

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

AT THE BEGINNING of 1856 the Austrian National Bank established a hypothetic branch, which extended its activity to Hungary without being able to satisfy in the slightest the credit relations of Hungarian property. The desire for an institute therefore remained alive, and when the pressure of absolute power slightly slackened the National Agricultural Society which then embraced the notabilities of the Hungarian intelligent class who had been driven from the political field, succeeded in realising the long cherished idea. In 1863 the Hungarian Hypothetic Institute was opened, which was principally due to the zeal of Melchior Lónyai, Count Emil Dessewffy, and Anton Csengeri. The institution was modelled on the Prussian institute of the same name on the basis of association whereby every aim at profit was *a priori* excluded. The noble traditions of the past have been maintained by this institute to the present day, and the services are priceless which in its life of more than 30 years it has performed in the consolidation and maintenance of Hungarian landed property.



MISS EMMA NÁVAY.

Photo by Strelisky.

three and a half years, it had floated 17.67 million florins in mortgage loans. Since that time it has shown steady advance. At the end of 1894 its mortgage loans were 100.82 million florins in addition to 121.89 million florins for drainage and land improvement. Although this institute renounces all idea of profit and from its debtors exacts only a small interest, one quarter per cent, under the title of management fees, it has in the course of 23 years collected a considerable reserve fund. At the end of 1884 this was more than 9 million florins. This is a great

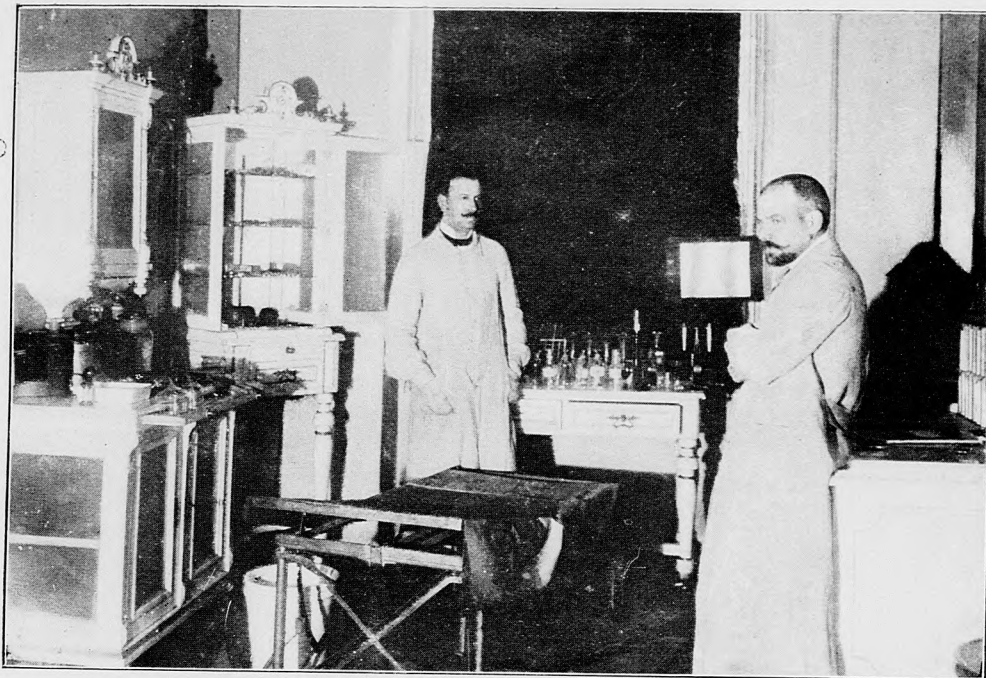
Amid unfavourable financial circumstances it could create a value for Hungarian mortgages; afterwards while profiting by every improvement in the money market it fixed a more and more moderate interest for its loans, made the burdens on Hungarian property ever lighter, and acted directly and indirectly by the powerful effect of its example.

The position the Hypothetic Institute fills was shown clearly in the first epoch of its existence. From the 1st of July 1863 to the end of 1866, that is to say in

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Ordination Room of the Postal Employés Sick Benefit Society.

source of security to the debtors of the institute who took over the joint responsibilities as members of the society in the terms of the statutes.

(To be continued.)



A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

National unity, in the juridical and political sense of the term, was the natural result of the time-honoured action of these forces; organic unity, embracing all the inhabitants of this country without distinction of race or religion, guaranteeing their liberty and their security, and also the peace and tranquillity of this part of Europe.

IV.

EQUILIBRIUM OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORCES.

We have now to examine the state of equilibrium in which the nation put the three constitutional forces whose chief functions we have seen. This equilibrium varied from one period to another.

In regarding only the chief outlines of Hungarian history prior to 1848, there are found

to be three periods strongly marked, each presenting a distinct character: 1. the period of the Árpád dynasty (1000—1301.), 2. that of the kings of various families (1301—1526.), and 3. that of the Habsburgs (1526—1848).

1. The Árpáds were pre-eminently a national dynasty; they gave us a line of kings imbued with the national idea, having, interiorly as exteriorly, a national, logical, and reasonable policy. *Thus it was the royal power that was predominant at that period; it had its eclipses, certainly, but on the whole it was a Golden Age.*

2. At the period of the kings who came of various families, royalty no longer partook of this eminently national character. Several great kings were the exception, and these fully enjoyed the ancient royal power; but altogether the reigns of this period brought us an infiltration of foreign dynastic interests and of ideas often antagonistic to the national genius. *Therefore at this period the national representatives, the Diet, in case of need the National Assembly, was placed in the first rank of public powers.* The Diet represented the national idea better than did the kings; it was therefore to that (i. e. the Diet) that the supreme direction in full right belonged.

3. The third period, that of the Habsburgs up to 1848, furnishes the spectacle of a royalty often anti-national, working to undermine the independence and liberties of the country. The Diets were weakened by internal strife, religious disputes especially; the presence of the Turk,

moreover, for a long time reduced them to the representation of barely a third of the country; later they suffered frequent intermissions — illegal, it is true — but which the country lacked the power to prevent. Notwithstanding their valour, they were unable, by themselves alone, effectively to counteract the anti-national machinations of the royal power. But in a preceding period the national genius had developed institutions of local government which, in the hour of peril, it transformed into an invincible resisting force — invincible because intangible.

(To be continued.)



The Angelica Kauffmann Centenary.

IN THIS issue we reproduce illustrations of some of the world-famous paintings of Angelica Kauffmann, whose centenary has recently been celebrated. At eleven years of age she painted her first portrait — that of Bishop Neorini Cappuccino, a veritable work of genius which brought her into public notice. Among her friends in the world of art were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Anthony Canova, and Zucchi, whom she eventually married. Her works are well known in Hungary, where several fine specimens may be seen in the Esterházy Collection and also in the houses of private families.



Three Years' Progress of the Hungarian Post-Office.

II.

SPECIAL ATTENTION has been given to the development and extension of our telephone system, a programme having been elaborated for the completion of the following work during the next fifteen years:

1. Every county-town and every other town of importance commercially or industrially shall have direct telephone connection with Budapest.
2. All telephone centres shall have inter-communication by means of transversal conduits.

3. For the satisfaction of administrative and general requirements every county-town shall be connected by telephone with the centres of each county district, and each district centre shall have direct telephone connection with every town of the district.

4. Every Post and telegraph Office shall also possess telephone installation.

The cost of these works is estimated at 130,000,000 crowns.

Long distance telephone offices have been recently opened to the number of 290, while 67,450 kilometres of new telephone conduits have been laid down, an increase of 35% since 1905. The length of the telephone wires (2,590,000 kilometres) is now almost twice that of the telegraph wires.

Of suburban telephones, 275 lines have been recently opened to the public, joining up some 1000 villages.

In 48 towns the telephone has been either introduced, or the lines renewed or extended.

In the capital city special attention has been given to telegraphic and telephonic needs. To meet the demands of the age the telegraph department of Budapest has been entirely reconstructed within the last three years. It is now as complete and up-to-date as the most modern technical apparatus combined with the knowledge and ability of its officials can make it, and one from which something may be learnt even by experts from abroad.

The number of telephone subscribers in Budapest shows an increase of 5806 on the year, the actual total being 17,959. Notwithstanding that the telephone head-quarters were only recently enlarged to meet the requirements of 18,000 subscribers, the demand for telephone accommodation is increasing so rapidly that the present building will soon be quite inadequate. A site for the erection of new premises has already been acquired, and the plans prepared for the larger edifice.

Creosoting works have been built at Püspök-ladány, for the preparation of telegraph and telephone poles; and another similar establishment in the west of Hungary has already been begun.

The number of telegrams dealt with has increased by 1,755,000; of telephone calls by 41,386,000. The former represents an increase of 18%, the latter 50%, clearly showing the enormous growth of the telephone service.



The Staff of Letter Collectors.

At Pozsony, Temesvár, Nagyvárad, and Sopron handsome buildings are in course of construction as Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices, and headquarters of Postal and telegraph Surveyors.

New Railway Post-Offices have also been recently built at the stations of Miskolcz, Fegyvernek, Ó-Becse, and Brassó. At several other places Post-Office premises have been either enlarged or rebuilt.

The erection of a new Telephone Exchange at Ujpest is contemplated.

In concluding this article we may not omit a reference to the personnel of the Hungarian Post and Telegraph service. The employes of various ranks and both sexes number upwards of 32,000, of whom 12,000 are appointed Government officials.

In 1907 a scheme of pecuniary rewards for good conduct was introduced by a decision of the Ministerial Council, with the object of personally interesting each employe in the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties. By this means a strong inducement is offered for the saving of labour, of equipment, and of stores, the amount of the reward being naturally in proportion to the saving effected.

The fixing of postmasters salaries has also occupied the attention of the Government, being an important reform in the history of the Hungarian postal service. With exception of some 220 post-offices managed by Government official, all the offices in the country (upwards of 5000) were under postmasters who fulfilled their duties simply under contract with the Government, having no claim to pension. It was the desire of the Government, therefore, to regulate the official income of such postmasters. Whereas previously their remuneration was calculated on the basis of the actual *income* of their offices, it will henceforth be fixed in accordance with the average *traffic* of the office under the control of the respective postmasters. The carrying out of this scheme cost, in 1906, 900,000 crowns; in 1907, 290,000 crowns; and in 1908, 450,000 crowns.

The question of annual leave and Sunday rest has also been settled by generous concessions to the employes; bonds and guarantees have been abolished, and various provisions made for the moral and material well-being of every member of the Hungarian Post, Telegraph, and Telephone service.



The Pleasant things of life.

ONE OF THE secrets of happiness is found in the habitual emphasis of pleasant things and the persistent casting aside of all malign elements. For men make their own world. We have read of a horticulturist who could not walk through a flower garden and see a rose-bush covered with blossoms without searching

until be found at least one blighted leaf. There are men who cannot look upon a great picture without scrutinising every inch of the canvas for some light or shade to criticise, and afterwards they recall only the blemish. But there never was a tree so beautiful that it did not have one broken bough. There never was a book so wise but that it had one untruth, or falsehood. Even Helen's brow held one little blemish, and the scientists think that there is a spot on the sun. What if a father should send his child into a garden, where every flower bloomed, to bring back roses and lilies and violets, and these great chrysanthemums that bless these autumnal days? And what if the boy overlooked all the sweet blossoms and peered around the roots until he found some weeds, wild grass, and a toadstool?

Going into the country on an October afternoon, men who wish to bring back something that will represent the gods' autumn select the maple boughs, flaming gold and scarlet. But men there are who go forth in the morning and give all that is best in life and thought to their competitors in business. Returning home at night, they do not bring some incident that represents wit, or heroism, or justice, or generosity: they return jaded, fretful, querulous, critical. They remember only the disagreeable things. Passing a pasture but yesterday, one saw the horse with mane and tail a solid mass of cockleburs, collected in passing through the meadow, and, grasping the forelock, the farmer's boy's hand must have been pierced with a thousand blood pricks. Strange example of men, who go through the days to return home at night laden with mental burrs and moral thistles. They have used memory as a kind of bag in which they have collected sticks, toads, beetles, and spiders that stand for human frailty and sin. What a misrepresentation of God's world! What skill in selecting malign elements! Surely an enemy hath wrought this injury and lent this black colour to the universe! This is God's world, and man is saved by hope.



Our Reading Table.

«*The Romance of a Nun.*» By Alix King, Rebman. 6s.

The diary of the heroine, who has taken the vows while yet a child, is a very interesting document. A touching love-story runs through the narrative, which culminates in our nun leaving the

convent and marrying the man who had dared to fall in love with her. The diary purports to have been published by the husband, after the heroine's death, as a warning to all who would «take the veil» without due consideration, but those who expect to be thrilled by the exposure of scandals will be disappointed. The worst is the reference to penitential flagellation.

★
 «*The Stronger Wings.*» By A. Jeans. Elliot Stock. 6s.

An historical novel of unusual interest, being the story of revolutionary days in Austria, when Metternich and Windischgraetz fought down the proletariat. The author shows his hero (the son of

According to this book, Serbia is a glorious country and its citizens the proud possessors of almost every virtue. It must be a grand thing to be a Servian.



FLORIDA

BY ALEXANDER HEGEDŰS.

ON THE Eastern strand, the mountain extends lengthwise toward the southern gulf, where one of its feet drops into the bay, while the other seems to lean upon the face of the water and trips floating around the quay. All Florida seems to swim



Postal Service, Budapest: «Group» Sorting.

a plebian father and an aristocratic mother) as hesitating for a long time between the «rights» of class and the liberties of the ragged multitude; and we have many interesting pictures of exciting battles in the streets between the supporters of Absolutism and the ardent but uninstructed revolutionaries.

★
 «*Servia by the Servians.*» Edited by Alfred Stead. Heinemann. 10s 6d.

An imitation (which is said to be the sincerest form of flattery) of our own book «*Hungary of Today*», but without illustrations. As in the latter publication, all the chapters are written by (or at least bear the names of) prominent native officials and politicians, with an «introduction» by King Peter himself — surely an unusual condescension on the part of a crowned head, to assist his statesmen in a glorification of his country!

upon the face of the water as if it were a slowly sinking isle, over which the salt water slowly gains full control, where the Indian River, with its small suction-pump-like extensions, is lost in it. This watery realm which is hardly stocking to the mighty, lazy body, is the wonderland, where above still bloom the bulbul roses and leafy palms, that shake their heads, while below, hardly a few spans away, slowly wanders the water from west to east. A curious, many colored pagoda is the railway station, yellow and red, built of wood.

In front a canvas-covered gig was waiting and negroes with thick, fleshy lips and protruding mouths watched hungrily for the passenger as if an alligator were waiting with open mouth for its negro flesh meal.

It was a delightful day, the sun shone brightly, leafy palms and shady cactus plants grew richly everywhere in all their primeval strength, giving a

picture which only Stanley could have enjoyed, when he forced his way through into the black kingdom.

Cupolas, carenes and minarettes pushed their heads upwards from the wilderness, and as we wended our way, the minarets and all the cupolas seemed to grow into one body, one picture. The

hotel, where flowers bloomed in exotic colors on walls of Arabian style and where like stumps of trees grew the lazy cactuses' fleshy body. A cross-like bower filled the centre of the courtyard and from a flat base, a fountain sent the murmuring, splashing water high into the air. The elec-



Angelica Kauffmann.

hotel resembled a Moorish palace that had found its way there and slowly absorbed all the wonderful feeling of the place from the other side of the ocean and then slowly. The hotel was the conception of a bold man. Here, in the desert, where naught else could be found only inter-twining trees and palm-forests — far from all habitations of white men — he built a fairy palace.

In the evening I strolled in the courtyard of the

tric lights shone in multicoloured masses of brilliancy, the night was calm and peaceful, the sky covered with flaming stars, the whole scene seemed naught else but a picture from one of the chapters of the Arabian Nights. In the morning I was greeted by the self-same brilliancy of the sun, which I had admired the evening before.

Upon a long pale-bridge of planks and boards, I approached the sea, that ever murmuring sea, the

voice of which is breathed by a force of everlasting duration. I had hardly reached the centre of the bridge, when I perceived at the bend of the river an erect figure which seemed to run, — erect — upon the surface of the water, it was followed by another and still another figure bearing upon their

around me and playfully chirruped. Here and there I saw a blue-plumed sparrow-like bird join them in their play, then all flew to a twig near by and they looked out into the sea which seemed to swell and to rise toward them. Never before did I feel myself so forsaken and strange as in this



«Damon and Musidora», by Angelica Kauffmann.

heads a big ostrich feather. They approached me rapidly enough, as if they were running towards me upon the water, these exotic figures and when they had passed beneath the bridge, all that was wondrous upon and about them disappeared and the two ladies and the Yankee with his high hat, calmly proceeded on their way upon their water-cycle. The sea was again but a sea and when I sat down upon the fine sand, tiny red-plumed birds flew

peculiar company, and yet there spread before me the ocean, and the ocean and I were old acquaintances.

An express train started at six o' clock, which ran along the ocean-shore; all through an ancient forest. Here and there, was visible a pool of stagnant water spreading over the soft ground, on which the rootlike plants turned and spread and interlaced each other. The crown of the palm trees formed a

glorious arch and the leaves and twigs of each tree seemed trying to conquer each other as they rose mightily overhead and the big-leaved cactuses were flaying each other as the wind set them in motion.

The St. John river cut through the railway dam and when the train had crossed the small wooden bridge the horizon lost itself in the water of the river,

the far edge of the ocean the moon, like a bloody horn, began to crawl upward upon the horizon, lending her color to all around. Such must have been the colour of the skin of that proud Indian race which heretofore had lived here on this floating paradise, which race had not yet learned the song, the refrain of which is:



Portrait Group, by Angelica Kauffmann.

while everywhere could be seen the palms and those bearded trees which intertwined their twigs and boughs and seemed to lean upon each other for support.

Suddenly, as the train again entered the forest, it became awfully dark, the living trees having swallowed the tiny light which had remained from the setting sun.

Soon the number of trees grew less and from

«Here was, once in a time, our happy hunting ground
Before white man's foot-prints could here be found».

It was fairly late when the train, taking a sudden turn, began to bank up toward the ocean. A long, cobweb-like bridge which spanned the Indian river and then, as if the country all around were studded with diamonds the electric lights began to sparkle and shine in all the hues and colors imaginable and to break through the air

laden with a heavy fog. Then suddenly again a splendid wooden palace appeared to step from the wilderness as if it were a mighty water nymph gently swimming upon a broad leaf.

When the train came to halt in this spot, the

peculiar was the life which moved here beneath a January sky on the ocean's shore.

A band of musicians played on the balcony, the «inhabitants of the sea», — when tired of their stroll along the shore, drew nearer to the stairway leading



«Portrait», by Angelica Kauffmann.

negro bell boys ran towards us who were alighting from the cars and shouted «luggage, please».

A broad passage way ran upstairs along the first floor of the building, a long, broad balcony ending where the sea quietly swayed its silvery waves. Pitch-covered poles were erected along the shore and from pole to pole ran the long wires from which hanging lamps supplied the pale light with which the whole sea shore was illuminated. How

to the hotel and when their close proximity had removed their wonderful characteristics, these men and women appeared to me the most peculiar negro women and tropical dudes. The negro ladies wore yellow plumes on their hats, green silk dresses trimmed with scarlet ribbons and a red bodice. Their voluptuous red lips, pressed together, hissed their «Yes-sah», and from their white teeth there came chattering «love». I saved myself from the crowd

by going down the narrow pathway toward the Indian River and almost ran to reach the banks of the water where that majestic calm and peace reigns.

to celebrating their day of independence with as much noise and fire-crackers as possible and there is no power that can stop them. Should the



The Birth of Shakespeare (Allegorical), by Angelica Kauffmann.

And there was peace. The water was motionless within its banks, but here and there would rise from the water a flying fish and as it cut the air in its short flight, the moon lit up its scales, then the fish again sank into the water and all was calm again.



New-York Notes

New-York, July, 1909.

By Eugene
..... Lucas

WHEN YOU read these lines all will be over. I mean the «glorious fourth» of course, with all its noise, fire-works and its wounded children. For weeks the boys of the city and small country places have become nuisances for the «corner grocers». They want wooden boxes, you understand. Wooden boxes to burn and make bon-fires with, and thus celebrate the glorius *Fourth of July*. At this time of the year almost every newspaper publishes editorials warning the people not to play with fire. And every year after the 4th, when the statistical data of deaths and injured are published, the papers again publish editorials urging to stop this illuminated manslaughter. But the warnings are in vain. The people of America are accustomed

police wish to interfere, there would not be enough men in the force to do so. The Americans must give vent to their patriotism on that day and the police must let them have their own way in celebrating their national independence.

If you are a man of nerves (I mean a *nervous man*, if you please) you had better not stay in New-York on the Fourth. At four o' clock in the morning you have to give up sleeping anyway. At that hour you find yourself thinking — half dreaming, half awake — that the Japanese soldiers have invaded New-York and that the brave Yankee boys in blue are fighting a great battle before your house.

Later on you find out that a couple of boys are shooting off their fire-crackers. You get up and try to walk the streets. What an idea! You have to put a mask on your face if you don't want to lose your eye-sight or have your face disfigured by the dangerous fire-works.

Every boy — I think — has a pistol, which he smilingly points at you in this mimic war.

The best thing you can do is to go out somewhere in the mountains and sleep over this «glorious» celebration. But this is what most of the people do. If not they meet with exper-

iences that compel them to vow the next day: never again!

*

But what can a poor man do — you may ask — on Fourth of July in America? Why, celebrate, dear reader, celebrate and don't be very particular about a couple of burning wounds. The men who fought for liberty died for the nation's independence. And we can't even bear a few wounds? ... Shame on us!

*

Princess *Lwoff-Parlaghy*, the renowned Hungarian portrait painter, exhibited about twentyfive portraits of prominent Americans in her studio at the «*Plaza Hotel*». These are the pictures which were painted by Her Highness during her American visit. Now the American papers and their critics have ample evidence that the Princess can do something worthy

you may well remember. While her excentricity was commented upon by columns of articles. About her art — they wrote scarcely fifteen lines.

*

It is a very often lamented fact — especially by the foreigners in New-York — that New-York has not its Boulevard life, which, for instance, made Paris, Berlin etc. famous. Here we have the beautiful Fifth Avenue with its millionaire dwellers, which is dark and lifeless after 4 P. M. in the winter time and 6 P. M. in summer. There is no life on this street at evenings. Here and there you meet people who pass by, but there is no promenading, no carriage corso, no café's, nothing but the stillness and darkness of the night. Now the people seem to be waking up. Elaborate plans are under discussion to model Fifth Avenue on the plan of «*Rue de La Paix*» of Paris. The street will blaze with



«Love Enthroned», by Angelica Kauffmann.

of notice besides travelling with a menagerie, which extravaganza of her was widely published and described in all the American newspapers — as

lights; it will be widened too, and then New-York also will have its crowded Boulevard, much to the satisfaction of its «*Boulevardier*» inhabitants.

London Notes

London, 19th July, 1909.

By Sheena . . .
Macdonald . . .

HIS MAJESTY who was spending the week-end with the Earl and Countess of Clarendon at the Grove Watford, returned to town today for the annual display of London Firemen in Hyde Park. The weather was magnificent and Hyde Park was very lively, the bright sunshine adding brilliance to the grandeur of the scene.

*

For the first time in the history of the Navy London has a large fleet at her very doors. No fewer than 150 battle-ships are moored on the Thames between Westminster and Southend. Large warships never come above Gravesend, so the Dreadnoughts are only to be seen at Southend. At one o'clock on Saturday the submarine destroyers and torpedo boats which were to be stationed within London's Gate began to pass under the Tower Bridge which had been lined with people all forenoon. Four submarines are lying off the Houses of Parliament and between that and the Tower Bridge are stationed several pairs of torpedo-boats or destroyers. Southend is full of holiday makers, and a rich harvest is being reaped by those who taken time by the forelock, and made preparations for visitors seeing the «Fleet»

Crowds line the Embankment from end to end for it is quite unlikely that many of the on-lookers will ever see the same pageant again.

*

The Duchess of Sutherland gave a very interesting garden fête the other day at Stafford House, when some of the work of the Potteries Cripple Guild was laid out for sale. — The King who visited the fête with several other members of the Royal Family bought a very fine engraved silver jug. His Majesty was so delighted with his purchase that he wrote telling the Duchess of his gratification and asking her to send a large consignment of similar work to Buckingham Palace.

*

Madame Gabrielle Sand, grand-daughter of George Sand novelist, bequeathed to the Académie Française the Château of Nohant (where the novelist lived and died) with a sum of 100,000 francs for its up-keep. She has also left to the Academy of Science another property, the income from which

is to be devoted to the founding of a George Sand prize to be awarded to the best scientific discovery.

*

An anonymous gift of £25,000 has been sent towards the building of the Yuenn Alexander Sanatorium at Davos, Switzerland, which has been built for the benefit of patients of small means suffering from tuberculosis in the early stages. Admission will be restricted to British and American patients, the rate of payment being 35^s per week.

*

A rather curious circumstance came to light lately when Sir William Bull asked the Postmaster General how many persons other than British hold positions of postmasters and sub-postmasters: whether in view of the importance of avoiding

any possibility of the interruption of the telegraphic communications, he will terminate any such appointments, as now exist without delay, and whether no further appointments will be made: and whether he was aware that in a small area in Yorkshire all the offices are controlled by postmasters and sub-postmasters of German birth.

Mr. Sydney Buxton replied that most of the postmasters in Scotland and Ireland are not of English birth. He also states the fact that foreigners are now not

eligible for appointment to any permanent and established position in the Post Office and they would not be selected for any situation for which suitable British subjects are available.



STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. Joseph
Sándor, Margaret Sölyom Fekete.

«Who is this varnished fellow?»

«He's an excellent person, the President of the local bank, the first gentleman of the town, a certain Francis Kolosy.»

«I'll kill him!» whispered Kolowotki mysteriously into his ears.

Mr. Kiss affrighted, looked round staring into his partner's eyes, doubtful whether he had not lost his wits altogether.

«Aye? But wherefore should you kill him?»

«Merely because I don't like his airs.»

By Kálmán . . .

. . . Mikszáth



Portrait of a Lady as «Flora»,
by Angelica Kauffmann.

«Umph! He is rather a handsome man.»

«But he wears a bracelet.»

«What does that matter to you? He wears boots too, at least 20 new pairs a year. It were a pity indeed to kill such a customer!»

«Kitty loves him,» he said in a preternatural whisper, and he too loves her.»

«What do you say? he and Kitty? Kitty loves him? How came you to fancy such nonsense, oh, you unhappy fellow!»

«What else has he to do with the girl?»

The bootmaker laughed a clear sweet laugh, his bright little eyes filling gradually with tears.

«Oh thou mad Pole! oh thou ass of a Pole! But he is Master to Aunt Amelia, the girl's aunt and my sister-in-law. And you call me an owl, if you want both to inherit one day a fine little sum from her.»

Ah! so?» said Kolowatki, reassuming somewhat of his former tranquillity.

He grew quieter, but only in appearance. It is not easy to govern the green-eyed monster. The green eye never rests, Providence not having provided it with lashes. A very fool might have easily observed that Kolowatki was excited, amorous and jealous. The young men reported to Mr. Kiss, that the Polish master had bought himself a brace of pistols, which he carried always about him, and evil prophecies began to float about.

«You will see, Mr. Kiss, something sad will happen there.» Even the faithful Lawrence was of opinion that Kolowotki would shoot either himself or Kitty in an evil moment.

Now Mr. Kiss, being really afraid, determined to make an end of the matter. He would command his daughter either to marry Mr. Kolowotki, or to retire to the house of one of her sisters, an innkeeper's wife at Hajduszoboszló. She might have a free choice according to her own wish and will, but one of the alternatives must be accepted though a thousand devils should try to prevent its fulfilment.

Fortunately not one did so. Even the individual whose contradiction Mr. Kiss feared most, beginning a confidential talk with him one afternoon, evidently sought to persuade him to bestow her in wedlock.

«But, dear sister-in-law, you were against my project up till now.»

Aunt Amelia lifted her eyes devoutly to Heaven.

«I opposed it, yes I opposed it,» said she emphatically, but only seeking to contribute to her welfare. O Mary, glorious Mother,

thou alone knowest how often I have asked thee to protect her, smoothing the path of her future happiness! But the ground slipped from below my aërial castles. Dear soul! she grew sick and withered away visibly from day to day, like a rose in drought. Deteriorating merchandise must be sold quickly; this is a rule of the first order, observed strictly by the late Bogdan Jakubovics, whose house in Stork street we tenanted and who dealt in furs. Kitty must marry, the sooner the better! The rose withering from drought must be put into water, as soon as possible. Not infrequently they revive afterwards, women being a wonderful species of plant.»

Mr. Kiss rubbed his hands in evident satisfaction.

«Now let me hear, dear sister-in-law, whom do you point out for Kitty?»

«O, Mary, glorious Mother, whom should I mention? I cannot recommend you to be too particular about the matter. The world is bad nowadays, girls are cheap and the support of families is expensive, very expensive. I think Kolowotki would do, he loves her and would appreciate her real worth, this being the chief factor of conjugal happiness.»

Mr. Kiss felt inclined to embrace Aunt Amelia in his extreme pleasure. (To be cont.)



NOTICE

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No 47.193/909.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that for stags, chamois, roebucks, bears, and wild-boar to be shot during the season this present year on certain specified shooting-grounds of the Royal Hungarian Offices of Woods and Forests in Orsova, Büstyháza, Tótsóvár and Susák; of the Royal Hungarian Head-Office of Woods and Forest in Liptóujvár; and of the Forestry Superintendencies of Máramarossziget, Lugos and Zágráb, Licenses will be issued for the several districts (shooting-grounds) and days previously fixed by the Directors of the said offices. The licenses may be obtained on personal or written application, and will be issued in order of receipt against payment of dues; for stags and roebucks not later than the 15-th September 1909, and for chamois, bears and wild-boar not later than the 15 th October.

Full particulars may be obtained on Application to the Directors of the Offices above referred to, and to Department VII/3. of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry.

Budapest, June 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

No 55.910. V—1. 1909.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive proposals for the regulation of a section of the River Danube between Almás and Gombos, the work to be completed in the years of 1910 and 1911, including the supply of 130.798 m³ second class stones and 6690 m³ riddled stone-gravel, both to be used in the regulation works. Proposals may be sent in by means of sealed tenders, which will be opened in the Council Chamber situated on the first floor of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry at 12 A. M. on the 24th of August 1909.

Printed forms of tender and contract, the plans of works to be accomplished, and statements as to the assortment of the stones, and all covenants and particulars may be obtained on application to the Royal Hungarian River Engineering Office in Zombor. All persons tendering or their representatives may be present at the opening of the tenders, which must be sent to the teller's office, Room 29 of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry, not later than 11. 30 A. M. on the above-mentioned date.

Budapest, 14th of July 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of
Agriculture.

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4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
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A Kisduna-ágban Budapest—Dömös között közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balp. Eötvös-térről (Budapest jobbp. Pálffy-térről 5 percczel később) d. e. 8:30, d. u. 12:30) vegyes járat csak Dunabogdányig és csak III. oszt. d. u. 2:20 és d. u. 5 órakor (utóbbi csak július 1—augusztus 31. között) indulnak Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitótfalu, Tahí, Dunabogdány, Visegrád s Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről reggel 5, d. u. 12:45 (utóbbi csak jul. 1.—aug. 31. között és este 6:30-kor), Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 percczel később indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyesjáratú gőzös (kizárólag III. osztálylyal) is közlekedik.

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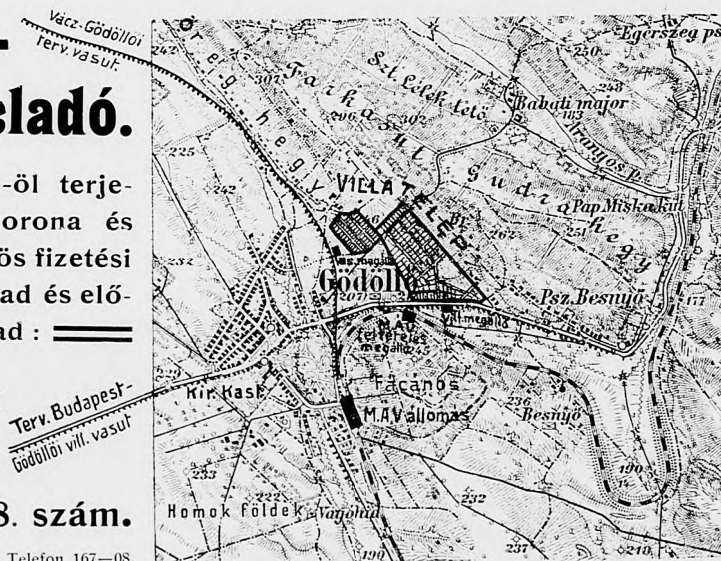
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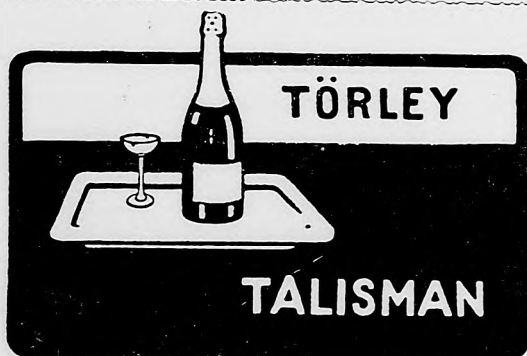
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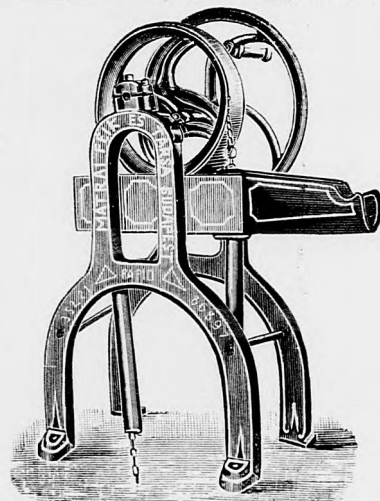
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