



HUNGARY

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Budapest, Friday, October 1, 1909.

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

AT THAT time a great party had arisen from the union of the Deák party and the left centre which led the destinies of Hungary with a strong and talented statesman at their head. None the less the artfully entangled web of the conflict of interests and the strength of the absolutist traditions were strong enough to delay an equitable solution for a long time, and two years passed until it was possible to establish the present double organisation of the bank.

The institution newly organised since 1878 under the name of The Austro-Hungarian Bank retained the unity of its notes and its specie fund, and the unity of its conduct was secured by a general council and a general governor. But in Budapest a special chief office was created for Hungary and one in Vienna for Austria, and the minimum of endowment was settled which the bank must maintain for the satisfaction of Hungarian credit.

Although all the wishes of Hungary have not yet been realised and equality has not come



Photo by Erdélyi.
General LOUIS JEKELFALUSSY,
Minister of National Defence.

into being in every department, yet a radical change for the benefit of Hungary has been effected in the business of the bank. At the end of 1876 the bills of exchange and securities discounted in the Hungarian branches of the bank was 26.84 million florins, i. e. 19.80 per cent of the total discount business of the bank. At the end of 1895 of 219.47 million florins of the bank, 98.33, that is 44.81 per cent fell to Hungary.

The old national bank served the interests of Vienna and acted churlishly not only to Hungary but also to the Austrian provinces, but since

the Austro-Hungarian bank has been organised on a double basis a beneficial change in this respect has intervened and its credit is distributed far and wide. The bank had in 1895, in Hungary besides the head office, 81 agencies and 21 local branches and by the creation of personal credit districts the provinces have been enabled to enjoy the credit of the bank to the full. The financial depression caused by the crisis of 1873 lasted for years.

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Our industry which in 1869 had taken such a fair development seemed to be dead like a sprout nipped with early frost. (To be cont.)



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.

They are publicly judged by a tribunal composed of twelve members of the House of Lords, who, for this function, choose by secret ballot thirty-six peers, of whom twelve may be rejected by the commissioners charged with the prosecution, and twelve by the defendant minister. In the event of condemnation the king can exercise the right of pardon only at the time of a general amnesty.

It was foreseen that this procedure of juridical responsibility would be quite as little enforced with us as it has been in England since the English Chamber obtained the right of making the *political responsibility* of the ministers effectual. Our Chambers possess the plenitude of this power. No more than in England is it founded on a clear written law, but it is admitted that an unfavourable vote of the Chamber of Deputies bearing on any important question, whether it throws out a Ministerial Bill, or blames a Government action, involves — according to the nature of the case — either the dismissal of the minister or of the entire Cabinet, unless the king prefers to make an appeal to the country by the dissolution of the Chamber. No Minister would dare to attempt to get away from this constitutional rule. The Chamber of Deputies exercises this decisive influence on the executive power, which is the characteristic feature of parliamentary rule. It is self-evident that an unfavourable vote of the House of Lords involves no consequences of this kind.

The participation of Parliament in the judiciary power is very small; the king is always

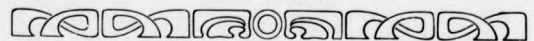
the great judiciary of the country, and in his name all judgments are given. There are, however, some fragments of parliamentary jurisdiction that have been developed outside the juridical responsibility of ministers just referred to. The House of Lords half-participates in the formation of a competent disciplinary court for the professional misdemeanours of members of the high magistrature. It chooses for this purpose twentyfour of its members (the other half of this tribunal being taken from the Royal High Court or Supreme Tribunal of Appeal). The jurisdiction of the Chambers over their members is limited to the verification of powers, and to certain questions of validity or invalidity; yet a recent law, of which we shall have to speak in detail, has transferred to the Royal High

Court the best part of this latter jurisdiction. It is only quite recently that the «commission of enquiry» of the Chamber in matters of invalidity or incompatibility (see further) have been invested with the right to call witnesses and to hear evidence on oath.

The members of both Chambers from time immemorial have possessed the right of «safe-conduct», according to which any member of Parliament returning to the place of its meeting, or remaining there, cannot be molested

or arrested, either by the authorities or by private persons; any interference with his person is tantamount to the crime of treason.

(To be continued.)



General Jekelfalussy's Jubilee.

ON THE 18th ult. General Louis Jekelfalussy, Minister of National Defence, completed forty years of his military career. This fact was made the occasion of an interesting display of *esprit de corps* among the officials of the Honvéd Ministry, when His Excellency Francis Bolgár, State Secretary, offered the cordial congratulations of the staff accompanied by an illuminated address signed by all the members. Born of noble family in 1848, at Szacsur, in Zemplén county, he commenced his military service as lieutenant in 1869. After eight years he was promoted to captain in 1877,



H. M. Francis Joseph in Shooting-Costume.

and first entered the Honvéd Ministry in 1881. His promotions to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel occurred within a few years of each other, and in 1892 we find him colonel commanding the 12th Honvéd Infantry at Szatmár. Two years later he was appointed brigadier commanding the 80th Honvéd Infantry at Debreczen, whence he was transferred to a similar post at Székesfehérvár on January 17th 1899. On the 10th April he was appointed chief of section in the Imperial and Royal War Ministry, on November 1st of the same year being raised to the rank of Major-General. He became commander-in-chief of the Honvéds in 1905, and Honvéd Minister on the 14th April 1906. In 1907 he was appointed a member of His Majesty's Privy Council. He possesses the Orders of Leopold and the Iron Crown, besides the Prussian Orders of the Iron Crown and Red Eagle, and the Spanish Grand Cross of the Military Order of Merit.



A Statesman at Home.

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI is a man of many parts. At the recent Medical Congress, as representing the Government, he was very much in evidence, his eloquence and magnetic personality holding the attention of immense gatherings. His honorary distinctions are numerous and no Hungarian doubts they are well deserved. In 1896 he was made an honorary medical doctor of Kolozsvár university, and now as a fitting climax to the recent Congress, the medical faculty of the University of Budapest has signalled its appreciation of the Count by conferring upon him the degree of medical doctor *honoris causa*. Many of our foreign guests will no doubt carry to their homelands pleasing recollections of Hungary's Minister of Public Instruction. All the world knows of him as an engaging orator and author in several languages, and also as an enthusiastic advocate of international peace, whose cause he has often so eloquently pleaded at Peace Meetings and Peace Congresses in various cities of Europe, Gt. Britain, and America. He has his detractors, of course, like

every other public man, but we are reminded of the French proverb, «*On ne jette des pierres qu'aux arbres qui portent les fruits!*»

Hungary recognises in him an able and conscientious Minister of Public Instruction, whose efforts and constant care are directed towards the enhancement of the educational interests of his country. In his native land two places — not including the Capital — claim him in an especial sense. At Jászberényi he is the esteemed and trusted M. P.; but it is at Eberhard where his domestic qualities are best seen, and where he is known as the country gentleman, the generous master, and the good friend. It is hard to say which of the two places Count Apponyi loves best —

Jászberényi, which he has represented in parliament for more than 26 years; or Eberhard, the ancestral home, to which he first brought his bride, and the birth-place of his children. He has a warm corner in his heart for each. So strenuous a worker as Count Apponyi will not be envied his well deserved rest at Eberhard. The place itself is but a small village in County Pozsony, of some 700 souls, many miles from a railway station, seldom marked on the map, and altogether so insignificant that it is doubtful whether anyone would be interested in it were it not the home of Count Apponyi.

The Castle is a lengthy two-storeyed building, without the slightest pretension to exterior beauty.

But within are comfort, ease, refinement, and culture; love and good-will reigning over all. Here the master revels in Nature, feeling that the most beautiful ornaments of earth are those which come from her bounteous hands. And these lavish gifts abound in the park. There are noble old trees, some of them centuries old, while the environs of the estate are scenes of sylvan beauty such as to inspire painter and poet.

It is indeed a reposeful spot, to which the Count loves to retire whenever the exigencies of political life permit. But his attachment to the place has increased a hundredfold since the happy day, now eleven years ago, when the Countess Clothilde

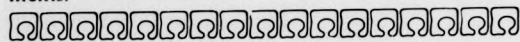


Coloman Thaly, M. P. †.

Mensdorff-Pouilly first graced the Castle with the sunlight of her presence as its mistress — the noble wife of one of the best types of a Hungarian nobleman. Today the merry laughter of playing children rings through the ancient Castle and its sunny coppices and over the fresh verdure of its flowery lawns.

No great banquets or festivities ever take place here, but the doors of the Castle and the warm hearts of its noble owners are always open to welcome the visitor of high or low degree.

The Countess participates in all the public life of the district, never meddling with politics, but always ready to assist with her kind heart and generous hand all philanthropic and patriotic movements.



English Poems on Hungary.

(By DR. JULIUS GERMANUS.)

IT IS A STRANGE coincidence that two races which had their original seats in distinct and far-off countries, and which have led their life amid conditions so different from each other, should meet, in more than one point, so remarkably as the Anglo-Saxon and Hungarian nations. The love of liberty and the reckless sacrifice of all that is sacred and dear to everybody, for the sake of the country, and its freedom have endeared the English and Hungarian race to each other.

At a time when the wave of revolution swept over the whole continent and its heroes were arrayed in desperate fight against the spirit of oppression which found shelter in some European courts, it was only the Anglo-Saxons who sympathised with the Magyars in their struggle against foreign encroachments. The war which broke out in Hungary in 1848 was not one of the same character as that which convulsed France at the same period, only to deliver her again into the hands of adventurers; but it was the struggle of a nation to secure her independence.

Hungary had been a free and independent nation until Austrian diplomacy managed to force her into allegiance and dependence. In France the object of the great political upheaval which resulted in so much bloodshed, was to alter the character of an aristocratic government. Frenchmen fought against Frenchmen. In Hungary the whole nation, nobleman and peasant alike, fought side by side against foreign oppressors, to protect the Constitution which had been established by the nation even before entering her present dominion.

The Magyars, who were left entirely defenceless at the beginning of hostilities, raised a strong army which drove the well-disciplined Austrian forces all before it as far as Vienna. Austria proved inferior to the patriotic efforts of the Magyars and called in the Russians for help.

The heroic achievements of an army which chiefly consisted of untrained volunteers moved Mathew Arnold, the young poet to write his beautiful poem which sparkles with youthful fervour and enthusiasm. The poem runs as follows :

To the Hungarian Nation.

(1849.)

Not in sunk Spain's prolong'd death agony,
Not in rich England bent but to make pour
The flood of the world's commerce on her shore,
Not in that madhouse, France, from whence the cry
Afflicts grave Heaven with its long senseless war;
Not in American vulgarity,
Nor wordy German imbecility —
Lies any hope of heroism more.
Hungarians! Save the world! Renew the stories
Of men who against hope repell'd the chain,
And make the world's dead spirit leap again!
On land renew that Greek exploit, whose glories
Hallow the Salaminian promontories,
And the Armada flung to the fierce main.

But the fortune of the Magyars soon turned, and Russian intervention crushed the power of the revolutionary army. The leader of the movement of independence, Louis Kossuth, had to leave the country in company with his faithful followers. Many who had taken part in the rising were banished, shot, or hanged. Kossuth found refuge, first in Turkey, afterwards he went to England where he was accorded a reception worthy of a great national hero. After a short stay in England he went to America, where the Senate received him in 1852. It is well to remember that it was Emerson, the great thinker who addressed and welcomed Kossuth on American soil. Previous to the reception, J. G. Whittier wrote a poem which is in many respects one of his best pieces.

Kossuth.

Type of two mighty continents! — combining
The strength of Europe with the warmth and glow
Of Asian song and prophecy — the shining
Of Orient splendours over Northern snow
Who shall receive him? Who, unblushing speak
Welcome to him, who, while he strove to break
The Austrian yoke from Magyar necks, smote off

At the same blow the fetters of the serf.
Rearing the altar of his Fatherland
On the firm base of Freedom, and thereby
Lifting to Heaven a patriot's stainless hand
Mocked not the God of Justice with a lie!
Who shall be Freedom's mouthpiece? Who shall give
Her welcoming cheer to the great fugitive?

Oh for the tongue of him who lies at rest
In Quincy's shade of patrimonial trees,
Last of the Puritan tribunes and the best,
To lend a voice to Freedom's sympathies,
And hail the coming of the noblest guest
The Old World's wrong has given
The New World of the West.

Years have passed away since those portentous events took place; Absolutism has gradually given way to the resolute energy of the Magyars. The end of the struggle, the final victory, has yet to come, when Hungary will again be the bulwark of freedom.



London Theatres

(«Mid-Channel» at the St. James.)

London, September.

WITH THE chillier September air and the shortening days the theatres are re-opening with new gilding, new upholstery — and new plays, among them Sir Arthur Pinero's. It is a cruel and a sordid comedy he has given us with «Mid-Channel» at the St. James' Theatre — a brutal picture of contemptible men and odious women, their lives and souls blighted by the enormity of their selfishness.

Theo and Zoe Blundell, married since 14 years, have «got on each other's nerves», they have reached matrimonial mid-channel, a shoal like that between Folkestone and Boulogne which gives the bad sailor an unpleasant few minutes even in the calmest weather. This, we are given to understand — and it is the only «moral» of the piece — is the reward of their selfish determination «never to encumber their lives with brats of children».

Theo, the brutal ill-humoured stockbroker, bitterly resents his wife's mild flirtations with her men friends, her «tame robins». She on her part is too selfish to face the boredom of long evenings alone with him. Quarrels, recriminations, and then a reconciliation on the suggestion that Theo take his wife for a holiday to Paris. But perverse, attractive, selfish Zoe with her incredible slang is furious that the hotel Theo chooses is not «top hole». A shriller crescendo of quarrelling, and Theo leaves the house while Zoe leaves for Italy.

But within a month Theo's bachelor lodgings give place to a flat in Cavendish Square with a mistress, while at Perugia Zoe accepts as a lover

Leonard Ferris, the most attractive of her «tame robins» but nevertheless a «cub». She grows tired of him and Theo is longing for his wife again. Back in London she is willing to forgive him his entanglement but he spurns her, mad with jealousy, when he hears of hers.

He insults her as «Ferris' cost-off». She furiously tells him that he is willing to marry her the moment she is free, and rushes to his rooms only to find that, «given the boot» by her that morning, he has just proposed marriage to the young girl he had abandoned for Zoe's sake. Zoe has now «messed things up».

Bewildered and desperate she cuts the Gordian knot.

And the close of the play is brutal and unbeautiful as the rest, for Zoe kills herself by throwing herself from Ferris' balcony to the street below.

The piece is built up with extraordinary skill, and does not lack wit. But *where* in brutal London does Pinero find his brutal types?

Where does there exist this world of bitter frivolity, unlovely passions and ferocious selfishness?

Let it be said that the play is acted with extraordinary brilliance — Miss Irene Vanbrugh surpasses herself as Zoe and is immeasurably greater than the part — and then, as Theo says when he «pays off» his mistress, «burn some pastilles in the room».

Richard Capell.



Curtiss.



Bleriot.



Fahrman.



Latham.

Conquerors of The Air.

off» his mistress, «burn some pastilles in the room».



Our Reading Table.

Biography of Queen Elizabeth.

On the 4th inst. — the King's name-day—will appear a remarkable work by Countess Irma Sztáray — a Memorial Biography of Her late Majesty Queen Elisabeth. The Countess is eminently fitted to be the authoress of such a publication, as she was the Queen's chief maid-of-honour and confidential friend for many years.

In a recent number of the *Magyar Katonai Közlöny* appears an article by Lieut. Dezső Kollman entitled «A nők és a katonai kérdések». Herein the writer argues that as woman cannot take her place as a unit in the ranks of the conscript army, the struggle for life is unequal; therefore she should be obliged to help in some way. As one means of putting on the screw, he suggests that women should not be allowed to take positions of any kind in offices, banks, etc. until they have attained the age when men are free of military service. This he thinks would pave the way for women to perform auxiliary military service, in such duties



The Rheims Aviation Trophy.

as she performs in civil life. This original idea opens up a wide range of thought.

*

«A Kalapács», poem by Árpád Zempléni. Price 1 crown, from the Author, IV., Bástya-utca 11.

This interesting and beautiful poem, which is re-printed from the «Budapesti Szemle» of July, has been awarded the Count Nádasdy prize over 25 other competitors of considerable merit. The theme is taken from the Finnish «Eddas», and the reader is introduced to the realms of Thor and other deities of Scandinavian mythology.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

London Notes

London, Sept. 18th 1909.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward, who is at present in Scotland, has given instructions for cinematograph pictures of his hunting party for the International Sports Exhibition at Vienna to be taken at Sandringham in November.

By Sheena
Macdonald.

*

The royal yacht which conveyed Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria to Denmark is lying off Christiania and Dr. Nansen who lately arrived from his oceanographic studies of the Gulf Stream has been a frequent visitor on board.

*

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday on the 5th inst. Last night he delivered his great speech on the Budget at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, speaking to an audience of 11,000 people. While Mr. Asquith was speaking at Bingley Hall, Dr. Macnamara was holding forth at a great overflow gathering until the Premier could go to his assistance. The papers today publish the speech verbatim and are not backward in expressing their views for and against the views of Mr. Asquith the «Daily Chronicle» being especially eloquent in its leaders and comments on the Budget and its supporters. It pays a striking tribute to Mr. Asquith's Premiership.

*

At a meeting of the South London horse-cab proprietors it was decided to adopt a sixpenny hiring charge for the first mile within the radius. The cheap cabs will be known by a flag.

*

The new tram route over the widened Blackfriars Bridge was opened on Tuesday by the Lord Mayor who drove the first car over the bridge. One of the principal reasons raised for carrying the lines over the bridge was that of benefiting the hundreds of work-girls who live on the other side of the river and work in the city.

But as the charge of one penny is made for the quarter of a mile across the bridge it is hardly to be expected that this aim will be realized. The L. C. C. will have to reduce the fare or the poor girls must trudge over the bridge as heretofore.

*

At the request of Miss Marie Corelli Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago has purchased 'Harvard House' in Staffordshire and entrusted the famous novelist with the alterations and repairs to make the mansion a suitable home of rest for Americans visiting Shakespeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Morris has presented the house to Harvard University, a free gift which has been gratefully accepted, to be held perpetually under a body of trustees. The

By E

house is sixteenth-century in style and Miss Correlli has had all the modernities cleared away and Harvard House decorated as it was when John Harvard, founder of the great American University saw it as a child.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador, will formally open the house on October 6th, the date on which Dr. Lowell is to be installed as the new president of Harvard University.

Elegantly furnished Apartments with Board. Terms moderate. Miss Constatine, Villino Solferino, 8-10 Via Solferino. **Florence, Italy.**

man! But so is Dr. Cook, who envelopes himself in a dignified silence, and commands respect by his serious and cool behavior.

No doubt the discovery of the North Pole is an epoch-making event. But as the controversies stand now, we are apt to believe that in a few weeks a new Columbus will appear beyond a mysterious shadow, heralding to the world that there is no such thing as the North Pole, and consequently making both Cook and Peary ordinary fakers.

And the doubting Thomases will in chorus echo:

— «Did not we say so!»...



The Törley Mausoleum, Budapest.

New-York Notes

New-York, September, 1909.

By Eugene
Lucas

THE EXPLORATION of the *North Pole* and the controversies arising as to Dr. Cook's and Peary's veracity, is the main topic of conversation nowadays. Competition even at the farthest North, that's too bad! One would think that if he goes to the «roof of the world» he would, at least, have the right to copyright this fact. Instead, your competitor climbs the highest point of the globe too, and even has the impertinence to «nail» you as a liar, when you modestly state that you were there first. And, of course, Mr. Peary is an honorable

The *Hudson-Fulton celebration*, judging from the elaborate preparation, will be indeed adequate to the importance of this great anniversary. It is certain now that the Hungarians of this city will take part in the great historical pageant in Hungarian gala costume, and thus Hungary will be conspicuously shown as an independent nation in the great parade of all nationalities. We are glad to see that our nation is represented in this pageant, and we entertain the hope that the foreigners of all countries, who will assemble on this occasion in New-York, will recognise that Hungary is reckoned with among the greatest and leading nations of culture and progress. And if this will

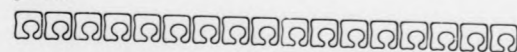


The Castle, Eberhard.

be the only result of this joining the historical pageant, we can be satisfied, since our nation has been struggling for recognition over a thousand years with more or less result.

*

Mr. Harry Fairleigh who played Captain von Lorenty in *«The Gay Hussars»* (Fátárjárás) broke down physically on account of the great strain, the result of the tiresome Csárdás-scene. Our readers may remember that we did not compliment Mr. Fairleigh upon his achievement as a Csárdás-dancer. He danced a cake-walk, and a Russian dance mixture, and there is no wonder that he broke down physically. Mr. Fairleigh was a long-distance runner while at high-school in England, and made many good records in this sport. And such a man had to give up as a csárdás dance! I wish he could witness a genuine Hungarian ball, where the encores last until the cock crows next morning, and where a Hungarian girl or fellow never gets tired. And besides the Hungarian «sports» know something about long-distance running too, if you please.



Topical Notes

The King.

After spending the summer at Ischl His Majesty is expected in Budapest during the first week of

October. He is in excellent health after the military manoeuvres, where the German Kaiser was his guest at Gross Meseritsch in Moravia.

The King's Name-day.

On the 4th inst., being His Majesty's name-day, solemn high mass will be celebrated by the Prince-Primate, Cardinal Vaszary, in the Coronation church

Francis Kossuth again in harness.

After a prolonged sojourn in Carlsbad in the interests of his health, His Excellency is sufficiently restored to resume his ministerial duties. On his reappearance at the Commercial Ministry last week the leading members of the staff cordially welcomed their chief back again into their midst.

Antal Günther, President of the Curia.

His Excellency Antal Günther, Minister of Justice, has been appointed by the King to be President of the Curia, the highest legal post in Hungary, and the equivalent of the English Lord Chief Justice. His Excellency is known as a gentleman of profound erudition and an indefatigable worker. We add our respectful congratulations to those of his many friends.

State Secretary Sztérényi in Rome.

On the 19th ult. His Excellency Joseph Sztérényi arrived in Rome for the purpose of ratifying a convention of the international workmen's insurance.

He was met at the station by Count Somssich, Hungarian chargé d'affaires, Count Mantuani, and Count Mattioli, minister-extraordinary representing the Italian Foreign Office. The convention having been July signed an adjournment was made for luncheon at the invitation of His Excellency Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, at which Prince Gaetani and other Italian and Hungarian notabilities were present.

Unveiling of Kossuth Monument at Arad.

At Arad, the city sacred to the thirteen martyrs to Freedom, the fifty-fifth monument to Louis Kossuth was inaugurated on the 19th ult. amidst a concourse of 25,000 people, who came in from all parts of the Alföld to do honour to their great national hero of the struggle for liberty. The place was en fête for the occasion, and a multitude of magnificent wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument immediately after the unveiling ceremony. His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, Béla Barabás, M. P., and others delivered spirited addresses, appealing to the patriotic sentiment of the immense gathering. A considerable number of Deputies were present.

The Royal Opera House in Budapest.

The home of Hungarian operatic art completed on the 27th ult. the twenty-fifth year of its existence, having been erected in the year 1884. The

auspicious event has been made the subject of great rejoicing in artistic circles.

American Commission on Hydrodynamics visits Hungary.

Since the 25th ulto. a commission appointed by the United States Government to investigate the irrigation and water-regulation systems of Europe, has been the guests of our Ministry of Agriculture. The commission consists of the following gentlemen: Senators Burton, Gallinger, Simmons, Piles, Alden, and Lorimer, Deputies Moon, Alexander, Stevens, Wanger, Sparkman, and Cassidy, Professors Mac Pherson and Johnson, and Captain Bixbey. Every facility has been, and will be, afforded them to study our methods. Under competent cicerones, they will visit our principal river-ports, also the Reczina and Danube regulation-works, and we doubt not they will find their experiences both profitable and agreeable.

The International Press Association Congress in London.

At the International Press Congress in London, under the presidency of Herr Singer, Editor of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, Mr. Sidney Buxton, Postmaster-General, greeted the delegates in the name of the Government and expressed the hope that the press would always act in the interests of peace. A telegram was also received from King



Count Albert Apponyi and Family rusticing.

Photo by Julius Jeffy.

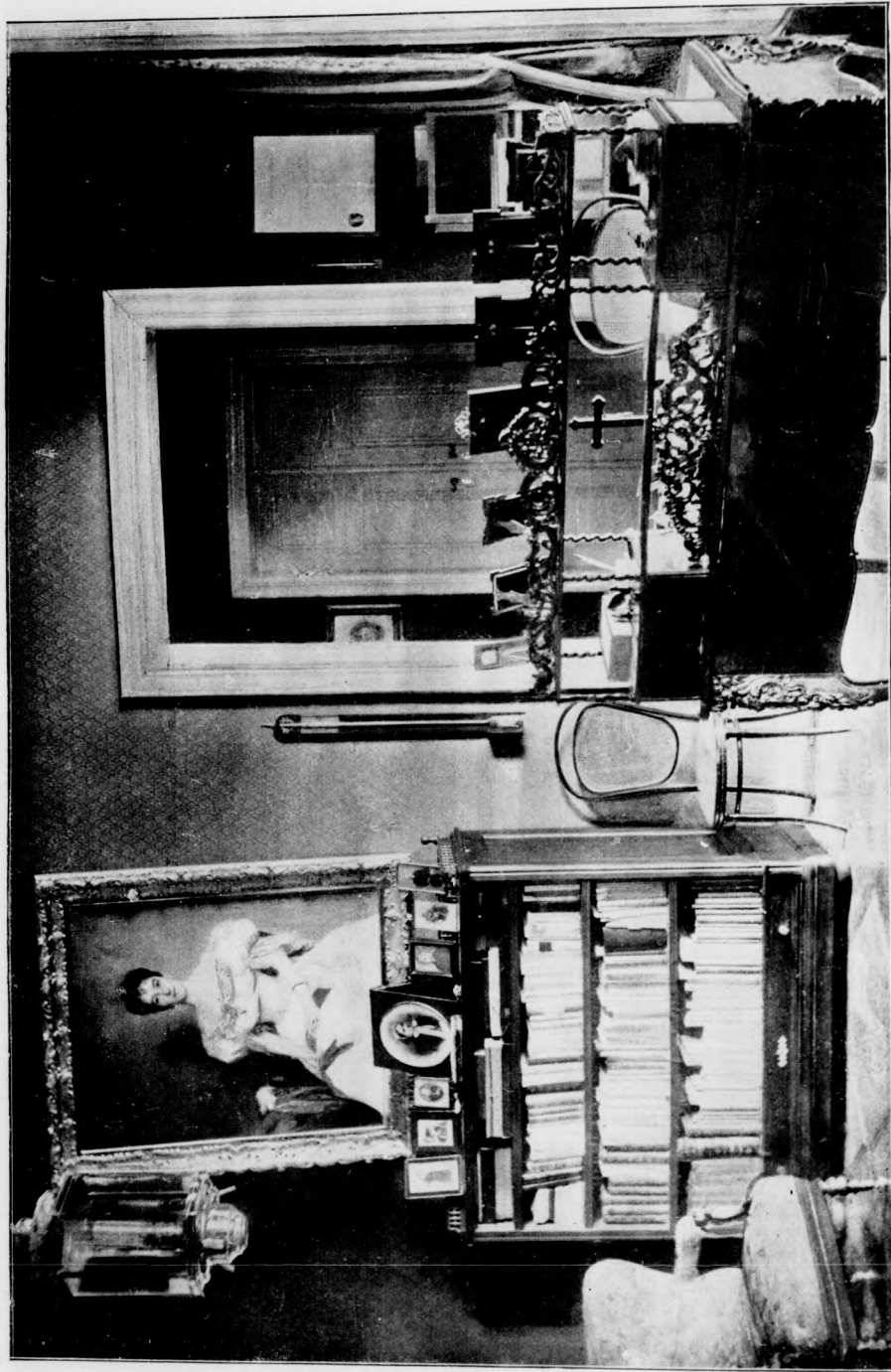


Photo by Julius Jeffry.

Count Albert Apponyi's Study, Eberhard.





Photo by Julius Jeffy.

Vanishing Budapest: Old houses to be replaced by modern structures.



Edward expressing His Majesty's best wishes for the success of the Congress. At the subsequent banquet at the Hotel Cecil Sir Edward Grey, Minister of foreign affairs, spoke of the power of the press in its relation to international amenities. Afterwards followed a reception of the delegates by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

The National Salon.

The National Salon opened on the 23rd ulto. with an unusually fine collection of paintings, principally by Aladár Kriesch and Alexander Nagy. The works of the former artist are remarkably interesting, while those of the latter are scarcely less so in the eyes of the ordinary observer. The *ensemble* suggests that a step forward has been taken by Hungarian art in general and the National Salon in particular. The Gödöllő collection is alone worth a visit of inspection.

Hôtel-Keepers visit Törley's.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of Hungarian Hotel and Restaurant-Keepers took place last week in Budapest, under the presidency of Mr. John Gundel. Among other excursions a visit was paid to the famous champagne factory of Messrs. Törley at Budafok. The principal item in the programme being the deposit of a wreath on the grave of the late Joseph Törley, they were met at the factory entrance by Madame Törley, widow of the founder of the firm, and Messrs. Szente and Pfender, managers, who conducted the party to the mausoleum. Next the great factory and wine-cellars were visited, and afterwards the whole party numbering about 300 sat down to a dinner prepared for them, while the Honvéd band discoursed sweet music. Madame Törley presided at table, and in a few well-chosen words thanked her guests for their presence and for their act of piety in visiting the grave of her late husband.

The Budapest Autumn Race-Meeting.

The Summer racing season is no sooner over than the continued beautiful weather hastens the Autumn Meeting, which opened on the 23rd ult. and closes on the 2nd inst. Society was well represented, the ladies all charming in their deliciously cool-looking toilettes.

Coloman Thaly, M. P. †

The last of the Kurucz is dead. The sad news was received with respectful sympathy by all members of the assembled House of Commons. Coloman Thaly was born at Csép in the county of Komárom in 1839. Educated at Pozsony and Pápa, he became Theologian, Philosopher and Lawyer. From 1860 to 1864 he was a journalist on the staff of the *Pesti Napló*, when he was elected Reformed Church professor at the chief gymnasium. In 1869 he was appointed sectional councillor at the Honvéd Ministry. In 1875 elected M. P. for

Debreczen. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Millennial Exhibition. For his valuable contributions to the literary and historical treasures of Hungary the University of Kolozsvár conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causá*. R. I. P.

Statue of Kossuth at Péczel.

Due to the initiative and praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgermaster of Budapest, another statue has been added to the number of memorials of Louis Kossuth — this time at Péczel. Among the brilliant throng gathered on the occasion was Louis Kossuth's son — Francis, Minister of Commerce. The ministries were represented by State Secretary Joseph Szerényi and Dr. Alex. Pallay; parliament by Béla Barabás, Lehel Hédervári, Zoltán Szentkirályi, and Julius Hódy, while science, art, commerce, and industry were also worthily represented. After prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Stephen J. Kovács, speeches were delivered by the Burgermaster, Mr. Hédervári, Mr. Kossuth, and others. An immense concourse of people assembled, bearing witness that the memory of the great patriot has still a strong hold on the popular mind.



STEP BY STEP.

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

Kitty got up with red eyes in the morning, did not go to the shop, as at other times, nor did she breakfast, but according to the servant Suky's recital sat down by a table, and wrote a letter. Suky, handy woman that she was, cooking the dinner, as she had been, had not sufficient leisure to observe all her movements. How could she have known that even the smallest detail might assume an immense consequence some days later?

It is a fact however, that Kitty did not go to town that day, the cap she used to wear on such occasions lying even towards night-fall in the same place, where Suky had put it the evening before. It must be stated on the other hand that Suky heard the street-door creaking in the forenoon; and it may be concluded from the fact that Szamos did not bark it was Kitty herself, who was moving abroad. Perhaps she merely went out to meet somebody in the streets, to post a letter, or to hand it to the person it was addressed to. If we but knew for whom it was meant!

Suky, some minutes before midday, went to John Tóth's stall to buy for two farthings sugar into the rice milk, when she became aware of Kitty leaning far out over the window

By Kálmán .
... Mikszáth

ledge and examining the streets, as if she awaited the arrival of somebody.

A little afterwards, being absorbed in kneading, she again heard the street-door creak; this time however some stranger must have entered, because Szamos barked violently. Who was it?

What did he want? whether he brought a reply to the letter, something else Suky did not know? Nor did she see or hear anything else. Her left eye might be put out — she added — if she knew a whit more than she avowed.

Nothing extraordinary however happened in the afternoon, and what did happen is universally known. Till the fall of night Kitty wept silently in her room; and on Mr. Kiss's return with Lawrence she told him.

«I should like to meet Aunt Amelia once more, before I make a final decision.»

This the old man was glad to hear, as he knew well what Aunt Amelia would advise her to do.

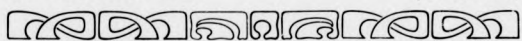
«Well, my girl, Aunt Amelia is a clever woman, thou may'st rely tranquilly on her recommendations.»

After supper he reminded her to go thither, as she appeared somewhat to hesitate.

«Throw thy cloak around thee and go to see Aunt Amelia.»

She obeyed him directly, turning however round once more upon the threshold. A certain deep, unfathomable melancholy pervaded her beautiful face.

(To be cont.)



NOTICE

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Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

248.326 C. III.

Hirdetmény.

(A magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain érvényes helyi személydíjszabási «Függelék»-hez IV. pótlék életbe lépése.)

A magyar királyi államvasutaktól nyert értesítés szerint a déda—gyergyószentmiklósi vonal megnyitása napján a magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain 1903. évi január hó 1-től érvényes személydíjszabási «Függelékhez» a IV. pótlék lép életbe.

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Budapest, September 1909.

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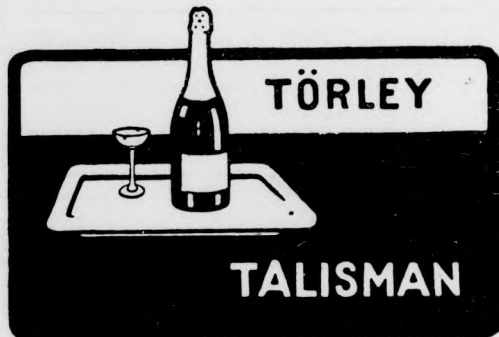
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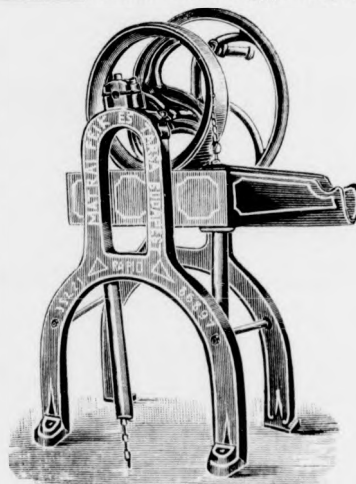
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