

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, November 1, 1909.

VOL. VII. No 21.

Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

AT THE end of 1894, 4000 post-offices acted as collectors in various parts of the land, so that there is now scarcely a place in the land where the lower classes cannot lay up their savings without trouble and inconvenience. At that date the post-office savings banks had 257,303 depositors and since one individual could only have one book this implied as many individuals. — The amount of the deposits was more than 10 million florins. Each depositor in 1894 had on an average in the post-office 39 florins, in savings banks 770 florins. This proves that the post-office savings bank has quite another class of depositors.

The Royal Hungarian Savings Bank was extended in the year 1889 by the introduction of cheque and clearing business. At the end of 1894 the deposits in the cheque business reached the height of 281½ florins. This institution which renders possible a more economic use of the means of payment begins to make way in other establishments likewise. The sums deposited in the cheque business have reached a sum of 910½ million florins



Photo by Strelisky.
Countess MARK PEJACSEVICH.

paper money. Twice have earnest attempts and efforts been made to restore bullion but unexpected foreign developments have twice made the effort useless (in 1859 and in 1866). Since 1867 the regulation of the standard of value was but a pious wish. In Hungary as in Austria the unfavourable state finances stood in its way, which rendered impossible the redemption of the joint floating debt which was according to the Compromise Act 312 million florins. But when in 1889 equilibrium was restored in our national finances and in the following

in the savings banks, in the banks of 52776. — The first place belongs to the Austro-Hungarian Bank in whose Hungarian branches in 1895 the receipts in business (in which accounts and orders were included) was 1347½ million florins.

The economic use of the medium of payments which more developed financial relations make unavoidable will attain special importance after the re-establishment of payment in cash. Since 1848 Hungary's finances like those of Austria have groaned under the weight of

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EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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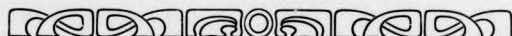
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years the total accounts were closed with great surpluses (31.96 million florins in 1890, 38.11 in 1891) the Hungarian government in co-operation with the Austrian began the question of regulating the standard. In 1892 standard laws were made which changed the silver standard to a gold one, and determined the gradual redemption of the floating debt, with the preparation and restoration of cash payments.

In 1894-95 state notes decreased by 178.56 million florins. The creation

of the metal currency was more energetically carried on after the passing of the standard law. Since 1893 i. e. since the passing of the standard laws to 1894, the mints have coined 106.18 million florins in gold.

(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.

A regulation concerted between the two Chambers has provided for the case of meeting and voting in common session; this still happens in our days for the election of the two Guards of the Crown, who count among the first dignitaries of the Kingdom, or in cases of exceptional solemnity.

2. Composition of the two Chambers.

A) House of Lords.

The reform of 1848 has not touched the organisation of this Chamber, which we have previously outlined. In 1885 a very slight reform



Blériot and His Wife.

changed somewhat its composition without sapping its historic foundation. This Chamber at present comprises seventeen members of the Royal Family; also the same great dignitaries of the Kingdom who held the right to sit before the reform, as well as the presidents of the two Royal High Courts of Appeal—in all nineteen members; the Catholic Diocesan bishops of both rites to the number of twenty-three and nine Greek Orthodox bishops, continue to take part in the assembly. — The

titular bishops only have been excluded (having no dioceses), but *per contra*, to observe the principle of the equality of religions, six representatives (ecclesiastics and laymen, according to the respective autonomous organisations) have been added for each of the two great Protestant confessions, Lutheran and Calvinist, and one for the Unitarian community.

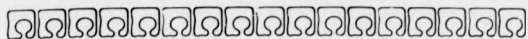
The hereditary aristocracy still forms the back-bone of the Chamber, but it is only those of their members who pay at least £ 250 of land-tax annually who can exercise it. They number today two hundred and thirtyfour.

All these reforms were very carefully drafted with little consideration for radical aspirations, as public opinion still holds that a first Chamber of an aristocratic and hereditary character might afford at the given moment a reserve of national force.

There is really nothing new in the present House of Lords except the exclusion of the supreme counts of *comitats* (who, having now become simple functionaries, are no longer required in an assembly that makes independence the most important quality) and the creation of another category — that of life-members appointed by the king, the total number of whom may not exceed fifty (there are actually forty-six) with four annual nominations at the most.

Let us add three members delegated by the provincial Diet of Croatia, and fifty members (of whom only 25 remain) appointed once for all by the Magnates, who having sat before the reform, have lost the exercise of this right because the taxes they pay do not reach the amount prescribed by the new law. This last category will soon disappear through extinction.

(To be continued.)



Distinctions for Congress Officials.

IT GIVES us great satisfaction to announce that the well known and highly respected physician, Professor Dr. Kálmán Müller, President of the XVIth International Medical Congress, has been elevated by the King to the dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Hungary. An independent student, a beloved professor, and above all a benefactor of humanity, through his own knowledge and industry he has raised himself to a position of pre-eminence in the scientific world. In this gratifying event we see a proof that true merit must sooner or later receive its just recognition, and that «the path of duty is the way to glory».

Professor Emil Grósz, the eminent oculist, General Secretary of the Congress, has been appointed a Royal Court Councillor — an honour that will delight his numerous friends.

Other officials of the recent Congress have also been singled out for the Royal recognition of their services. Dr. Louis Vermes has been appointed a Royal Councillor; while Dr. Ignatius Bassa, Chief Physician of the National Workmen's Insurance Society, Dr. Charles Jassinger, and Dr. Leo

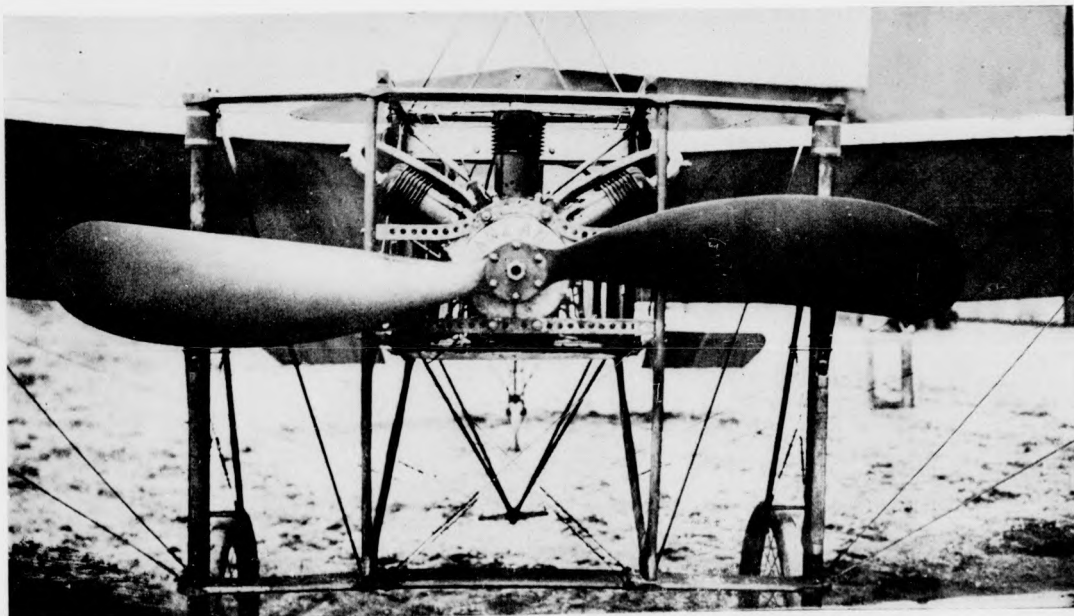
Liebermann jr. — all secretaries of the Congress — have been created Knights of the Francis Joseph Order.



Our Reading Table.

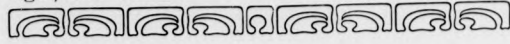
«Mezőgazdasági Képek Angolországból» (Agricultural Pictures from England), edited by Zoltán Szilassy, M. P. Price 5 crowns, of all booksellers in Budapest.

Under the above title the Hungarian National Agricultural Union (*Országos Magyar Gazdasági Egyesület*), popularly known as OMGE, has issued an interesting report of the tour made by a committee of its members in June last year, with a view to the study of British farming methods. The work is rich in pictures, being illustrated with no less than 110 reproductions of photographs taken on the spot, covering the whole itinerary, which embraced London, Cambridge, St-Albans, Woburn, Hampton Court, Kew Gardens, Tring, Windsor, Farringdon, Market-Drayton, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Edinburgh, Dunbar, Newcastle-on-Tyne, besides other places of less importance. The members of the party appear to have met with much hospitality during their sojourn in Great Britain. They were received by T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Lord Mayor of London; and were the guests of, among others, Lord Rothschild at Tring Park, the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, as well as the representatives of the Agricultural Societies at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other towns. It may not be generally known that Lady Rothschild is Hungarian, being previous to her marriage Miss Rózsika Wertheimstein. Her Ladyship's cordial welcome to her compatriots was one of the most pleasing incidents of a tour the



The Blériot Aeroplan.

memory of which will linger long in the minds of all participants. The book is arranged as a series of independent reports by Count Ladislas Somssich, Count Ladislas Esterházy, Zoltán Szilassy, Ernest Elek, Endre György, Alajos Paikert, Joseph Telegdi, and others.



Blériot at Budapest.

THE 17th October 1909 is a date long to be remembered in Hungary, for on this day Louis Blériot, the famous cross-channel aviator, made the first air-ship ascent ever made on Hungarian soil.

but even before noon crowds began to assemble. The scene of the event was the military parade ground in the Rákos suburb of Budapest, whither all roads seemed to lead on this memorable afternoon. Trams and omnibuses and private vehicles discharged their burdens there, while thousands had come in from the country by train.

Blériot and his wife arrived promptly by motor-car, and the former immediately got to work to prepare for his demonstration. Ere long the flag, the signal for flight, was run up, and the popular excitement rose to the highest pitch, to be changed shortly to admiration as the aeroplane rose majestically into the air. From the car Blériot bowed to



The Gordon-Bennet Race at Zürich.

M. and Mdme. Blériot arrived in Budapest on the 15th and were heartily received by a distinguished company among which was the French Consul-General, the Vicomte de Fontenay. After a tour of the city the visitors testified to the agreeable impression its beauty had made upon them.

On the following evening Blériot lectured on aviation, with especial reference to his crossing of the British Channel in the month of July last.

During the interval the air-ship was on view at the Vigadó, where many thousands of persons, including the school-children, availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect it. Since the ascent it has, we understand, been purchased by Count Mihály Károlyi for 25,000 francs.

The ascent was fixed for 3 p. m. on the 17th

the immense concourse below him and sailed away in the direction of the setting sun over Kispest. The manoeuvres were carried out in a most skilful manner, and satisfaction was expressed in the cries of «Vive Blériot!» «Éljen Blériot!» from four hundred thousand throats.

After the lapse of eight minutes a descent was effected, and a rush was at once made for the aeroplane. The first to greet the hero of the hour was his wife, but close at hand were the Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Clothilde, and a number of members of the Royal suite, all of whom shook hands with Blériot and offered their congratulations.

The aviator hereupon decided to make a second flight, descending again to earth after seven minutes. Then the popular enthusiasm again broke forth

and those nearest him raised Blériot to their shoulders amid the renewed acclamations of the crowd.

In the evening a dinner was given by the Society of Architects and Engineers in honour of their distinguished guest and his wife. Thus a most eventful day was brought to a close.



Turkish visitors to Hungary.

BUDAPEST witnessed a strange spectacle last week. Some 235 turbaned and fezed visitors arrived on a visit of inspection to our prosperous Metropolis, and to study the causes of the important commercial, industrial, and artistic development of Hungary. It is not the first time that Turks have come to Budapest. Nearly 400 years ago Suleyman II. occupied the greatest part of Hungary and into his hands fell the fortress of Buda which remained a Turkish stronghold till 1686. At present Turks come with friendly, nay, with brotherly feelings among us, not to occupy, not to destroy, but to shake hands with us and to learn how to build up at home the sumptuous edifice of our young but strong culture. The members of the party include representatives of all classes which constitute present, free, constitutional Turkey. Military, politicians, merchants, journalists, craftsmen and peasants, come alike to see, to learn, and to turn their experiences to good account at home.

The general impression of our Turkish visitors with regard to our capital is agreeable in the extreme. Most of them suffered long exile under Abdul Hamid's reign of terror, they have seen France and even England. The impression wrought on them by Budapest is not the outcome of their never having seen anything similar. It is the admiration and appreciation of men who by experience and by study are capable of judgment.

We hope that the visit of our Turkish brethren will only strengthen the ties which bind Hungarians and Turks, like sons of a common mother to each other. Isolated by foreign, hostile peoples, Turks and Hungarians cannot fail to grasp the importance of an intimate, sincere friendship which is destined to render the greatest service for the preservation of peace in the «Whirlpool of Europe».

*

On Sunday last they were the guests of the Agricultural Ministry at the Mezöhegyes State Stud-farm where, as indeed throughout their tour, they were accorded a hearty welcome. A photograph was taken of this Scene, which we are happy to reproduce for our readers.

«Hungary» is interesting and informing: — *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 korona per annum post free.

Methods of Cooling in Hungary.

BY LOUDON M. DOUGLAS.

(Lecturer on the Meat Industry, Edinburgh.)

IN CONSEQUENCE on an invitation extended to representative Agricultural Writers of the United Kingdom by His Excellency Dr. Ignatius Darányi, Minister of Agriculture for Hungary, I had an opportunity of visiting that country, and travelling all over it under the best possible conditions.

The object of the visit was to give those who



Mr. JULIUS RÓTH,

Marshal of the Hungarian Group at the Hudson-Fulton Festivities, New-York.

are in the habit of writing about agricultural matters an opportunity of seeing the immense progress which has been made in Hungary during recent years, and I am glad to say that the party of writers, of whom I was one, were agreeably astonished to find that Hungary is well in front in connection with everything pertaining to agriculture.

In so far as the provinces of Hungary are concerned, we saw much of the wine-growing districts and some of the wine schools, such as that of Ménes, proved to be of a highly interesting character. The great Lake of Balaton also afforded a most interesting study. It lies to the south-west of Hungary, and is responsible for immense quantities of

fish, which are distributed in various parts of the country. It was at this Lake Balaton that we first had an opportunity of seeing how cooling effects were produced in Hungary. It appears that refrigeration is comparatively unknown there, and such as does exist is derived from the use of natural ice. The ice in such a place as Lake Balaton becomes very thick in winter, and is harvested and stored away in ice-houses, which are constructed with very low walls and heavy thatched roofs. With such a covering, the ice does not readily melt, and it therefore keeps over the summer months with comparatively little loss.

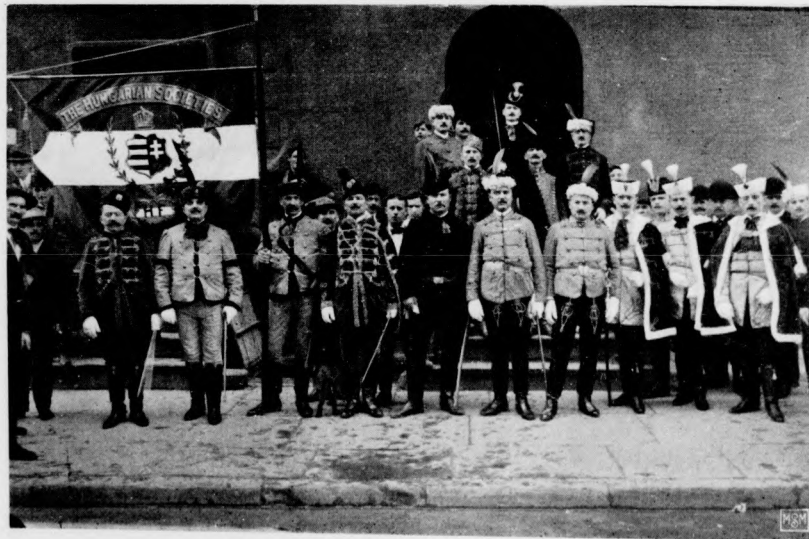
This ice is then drawn upon for keeping fish cool, and any cold storage which exists in shops is for the most part cooled with the same material.

I am strongly of opinion that this method of cooling will speedily give place to artificial refrigeration throughout Hungary, as progress in this department is likely to be quite as rapid as in the other departments associated with agriculture.

What struck me in various parts of the country as being very remarkable was the huge amount of expense incurred in constructing wine-cellars under the ground, with the object of getting a cool atmosphere in which to slowly ripen the wines. As this cooling effect is, after all, merely mechanical, I really cannot see why refrigeration could not be successfully applied to the wine-ripening process, and I should not be astonished if within a generation the whole traditional manner of handling wine will be revolutionised by means of artificial refrigeration.

It appears to me that Hungary in the future is likely to be a prosperous field for the sale of refrigerating plant.

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«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Hungarian Group at the Hudson-Fulton Festivities, New-York.

## London Theatres

«False Gods» at His Majesty's.

London, October.

**M**IGHTY THEMES — superstition, agnosticism, and poor humanity's alternate refuges, rationalism and faith, are the subject of «False Gods» at His Majesty's Theatre, and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, with the eulogies of the critics in his ears and the patient multitude waiting in queues to book seats, is probably congratulating himself on having made a weighty contribution to the «serious theatre».

Unfortunately, the result is a spectacle of a rare and singular tediousness. The author is Mr. Eugène Briense who may be irreverently described in his native tongue as a «raseur». The play is translated by Mr. Fagon.

Ancient Egypt — of an undefined period — forms a setting to the drama, and it may be fairly assumed that this weighed more with Sir Herbert than the serious themes, the discussion of which indeed leave us precisely where we were. It is a story of a rationalist reformer of a type which has been marked out for martyrdom from time immemorial to the days of Senor Maura. Sickened by the grossness of the people's superstition and their subservience to a cynical and venal priesthood, our young Egyptian preaches an iconoclastic crusade. The scales fall from the eyes of the mob and their fury is unchained. But our iconoclast has nothing with which to replace the old religious hopes and fears but a severe agnosticism which has always been caviare to the general. Pitying the added misery of humble lives whence the gilding of false hope has been scratched off, he agrees that the sophisticated High Priest shall once again perform the fraudulent «miracle» in the Temple of Isis, on which the sick and

maintained are depending for a cure by faith. The idol bows its head accordingly.

Rapture spreads among the people; they have found their «faith» again! And the iconoclast perishes in the mob's reactionary fervour.

This is all very fine, and as may be seen, might be a promising theme for a poet. But Briense is not a poet. He is far too absorbed in discussions to give the scenes the least lyric warmth or to

By Eugène  
... Cu

infuse life into the characters. These therefore remain mere effigies, — effigies declaiming a singularly banal and unbeautiful prose with all the deliberation and sonority befitting the most ornate, bejewelled verse. If Mr. Henry Ainley, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Sir Herbert and the rest were not very enthralling they are hardly to blame. One must add that the setting of the piece reaches the standard expected at His Majesty's, that is to say it is very sumptuous, with a splendour that is often too near a neighbour of mere gaudiness. The incidental music is by Dr. Saint-Saëns.

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A startling disclosure made by the «Westminster Gazette» throws a remarkable light on the seamy side of the London theatrical world. The musical critic of the «Westminster Gazette» in dealing with a new operette at one of Mr. Geo. Edwardes' theatres warmly praised the whole production save the libretto which he voted dull. On this, the impresario — who is so much the spoil child of the London Press that he has become too sensitive to endure a word of frank comment — has the effrontery to write to the editor, accusing the critic of «malice» and withdrawing his advertisements. His action, in view of the high standing of the «Westminster», has made a great stir. Naturally the editor has protested against this «Censorship of Criticism» which is an obvious attempt to influence the free and honest voice of the Press by commercial pressure. All those journals which take artistic matters seriously have joined in the protest, for the matter is one of the highest importance in London journalism.

Richard Capell.



### New-York Notes

New-York, October, 1909.

By Eugene  
Lucas

The Hudson-Fulton celebration which started on the 25th of September was in the criterion of the twentieth century. All the parades were magnificent, and the whole city crowded with foreigners and people from all parts of the States. The centenary of Fulton's achievement, and the tercentenary of Hudson's exploration trip on the river named after him, were really great occasions for celebrations. And the wonderful combination of such parades, illuminations, demonstrations, the numerous foreign warships in New-York harbor, the pageants of educational and historical value called forth the general exclamation that this celebration was the greatest ever before observed by any nation in any country.

On the 28th of September the historical parade took place. This was one of the most interesting features to us Hungarians of this city, for our 250 countrymen who joined in the march won the «blue ribbon» for the picturesque appearance of their costumes.



Our Turkish visitors at Mezöhegyes.

The Hungarians really were picturesque. We are glad that they were liked so well, and we value it highly that they were given the opportunity to take part in this parade, where nearly all the nationalities were represented. It was a great opportunity to demonstrate our national independence, our love for our native, as well as our adopted country. This demonstration accomplished more for the sake of our recognition as an independent nation, than years of diplomatic, and journalistic work altogether. «Hurrah for the Hungarians» shouted the cosmopolitan sightseers. And there was endless applause when they passed the grand stand, where the official dignitaries had their places.

Our daily papers have reported — without doubt — in full details this epoch-making success of our countrymen in America, so there is no use describing the march again here.

Mr. Julius Róth, who acted as marshal for the Hungarian group created a real sensation with his beautiful costume, and his dignified appearance. Among those who not only marched but did a creditable work for the Hungarian committee, were our following countrymen: Hon. Samuel S. S. Koenig, Secretary of New-York State, Messrs. Marcus Braun, Commissioner of Immigration, Morris Cukor, G. D. Berco, Editor Hungarian American People's Voice, Joseph Horváth, etc.

The New-York papers unanimously praised the Hungarian group, and pointed them out as the finest in the parade. Even the «New-Yorker Staatszeitung», the great German daily, which is not very friendly toward the Hungarians, said: «Without doubt, among the various societies of many nationalities the Hungarians made the best impression in their picturesque costumes. When the sons of Árpád in their scarlat-red and other costumes marched under the red-white-and-green flag before the tribunes there were enthusiastic acclamations of praise.

The next division was that of the Hungarians in their picturesque costumes, headed by a group in the historical costume of the nobles. It was a sight for the painter's brush, full with color and splendour. Without doubt the Hungarians won the «blue rib-

bon» in this parade, at least, as far as the beauty of their costumes was concerned».

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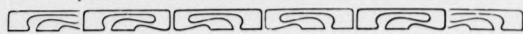
We are glad to say that Hungary in America is much to the front nowadays. Already many good Hungarian plays have met with great success in New-York. the *Hungarian opera* is entering a race in the field of success. One of the starters is Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the most popular director of grand opera in New-York. The Hungarian opera to be given at this season is Hubay's beautiful masterpiece: «*A cremonai hegedüs*» which is still a gem in the programme of our opera. When I saw Mr. Hammerstein about the opera and asked him what he thought of it, he said: «You want to know what I think of the opera of Hubay. Well, if I did not think a lot of the opera and its great beauty I would not present it to my audiences».

That was a typical «Hammerstein answer». But it was just as sincere as it was short and to the point. Mr. Hammerstein has not decided yet as to the casts. The opera will be sung in French, and not in German.

\*

Our countryman *Mr. William Beck* sings almost daily at the «Manhattan Opera House» in repertoire and makes many friends in the audiences. Mr. Beck is recognized here as a very useful and

At the «Savoy Theatre» where Margaret Anglin scores a success in «The Awakening of Helena Richie» an American play, Choensky's *Hungarian orchestra*, the only Hungarian orchestra in New-York, especially engaged for the season, is playing between the acts. The patrons of the theatre seem to be quite enthusiastic about this new feature.



### Topical Notes

#### A New Privy Councillor.

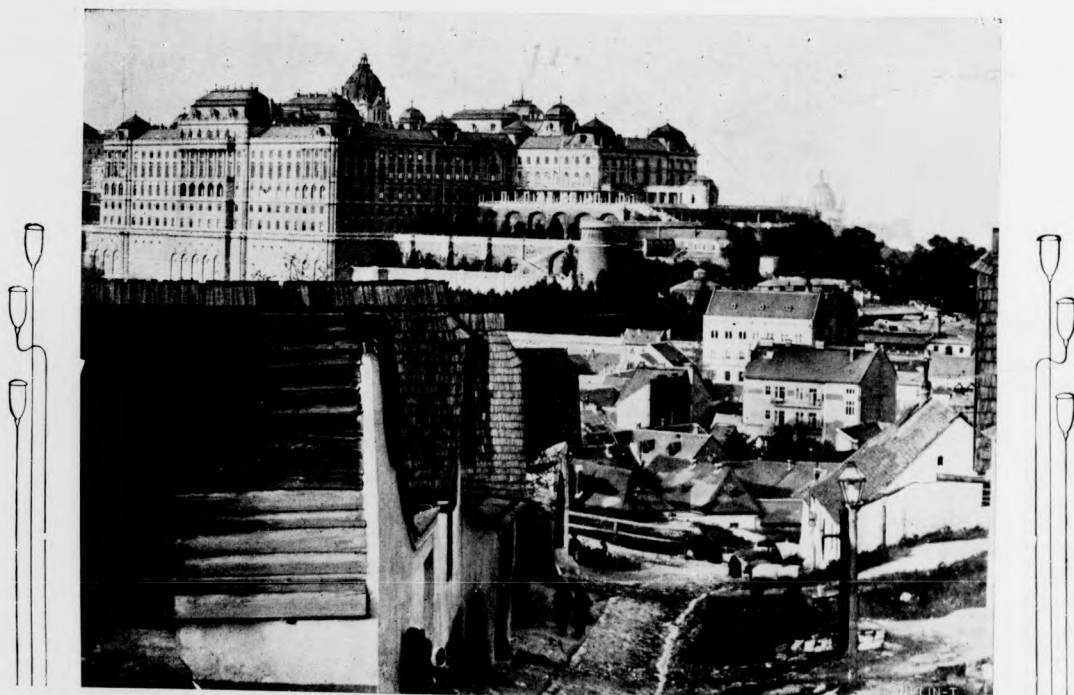
His Excellency Albin Márffy, State Secretary in the Prime Minister's Department, has, on his retirement, been appointed a member of His Majesty's Privy Council in recognition of many years faithful service.

#### Ipoly Fehér †

As we go to press we regret to have to record the decease, at the age of 67, of the Right Kev. Dr. Ipoly Fehér, Abbot of Pannonhalma. The late prelate was a prominent theologian and educationist. His portrait, together with views of Pannonhalma Monastery and descriptive article, appeared some time ago in our pages. R. I. P.

#### New Lace Factory in Hungary.

The Discount and Exchange Bank, in connection with an important French company, has



Vanishing Budapest: Old Houses to be replaced by Modern Structures. Photos by R. Balogh.

conscientious member of the Opera, and the New-York papers consider him as such, and are glad to note his successes.

founded a lace-making industry at Kisuczaujhely, in Trenesén county, with a capital of 460,000 crowns. The State will grant a subvention for this enterprise.

**Autumn Exhibition at Könyves Kálmán's.**

The well known art-dealers, Könyves Kálmán Ld., in Nagymező-utca, have quite an interesting display of

Highness's father was a descendant of the Hungarian county family of Rédey. His grandfather was Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg, who in



Vanishing Budapest: Calderoni's and other Old Houses to be replaced by Modern Structures.

copies of the works of the best Hungarian artists: Boemm, Bruck, Stephen Csók, Déry, Madame Árpád Feszty, Ferenczy, Fényes, Hegedüs, Herrér, Innocent, Kézdi-Kovács, Keményffy, Knopp, Koszta, Márk, Margitay, Baron Mednyánszky, Magyar-Mannheimer, V. Nagy, R. Nadler, J. Ujváry Rosemayer, Sándor, Spányik, Székely, Tolnay, Tull, and Ernest Vörös.

**„Social life in Turkey.“**

Dr. Julius Germanus, our correspondent, will continue his lectures on the above subject at the Oriental Academy, Kálmán-utca 6, at 6 p. m. on Saturday. Admission free to all who understand English.

**Peary to Visit Budapest.**

Major Peary, of North Pole fame, will visit Budapest in the coming winter, and will lecture on his discoveries under the auspices of the Hungarian Geographical Society. When president of the International Geographical Congress in New-York the Major met, among others, Dr. Béla Erödy (then President of the Hungarian Society), to whom he sent several communications from some of the most remote points of Greenland. Madame Peary, who is Austrian, will avail herself of this occasion to look up her relatives in Europe.

**Duke of Teck, President of the London Hungarian Society.**

The Duke of Teck has accepted the Hon. Presidency of the London Hungarian Society. His Royal

1838 morganatically married Countess Claudina Rédey.

**A Hungarian Aviator.**

Dr. Augustus Kutassy, the Hungarian aviator, a few days ago flew for upwards of an hour at Mourmelon, near Paris, on a Farman bi-plane. He will shortly visit Budapest for a demonstration, his machine being actually on the way. Much satisfaction is felt throughout Hungary that a compatriot has at last distinguished himself in the conquest of the air.

**Gold Medals for Gipsy Musicians.**

A Gipsy Concert will be given on the 3rd inst. at the Royal Orfeum, the proceeds to go towards the expenses of the erection of a monument to H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. Every casino in the capital has contributed towards the prize fund. The leaders will be presented with gold medals as a souvenir of the occasion. The Archduke has himself contributed generously towards the expenses. Sixty-four bands have signified their intention of competing.

**Chamber of Commerce Tour in Bosnia-Herzegovina.**

The tour of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Bosnia-Herzegovina terminated on Sunday week, on the arrival of the party at Fiume, where they were received by Mr. Smokira, Secretary of the Fiume Chamber. At Cattaro, whence they arrived by direct steamer, an inspection of the commercial

traffic was made. As a fitting conclusion of the event, a telegram was sent to H. E. Francis Kosuth, the Commercial Minister, in the following terms: «We thank you for the kind assistance which rendered possible the success of our mission».

On putting up at the Imperial Hotel at Ragusa they discovered that H. R. H. Archduchess Maria Josepha (widow of the late Archduke Ottó) was already in residence there. Her Royal Highness requested the autographs of the party in her album, and as a return of the Archduchess's gracious compliment they offered her a bouquet tied with the Hungarian colours. This Her Royal Highness acknowledged in a pretty little speech.

however discharged his gun for the second time every window opening at this juncture, as if by a secret understanding.

Neighbours roused from their sleep, women in nightcaps, seized with terror at the unusual sounds, looked out into the street. What had happened? It was just what the bootmaker expected.

«Good friends» shouted he in a stentorian voice, audible from the Kovács' house to the Bethlen gate. «My daughter Kitty Kiss went out at eight o'clock this evening to see her aunt and has not yet returned.»

«I have serious cause to apprehend that she



Vanishing Budapest: The Kristóf House, and others to be replaced by Modern Structures.

Törley's champagne, supplied gratis by the firm for the occasion, was liberally consumed en route.

#### Shackleton to Visit Budapest.

Lieut. Shackleton, the South Pole explorer, is booked to lecture in Budapest on the 11th January next.



### STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán .  
... Mikszáth

The gunshot echoed far and wide. Mr. Kiss listened for a while as if expecting what he aimed at to fall down. It so happened that a meteor crossed the arc of the sky just then. («On my faith, he has hit it» thought Lawrence, trembling violently.) Mr. Kiss

has met with some accident. Has none of you seen her at the time indicated, and can give me any intelligence or information about her.»

Three or four presented themselves simultaneously; the first saw her in the Csapó street at a quarter past eight; the second met her in the neighbourhood of the gunpowder-tower; she was walking quickly. they stated very quickly and tried to conceal her face in her shawl; no matter, her magnificent gait betrayed her, her graceful figure making her recognisable even amidst thousands. The third, the lame lawyer, called Michael Fanda, was on that day occupied with the preparation of plum-porridge at his villa near the Maros and consequently returned home very late. In doing so he became aware of a beautiful, slender

girl, near the Rekettyés, hasting on like a shadow towards the Maros. He even called after her, but instead of replying, she ran away in a contrary direction.

«Kitty has thrown herself into the Maros then» — groaned Mr. Kiss.

«Good Christians, take in God's name your boat-books and let us go.» By this time he was surrounded by numerous persons already provided with plenty of ropes, poles, grapnels and lamps. Mr. George Nagy had his horses put to and hoisted two of his boats on to the wagon; when the whole sad cavalcade proceeded through the Csapó street to the

«It is a bad omen», muttered John Kapor, the strong cobbler, «that we should meet an old hag first.»

The moon shone in its full splendour, the old man with his thornbush almost in a blaze.

It was clear as daylight, the old woman being clearly discernable, old, ugly and tattered, like the devil's mother.

She heeded not the multitude, but, pursuing a round-about way across the Köröskényi cabbage-field, hastened towards the city in the other direction.

Our company seemed neither to care, nor



Vanishing Budapest: The Haris Bazaar, Old Houses to be replaced by Modern Structures.

Rekettyés. The night was calm and silent. The stars smiled and sparkled over the magnificent vault of the skies, being mirrored back in the gentle waters of the Maros.

They moved in haste. The sorrowful father, almost running at their head, forgot even his very asthma. The others, joined by the servant Suky in the interval, followed him. Suky did not like their extreme haste; the events of the forenoon sere burning on her tongue; but it is entirely impossible to chatter with running people. Twice she commenced to record the incident of the letter and though it may have been the key to all that happened afterwards, none listened to her.

As they went on near the Gergely farm, an old woman met them from the direction of the Maros.

to take any notice of her; but Suky exclaimed with lively emotion:

«May I become a cat, if that hag does not wear our Kitty's large shawl!»

The words aroused the attention of Joseph Bogyi, the saddler:

«Ho! that might indeed be true and he shouted after the old woman:

«Ho! mother, stop just for a moment, just to exchange a few words.»

The old woman, pausing for a moment, shouted back.

«I am in great haste sir, I've no time.» And onward she went like an arrow.

«If you don't stop, I shall come after you.»

«A human life is in question» replied the woman and walked on.

«We too are seeking to save human life;»

thundered Mr. Bogyi back «and if you don't stop directly, I'll shoot you.»

It mattered but little that the only gun was in Mr. Kiss's hands.

The woman stopped and they exchanged the following conversation across the intervening space.

«Whence did you take that large shawl?»

«My lover brought it.»

«Bosh! a lover to such an old dame.»

«My lover is by far my elder, being several 1000 years old.»

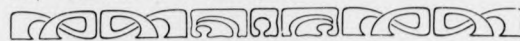
«Who is it?»

«The Maros! He gives me food and

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drink and sometimes even wherewithal to be clothed.»

«Who are you then?»

«I am the lawful wife of Morga, the fisherman.»

«What is your errand? What are you about to do now?»

«I am sent for a physician, my husband having recued a fair, young girl from the Maros, who is yet alive.»

«Alleluia, this is our girl», shouted Lawrence with all his might and main. «Master, dear master.» And forming a tube with his hands he shouted as through a trumpet. «Kitty is here! She lives!»

(To be continued.)

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\*

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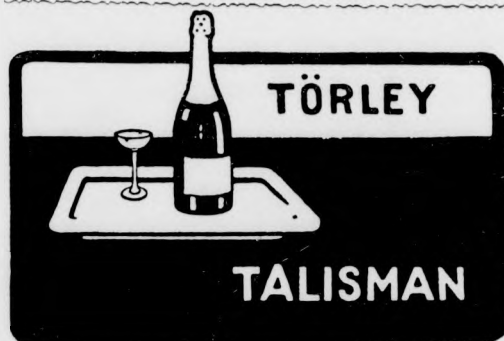
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### Magyar királyi államvasutak.

264.586/1909. sz.

#### A magyar királyi államvasutak téli menetrendje 1909-1910. évre.

A magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain és az általuk kezelt magánvasutakon folyó évi október hó 1-én a téli menetrend lép életbe, mely a jelenleg érvényben levő nyári menetrenddel szemben a következő lényegesebb változásokat tartalmazza:

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**Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.**

278.508. F. I/1909.

**Hirdetmény.**

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*Marx, elnökhelyettes.*

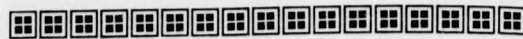
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No. 63.137—IV.

**Public Notice.**

*With regard to the supply of diverse industrial goods, labour, tools, and materials.*

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive offers by sealed tender for the supply of the various articles, hereunder-mentioned, required during the year, 1910 by the Horse-breeding Establishments of Mezőhegyes, Kisbér, Bábolna, Fogaras, and Palánka, the Royal Hungarian Crown Estate of Gödöllő, and the Stud-farms of Kolozstorda; tenders to be opened in the Council Room of the Agricultural Ministry, First Floor, Budapest, at 10 a. m. on the 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1909.

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The principal conditions of contract are:

1. Tenders must conform in general particulars to the conditions published in 1903 under number 90.121; and with the printed forms of tender and observations contained therein.

2. A deposit of 5% earnest money, on the stated value of the goods to be supplied, is required from each person tendering, the receipt of such deposit (made at one of the Revenue Offices or State Treasuries) to be attached to the tender.

3. Tenders may be delivered direct, or by post (prepaid), to the Teller's Office, Room No. 29, First Floor, of the Agricultural Ministry.

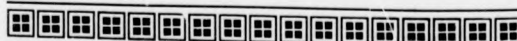
Separate tenders must be submitted for each class of material, designating at the same time on the envelopes the particular class of goods or material for which the tenders respectively are made.

4. Tenders arriving later than 10 a. m. on the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1909 will not be considered.

Full particulars, conditions of tender, and printed forms, may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Director, Agricultural Ministry, Room No. 121, III<sup>rd</sup> Floor, or the same will be sent by post on request.

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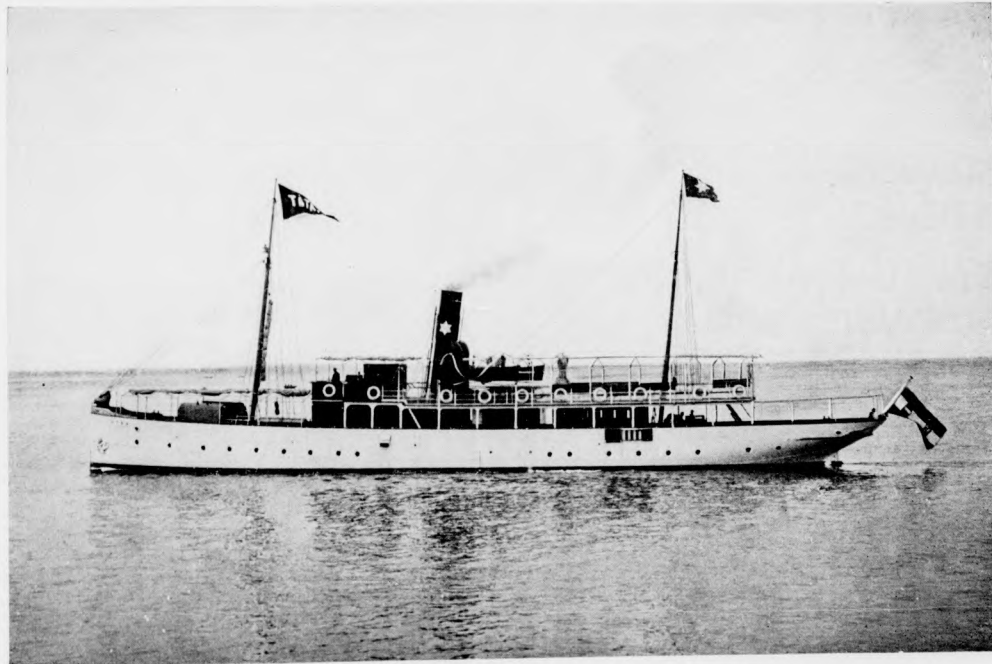
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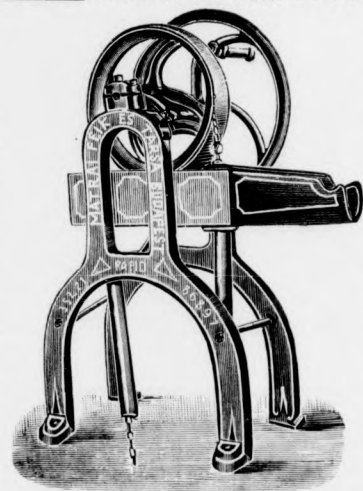
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