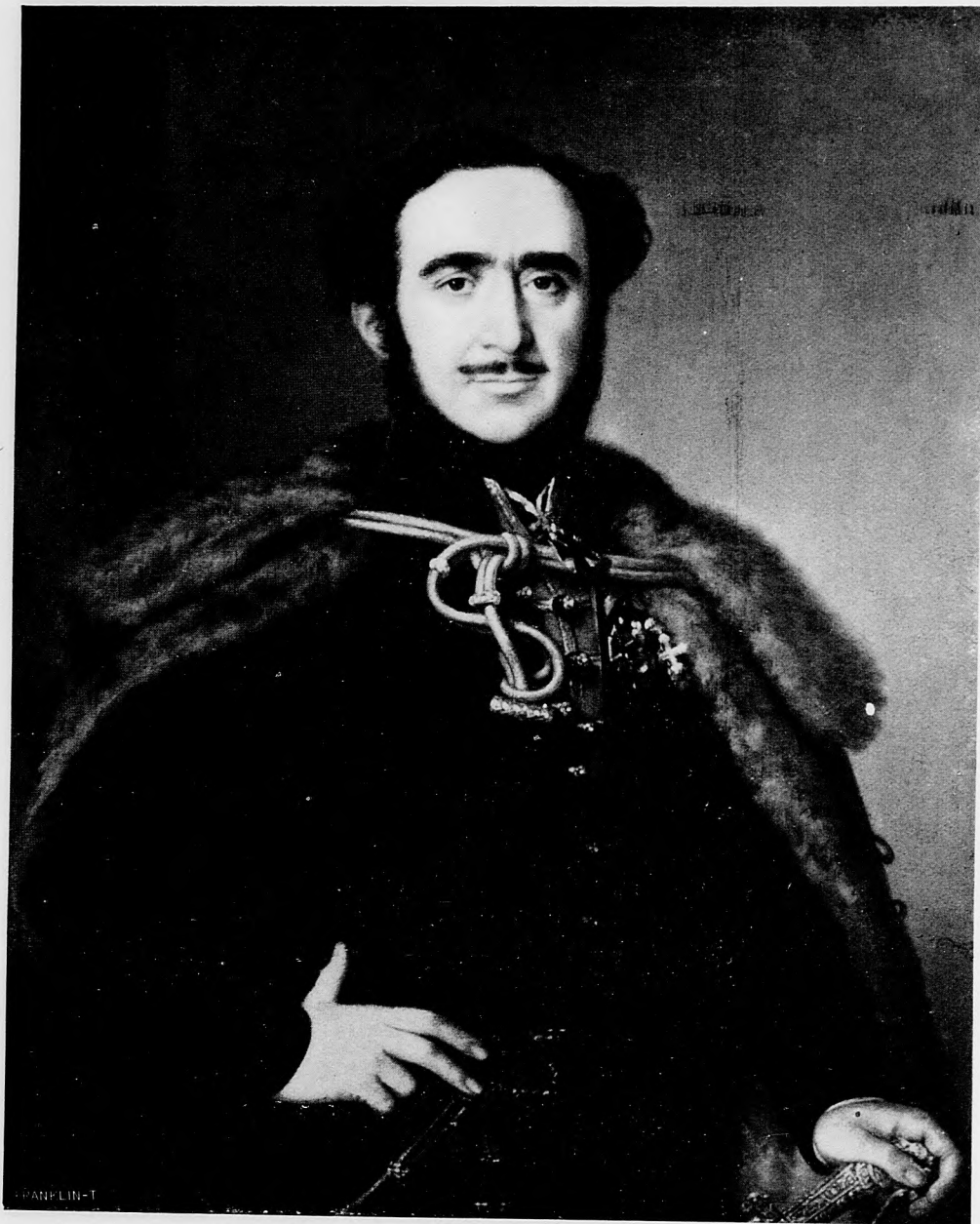
#### The late Hungarian Exhibition in London.

The awards of the Exhibition Committee have been published by Sir Albert Rollit, Chairman of the Jury, and it is interesting to note that in the Education Section the *Grand Prix* has been awarded to Count Albert Apponyi (Minister for Public Instruction), State Secretaries Viktor Molnár and John Tóth, Dr. Béla Erődy, Eugene Rákosi, and

others. Diplomas of Honour have been received by a number of colléges and educational establishments; gold medals by high schools and silver medals by various elementary schools whose work was put on evidence at the Exhibition.

#### Hungarian Wines for Gt. Britain.

We are glad to learn of another success arising out of the late Hungarian Exhibition in London **Messrs. Törley & Co.**, of Champagne fame, have succeeded in establishing a connection with a pro-



The «Greatest Hungarian»: Count Stephen Széchenyi (From a painting by Nicolas Barabás in 1836).

#### Hurrah for the Holidays!

Now that the time of year is approaching when people's minds are lightly turned to thoughts of travel, we call our readers' attention to the **Ungaro-Croata Co.'s Steamships**, referred to in our advertisement columns. We ourselves often use them and find them unsurpassed for comfort and elegance. The cuisine is excellent, and the discipline of the crews leaves nothing to be desired,

minent group of wine dealers in London, by whose means it is expected that before autumn next Törley's famous wines will be well known throughout Gt. Britain and her Colonies.

#### A New Periodical Publication.

Under the title *Élet és Munka* (Life and work) the Rev. Jas. T. Webster, of the Scotch Reformed Church (Hold-utca, Budapest), has started a little

monthly magazine in connection with the work of the local branch of the London Tract Society. We wish it a successful career. The subscription is only one crown per annum .



London Notes

London, 30th March 1909.

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

HIS MAJESTY is enjoying beautiful weather in Biarritz. Yesterday he watched the arrival of the fishing fleet, and entered into conversation with

Shepherd's Bush in the white city in 1910. Many prominent Japanese have been in this country lately making the necessary preliminary arrangements. The Government of Japan has entered heart and soul into the scheme and there is no doubt the exhibition will be a striking success. Several small Japanese exhibitions have been held already in London and these have won for Japan much praise.

\*

The International Exhibition to be opened in the White City in May next is going on apace. A great Charity bazaar, of which the Queen is the patron-



In Bosnia : Jajeze.

the fishermen. He was much amused with their quaint language and ways of explaining things.

\*

On Tuesday her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia paid a visit to the Duke of Teck at the Horse Guards and took tea. The royal ladies were loudly cheered on their departure. Her Majesty intends meeting the King at Marseilles about the middle of April, when their Majesties will make a cruise in the Mediterranean.

\*

St-Paul's School, which was visited by several Hungarian Education ists last summer, celebrates its four hundredth anniversary this year. It was at this famous seminary of learning that Milton, Bentley, Camden, Leland and the great Duke of Marlborough were trained.

\*

Japan has arranged to hold an exhibition at

ess, is to be held at the opening. The money raised is to be divided between French and English Charities.

\*

The Children's Bill comes into force on April first. By it children are not allowed to go into the bar of a public house nor into a room where liquor is sold. Already publicans are requesting powers to make structural changes in their houses, some, it is said, intending to make waiting rooms, where children can wait while their parents refresh themselves. It remains to be seen how far these applications will be successful. The Children's Charter with its full catechism will be a grand thing for the rising generation.

\*

The reassuring news of a peaceful settlement between Austria-Hungary and Servia, has been greeted with much satisfaction in England. I have

heard in several quarters that the unrest of the last six months has done much to stop the trade with Hungary that started in response to the call made by the exhibition. We are glad there will now be no danger from war clouds and we hope that trade will increase between Hungary and England as a result.

\*

It has just been discovered that the Church of St.-James, Stantonbury, Buckinghamshire, was never licensed for marriages with the result that over a thousand weddings celebrated there are declared to be illegal and therefore void. Arrangements are being made to bring in a special act of Parliament to legalise all these marriages.



### New-York Notes

New-York, March, 1909.

By Eugene . . . . . Lucas

THROUGHOUT the United States, almost in every city and hamlet where Hungarians live, the 15th of March was celebrated with the greatest patriotic enthusiasm. The spirit of 1847 at this 61st anniversary of the greatest bloodless revolution reigned in the hearts of our countrymen who all hurried from their work, from the factories and mines to worship on the altar of Hungarian liberty.

The greatest of festivals was in New-York under the auspices of the «Committee of the 15th of March» Besides a program of various patriotic songs and recitals *Victor Rákosi* and *László Beöthi's* play the *Aranylakodalom* was performed with skill.

The *Kossuth L. Todor, Society*, the *Egyesült Magyar Egyletek*, *Magyar Önképzőkör*, *Iffjúsági Egylet*, *I. Magyar Ref. Ifj. Műkedvelő-Kör*, *West Side-i Magyar Református Egyház*, the *Verhovay Betegsegélyző Egylet at Passaic*, where a *Liberty Cup* was consecrated, and so many hundreds of other societies all joined in the patriotic devotion.

\*

The famous and eccentric Hungarian portrait painter *Vilma Parlaghy* (Princess Low), came to New-York again and settled down in Lakewood, a winter resort for distinguished American society. The New-York papers made much ado about her curious menagerie where Her Highness keeps all her pet animals but did not make much mention as to what a talented and great artist she is. Her Highness had much trouble a few months ago in America with the various newspaper reporters, who annoyed her, and with the mayor of an American city who asked for credentials to prove that she is a Princess. Hence it is that Her Highness declined to be interviewed this time.

She will paint the portrait of *William H. Taft*, *Archbishop Farley*, *Thomas A. Edison*, etc.

\*

During the last years Hungarian export business to America increased considerably. This result has much to do with the increasing confidence toward Hungarian exporters who — slowly but surely — are improving their methods of trade and do their best to gain territory across the ocean. From this point of view the organizing of a Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in New-York City is of great importance.

The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce will be organized by many prominent business men of this city doing business with Hungary. This institution will be similar in its purpose to the Italian and Swedish Chambers of Commerce. The originators of the ideare Mr. *Emil Zerkowitz*, Commercial Councillor, and *Dr. Morris Cukor*, a prominent lawyer, both of this city. The particular objects for which this corporation is to be created are: To secure and diffuse accurate and reliable information as to matters of trade, business, financial or professional interest in Hungary and in the United States of America; to settle differences between its members and to promote an enlarged and friendly intercourse between the business and professional men of Hungary and the United States. The fostering, facilitating and protection of trade, commerce and other relations between the Kingdom of Hungary and the United States of America.

A great interest is shown in commercial circles in this new corporation.

\*

The Yorkville Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society will arrange a theatrical performance and Ball on the 21st of this month, where *Csiki's Nagymama* will be performed.

Mme. Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy will make her first appearance in London next season. For engagement apply: Direction Artistique, Kristóf-tér, Budapest.



### The English Constitution.

THE «CONSTITUTION» of any country is the established system under which its government is conducted. It is defined as so much of its law as relates to the designation and power of the legislature, the rights and functions of the several parts of the legislative body, and the construction, office, and jurisdiction of the courts of justice.

The origin of the English Constitution is hidden amidst the general obscurity which surrounds the early history of the English people. Harassed as they were by repeated invasions, and consequently unsettled by changes in their rulers, they have left behind them only a very indistinct idea of the manner in which the business of their government was carried on. However, the principle which guided it is clear; for from a period long before the union

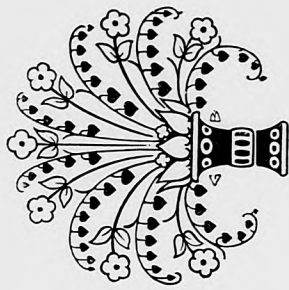
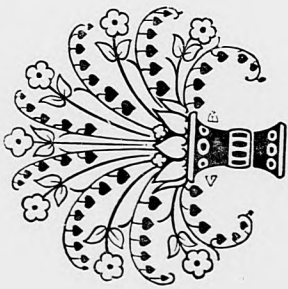
By Arnold . . . . .

De Eisle . . . . .



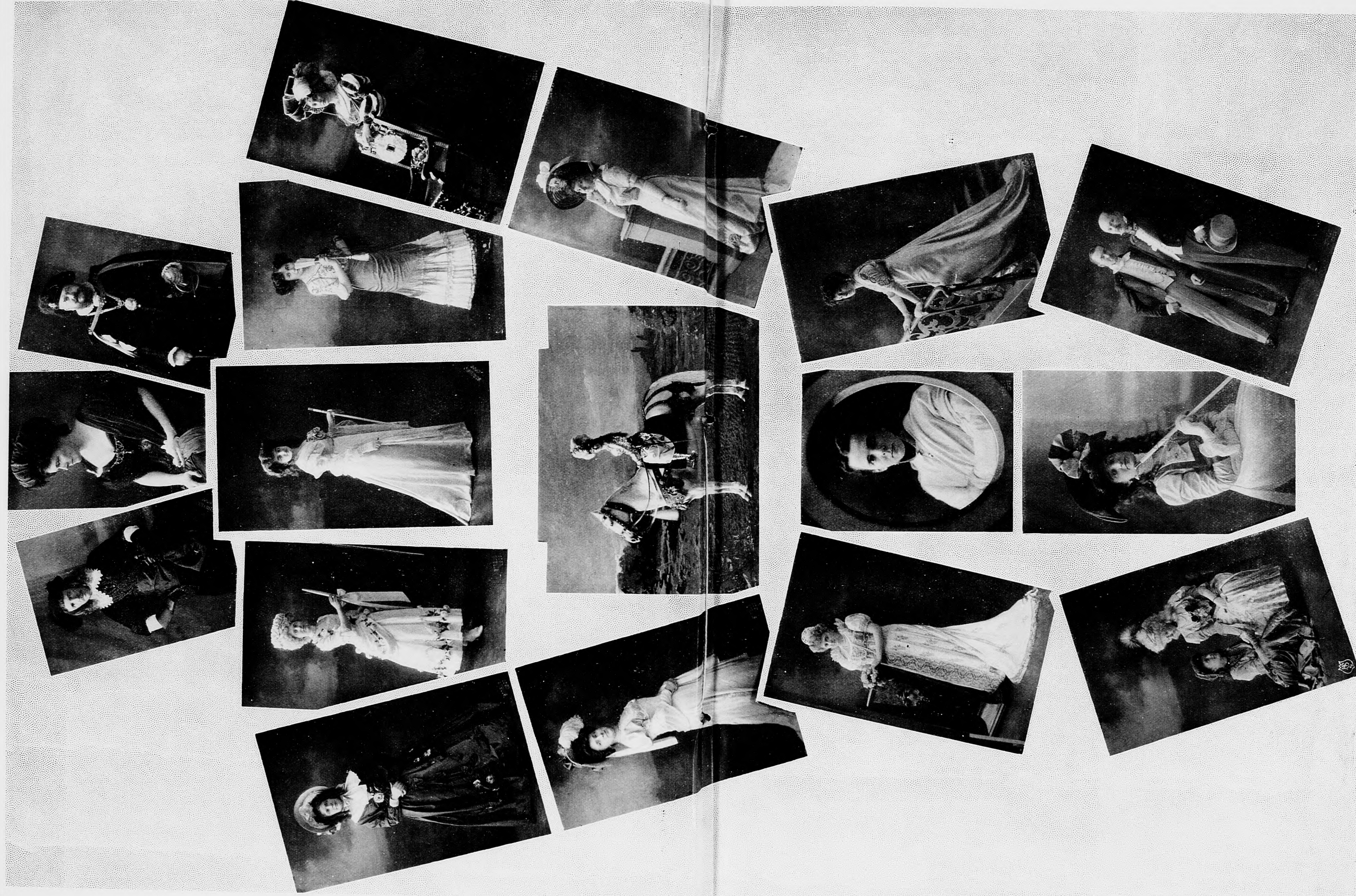
From the Szalon Ujság.

Photo by Uher.



### The Széchenyi Ball.

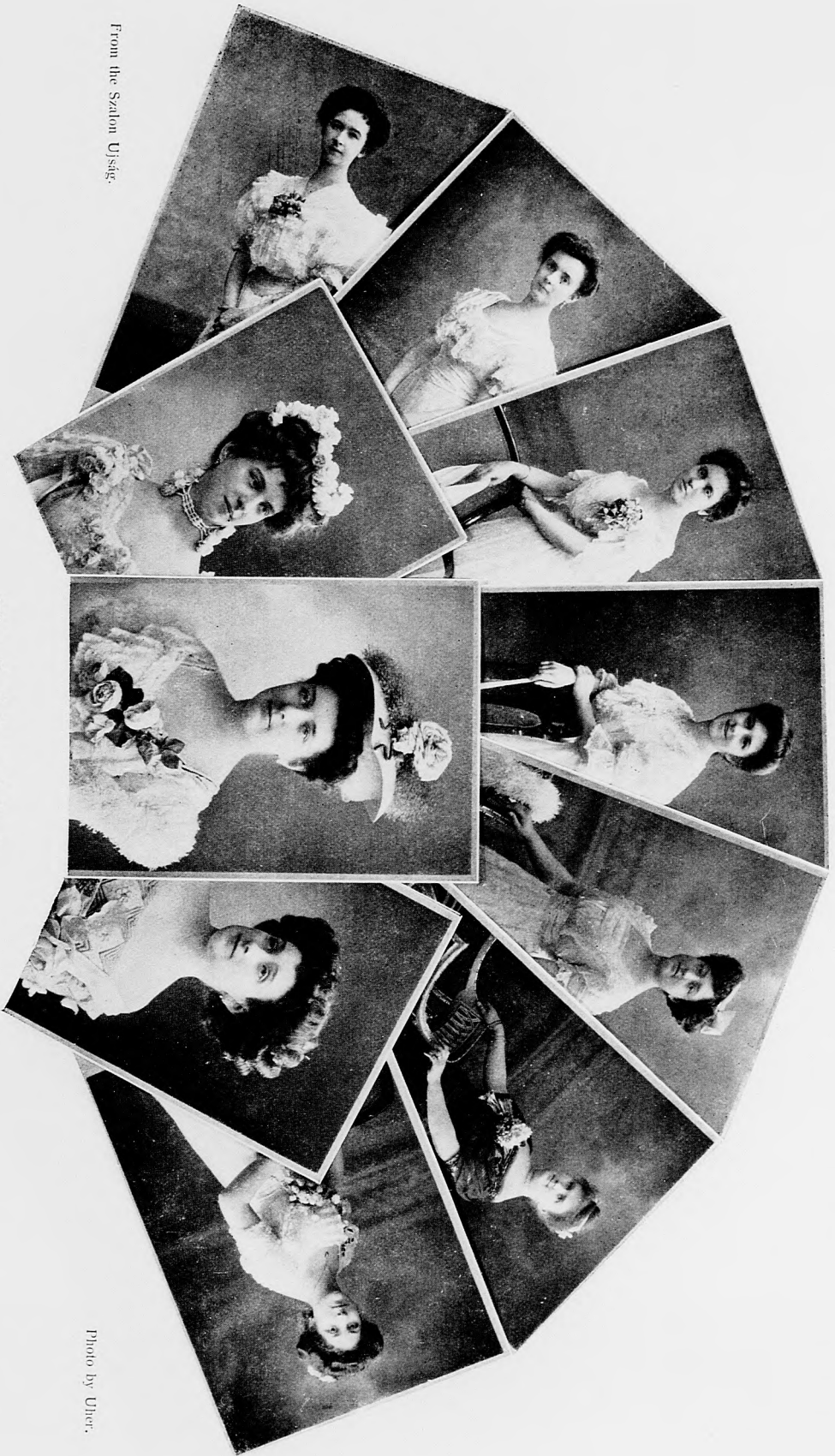
Misses Margaret Bárdossy, Piroska Horvath, Emmy Pfeiffer, Mary Büben, Kate Cséry, Lina Simontffy, Lizzie Lukács, Mdme. Michael Balogh, Countess Mamezi Karátsonyi, and Mdme. Aladár Nagy.



**The Court Fancy-Dress Ball.**

Count Stephen Zichy (Dutch), Countess Louis Bathányi (Marie Louise), Count John Hadik (Patricius), Countess Geo. Almásy (Biedermaier),  
 (German), M<sup>me</sup>. Julius Wassits (Empire), H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta (Joan of Arc), Countess Mark Pejacevich (Empire), Baroness Andor Orczy (Mary Stuart), Count Julius Bathányi (King of  
 Rome), Countess Thomas Nádasdy (Empire), Baroness Paul Fiáth and Daughter (Rococo and Gipsy), Countess Kate Degenfeld (Directoire), Count Leopold Edelsheim-Cyulai and Son (Biedermaier).

Photo by Strelisky.



From the Salon Ujság.

### The Széchenyi Ball.

Misses Lidi Kosztolányi, Anzi Fogarassy, Betti Fay, Zsuzsi Szilágyi, Elsie Komrád, Madm. Ilés Hajagos, Mary Szilassy, Georgiana Medveczky, Rose Nyegri, and Sally Lukács.

Photo by Uher.

of the states of the Heptarchy (i. e., seven kingdoms) under one crown, the sway of their princes was assisted, and in some measure controlled, by assemblages of their people, which may be regarded

*mune Concilium Regni*, or the Common Council of the Kingdom; *Magnum Concilium Regis*, or the Great Council of the King; *Curia Magna*, or the Great court, and by similar designations in other



Tennis: an Interval (by Antal Neogrady).

as the origin of the parliament of the present day. These assemblages were known under various names. In the Saxon language as the *Micel Gemote*, or Great Meeting; the *Micel Synod*, or Great Council; and the *Witdena Gemote*, or Wise Men's Meeting. After the consolidation of the Seven Kingdoms their united council was called in Latin *Com-*

languages. This Council not only made and altered the laws of the land and enforced them, but also regulated the succession to the Throne. It also imposed the taxes, and sometimes appointed the King's ministers. By an ordinance of Alfred the Great it was commanded to assemble at least twice in the year, or oftener if the state of the country

permitted; and the laws it passed were prefaced with a declaration to the effect that they were such as the King, with the advice of his clergy and wise men, had instituted. It was composed of Lords Spiritual (i. e., bishops and heads of religious houses whose tenure was held of the crown) and of Lords Temporal (barons summoned by virtue of their tenure *in capite* of the King). It will be perceived hereafter how close a resemblance this ancient council bore to the modern parliament.

Shortly after the Norman Conquest the feudal system was introduced into England by William the Conqueror; not, as it has been said, to enable him to reward

his followers out of the spoils of the conquered country, but at the request of the Great Assembly of the Realm, in order that the Kingdom might be put into a state of defence against a threatened invasion from Denmark. Once established, however, by the people for their protection against a foreign enemy, it was turned against them by those to whom they looked for protection, and changed into a means of the

grossest oppression. Under this feudal system (which in its purity was admirably adapted to the requirements of an age in which war and conquest were man's chief pursuits) the entire soil of the country was considered to be the *absolute property* of the sovereign.

It was divided into estates, called *feuds* or *feofs*, and held from the King by the chief men, called barons, vassals, and tenants *in capite* of the crown, upon condition of their doing homage and swearing *fealty* (fidelity, loyalty) to the King and attending him in his wars at the head of a specified number of armed men. To obtain these men they in turn had to distribute their land, and also to let out their estates for cultivation during their absence, receiving *redditus* (rent) in the form of corn and provisions to support them and their followers upon their campaigns. The relationship thus created was known as that of *lord* and *vassal*. Every vassal

was bound to defend and obey his lord according to the terms under which he held his land, but no further. On the other hand, the lord was bound to protect his vassals, and see justice done between them.

At first these *feuds* were held only during the will of the lord: they could not be transferred or disposed of by those who held them, nor did they descend to their heirs at death. Those persons only who were capable of bearing arms and chosen by the lord, could succeed to them; consequently infants, women and monks were excluded. Subsequently the heirs of a deceased tenant were permitted to share his lands amongst them on payment of a *fine*, i. e.,

a present of armour, horses, or money to the lord. But the division of authority, occasioned by this was found to weaken the defences of the country; and thus it became the general rule to adm it *one heir only*, in some cases the eldest son, in other cases the youngest son, of the deceased vassal, or some other male relative capable of bearing arms and fulfilling the conditions under which the *feud* was

held. Gradually, as learning and wealth began to increase, and other arts than war came to be followed, these feuds became the *absolute property* of the tenants — no longer *vassals* liable to be dispossessed at the caprice of their lord, but *free holders of the soil* and possessing the power to sell or bequeath it, subject to certain provisions of law.

These changes took many eventful years to accomplish. The English ancestors grappled manfully with the iron yoke they had unwittingly put on their own necks, and slowly yet surely they regained the freedom they had enjoyed under their old Saxon rulers. Their kings sometimes required, for either their ambition or their pleasure larger sums of money and greater services than the feudal system provided for; and as it was a fixed principle in England in its earliest days and under its most despotic rulers *that no man should be taxed without his own consent or that of his representative*, the



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

Fiametta.

By F. Innocent.

Great Council of the nation had to be summoned to discuss what was required. Seldom did it grant it without claiming in return the abolition of some abuse or the restoration of some privilege.

For a considerable time the

Great Council consisted of all the King's barons and those who held estates from the crown; but its constitution was regulated by Magna Charta, which ordained that all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and barons should be summoned to parliament by the King's letters.

Thus was established what is now called the House of Lords. In time of peace the barons re-

sided in castles scattered throughout the country, in which they held almost regal state and exercised almost royal powers.

The lower orders flocked beneath their battlements for protection against robbers and other lords hostile to their own; for the barons were a turbulent race, often at war with each other. Thus, as population increased, towns were formed. There are few old cities and towns in England in the midst of which are not seen the ruins of some castle or fortress frowning from an eminence or guarding the banks of a river; and round its crumbling walls are sure to be found the oldest houses in the place. As arts and commerce began to flourish the inhabitants of some of these settlements became so enriched as

to be able to purchase great privileges of their lords and of the King, which rendered them *independent communities*. Soon, therefore, it became necessary to summon some of their members to the Great Council as *citizens* and *burgesses*. For similar reasons the free holders, whose progress from a

state of servitude has already been sketched, had to be represented by *Knights of the shire*, elected from among themselves, to enable the King to collect revenue from their rich brethren. The exact date

at which the English Constitution took this shape is the subject of much doubt, but it is certain that in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1265., Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the King's minister, issued writs for the election of two Knights for every county, two citizens for every city, and two burgesses for every borough, to serve in the Grand Council of the Kingdom. In the reign of

Edward I. was passed the famous law that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. Edward III., by a Royal Charter, acknowledges the Commons as «an estate of the realm», and subsequently by a statute passed in the twenty-fifth year of his reign it was declared that «no *taxeage* or *aid* (i. e. *tasces*) Shall be taken without the good will and consent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, *Knights, burgesses, and free-men of the land*». Thus was the power of the *Commons* acknowledged as a governing body in the State.

It was some time, however, before the Lords and Commons were placed apart in separate chambers, and made distinct councils, each guided by rules

and performing duties of its own, as we now find them. Originally they sat together in one assembly; and although the laws they made applied to the Kingdom at large, each body taxed itself and had no voice in fixing the taxes to be paid by the other. The taxation of the country is now managed entirely by



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Cantilena.

By F. Innocent.



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«A Tiff.»

By T. Margitay.

the House of Commons. For many years Parliament was made use of by the Kings of England merely as an instrument for taxing the people.

(To be continued.)



### Our Illustrations

*Frontispiece*: T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta in fancy dress.

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Our principle picture is a group of guests at the Court Fancy Dress Ball given recently by T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. An immense number of members of the aristocracy, ministers, politicians, and the élite of Hungarian society were present on the occasion, whose dresses represented (as may be seen) almost every character in history, mythology, and fiction.

\*

Portrait of Count Stephen Széchenyi, «the Greatest Hungarian». Died April 8th 1860.

\*

Of sacred pictures we give Paul Veronese's «*Christ at the Pharisees' Feast*», Michael Angelo's group «*Piety*», the «*Ecce Homo*» of the Scala Santa at Rome, and *The Resurrection of Christ*.

\*

A scene in Bosnia: The Town of Jajcze.

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Tennis — a very popular Hungarian pastime in the spring.

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An incidents from real life; *A Tiff*, from water-colours by Tihamér Margitay.

\*

«*Cantilena*», from a heliogravure by F. Innocent.

\*

«*Fiametta*» from a heliogravure by F. Innocent.

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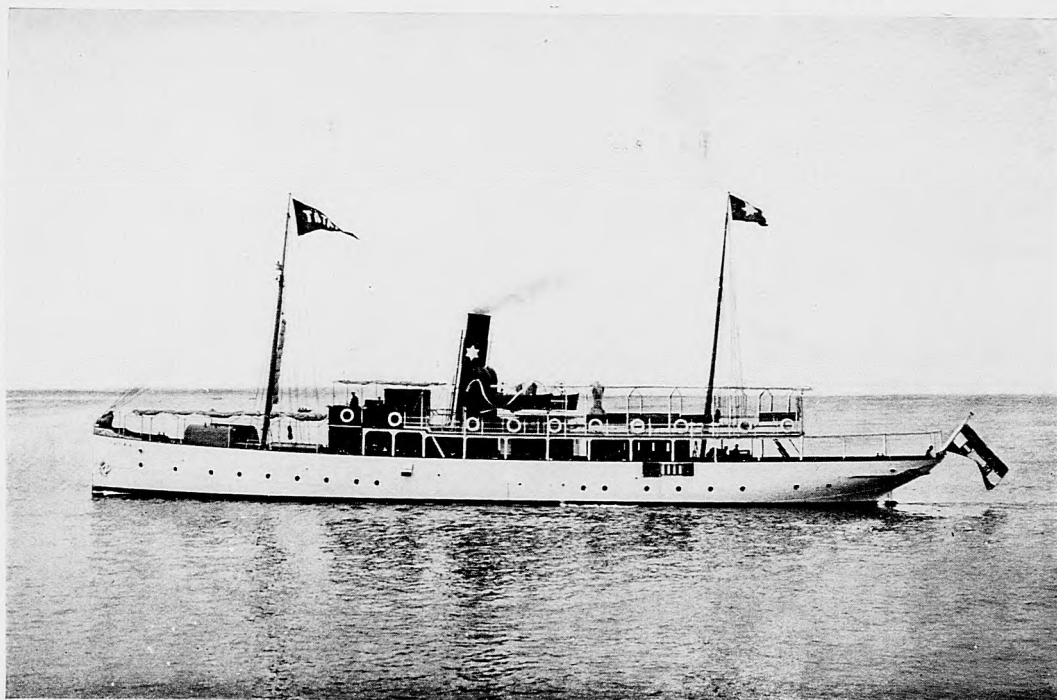
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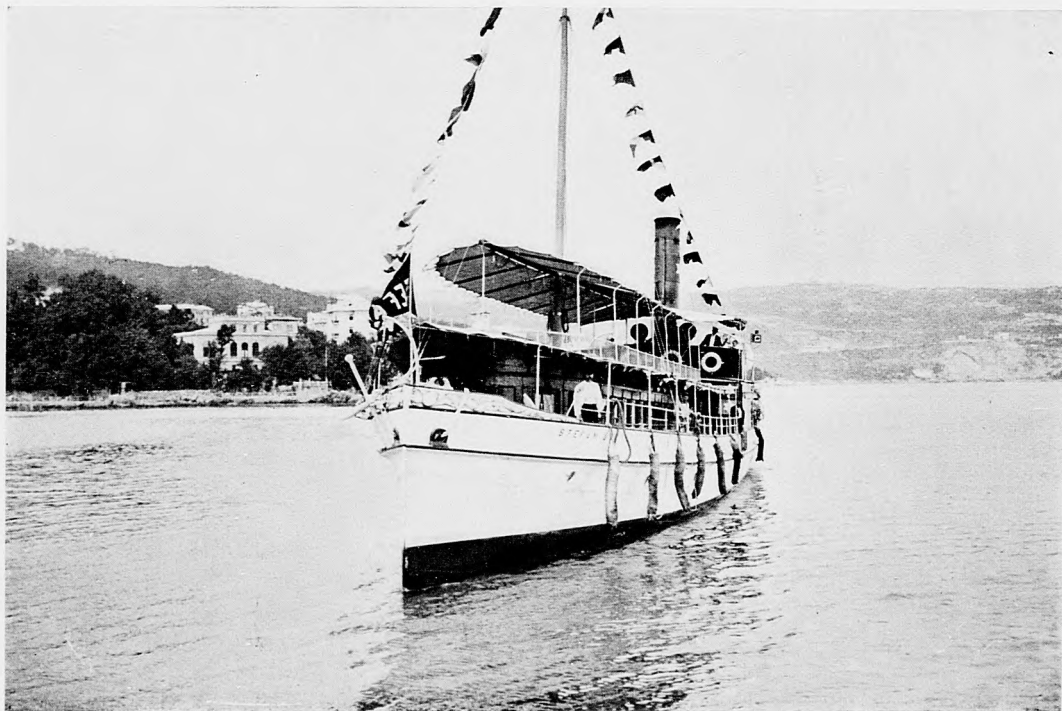


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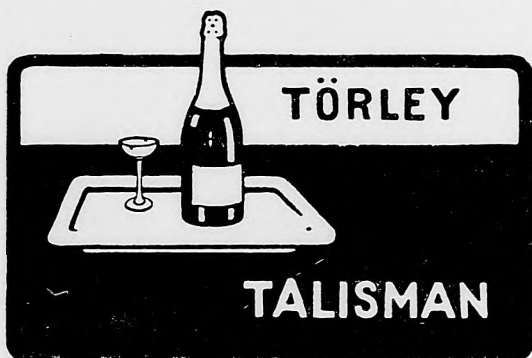
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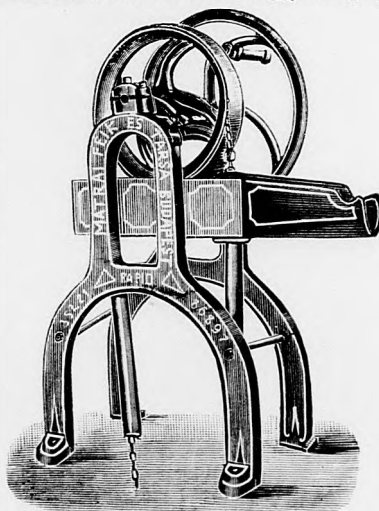
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