

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Monday, November 15, 1909.*

VOL. VII. No 22.

## Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

Ezeréves . . .  
Magyar-  
ország . . .

THE SUM of coined money from 1867 to 1894 will be plain from the following figures: Gold coins 167,113,000 fl. Silver 118,539,000 fl. Small silv. 11,139,000 florins. — Copper 1,721,000 fl. Nickel 3,160,000 fl. Bronze 648,000 florins.

Our mines yield gold to the value of 2 to 3 million florins annually, but a considerable quantity of gold comes from abroad annually according to trade statistics. From 1885 to 1894 we imported gold for 136<sup>66</sup> million of florins and exported only 17<sup>56</sup> million florins in gold. During the same time our stock of gold has increased by 119 million florins. This allows us to hope that the channels of internal traffic will gradually be filled, so that we can take up cash payments without any danger.

Hungarian credit is supported by a large system of credit-giving institutions. In 1894 there were in Hungary proper 7 mortgage institutes, 241 banks, 557 savings-banks and 789 associations. The condition of the funded and reserved funds of our institutes — without the Austro-Hungarian bank, which is a



The Venerable Count FERDINAND ZICHY,  
and his youngest grandchild.

reserve fund forms at the same time the share capital. In the banks the reserve fund makes 23<sup>94</sup> per cent of the paid up share capital, in the savings-banks 86<sup>51</sup> per cent. The latter proportion is surprising, but is explained by the large outside capital which our savings-banks draw to them in the form of deposits.

In our associations the amount of paid-up shares reaches 38<sup>80</sup> million florins. The reserve fund on the contrary not more than 2<sup>63</sup> million fls.

The reserve fund has in these institutes

joint institute with Austria — is shown by the following figures:

Paid up share capital: Banks 73,826,406 fls. Savings - banks 52,819,959 fls.

Mortgage institutes 13,040,000 fls. Total 139,686,365.

Reserve fund:

Banks 17,679,110 fls. Savings - banks 45,692,384 fls. — Mortgage institutes 19,641,483 fls. Total 83,012,977 fls.

We can compare the reserve funds with the share capital only in banks and savings-banks; the majority of the mortgage institutes do not rest on the basis of limited companies and therefore the

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR  
EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

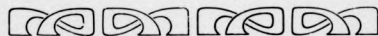
not such great importance, for they have gathered only 37.53 million florins outside capital in the form of deposit advances, and loans, that is, not so much as their own capital. Not so the savings-banks. These administered in 1894 in the form of various deposits 551 million florins of outside capital, of which their paid-up share capital made only 9.59 per cent. their share capital and reserve funds together 17.97 per cent.

The sums of the mortgages and communal obligations issued by them must be added, making 80 million florins.

In Croatia-Slavonia in 1893 there were 8 banks, one mortgage institute, 45 savings banks and 53 associations.

The paid-up share capital of the banks amounted to 1.22 million florins, of the savings-banks 1.55, the reserve fund of the latter 1.48, of the former only 379,000 florins.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

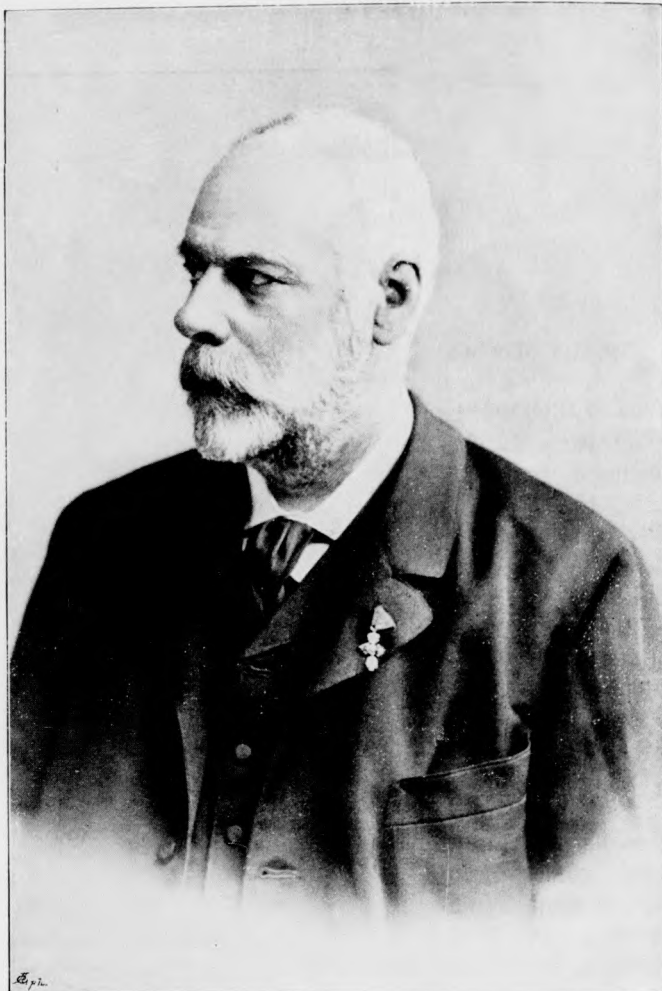
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

Members of the House of Lords, to whichever category they may belong, may accept and exercise the mandate of a Deputy, but in the period of its duration their right to sit in the Upper House is suspended. The great dignitaries of the Kingdom are alone excepted from this rule; they cannot exercise a mandate without definitely renouncing their offices.

#### B) Chamber of Deputies.

This Chamber is composed of 453 Deputies, of whom 413 represent Hungary proper and 40 the Provincial Diet of Croatia; this country possessing an autonomous legislative power for all internal affairs (religion, public instruction, criminal and civil law, justice, and administration), the Croatian Deputies do not take part in the discussions and voting of the Hungarian Chamber

except when it turns upon affairs common to all the countries of St. Stephen's crown: finance, economic administration, communications, military legislation, and common affairs between Hungary and Austria. The electoral laws of the provincial Diet, the verification of powers, and the internal regulations of this Diet belonging to the domain



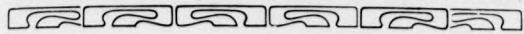
The Venerable Count Ferdinand Zichy.

of Croatian autonomy, we shall not here treat of the questions except in so far as they relate to Hungary proper.

#### 3. Elections.

The elections are governed by the Law of 10th November 1874, which is a veritable code comprising no less than 121 articles. It supercedes the Law of 1848, whose details it has changed without touching its principles. It has, however, been amended on important points by the Law of 1899, on the jurisdiction in electoral matters. The electoral right — the incapable and

unworthy being excluded — is based on age and quit-rent or capacity. For Hungary proper there are about 1,100,000 electors out of a total population of about 17,000,000. (To be continued.)



### Jubilee of Count Ferdinand Zichy.

Tomorrow the venerable Count Ferdinand Zichy completes his 80th year, and the National Catholic Association has organized a committee of prominent gentlemen drawn from the principal Catholic Societies to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

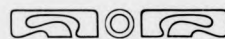
At the family seat of Duna-Adony the repvicings will commence with divine service, whence the count will be borne to church in a flower-bedecked coach. He will afterwards receive the numerous deputations of congratulation at the castle. In the evening will take place serenades by the Post Office band and the local Glee Union.

In Budapest the celebrations will take place in the Vigadó. The leaders of the committee are the Rev. Dr. Alex. Giesswein, Rev. Canon Francis Robicsek, Professor Julius Glattfelder, Dr. Stephen Zsembery, Dr. Zoltán Hindy, and Aladár Haász, president of the St. Imre Club.

The subject of this reference, whose portrait we are able to produce, was born at Pozsony on November 16th 1829, and educated for the law at Budapest and Vienna Universities. For many years he has taken an active interest in the financial and agricultural movements of Fehér County, of which in 1861 he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant. His career has been not altogether an unchequered one. In 1863 an article of his, published in the newspaper «Hon», in which he criticised the Absolutist methods of government, obtained for him and the editor, Jókai, a sentence of twelve-months imprisonment, and further in Zichy's case the sequestration of his title and honorary office of Royal Chamberlain. These were, however, shortly after-

wards restored and the sentence of imprisonment quashed, and he appeared in the political arena as a Member of Parliament for Ráczalmás. In 1875 he was elected for the constituency of Székesfehérvár, and after the fusion became leader of the Sennyei party, taking an active part with Count John Cziráky in the Upper House against the motion for permitting the intermarriage of Christians and Jews. Under the Tisza Government he won distinction as a leader of the opposition to Ecclesiastical Reform, the outcome of which was

the formation of a popular Clerical party. For his zeal in these matters he was honoured by the King, who created him a Privy Councillor and conferred upon him the Order of the Golden Fleece. Notwithstanding his great age he is still hale and lively, and generally esteemed.



### Victor Molnár and The Urania.

IN CONNECTION with the completion of the thenth year of the foundation of the Urania Scientific Theatre, His Excellency State Secretary Victor Molnár, to whom the institution owes its useful existence, has been the recipient of many marks of appreciation. The Urania Scientific Society, of which the theatre is an adjunct, has forty-

three branches in the provinces, forming an important means for the dissemination of popular education in Hungary.

The work began under somewhat discouraging auspices and in quite a humble way, and it is solely due to indefatigable exertion and unremitting care that its founder is able to witness such eminently fruitful results at the end of the first decade. His triumph is participated in by his many intimate friends who have now combined to do him honour in the form of the presentation of an excellent bust, which is a striking likeness of the original. This will remain in a prominent position in the Urania Theatre as a perpetual memorial of Victor



A Society Marriage:

Countess Emma Almássy — Count Nicolas Keglevics.

Molnár, its founder. All that the Urania Theatre and Society mean to this country, as an educative force, it is not easy to describe; but it is certain that, without such means, Hungary would suffer great cultural loss.

The celebrations were opened with speeches by Aristid Dessewffy (chairman) and Michael Demeczky. All the directors of the Society were present, together with a multitude of friends and admirers of Mr. Molnár, who briefly reviewed the work of the institution. Since the first representation on Nov. 4th 1899, it has given 3159 evening, 1074 afternoon (for school-children) and 78 work-



Photo by Erdélyi.

VICTOR MOLNÁR, State Secretary.

men's representations, which have been attended by 956,829 adults and 610,040 children. Besides these, 1801 performances, lectures, and representations have been given by the Urania Society in provincial towns and country villages. The work is growing year by year, and accomplishing the worthy object of bringing enlightenment to the masses. Mr. Molnár was greeted with thunderous applause.

Mr. Demeczky observed that the Urania was the informer of men and the entertainer of children, and its success was due entirely to Victor Molnár. (*Ovation.*)

Mr. Victor Molnár replied that he did not think such a great work could be successfully accom-

plished by any single man, and he had to thank the directors for the support they had ungrudgingly given him. The reading of congratulatory messages next occupied the meeting.



## Fashionable Weddings.

### Keglevich—Almássy.

THE 4th instant was quite a holiday in the aristocratic circles of Budapest, the occasion being the marriage of Count Nicolas Keglevich and Countess Emma Almássy, one of the belles of the season whose portraits appear in this issue. All the splendour customarily associated with rank and wealth was in evidence at the University Church on this sun-lit morning. Military uniforms and rich gala costumes mingled with the choice dresses of the ladies, and the glittering crosses and stars worn by the gentlemen were challenged by the brilliance of the ladies' diamonds and jewelry. The church also was suitably decorated with tropical plants. The wedding procession, with the *haiduks* wearing the colours of the respective noble families, attracted a considerable concourse, all concurring that it was a typically Hungarian spectacle. The road was kept clear by a strong force of mounted and foot police. Baron Géza Podmaniczky led the procession into the church; after him walked the bridal pair, the bride's train being carried by the youthful counts Imre Tisza and Kálmán Almássy. The brides-maids and brides-men were paired respectively as follows: Countess Ella Károlyi — Count Louis Almássy, Countess Margaret Károlyi — Count George Tisza, Countess Ilona Almássy — Ladislás Fáy, Countess Maritta Almássy — Prince Albert Odescalchi, Countess Elizabeth Eszterházy — Count Denis Almássy Jr., Vera Döri — Count Ladislás Wenckheim, Princess Lily Odescalchi — Count Oswald Wolkenstein, Countess Lily Almássy — Count Ladislás Keglevich, Countess Gizi Almássy — Count Stephen Tisza Jr., Countess Maritta Keglevich — Baron Imre Trauttenberg, Countess Denisia Almássy — Count George Keglevich. Afterwards followed the parents of the bride and bridegroom. Bishop Ottokár Prohászka officiated, and addressed the pair at the close of the ceremony; thence an adjournment was made to the National Casino for the Wedding Feast. The dresses worn on this occasion were more sumptuous and brilliant than have been known previously in the annals of Hungarian fashionable weddings.

### Schönberg—Széchenyi.

On the 9th inst. the marriage took place at Somogyvár of Prince Victor Erbach-Schönberg, son of the late Prince and Count Gustavus Ernest Erbach-Schönberg. Lord of Brenberg and Wilden-

stein, with Countess Elizabeth Széchenyi, daughter of the late Count Imre Széchenyi and Countess Széchenyi, née Maria Andrássy. A few days prior to the wedding the bridegroom and his mother, Princess Erbach-Schönberg were honoured by a visit from His Majesty at their rooms in the Imperial Hotel at Vienna.



### London Theatres

(«Don» at the Haymarket.)

London, November 10th.

THE MOST entertaining thing to be seen in London is «Don» at the Haymarket. The author, Mr. Rudolf Besier, follows the lead of the Court Theatre playwrights in representing the collision between the conventional spirit and the new, triumphant iconoclasm. It is only after you have left the theatre that you begin to doubt of the possibility of anyone quite so free from the shackles of the old conventions as the hero, whose nickname «Don», given him by his sweetheart, is short for «Don Quixote.»

He is a poet, an idealist, a humanitarian. He takes in «The Daily News», we are told. And this goes to explain his vast ingenuousness. Can it be said quite fully to explain it? Don has befriended and assisted, perfectly platonically, a poor but charming City waitress. She secretly loves him, but nevertheless marries a stern, middle-aged and fanatical Calvinist. In her misery, away in Sheffield, she writes to implore Don to rescue her from her loveless home and brutal husband. Our ingénu at once rushes off — abandoning an appointment with the charming girl he loves and her parents — and rescues the Andromeda.

He takes her to his own home, but she is so unwell that they break the journey and spend the night at an hotel . . .

Don bathing the lady's brow as he sits by her bedside.

The conventions and the new anarchy are seen in conflict when the two arrive at Don's home, where his own parents are «crushed with the disgrace» and his sweetheart's parents are «furious and outraged.» Only Ann, the sweetheart, can perceive Don's point of view, and believes the so obvious and blameless facts! And then of course there is Andromeda's husband who is coming in pursuit, passionately loving his unloving wife and

vowing vengeance on the — unloving — abductor.

But the last act shows us that the new Quixotism has more in common with the old fanaticism than with the conventions.

At any rate, though he draws his revolver and speaks alarmingly in a bass voice, the husband eventually accepts Don's story, while the worldly-wise General, Ann's father, is not to be shaken from his belief that the rescue of Andromeda was a vulgar elopement.

As for poor Andromeda, the appearance of Ann on the scene has altered her outlook.

She will now return, still rather pale and trembling, to the loveless home at Sheffield.

Mr. Norman Mckinnel was the Calvinist husband to the life.

But his excellent performance was but one out of many. Indeed one has to go back to the days of the Court for a play so well acted throughout.

The Conventionalists were indeed delightful.

Perhaps after all their case was presented, despite the author's bias, more strongly than Don's. To be fully believed in, that young man requires to be developed for us in the more leisurely form of a novel.

And even then, would he ever really have been quite such an ingénu? . . .

At all events, Mr. Besier has written a capital play, and young though he is, it is not the first.

Mr. Trench would be well advised to revive his «Virgin

Goddess», the blank verse of which was the work of a real poet.

Richard Capell.

First English Dentist Charles Lyon, VIII., József-u. 18—20. Budapest. Telephone 115—76.



### Tokaj-Hegyalja and its Wines.

HUNGARY is noted all over the world for its magnificent scenic beauties and its natural resources.

**Tokaj-Hegyalja**, consisting of a long chain of hills, is famous for the excellence of its wines. These hills, whose bases are watered by the rivers Bodrog and Tisza, present a charming aspect due to their picturesque formation and the fantastic shape of some of the individual groups.

Interesting and beautiful as they must all appear



The late Paul Gyulai.



By Eugene Mester, Sculptor.  
Bust of H. R. H. the late Archduke Joseph.

from the stand-point of the tourist, their most important feature, through which they have attained world-wide renown, consists in the wine production of these gentle slopes. They furnish the most delicious wine in the world, «the King of wines», the famous Tokaj.

More than a century ago there was a great demand for the wine of Tokaj from all parts of the world, but when the *philoxera* — that deadly enemy of the vineyards — completely destroyed them the wine of Tokaj ceased for the nonce to be a marketable commodity.

It was no longer an article of commerce, and such wines as were still placed on the market as Tokaj were worthless imitations. This fiery nectar, in which there is a strange blending of northern reveries with tropical heat, the honey-sweet and grateful odours of flowers, thus became a carefully guarded rarity in the cellars of the producers; and the worthless imitations which took its place only too well succeeded in discrediting its long-established reputation. Perseverence and strenuous efforts have however re-won the vine-culture; through the co-operation of the Hungarian aristocracy and land-owners the ruin wrought by the fatal ravages of *philoxera* has been gradually remov-

ed and the devastated tracts replanted with new and healthy vines.

Thus to the satisfaction of all who have ever tasted Tokaj wine and realised its unequalled qualities, and also to the great advantage of the wine-producers themselves, the once barren soil is now covered with long rows of smiling green vines, and the Tokaj wine industry is once more in a flourishing state.

In the strenuous work of reorganization, the growers have been substantially supported by the Government, which has made new laws in their interests and for their protection, and enforced the severest penalties against adulteration, sugaring, mixing, or imitation. In accordance with the preventive measures of the Government, the whole wine-producing district of Tokaj is declared a closed area, into which no wines (excepting such as are needed for strictly local consumption) are allowed to enter, thereby preventing the exportation of adulterated or inferior wines from this district. The law is rendered if possible even more effective by certain provisions of our commercial agreements with foreign states. Wine produced in Tokaj is therefore now obtainable in an absolutely pure condition, and thus there is every reason for hope that it will soon

resume its former importance as an item of the world's commerce.

The high appreciation in which Tokaj wine stands today is instanced by the fact that, of the numerous growers — among whom are found such well known names as Archduchess Stephania, Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Windischgraetz, Count Andrassy, Count Eszterházy, and Baron Waldbott, — that of His Majesty the King, Francis Joseph, stands first.

King Edward of Gt. Britain may be cited as a friend of Tokaj wine, and an acknowledged connoisseur thereof. Quite recently when entertained at Carlsbad by Count Lónyay and his consort H. R. H. Archduchess Stephania, His Britannic Majesty evinced a marked appreciation of the choice wines served on the occasion. And as example is better than precept, he has not delayed to instruct the Comptroller of the Royal Household to place an order for a stock of wine from the Archduchess's cellars. Let us hope that King Edward's example may be followed by other English connoisseurs, and that they may further pay a visit to the beautiful Tokaj-Hegyalja district. In a future issue we shall give a more detailed description with a series of illustrations.

Kasinsky.

## New-York Notes

New-York, October, 1909.

By Eugene  
Lucas

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the well-known director of the «Manhattan Opera Co.» is about to finish his popular preliminary opera season, and start with the high-priced grand opera. Mr. Hammerstein did a very creditable and good work in producing the classical grand operas for such liberal prices that all who heretofore were barred from enjoying these performances, on account of the enormous prices, have had a chance to go to the opera regularly. It was of course no «business proposition» on Mr. Hammerstein's part. Just on the contrary. The «Italian American Opera Co.», who attempted to keep pace with him, closed its doors very soon, and the «Metropolitan Opera Co.» which is backed by millions of dollars, never had the least intention of giving popular priced operas for the benefit of the people. Mr. Hammerstein is a great friend of the Hungarians. Last year he had a contract with Mme Mariska Aldrich, the Hungarian contralto; this year Mr. William Beck was his favorite singer, and in the regular season he is going to produce Hubay's «A cremonai hegedűs» for the first time in America.

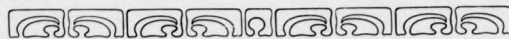
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Miss Jolán Mérő, the renowned Hungarian pianist is scheduled here for a concert tour. Great interest is manifested in music-loving circles for Miss Mérő's concerts.

\*

A wonderful scientific test stirs the visitors of

the «Electric Show» in «Madison Square Garden» It sounds incredible, but it is a proved fact, that a man can withstand 2,000,000 volts of electricity. The current they use for death electrocution is 3000 volts, than which the above-mentioned current is 666 times greater. The wonderful performance is given by Dr. Henry E. Waite, who is in charge of an exhibition of electrical apparatus for medical purposes. Many visitors of the show volunteered for experiment and passed it without the slightest inconvenience. Dr. Waite had one of the men light an ordinary incandescent bulb with the current passing through his body.



## Financial News.

**The Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank in Budapest offers some exceptionally solid bargains in Mortgage Bonds.**

It was founded 1869 by royal decree dated the 22nd February 1869 and confirmed by a Government edict of the same year No. 1899.

It issues 4% and 4 1/2% mortgage-bonds, secured on loans granted on Budapest houses and landed property all over Hungary; and these are quite independent of the political situation.

The maximal loan in accordance with the Hungarian civil law cannot exceed fifty percent of the value of the objects mortgaged and no issue can take place unless on the basis of a mortgage-right acquired in fact. The further safety of these bonds



Grape-Gathering at Tokaj.

is guaranteed according to §§ 7. 49 and 72. of the statutes of the bank.

1° by the fully paid up capital of the bank amounting to 40,000,000 crowns (= £ 1,666,666);

2° by the reserve-fund of the bank amounting now to 10,000,000 crowns (= £ 416,700).

The special guarantee of these bonds consists of

a) the totality of the mortgage-rights acquired by the bank forming the basis of this issue and certified by entries in favour of the bank in the land register;

b) by a special reserve-fund, at present 3 million crowns (= £ 125,000) which in accordance with Act § XXXVI. of 1876 has the sole object to serve as a guarantee for the mortgage-bondholders.

This special fund must always be kept in proportion to the whole amount of the circulation and cannot be less than 5% of the aggregate sum and never less than 3 million crowns;

c) the bondholders are so far independent of the general position of the bank, as the other creditors of the bank have no claim either on the mortgage-rights, or on the special reserve-fund, until the claims of the bondholders have been fully satisfied.

These bonds are quoted on the Budapest and Vienna stock-exchanges and according to the respective edicts of the Hungarian and the Austrian government are accepted as *Marriage Trust-Funds from officers of the Austrian and Hungarian army.*

Moreover the before-mentioned bonds are accepted by the Hungarian government as **Trust-Funds for orphans and as deposits in lieu of cash in any business-transaction with the government.**

It has been found by many years experience that the price-fluctuations of these bonds were smaller than those of the Hungarian and Austrian Consols and that their quoted price was seldom lower and sometimes higher than the Hungarian Consols, the price of the latter being more influenced by domestic and international politics.

According to § 10. of Act XXX of 1889 these bonds are exempt from any tax for all times.

The redemption of these bonds is effected by yearly drawings (which take place in the presence

of a notary public) to the full nominal value. The present price of the 4% bonds is.....so that in case of a drawing a profit of.....results for the holder.

The price of the 4½% bonds is now 99.50 so



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AUTUMN.

Painted by Mme Flora Udvarhelyi-Némethy.

that every bond drawn yields a profit of ½%. The bonds drawn as well as the half-yearly coupons are redeemed without any deduction (free from tax and cost)

in Budapest at the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank,

in Vienna at the Union Bank and at all the

leading banks and banking-houses of Hungary and foreign countries.

Lists of bonds drawn are supplied free of charge on application.

Apply to Sig. Rév, 1st floor, Room No. 10.

his audience trembling on the brink of laughter for three-quarters of an hour.

His subject was announced as 'Fads'; but the reporter, who panted after him in vain, finds such stray jottings in his notebook as a tribute of praise to

the Navy League, an indictment of tea-drinking, a lesson from the French revolution, a gibe at English cooking, a sympathetic word for the Old Theology, and some grudging praise for America, ending with the expression of a wish that Columbus had been put in chains not after his third voyage to the New Continent but before his first. Here are some of Dr. Reich's obiter dicta: 'What people like least is truth.' 'The rarest of all sorts of courage is moral courage.' 'Liberty is such an enormous thing that it can belong to the Prime Cause alone; men have liberties, not liberty.' 'Books are good—when you begin reading them at forty.' 'Teachers can teach us more than books, preachers can teach us more than teachers, and life can teach us more than both.' 'The man who preaches down to his audience preaches himself down.'

The subject, so far as Dr. Reich had a subject at all, was a condemnation of the fad of *mutisme*, or the habit of reticence common to English folk.

The Frenchman argued out a quarrel, the Englishman went to his solicitors. France used to be priest-ridden; England was barrister-ridden, and he did not know which was worse. Why was the intellectual capital of England in the hands of a few people? Because of the English habit of not speaking to one another. To the same cause Dr. Reich put down the decline of inventiveness on the part of the English people. He pointed out that recent inventions and discoveries, such as the telephone, wireless telegraphy and the Röntgen rays, as well as a rather appalling list of others, were none of them the work of Englishmen; and in referring to the intellectual bankruptcy of the English, he said that he felt

himself morally armed by those lines of Whittier's which he had chosen as a motto:

Speak, no matter what betide thee,  
Let them strike, but make them hear.

The saving thing about the English nation according to Dr. Reich, was its religious enthusiasm.

### Emil Reich on the Rostrum.

ABOUT a thousand men gathered at the Clapham Men's Meeting at Grafton-square Church on a recent Sunday afternoon to hear an address by Dr. Emil Reich. The noted lecturer's continual sarcasms, or—to coin a word—quizzicisms, kept

They were still, he declared, a believing nation, although they were far on towards losing the reputation of being an intellectual nation. The

#### Archduke Joseph hunts on the Hortobágy.

His Royal Highness has spent a few days wild duck shooting on the Hortobágy estate of Archduke.



Fruit Market by the Danube, Budapest.

address was listened to most eagerly, but it was a little difficult to tell when Dr. Reich was serious and when he was not.

**Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest.** Central Establishment: VI., *Rózsa-utca* 55. Branches: V., *Erzsébet-tér* 19.; IV., *Egyetem-tér* 5. and 6. Warehouses at *Nagyvárad* and *Rustschuk (Bulgaria)*.

«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.



### Topical Notes

#### The King.

Following a long established custom His Majesty solemnly observed the anniversary of All Saints (November 1<sup>st</sup>) by a visit for prayer and meditation at the tombs of Her late Majesty and the late Crown Prince Rudolph in the crypt of the Capuchin Church at Vienna.

#### Countess Ladislas Széchenyi – Timber-merchant.

Countess Ladislas Széchenyi has purchased the estate of Count Károlyi near Remetevasgyár. She intends to convert it into a timber-yard, which will help to clear some of the forests of Hungary.

Frederick, in the company of Duke Leopold of Bavaria and other distinguished guests. Joseph Kovács, Burgomaster of Debreczen, with a number of local dignitaries, received His Royal Highness at the railway station.

#### Paul Gyulai dead †.

Paul Gyulai, the last survivor of the golden age of Hungarian literature, passed peacefully away on the 9<sup>th</sup> inst. at the advanced age of 83. The personal friend of Petőfi, Arany, and Tompa, he was a veritable connecting-link with the past, and has closed a long and honourable life devoted to the cultural interests of his country.

#### Opening of the «Petőfi House».

On the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. the «Petőfi House», the popular memorial to Hungary's poet-patriot, was ceremonially opened. Francis Herczeg, President of the Petőfi Society, delivered the inaugural address, after which Countess Albert Apponyi, Presidente of the Ladies' Committee, declared the house open to the public.

#### «Budapest from an International Point of View.»

On the above subject Dr. Gustavus Thirring gave a lecture at the Geographical Society's rooms. In the course of his address the lecturer compared Budapest with other capital cities, and said that though it had very few works of art to show in

comparison with other places, yet its natural beauties were unrivalled anywhere. We must not strive to imitate other nations, but make the most of our own resources (Applause).

#### **An English Savant in Hungary.**

Dr. Lingard, formerly director of the Serum institute in India, will arrive in Budapest early next month for the purpose of studying the sanitary and bacteriological methods of this country. His wife accompanies him, and they will spend the winter here.

#### **New Winter Sporting-Ground.**

Tátra-Lomnicz continues to be the most flourishing sporting region in Hungary; but this year it will be still further improved by a separate course for bob-sleighing, for ordinary and skeleton sleighs. The course has been so constructed that accidents are practically impossible.

#### **II<sup>nd</sup> International Food Congress.**

At the International Food Congress just concluded in Paris it was shown that there was hardly a substance in connection with the food supply, which was not subjected to adulteration, and it became evident also, that if the means could be devised to prevent frauds in food, it would be an immense gain to every nation, inasmuch as it

are daily perpetrated. This more especially affects the poor, who are not in a position to judge of the purity of their food, or control it in any way.

In connection with the Congress there was an interesting programme of social functions, and visits were arranged to large food producing concerns, such as that of M. Felix Potin, and the chocolate factory of Messrs Menier. The City of Paris gave a reception, as did also the Minister of Commerce, and amongst the private hosts who generously entertained many visitors were Madame and Monsieur Paul Bolo, both of whom have shewn from the beginning an enthusiastic interest in the work of the White Cross Society of Geneva. It is largely due to their generosity that the Society came into existence and has been able to accomplish so much good work.

#### **English Lecturers on Hungary.**

The Rev. J. N. Cooper, Vicar of Filey, lectured last week at Harrogate on the subject of his tour in Hungary. In the spring the reverend gentleman made a walking-tour across the Carpathians. Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, the well known Hungarian lecturer, has also been busy in the same way, his recent lecture at Eltham being numerously attended.

#### **Hungarian Aviators.**

Dr. Augustus Kutassy has now finished his aeroplane, and made his first successful trial ascent.



Autumn in Budapest: Flower-sellers.

Photo by R. Balogh.

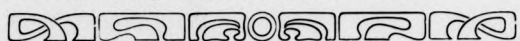
appeared to be quite common in some industries to employ skilled chemists with a view to reducing the quality of the food, while preserving their external appearance, and that frauds of this kind

Mr. Louis Tolnay M. P. who is keenly interested in Hungarian aviation, has mooted a proposal to subscribe the sum of 50,000 crowns for its promotion. Another aspirant, Imre Torday, of Szeged,

is also constructing a machine and endeavouring to excite interest by lecturing on the subject.

#### The Vine-Growing Association of Tokaj-Hegeyalja

has just held its annual meeting in Szerencsen. It is stated that during the 1908-09 season the Association has sold 3147 barrels of wine, which have realised the aggregate price of 348,248 crowns 50 fillérs. At the meeting were present Count Julius Eszterházy, Baron Francis Schell, Edmund Máriássy, Baron Ferdinand Maillot, Baron Francis Lichtenfels-Dalwig, Charles Kammermayer, Dr. Paul Munkácsy, Nicholas Vitányi, Joseph Patay, and others.



### STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán .  
... Mikszáth

Mr. Kiss had already advanced a good way, but those standing near Lawrence heard, understood him, and passed on the news; old Szamos, Mr. Kiss's dog, evidently knowing what had happened ran in front, as in the years of its youth (being a sheep dog) and sought to compel people, as of yore it did with the sheep, to retrace their course. He scared away two pussies in his haste but, not caring on the present solemn occasion for such nonentities left them a free passage to escape. The multitude turned back.

«Hallo! hallo! news of the girl! The old woman we met with brought it.»

They now all surrounded Lawrence. Last of all came Mr. Kiss, but just in time, for by this time they had already persuaded the old woman to approach.

She related then that her husband was fishing in his boat, not far from the Boglyás mill, just when the girl in question threw herself in leaving her shawl, (the same she herself was then wearing on the shore). At first the old man merely heard a splash as he just then was looking away; but, noticing a shawl hanging on a willow bush, realised the situation instantaneously and fishing the girl out yet living, transported her in his boat to the Boglyás mill, where she was put into a warm bed by the miller's wife, her head resting lower than her body and the region of her heart being rubbed with spirits, she got better.

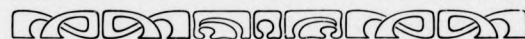
«Gloria in excelsis», said Mr. Kiss looking up towards Heaven above and breathing now with an easier heart the freshness of grass and shrub.

«Our Lord surely accepted the boots we

made gratis» said Lawrence, highly moved. «What does He care about boots?» interposed Mr. Bogyi disdainfully. «The angels walk about barefoot, my dear Lawrence.» «An accident however befell the spirits» continued Mrs. Morga (no Bishop being listened to more attentively nowadays than she had been on this occasion) the other fisher, my husband's mate, (the lightning strike him!) gulped down the spirits, while we were not looking, thus I was sent for spirits to the shop and for a physician simultaneously, every feature of the girl indicating her to be of noble origin.»

«Quick bring the carriage! off with the boats and fetch Dr. Pribil at all speed! Tell him my daughter is in question! Only be quick! be quick! Should the horses collapse or even die, I'll pay their value, I, Stephen Kiss. Thou daughter Suky, get thee gone home quickly, take care of the house, lest anything should be stolen. I shall be grateful to thee to the last day of my life for leaving recognised Kitty's shawl.»

Lawrence began to whistle with extreme pleasure, seeing the master's usual cheerful disposition had returned. (To be continued.)



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**Magy. kir. államvasutak üzletvezetősége Miskolcz.**

31.466—III. sz.

**Pályázati hirdetés.**

A magyar királyi államvasutak miskolczi üzletvezetősége a Szerencs, kizárólag lupkowi, a tóketerebes—varannói és homonna—taksányi vonalakon levő állomások, őrházak, szertárak, osztálymérnökség, műhely és fűtőházak hivatalos helyiségeiben elhelyezett órák jó-

karban tartása, szabályozása és javítása iránt ezennel nyilvános pályázatot hirdet.

A pályázási állásra jelentkezni óhajtok felhivatnak, hogy szabályszerűen bélyegzett és bizonyítványokkal felszerelt *ajánlatukat 1909. december 7-ét déli 12 óráig* a magyar királyi államvasutak miskolczi üzletvezetősége titkárságához czimezve e felirattal: «31.466. szám. *Ajánlat pályázási állás elnyerésére*» lepecsételt borítékban, térti vevény mellett nyújtják be.

Az ajánlattevő köteles a miskolczi üzletvezetőség gyűjtőpénztáránál 1909. december 6-án déli 12 óráig bántatpénzképen 50 koronát készpénzben letétbe helyezni, vagy posta útján külön borítékban beküldeni, mivel különben az ajánlat figyelembe vétetni nem fog.

Szintügy köteles a közszállítási szabályzat 16. §-ának 13. pontja értelmében, a mennyiben a Máv-val az ajánlat benyújtásakor üzleti összeköttetésben nem állott, illetve előtte ismeretlen, szállítóképességét, illetve megbízhatóságát az illetékes kereskedelmi és iparkamara bizonyítványával igazolni.

A pályázási állásra vonatkozó feltételek a nevezett üzletvezetőségénél (II. em., gazdasági csoport) a hivatalos órák tartama alatt megtekinthetők s ez okból az ajánlattevőkről feltételeztetni fog, hogy a feltételeket ismerik s azokat magukra nézve egész terjedelmükben kötelezőnek elfogadják.

A feltételekre nézve megjegyezzük, hogy a korábbi szokástól eltérően az óráknak nem havonként, hanem csak negyedévenként való megvizsgálását fogjuk követelni.

A feltételektől eltérő ajánlatok figyelembe vétetni nem fognak.

A felsorolt vonalakra nézve egyébként a szerződés 1910. év január hó 1-étől kezdődőleg öt évre fog megkötetni.

A magyar királyi államvasutak miskolczi üzletvezetősége fenntartja magának a jogot, hogy az ajánlkozók közül — tekintet nélkül az ajánlott átalányösszegre — szabadon választhasson. Az ajánlat feletti döntés határidejül a pályázati határidő lejártától számítva két hét tüzetik ki.

Miskolcz, 1909. október hó 23-án.

**Az üzletvezetőség.**

(Utányomás nem díjazatik.)



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317.759/CIII. sz.

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(*Osztrák-magyar személyforgalom.*) A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesülés szerint a magyar és osztrák vasutaknak egymásközi közvetlen személyforgalmára vonatkozó díjszabások 1910. január hó 1-én új kiadásban jelennek meg, mely részben le szállított, részben felemelt menetdíjakat tartalmaz.

Budapest, 1909. évi november hó 3-án.

A kereskedelmi főosztály:

Dr. Árvay,

kir. tanácsos, igazg.-helyettes.



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A vona

vonal- szám	óra
1110	5
28	6
10	6
1502	6
1002	7
302	7
906	7
1302	7
402	7
322	7
908	7
606	8
1508	8
506	8
408	8
1008	8
1708	9
306	9
2	9
92	11

1) Csak  
közn

A vona

382 | 7

A vona

vonal- szám	óra
102	1
148	5
122	5
718	5
132	6
4102	6
6502	6
150	6
512	6
1404	7
104	7
154	8
712	8
4104	9
116	9
156	9
708	9
6508	11
158	11

1) Vasá  
lag n  
2) Októ  
Váczi  
31-ig  
3) Csak  
ban  
4) Mind  
vasár  
5) Mind

A vonat

4002	6
4004	8
4006	12
4014	12
4008	2
4010	6
4012	8

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Érvényes 1909 október 1-től.

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vonal-szám			Dél- előtt			Dél- után			vonal-szám			Dél- előtt			Dél- után		
óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név
1110	5 50	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	914	12 10	sz. v.	Kiskörös	513)	4 40	sz. v.	Tápiószecső	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő		
28	6 10	"	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	610	12 20	"	Arad, Maramarossz.	645	5 00	tszsz.	Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Napoly, Nizza, Roma, Fiume		
10	6 35	"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	8	12 30	"	Szombathely, Wien	339	5 10	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	609	12 30	sz. v.	Tóvis, Arad, Maramarossz.		
1502	6 50	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	310	12 30	"	Hatvan	309	5 30	sz. v.	Hatvan	301	12 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká		
1002	7 00	"	(Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce	324	1 25	"	Gödöllő	1707	5 45	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	7	12 50	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely		
302	7 05	"	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	1304	1 40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	909	5 45	"	Belgrad, Bosna-Bród	401	1 00	gy. v.	Lemberg, Munkács		
906	7 10	"	Ujvidek, Belgrad, Sofia	1504	1 50	"	Kassa, Poprádfelka	19	5 55	"	Torbágy	903	1 05	"	Konstantinápoly, Brod		
1302	7 25	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	912	1 55	sz. v.	Szabadka, B.-Bród	607	6 05	"	Brassó, Arad	601	1 15	"	Bukarest, Arad		
402	7 35	"	(Lemberg, Maramarossziget	602	2 00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest	17	6 10	"	Komárom, Gyékényes	1	1 30	"	London, Páris, Wien		
322	7 40	sz. v.	Gödöllő	4	2 05	"	Wien, Páris	11	6 25	"	Wien	1901	1 40	"	(Gyékényes, Eszék, Pécs, Brod		
908	7 45	"	Belgrad, Brod, Sofia	24	2 25	sz. v.	Bicske	405	6 30	"	Lemberg, Kassa, M. sziget	1501	1 55	"	Bartfa, Kassa		
606	8 00	"	Arad, Brassó	312	2 30	"	Hatvan, Satoraljaiúj.	319	6 50	"	Gödöllő	1301	2 10	"	Graz, Fehring		
1508	8 10	"	Kassa, Csorba	510	2 40	"	Szolnok	1505	7 00	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	315	2 10	sz. v.	Szerencs, Hatvan		
506	8 20	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	1902	2 55	gy. v.	Eszék, Bosna-Bród, Gyékényes	1307	7 10	sz. v.	Graz, Fehring	33	2 15	"	Bicske		
408	8 40	"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	1022	3 05	v. v.	Paks	507	7 20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	825	2 25	"	Gödöllő		
1008	8 45	"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Brod	904	3 20	gy. v.	E.-Bród, Belgrad, Konstantin.	911	7 25	"	Szabadka	15	6 35	"	Győr, Veszpreim		
1708	9 00	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	304	3 30	"	Ruttká, Berlin	321	7 30	"	Gödöllő	505	6 40	"	(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Debrecen		
306	9 15	"	Ruttká, Berlin	1004	4 10	"	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	311	7 40	"	Hatvan	421	6 55	Vv.	Szerencs, Hatvan		
2	9 20	gy. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	326	4 25	sz. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Roma, Nizza, Napoly	1003	7 50	gy. v.	Roma, Fiume, Triest	3	7 05	gy. v.	Wien, Graz		
22	11 55	sz. v.	Bicske	18	4 30	"	Gödöllő	1509	8 15	sz. v.	Csorba, Kassa	605	7 10	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká		
				6	5 15	gy. v.	Komárom	509	8 30	"	Szolnok	305	7 15	sz. v.	Brassó, Arad		
				328	5 20	sz. v.	Győr, Sopron	313	8 45	"	Hatvan	907	7 25	"	Belgrad, Brod		
				508	5 40	"	Gödöllő	1007	9 05	"	(Fiume, Brod, Pécs	407	8 00	"	Munkács, Maramarossziget		
				308	5 55	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	13	9 20	"	Győr	1009	8 15	"	Fiume, Brod, Pécs		
				330	6 25	"	Ruttká, Berlin	913	9 40	"	Szabadka	1705	8 20	"	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget		
				316	6 30	"	Pécel	307	9 50	"	Berlin, Ruttká	25	8 35	"	Bicske		
				16a)	6 40	"	Hatvan	1101	9 55	gy. v.	Tapolca, Balatonfüred	1507	8 45	"	Csorba, Kassa		
				1706	7 05	"	Bicske	5	10 15	"	Sopron, Győr	9	9 00	"	Wien, Graz		
				16	7 10	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	21	10 45	sz. v.	Triest, Nagykanizsa	331	9 05	"	Pécel		
				316	7 35	"	Győr, Triest				303	9 15	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká			
				1912	7 45	"	Hatvan				1001	9 35	"	(Fiume, Fiume, Vinkovce, Pécs, Triest			
				1510	8 10	"	Pécs, Brod				915	9 45	sz. v.	Kiskörös			
				514	8 25	"	Kassa, Csorba				903	9 55	gy. v.	(Lemberg, Munkács, Maramarossziget			
				334	8 50	"	Szolnok				405	10 00	"	Sofia, Belgrad			
				1006	9 00	gy. v.	Gödöllő				1303	10 10	"	Graz, Fehring, Triest			
				1306	9 20	sz. v.	Fiume, Nizza, Triest				1503	10 20	"	Csorba, Kassa			
				608	9 30	"	Fehring, Graz				547	10 35	tszsz.	Nagykátán			
				1506	10 00	"	Arad, Brassó				327	10 55	sz. v.	Gödöllő			
				910	10 10	"	Kassa, Csorba				1109	11 10	"	Tapolca, Balatonfüred			
				406	10 15	"	Belgrad, Eszék, Sarajevo										
				12	10 30	"	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget										
				1010	10 45	"	Wien, Páris										
				888	11 10	v. v.	Fiume, Napoly										
				422	11 35	"	Ruttká										
							Hatvan, Szerencs										

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Érvényes 1909 október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.

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óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név	óra	perc	vonal- név
102	1 00	k. ost.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London	714	12 05	sz. v.	Szeged, Szolnok	701)	12 50	k. o. e.	Konstantin., Bukarest	157	12 05	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest		
148	5 35	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4106	12 10	"	Esztergom	145	5 25	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	159	12 50	"	Nagymaros		
122	5 45	"	Párkány-Nána	120	12 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	723	5 30	"	Cegléd	133	1 20	"	Bukarest, Bázias		
718	5 50	"	Szeged, Szolnok	128	12 25	"	Nagymaros	725	5 45	"	Cegléd	708	1 25	gy. v.	Paris, Wien, Nagyszombat		
152	6 00	"	Gödöllő	114	12 45	"	Wien	4101	5 50	"	Esztergom	103	1 40	"	(Kolozsvár, Tóvis, Sz.-Nemeti, Szolnok		
4102	6 10	"	Esztergom	4114)	1 50	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	139	6 00	"	Nagymaros	508	1 50	"	Esztergom		
6502	6 35	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	504	2 00	gy. v.	(Szolnok, Kolozsvár, Brassó, Szatmár-Nemeti	6505	6 10	"	Lajosmizse	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom		
150	6 45	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	126	2 10	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	147	6 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	161	2 25	"	Dunakeszi-Alag		
512	6 55	gy. v.	(Brassó, Nagyszomb.	164	2 15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	721	6 20	"	Szolnok, Cegléd	163	3 00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest		
1404	7 05	"	(Körösmező, Zsolna, Berlin	4108	2 20	"	Esztergom	1407	6 35	"	Berlin, Zsolna	6507	3 20	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse		
104	7 55	"	Nagyszombat, Wien	106	2 30	gy. v.	Wien, Páris	217	7 05	tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	713	4 05	"	Szeged, Szolnok		
154	8 00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	120	2 35	sz. v.	Galánta	709	7 15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	127	4 10	"	Nagy-Maros		
712	8 30	"	(Temesvár, Karanseb.	704	2 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	727	7 25	"	Cegléd	4109	5 00	"	Esztergom		
4104	9 05	"	Bázias	722	2 45	sz. v.	Cegléd	149	7 35	sz. v.	(Bukarest, Kolozsvár, Maramarossziget	215	5 30	tszsz.	Esztergom		
116	9 20	"	Wien, Berlin	6504	2 50	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	117	7 40	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	165	5 38	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest		
156	9 35	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	166	4 10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4103	7 45	"	Esztergom	115	5 55	"	Wien, Berlin		
708	9 40	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias	180	4 20	"	Nagymaros	6501	7 50	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse	707	6 35	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias		
6508	11 15	sz. v.	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	716	4 30	"	Szeged	151	7 55	"	Gödöllő	167	7 00	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest		
158	11 25	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien	157	8 10	"	Párkány-Nána	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien		
				168	5 55	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	719	8 25	"	Kiskunfélegyháza	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias		
				124a	6 05	"	Nagymaros	153	9 10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	4113)	8 10	"	Piliscsaba		
				124	6 25	"	Párkány-Nána	705	9 20	gy. v.	Szeged	137	8 20	"	Nagymaros		
				724	6 30	"	Cegléd	1403	9 30	"	Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	169	8 35	"	Dunakeszi-Alag		
				4110	6 40	"	Esztergom	4105	9 55	sz. v.	Esztergom	125	8 50	"	Párkány-Nána		
				1406	6 50	gy. v.	Berlin, Pozsony	155	10 20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien		
				726	6 55	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok	715	10 40	"	Szeged	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom		
				170	7 15	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	119	11 00	"	Galánta	6503	9 35	"	Kecskem., Lajosmizse		
				728	7 35	"	Cegléd										



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