

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Wednesday, June 1, 1910.*

VOL. VIII. No 11.

Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

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

AT THE end of 1894 this fund amounted to 1,613,481.84 crowns and up to the same time 814,400 crowns were employed for the afore-said purpose by the government. It must be observed that subsidies for like purposes were granted also from the Public Administration Fund. Finally one part of the sums of our yearly budget admitted under the title of «Commercial and industrial purposes» is likewise expended for the above purpose.

Besides also the Chambers often vote subsidies for similar objects.

We must also mention the Committees for the development of industry organised in the Székely district, which have the task of directing into a proper line the economical development of that district in order to restrain the population from emigration. With the help of these committees several undertakings have been already created, such as a sugar factory and a larger mill in Maros-Vásárhely, a larger brick and tile-kiln in Sepsi-Szent-György, a brick and tile-kiln and a saw-mill in the county of Csík, etc.



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess BELA SERÉNYI,
Wife of the Minister of Agriculture.

The questions of letters patent are regulated by law XLI. of the year 1893, while by XXXVII: 1895 a special office was created for the administration of these affairs. Also Trade Marks and Patterns find their due protection by commercial treaties and other means.

These are the factors in the development both extensive and intensive of Hungarian industry, these are the sources of its development in a comparatively short time.

In order to give a picture of the industrial activity of the different parts

of the country, we give a table of the number of the larger industrial establishments existing in the different districts:

In the district of the Budapest Chamber there are 170 establishments, in Arad 271, in Besztercebánya 191, in Brassó 158, in Debreczen 509, in Fiume 14, in Győr 108, in Kassa 308, in Kolozsvár 182, in Maros-Vásárhely 94, in Miskolcz 178, in Nagyvárad 120, in Pécs 130, in Pozsony 218, in Sopron 164, in Szeged 243, in Temesvár 312, in City of Budapest 449. Total 3907 es-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

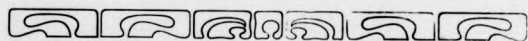
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The Royal Tokaj Vineyards 1: Residence of the Officials, Tarczal.

establishments. It is natural that the establishments of Budapest should be the most important, which is proved by the mere fact that 145,625 people gain their livelihood there, this being the number of the members of the tradesmen's sick funds of Budapest. (To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

Lastly, the procedure ascertains what electors were deprived of their votes by fraud, violence, or other act of abuse: these involuntary abstentions involve different consequences, according as the plaintiffs prove, or not, the actual intention of the litigious electors to vote for the candidate in the minority. In the former case there is legal presumption that they would have effectively voted for him, and their votes are accordingly placed to his account; in the latter case there is legal presumption that they might have voted against the victorious candidate, and the majority in favour of the elected will not be upheld

unless it shows more than half the votes of all those who have voted, plus those of the electors illegally excluded from voting. In both cases, however, the defendant is allowed to prove against the legal presumption.

As will be seen, in this category it is the question of establishing mathematically either a true majority or the impossibility of ascertaining it. This, therefore, creates two sub-categories, in the second of which the High Court can only reject the request for invalidation or nullify the election altogether; while in the first it will establish by judgment the true majority, whether in favour of the victorious candidate — which implies the rejection of the request for invalidation — or in favour of his adversary, which implies the nullifying of the challenged mandate only, but not that of the election itself, which is upheld, save for the rectification of its result. On the basis of this judgment, which is absolute, the Chamber will grant the mandate to the candidate in whose favour the majority has been established.

It remains to us to say a few words on the jurisdiction of the Chamber. We have seen the kind of cases still submitted to it: they are those in which abuses on a large scale are brought to light, without it being possible to trace them to a number of electors sufficient to affect the result of the poll. (To be continued.)

† In Memoriam Edwardus VII.

AT 11 A. M. on the 20th ult. the date of the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward at Windsor, the whole British colony of Budapest met in the Reformed Church, Calvin Square, for the celebration of a solemn memorial service. The sacred edifice, which had been draped with black for the sad occasion, was packed with people, all drawn from the highest official and social classes, for admission was by ticket only.

Punctually at 11 a. m. H. R. H. Archduke Joseph (representing King Francis Joseph) arrived, attended by the Grand Chamberlain, Count Szapáry. His Royal Highness was met at the entrance by the Rev. D. J. Crabtree, the British Consul-General (Esme Howard, Esq.) and the Vice-Consul (Dr. Brüll) and by them conducted to their seats in the chancel, to the left of the high altar. In the first rows of pews sat the Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, Count Julius Andrássy, His Excellency Francis Kossuth, General Jekelfalussy, and other Ministers and Ex-Ministers; also Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Marshal of the Court, and the Guards of the Crown, Count Béla Széchenyi, Count George Károlyi, and Count Elemér Batthyány; Officers of the Trabant Life-Guards under F. M. Baron Géza Fejérváry, and of the Arcier Life-Guards under F. M. Count Julius Beck, Adjutants-General Count Paar and Baron Wolfras, General Victor Schreiber, Bishop Scholtz, Bishop Antal Gábor, the Lord Mayor Kálmán Fülepp, Rear-Admiral Peary, and a number of distinguished scientists. The pews on

the left side of the middle aisle were occupied by the ladies of the Diplomatic body, while immediately behind sat the Consular representatives of the various nations *en grande tenue*. The scarlet, blue, and gold uniforms of the military and Court officials with the jewelled orders worn, struck a note of brilliance in an otherwise sombre pageant.

The service began with the «*Dead March in Saul*». The special form appointed «by authority» was followed, and it was at once solemn, grand, and beautiful. Our collaborator, Mr. A. L. Delisle (representing the United Free Church of Scotland) read the Lesson, and the Rev. D. J. Crabtree delivered an impressive sermon from the text: «*Blessed are the peacemakers, etc.*» As Edward the Peacemaker our King had been acclaimed by all, and as such he will be known to future generations, and as the wisest and most tactful diplomat of his day he was respected in every Court. It was reserved for King Edward to show how a monarch, though possessed of none of the absolutist attributes of his earlier predecessors, can yet exert a most potent influence for good for his own Empire in particular and for the world in general. For the British Empire he had made friends among all the nations where before we stood in a position of aloofness and isolation, and his unhappily short reign of nine years had been a reign of unbroken peace. Such was the gist of the sermon, though we do not pretend to give the exact words. The service concluded with the National Anthem, which was heartily sung by English and Hungarians alike.



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards II: Press-House Storage Department, Tarczal.

The Imperial and Royal Vineyards of Tokaj-Hegyalja.

THE IMPERIAL and Royal Vineyards of Tokaj-Hegyalja cover an area of upwards of 150 acres and are situated within the boundaries of three neighbouring villages.

The largest of the Royal possessions, the Szarvas

aszúszem is produced almost every year, is attributed solely to its agreeable situation referred to.

In favourable weather, when the September rainfall has not been too heavy and the temperature remains steadily warm until the end of October — not a rare event in this part of the country — more than half the grape crop becomes arid and dry (*aszú*). The plantation of Szarvas began in 1896 and

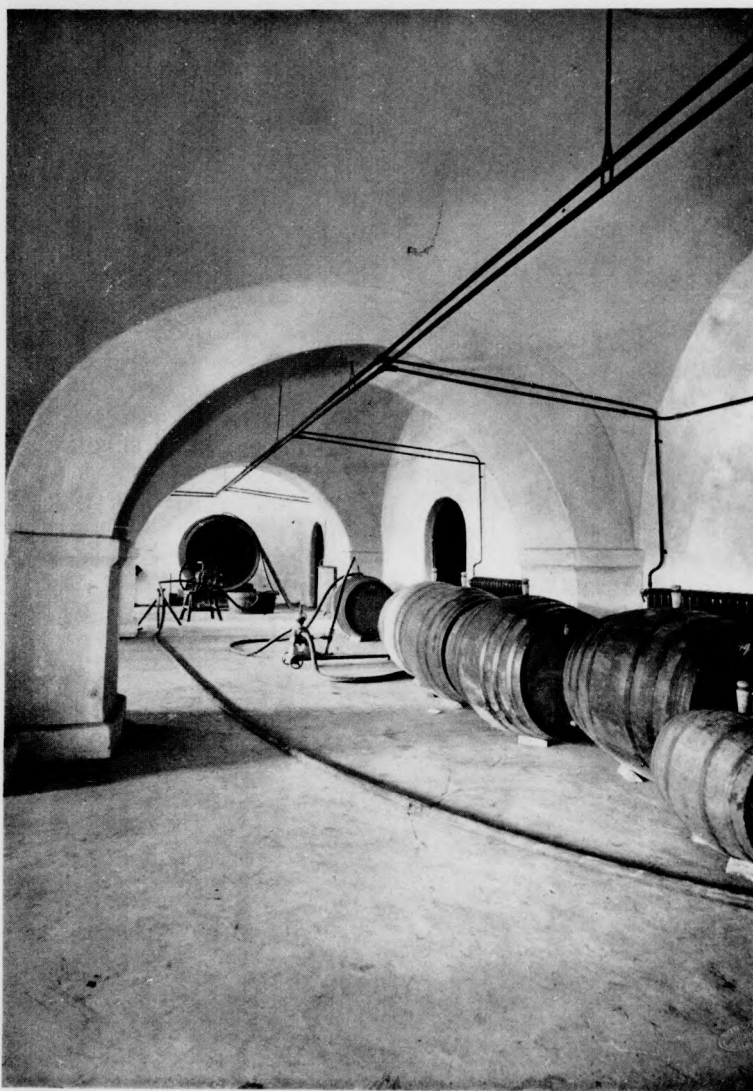
was completed in 1904. Furmint and the leafy-lime class of vines were used; other kinds are produced here in very insignificant quantities only. The vineyard, divided into squares by regular paths crossing it from north to south and from east to west, presents a pleasing view from the railway and the highroad at its base. It may justly be said that Szarvas is the most beautiful vineyard in Tarczal and one of the ornaments of the Tokaj-Hegyalja district.

The Royal vineyards are under the direction of a central office, at the head of which is Mr. Aladár Réthy, a gentleman of considerable knowledge and wide experience. He himself is under the control of the Lord Chamberlain.

Under the manager's house, an illustration of which will be found in our pages, is the fermenting room, whose excellent equipment has often called forth the admiration of foreign visitors.

The second vineyard owned by the Court in Tokaj-Hegyalja is situated on the outskirts of Tokaj itself. It is named Hét-szőllő (*Seven Grapes*). The excellent wine it produces was famous even in

olden times, and though somewhat lacking in taste and aroma, still ranks with the best wines of the world. This estate has a south-westerly aspect, and like the Szarvas, its soil also contains *löss*. Its plantation with European vines began in 1897 and was completed in 1902. In area it amounts to 40 acres. When the weather is favourable the greater part of the grapes grown here become dry (*aszú*), and merchants and growers in Tokaj-Hegyalja generally apply to Tarczal or Tokaj for these dried



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards III : Fermenting House, Tarczal.

(or Deer) estate, adjoins the village of Tarczal, and is 96 acres in extent. Eighty acres only, however, are planted with vines, nine acres lying fallow, and the remaining seven being taken up by cart-roads and foot-paths through the vineyards in all directions. The Szarvas estate is most agreeably situated. Gently sloping towards the south, on the north it is protected by high hills. Its soil is rich in *löss*, and the fact that, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable climate of the district, a dry wine called

grapes for the production of dry wine in larger quantities.

With regard to the gathering of the grapes, the same method is followed as in the Rhine lands of Germany. The grapes are sorted as soon as plucked. Each gatherer is provided with a wooden pail, with two small tin receptacles attached. The sound fruit is thrown into the pail, while the tins receive respectively the dried and rotten fruit. This careful selection ensures the good quality of the wine. The selected grapes are cast into the wine-press, and after being crushed the *must* is put into casks specially made for this purpose with a capacity of 10 hectolitres, and then conveyed by wagon to the large press-house in the village of Tarczal. The interior equipment of this press-house answers in every respect to the requirements of modern viticulture, the grapes being crushed by hydraulic power and the juice being carried in subterranean pipes by means of hand-pumps into the fermenting room adjoining the press-house.

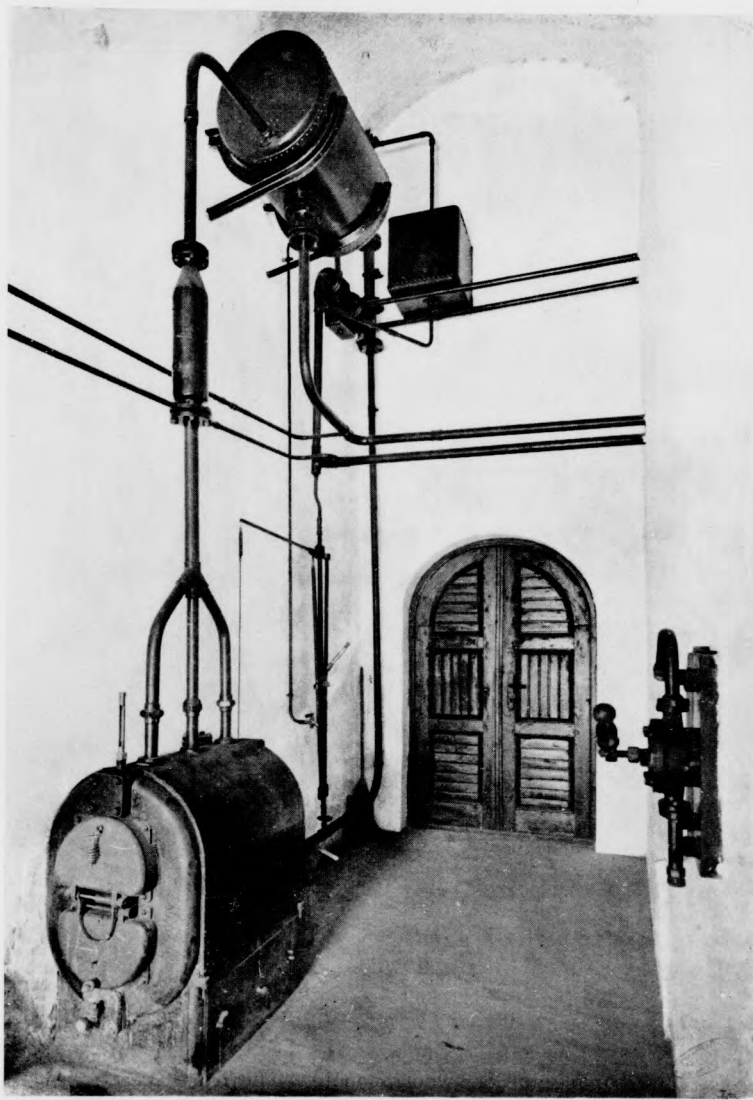
The present system of treating wines (introduced about 3 years ago) in transport casks of 6 or 7 hectolitres, instead of the Göncki casks of 136 litres, shows a departure from the time-honoured methods and customs of Tokaj-Hegyalja.

From the fermenting room, with its hydraulic heating, four flights of stairs lead down to the great cellar, with its storage capacity for 6000 hectolitres of wine.

Hitherto the whole production of these vineyards was sold in casks, but now the wine is drawn off into bottles at the Hofkellerei in Vienna and thence put on the market through the Hofapotheke.

Third and fourth in rank of the Court vineyards are Bartalos, of 37 acres, situated on a rather steep incline; and Gyapáros, on a gentle slope, covering a little more than 8 acres. Both these properties are situated in the south, on the outskirts of Tolcsva, and protected from the north winds by

high hills. They have belonged to the Imperial and Royal Court since 1856; being formerly the property of the Hungarian Treasury. During the last ten years they have been thoroughly overhauled, and are now provided with good roads and waterworks; while the old vines have been replaced by muscat, ottonell, furmint, and leafy-lime vines grafted on American vines.



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards IV: Heating Apparatus for the Fermenting House, Tarczal.

The muscat grapes are gathered and treated separately.

The best wine ever produced in Bartalos and Gyapáros since the reclaiming of these vineyards was in the years 1901 and 1906. Notwithstanding, these wines rank with the very best, not only of Tolcsva, but of the whole of Tokaj-Hegyalja, owing to their excellent bouquet, delicious taste, and beautiful colour obtained through the careful management of the vineyards, the care exercised in

gathering the grapes, the fermentation, and the treatment of the wines generally.

The production of these excellently managed vineyards is pressed partly in the press-house of Bartalos and partly in the village press-house, the equipment of this latter being superior to that of the former, as it is provided with hydraulic presses and all modern appliances.

The ancient Rákóczy Castle, its walls still showing plain traces of bombardment in past times, has been adapted to the use of offices of the Royal

Médailles de truites saumonées à la Vatel.

«Steinberger Kiedricher 1893», Dr. Weil.

Pièce de boeuf et chateaubrind.

Côtelettes de faisans à la Périgord.

Moët-Chandon, impérial.

Chaufroid duchesse.

Sorbet.

Poulardes de France, salade, compote.

«Szamorodner 1901, Hofweingut».



The Royal Tokaj Vineyard V: The Press-House, Tarczal.

Hungarian Department of Viticulture, as well as to lodgings for the clerks and other employés. Under the castle is the fermenting house, with its up-to-date equipment.

The management of these vineyards is such as to set an example to the whole country. This, coupled with the excellent treatment of the wine in the Royal cellars, is the cause of the world-wide renown attained by the Tokaj wines.

Their sale is further promoted by the fact that they are invariably served at Court dinners, usually in the following order: *Essentia*, *Szamorodni*, and *Aszú*.

A Royal Menu.

Potage Montmorency.

«Sherry Amontillado», Acker.

Petites croustades en surprise.

Château Latour 1877, Acker.

Asperges en branches.

Bombe Francillon.

Crème de fromage.

Glaces variées.

Essence de Tokaj 1889, «Hofweingut».

Dessert.

Cognac fine champagne; «Allash».

The above menu will serve as an illustration. *Szamorodni* is usually taken after the poultry, and the *aszú* or *essentia* after the dessert.

The high appreciation in which the Tokaj wines is held at the Court of His Majesty Francis Joseph must be very gratifying to the growers of Tokaj-Hegyalja.

Alexander Rác,

Chief Superintendent of the R. H.
Department of Viticulture.

Peary at Budapest.

REAR-ADMIRAL Robert Peary, the world-renowned Arctic explorer, visited Budapest on the 20th ult. and put into one day an amount of work that only the strenuous American is capable of. In the forenoon he was present at the Memorial Service for the late King Edward (noticed elsewhere in our columns). In the afternoon he was received in private audience by His Majesty the King, who evinced his interest in the explorer by numerous

The Goldmark Festival.

IT IS WITH a certain pride that I take up my pen to write about Goldmark. Hungarians are very well known for their musical qualities, and if there is any country where song and music are at home it is Hungary. Executive talents as well as great creative geniuses have appeared in Hungary and have perhaps contributed more to make their country known to the world than all their statesmen. Goldmark was born in 1832 at Keszthely, a



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards VI: Another View of the Fermenting House, Tarczal.

questions; called on the Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, and lunched with Count Béla Széchényi and Count Edelsheim-Gyulai. In the evening he fulfilled his appointment to lecture at the Vigadó.

At the lecture State Secretary Victor Molnár was present, representing the Government, Dr. Maurice Déchy, representing the Hungarian Geographical Society, a great muster of scientists, ladies and gentlemen of rank and fashion, and the general public. The gallant lecturer's appearance on the platform was greeted with a prolonged ovation. Dr. Maurice Déchy, speaking in English, welcomed him in the name of the Geographical Society, and at the end of the lecture he conferred on Admiral Peary the Society's gold medal. An adjournment was then made to the Országos Casino, where a banquet was given in honour of our distinguished American guest.

small but very attractive country-town in West Hungary. In his youth he had to struggle with poverty as did many of our great men, till his unusually great talents attracted the interest and secured him the help of Francis Erkel, already a known Hungarian composer. For years he had to shift for himself by giving lessons in music, or doing some yet more inadequate work. It was his opera, *«The Queen of Sheba»*, which first lifted him from obscurity and carried his fame from the Vienna stage all over Germany, Italy, and France. *«Merlin»*, *«The Prisoners»*, and Goethe's *«Götz of Berlichingen»* followed in quick succession, together with a splendid array of overtures and occasional compositions. It was but six years ago that Goldmark, at the age of 74 years, surprised us with a new work, the *«Zrinyi Overture»*, which scarcely betrays the great age of its creator.

The 80th birthday of Goldmark has been made



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards VII: Cellarage, Tarczal.

the subject of extensive celebrations, in order to show the gratitude of the Hungarian nation to its distinguished son. The Royal Opera and the Philharmonic Society have worked hand in hand to render the festivities worthy of the aged composer's fame. A concert at which only his works were rendered was given at the Opera last week, in which our greatest executants, as Takáts and Jóska Szigeti, both known to the English public, rendered homage to the master. An excursion to Keszthely, combined with a splendid musical programme constituted the festivities in the native town of Goldmark, and the performance of Goldmark's masterpieces during this week closed the celebrations.

Thanks are due to the Director of the Opera, Mr. Mészáros, to the celebrated conductor, Mr. Kerner, and Mr. Izsó Fodor, who took the lion's share in rendering the festivities worthy of their high object.

J. Germanus.

BEWARE!

AN INCIDENT was reported to me the other day which emphasizes the need of our being wise as serpents in our relations with strangers.

It seems that a young Hungarian gentleman in London, whom we will call Mr. Sz., being desirous of remaining in the English metropolis if an opportunity were given him of earning his living, was advised by his friends to *advertise*. He accordingly inserted in a local paper a brief advertisement to the effect that «a young Hungarian, able to correspond in English, French, and German, besides his native language, seeks a post in a secretarial capacity.» A few days waiting brought him a typed letter from a Mr. G. J., a person of apparent importance, who informed our friend that «a young gentleman such as he described himself to be would be very useful to the writer, and should he find his references satisfactory he would engage him at a commencing salary of 250 pounds a year. But before any per-

sonal interview could take place between them, the writer required the advertiser to furnish the fullest particulars concerning himself and his family.»

Here was luck beyond the young man's most sanguine expectations; and we cannot wonder therefore that Mr. Sz. gave all the information required and perhaps more into the bargain!

He posted his reply, and waited — with what patience an eager youth can command — for a couple of weeks; and we may imagine that after that period had expired his excitement grew daily in intensity, and that his ear was ever alert for the postman's knock.

And one morning the familiar «*rat-tat!*» was followed by his landlady appearing with a letter for him — from Hungary. Opening it, he commenced to read an incomprehensible scolding from his mother, who severely rated him for his extravagance, writing that «she was at a loss to understand what he was doing with the money regularly

supplied him from home, which in her opinion was ample for all his reasonable needs. It was most extraordinary also (wrote the lady) that, besides telegraphing for 1000 crowns, he had not had the grace to acknowledge receipt of the sum and to explain the misfortune or misconduct that had obliged him to wire for it.»

The meaning of it all now flashed upon him. The gentleman (!) who answered our friend's advertisement had made use of the information Mr. Sz. so readily furnished to wire in his name (and in the Hungarian language) to the young man's parents in Hungary for the amount stated, giving apparently a plausible reason for the urgency of the demand.

Reporting the affair at Scotland Yard led to an official visit to the address given by our friend's correspondent, but only to find that several letters had been received there for a «G. J. —, Esqre», that someone answering to that name had applied for them *and had not been seen since*. All efforts to trace the swindler were without avail. *Adel.*



Our Reading Table.

A Gazdasági Tudósítók Évkönyve 1910. évre.
(Price 1 crown).

The annual report of the Agricultural Ministry is always a veritable *vade mecum* for the farmer, while this year it is more useful than ever. Several valuable new features having been added, including a mass of useful information on matters agricultu-

ral. Hitherto the publication was sold only to farmers and farm-workers; but henceforth we find it is to be on sale at all bookshops and newsvendors.

★

The Empire Gazette, 3^d Monthly. Red Lion Court, London EC.

This new venture comes out under highly favourable auspices. Its motto, «*Many Lands, one Empire*», will appeal to British patriots in all parts of the world wherever the Union jack flies. The 2nd number, which comes to our table, is quite representative of that Empire on which the sun never sets, embracing the whole of the Colonies, from the smiling wheat-fields of Canada, to the primeval forests of Africa, where big game abounds, and for Australia and New-Zealand, the greatest white man's countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Replete with useful information concerning the British dominions beyond the Seas, we feel sure this latest publication will be much in demand.

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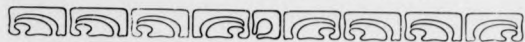
A Hegyvidéki Gazdasági Akció 1908, by Joseph Kazy, Ministerial Councillor.

The above official publication of the Agricultural Ministry sets forth how the Act of 1908 has benefited the poor dwellers in the highlands of Hungary. A tract of land has been rented from the Schönbrunn estate, about 20,000 hold (or 30,000 English acres) in extent, a portion of which is devoted to the purposes of a testing ground. 21801 crowns have been paid in rent for pasture land, on which 5809



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards VIII: Press-House at Tolcsva.

animals have been reared. On W^m Balogh's farm 14 persons have been taught dairying. As water was scarce, wells were dug. On the settlement there are now 13 basket-making, 8 wicker-weaving, 5 brush-making, and 3 wood-carving shops. The sum of 200,000 crowns has been paid out in wages to the employés. The aggregate income of these establishments shows an increase of 358,000 crowns on the previous year. We read also that attention is being given to the cultivation of herbs.



Topical Notes

Court News.

On the 22nd ult. at 6 p. m. a dinner was given by the King at the Royal Palace at which His Majesty himself presided. Upwards of one hundred guests were present, among whom were the Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, Count John Zichy, Minister of Public Instruction, Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Grand Chamberlain, and Prince Montenuovo, Chief Marshal, who had just arrived from Vienna with the King's Bosnian itinerary.

★

On the following day audience was given to Count Géza Apponyi, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Archbishop Bogdánovics, Szerb Patriarch, Count Balázs Bethlen, Count Elemér Lónyay, Count Joseph Mailáth, Count Alex. Nákó, Cardinal Joseph Samassa, Count Nicolas Széchényi, Count Emil

Széchényi, Count Andor Paul Széchényi, Count Stephen Tisza, Count Géza Zichy, Count Róbert Zsélinszki and others.

★

On the 25th ult. at 11 a. m. His Majesty inaugurated the new Joseph Politechnicum in the presence of representatives of the Government — including Count John Zichy and State-Secretary Victor Molnár — and a gathering of prominent savants and educationists. The King afterwards made a tour of inspection of the building and of the students' drawings.

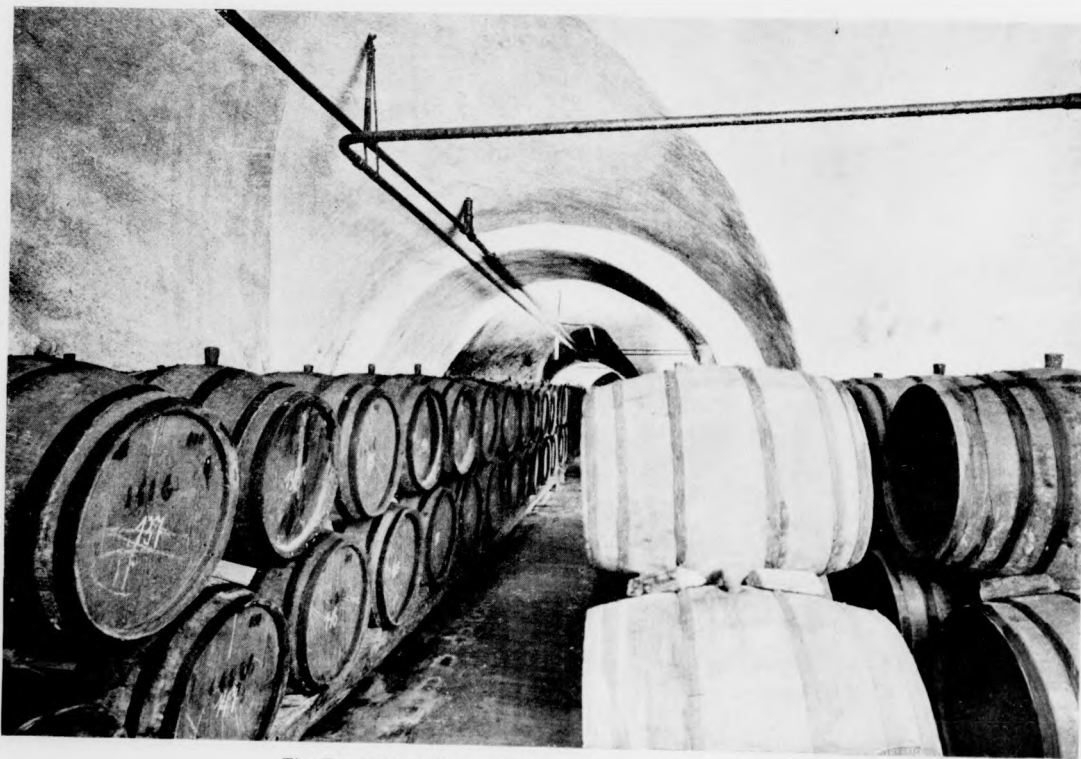
On the same day, at noon, H. R. H. Archduchess Stefanie (Countess Elemér Lónyay) and her sister Princess Clementine of Belgium, paid a visit to the National Childrens' Home in Thököly-ut. The Archduchess spoke to several of the inmates, but Princess Clementine regretted her inability to speak Hungarian.

Royal Garden Party.

H. R. H. Archduchess Isabella gave a Garden Party on the 30th ult. in the Gerbeaud Pavilion of the City Park. Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Augusta, and their family, Countess Louis Batthyány, and a large number of members of the aristocracy and fashionable world were present. The proceeds were devoted to the founding of a bed for sick «Home Industry» workers in one of the hospitals of Budapest.

Serenade at the Royal Palace.

On the evening of the 25th ult. the members of the university choirs, conducted by Mr. Louis Hackl,



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards IX: Fermenting-House, Tolcsva.



The Royal Tokaj Vineyards X: Residence of the Officials, Tolesva.

tendered their homage to the King in connection with His Majesty's 80th birthday. The programme was as follows: 1. Goll, *Király Hymnus*; 2. Count Leo Festetics, *Árvalányhaj* (Maidenhair); 3. Countess Julius Andrassy, *Krasznahorka büszke vára* (The proud castle of Krasznahorka.)

H. E. Baron Hengelmüller.

Baron Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Washington, who has been staying at his villa at Abbazia, spent two days in Budapest before proceeding to his post in America. His Excellency's family will remain at Abbazia till the end of this month.

Margaret Island Fêtes.

On June 4th a series of fêtes will be given on Margaret Island in honour of the competitors in the International Aviatric Competition. The *Dunántuli Közművelődési Egyesület* (Trans-Danubian Cultural Society) is preparing for our foreign visitors and the citizens of Budapest an entertainment of surpassing magnitude and interest. The Magyar Athletic Club is also arranging a football match and other sports. Tickets are 1 crown each, and can be obtained from the D. K. E. office, Dohányutca 39.

Soirée at the Park Club.

On the evening of the 23rd ult. Prince and Princess Géza Odescalchi gave a *soirée dansante* in the Park Club in honour of the newly elected Director, Count Stephen Széchenyi. The rooms of the club

had been tastefully decorated with choice flowers, and the gardens with their festoons of Chinese lanterns resembled a scene out of the Arabian Nights. Practically the whole of the Hungarian aristocracy were present. Shortly after 10 p. m. Archduchess Augusta, accompanied by Baroness Anna Majthényi and Captain de Roskoványi, drove up and was received by the host and hostess; Her Royal Highness spent nearly an hour in the club, conversing freely with the members. After the departure of the Court the younger generation started dancing and kept it up until the small hours of the morning.

The Hungarian Elections.

The General Elections in Budapest commence today and the elections in the provinces will last until the 10th inst. Our pollings — like those in England — are usually not unaccompanied with incidents of an exciting nature, the humorous element frequently prevailing. We hope and believe that all will pass off as smoothly as possible, and that our fellow-citizens may afterwards settle down to business and their various occupations, both for their own and their country's welfare.

Abbazia in Hungarian Hands.

Today the charming sea-side resort, Abbazia, passes into Hungarian hands, having been purchased by a syndicate of which the largest shareholders are the Hungarian Commercial Co. Ld. and the Commercial Bank of two Grand Hotels

the Stefania and Quarnero, with the dependencies, the Villas Laura, Amália, and Angiolina, become the property of the syndicate, and will, we hear, be placed under the management of Mr. Rossbacher proprietor of the Hotel de l' Europe at Fiume. The Quarnero Café is to be rebuilt, and the already sufficiently beautiful promenade still further beautified. The Angiolina and Slatina sea-baths will also be taken over by the syndicate.

The Aviatric Contests at Budapest.

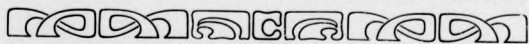
The total entries number 44 competitors with 52 machines. The foreigners are: Amerigo (with 2 Sommer biplanes), Gielovuci (with Sanchez-Besa biplane), Chavez (with Farman biplane), Duray (with Farman biplane), Efimoff (with Farman biplane and Voisin-de-Cousse biplane), Engelhardt (with 2 Wright biplanes), Etrich (with own monoplane), Guillemin (with Wright and Farman biplanes), Frey (with Sommer biplane), Illner (with Etrich monoplane), Juillerot (with Farman biplane), Kinet (with Farman biplane), Krastel (with Blériot monoplane), Latham (with Antoinette monoplane), Leblanc (with 2 Blériot monoplanes), Moser (with Houriot monoplane), Paulhan (with Farman biplane), Paul (with Voisin-de-Cousse biplane), Pequet (with Sanchez-Besa biplane), Baroness de la Roche (with Voisin biplane), Rougier (with Voisin biplane), Pichoff (with own monoplane), Steinbeck (with Grade monoplane), Wagner (with Houriot monoplane), Adolph Warchalowski (with own biplane), Charles Warchalowski (with Farman-Weschner-Fluderer biplane), Wieneziers (with 3 Antoinette monoplanes), Schindler (with own monoplane). Hungarians: Edward Penkala, Joseph Grusz, Baron Henrik Strollendorf, John Szárics, Francis Sztatke Morris Bokor, John Fiola, Alex. Svachulaj, Michae Székely, Vladimir Lorenz, Victor Florenz, Dr. Augustus Kutassy, Aladár Zsélyi, Ernest Herczeg, Ernest Horváth, John Adorján.

Our Illustrations.

We give for our frontispiece a portrait of the wife of Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture. Ten other pictures accompany an interesting article on the Imperial and Royal Vineyards of Tokaj-Hegyálja.

*

In next issue we hope to give a portrait of Madame Ladislas Lukács, wife of the Finance Minister.



STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán
... Mikszáth

Between some show boots and shoes a savings-bank book was exposed to sight the pages being open and fastened back by means of gummed labels; attention being thus called to the sum written most authentically regu-

larly in letters and faultless Arabic cyphers. It is curious indeed that anybody should expose his savings-bank book in a shop-window; it is however by no means an occurrence without parallel. The Duke of Westminster keeps in his stables a magnificently framed Bill of the Bank of England for £100,000; nevertheless people do not throng thither to behold it. A post-office order is in fact a post-office order, a mere scrap of paper, though it possesses an equal right to a stout prelate's lady. But a book referring to 2000 florins! Tis quite a nonentity!

What curiosity can there be about so small a sum?

Yes, yes, but it was not the savings-bank book, which constituted in this case the theme of chief interest, merely the scrap of paper below it, exhibiting Mr. Kiss's handwriting (*manu propriae*). Were it Shakespeare's manuscript, it could not have roused greater interest. Nor is the latter studied by so many spectators at the British Museum, as was this on the present occasion. Yet it was no sonnet, nor madrigal, not even a satire, running simply thus: «This savings-bank book of 2000 fls. is to be sold directly at the reduced price of 1500 fls.» Anxious perspiration covered the brow of some; a face growing pale here and there. Angry interjections were audible.

«The deuce!» Are things thus? What has occurred then, that 2000 fls. should be worth merely 1500? Has the rest melted away? Those who had no money, felt happy, shrugging their shoulders and left the place, but those whose money is concerned, hurry promptly home to save what is yet to be saved. They even go so far as to wire to their acquaintances and relations abroad whom they know to be shareholders in the Hunnia, warning them to sell their paper as soon as possible or to invest their funds otherwise, as evidently a nice kettle of fish had been prepared them by the Hunnia.

Some lingered on hesitating, speechless, almost motionless with terror eyeing the shop-window, where the book seemed to carry on a weird dance with the surrounding shoes. Then threw glances at the bootmaker, who quietly enjoyed his pipe, walking to and fro, speaking with an admirable nonchalance to his customers, unheeding absolutely the course, which thronged before his shop, finding it apparently quite natural.

(To be continued.)

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (Budapest-Visegrád-Nagymaros-dömösi-vonal) és a *természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára*, a világhírű *Kazánszoros*, *Vaskapu* (Ada-Kaleh-sziget) és *Herkulesfürdő* gyönyörű tájkára kellemes kirándulások tehetők a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság gőzösein.

A *Kisduna-ágban* (Budapest-Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (Budapest jobbpart Pálffy-térről 10 perccel később) d. e. 8:30, d. u. 12:30 (vegyes járat V. 16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), d. u. 2:20 és 5 órakor (utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között) indulnak s Szentendre, Lányfalú, Tahitótfalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Visegrád s Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről, reggel 5, d. u. 12:45 (utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között) és este 6:30-kor (Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 perccel később) indulnak a hajók és érintik a már felettebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyes járatú gőzös (V. 16-tól kizárólag II. és III. osztálylyal) is közlekedik.

A menetdíjak a helyijáratú gőzösökön való utazásra *rendkívül mérsékelt*.

A főváros közelében nyaralók előnyére igen mérsékelt árú jegyfüzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfüzetek ára különösen mérsékelt. Csoporthoz iskolai kirándulók köznapokon 50%-os menetdíjkezdményben részesülnek.

Az aldunai vonalon a világhírű kazánszoroson át, a modern kényelemmel berendezett szalongozós Zimonyból Orsova felé minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken, Orsováról Zimony felé pedig minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton közlekedik.

Ez útra — esetleg Herkulesfürdői időzéssel egybekapcsolva Budapestről kiindulól — *rendkívül mérsékelt* 30 napi érvényességgel bíró, a vasuti és hajóútra szóló kombinált menettértei jegyek adatnak ki Budapest keleti és nyugati pályaudvarokon.

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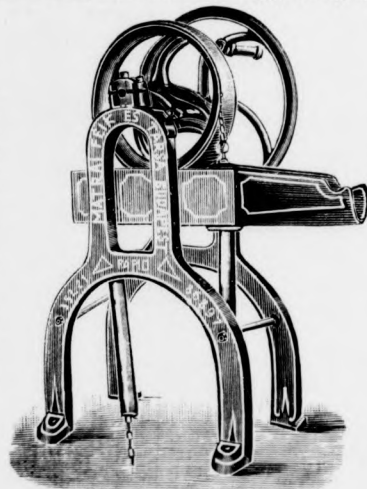
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