

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Thursday, September 1, 1910.

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Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország . . .

BUT IF we must admit that a beginning has been made in most of the branches of Hungarian industry and even very valuable results have been attained in many a line, on the other hand we must still say that there is yet an enormous field left open in Hungary for the display of an enterprising spirit of industry. And not only the economical independence of the country requires the realization of this spirit, but it is necessary also in order that agricultural production may find its due completion and also that all the treasures of the country waiting for industrial elaboration may be properly realised.

Commerce.

Those who are acquainted with the state of agriculture and industry of a country, as well as with the degree of its means of communication, will at the same time be familiar with the commerce of that country, for these three elements admit of a safe conclusion as to the dimensions, development and forms of the commerce of a country.

In consequence of this it is evident that



Photo by Strelisky.
The Late Princess NICOLAS ESTERHÁZY.

commerce taken in the modern sense of the word is in proportion but a young organisation in Hungary, continually growing, changing and maturing as the whole economic life of the country is developing, as the commercial world continues to accept all those expedients which are in the service of developed commerce. As long as the national economy of the country stood on the basis of rural economy, as long as the surplus of agriculture could not be realised by want of means of communication, as long as we had no industry, at least no modern one, and the wants of life were scanty: so long there was naturally but a small field for commerce in the country. Narrow were the limits of commerce and agricultural productions, because these productions are in bulk and require more developed means of communication; but also the commerce of articles of industry was rather a limited one, for tradesmen had either to work upon orders or to become merchants themselves. These circumstances only changed and were compelled

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to change, when the situation of Hungarian agriculture was transformed, when obsolete industry made room for a modern industrial activity. And so much the more had this

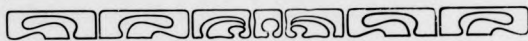
all my countrymen without distinction of party. As a matter of fact I have been assisted in the drawing up of this sketch by our highest authorities in matters of public law, without party dis-



At Work on State Farm.

change to take place at that time as it was the epoch when the customs barriers were removed between Hungary and Austria.

(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.

It has taught me further, that the Hungarian people in their democratic transformation, have lost none of that admirable political instinct by which they have maintained their national existence, independence and liberty. Of all Constitutional Guarantees, that is the best; of all pledges of the future, that is the surest.

VI.

RELATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.*

I intend now to put before my readers a brief account of the juridical nature of our connection with Austria. In doing so it is not my intention to trouble them with my personal opinion on any controversial matter; I mean to state nothing but fact, law, and what is the common creed of

* This chapter is taken from an address which the author delivered at the Art and Science Congress held at St. Louis (United States) in 1904.

tinction. The relations between Austria and Hungary seem to be such a network of intricacies to foreign observers that very few of them care to get to the bottom of the matter. In fact, the great difficulty which is experienced in mastering this problem arises not so much from its own nature as from the prevalence of certain false general notions and misleading comparisons. The most widespread fundamental error, the *Πρωτον ψευδός* as I should like to call it consists in considering an Austrian empire, which is understood to contain Hungary, as the primordial fact, and whatever is known of Hungarian independence as a sort of provincial autonomy, conceded to that «turbulent province» by the central power of the Empire. (To be continued.)



August 18th.

ON THIS DATE, coinciding with the date of our last issue, our venerable Monarch completed his 80th year. This day and the following ones were devoted to festivity under varying forms throughout the whole of Hungary and the other lands whose peoples acknowledge the sway of Francis Joseph. In all the churches were special thanksgiving services; and every Government office, every municipality, gave expression to its loyalty in its own particular way. The common people, too, were not one whit behind their so-called 'betters' in their enthusiastic, if somewhat unpolished, speeches, their bon-fires, music, verses, and other modes of demonstrating their participation in the national and universal joy attending the extension to patriarchal age of the life of the

Sovereign whose laborious career, conscientious devotion to the duties of kingship, onerous oversight, with minute attention to detail, over the destinies of two great independent states, whose often conflicting interests intensify the difficulty of governing, have assured him the affection and gratitude of his various subjects.

At the sunset of a strenuous life he is permitted to see, as in a mirror, the success of his long reign, in the love of his people, in the respect in which he is held throughout the civilised world, and in the added lustre, alike to the crown of St. Stephen and the Austrian diadem, constraining homage to the stately figure whose brow they adorn.

All the world knows Francis Joseph as one of the hardest-working Monarchs of this or of any preceding age. He is always up with the sun, and often when affairs of state have required it, he has not retired until an hour when his capital has been wrapped in silent slumber. The artisan who agitates for an eight-hour day will not regard with envy the Sovereign who is usually fully occupied for sixteen. It is no bed of roses, this position of King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria. «*Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown*» is here especially true; yet Francis Joseph has worn it worthily — according to universal testimony — for more than sixty years, toiling with unflagging zeal, depriving himself of well-earned rest and relaxation for the welfare of his people.

What changes have taken place during his reign! The Monarch alone appears unchanged, pursuing the even tenour of his way, true to his ideas, standing at the helm, conscientiously and with great wisdom guiding the barque of State through the dangerous straits and shallows and whirlpools of

international politics. Everybody feels that he is a directing force to be relied on. Though His Majesty has sometimes thwarted the national aspirations, owing to his deeply-rooted antipathy to change, yet we do not doubt that his royal and paternal heart ever beats with a sincere desire for the happiness of his people, among the multifarious and often complicated duties of government, and that all his care and thought are directed to that end.

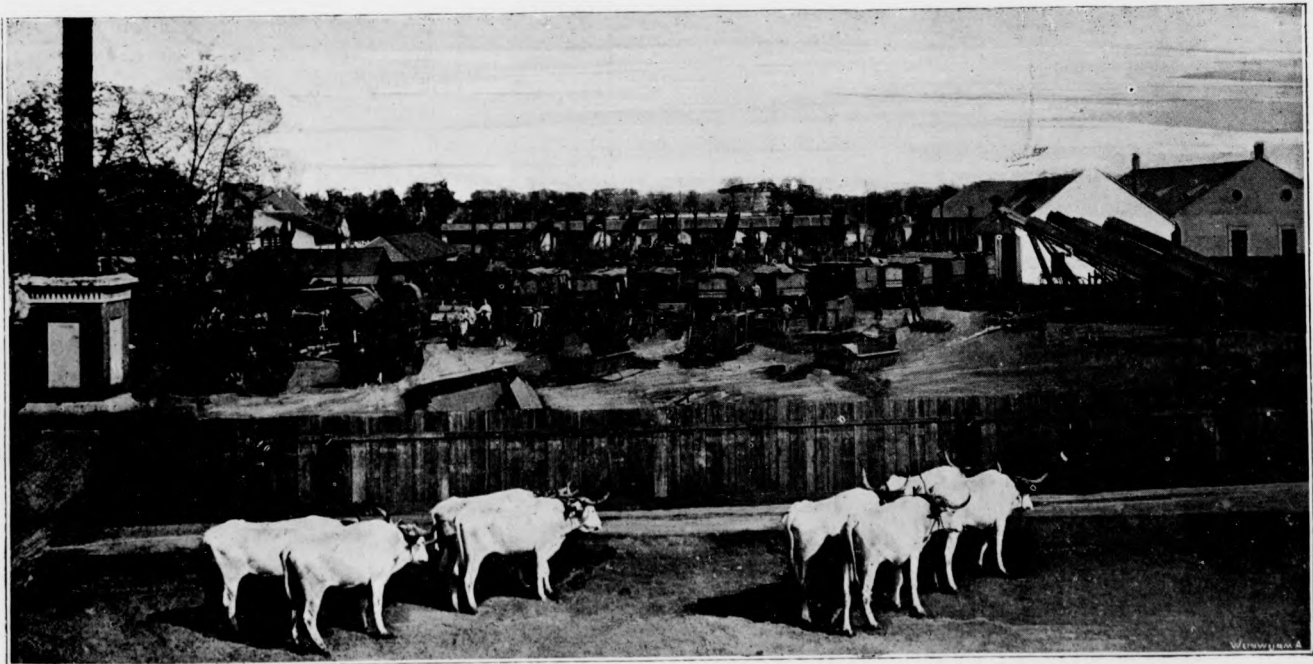
On this account, therefore, we pray for God's blessing on his labours, and for a further prolongation of his beneficent life among his loyal people.

We share the satisfaction of our octogenarian King in the receipt of the thousands of messages of congratulation from foreign sovereigns, chiefs of states, and other illustrious ones, that lay piled up on his work-table at Ischl on the auspicious morning of the 18th August in this year of grace Nineteen Hundred and Ten.

One single note of discord in the prevailing harmony was struck when the Crown Prince, Francis Ferdinand, in his speech of felicitation, referred to His Majesty as *Emperor* only, utterly ignoring him in his quality as *King*. We can but charitably hope that this slighting omission was unintentional. This is, however, the kind of thing — trifling as it may seem to our foreign friends — that, to us Hungarians, is like 'the fly in the ointment'?

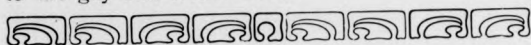
At Karlsbad, where many Hungarians are at present taking the waters, there was a grand assembly at a banquet in honour of the occasion, presided over by His Excellency Charles Hieronymi, Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

In this country, as previously referred to, the rejoicing and festivity were general. Count Stephen



Hungarian State Farm.

Tisza led the Pöstyén celebrations. Archbishop Lucian Bogdanovics, Serb Patriarch, presided at Karlócza; Count Kálmán Esterházy, at Kolozsvár; while at Budapest an official thanksgiving service was celebrated in St. Matthias Church, attended by all the notabilities at present remaining in the capital. Salvoes of artillery awoke the echoes of the Buda hills, while a grand review of some 20,000 troops of all arms took place on the plain known locally as the Vérmező (the Field of Blood). The city was en fête, peasants in their strikingly picturesque costumes temporarily augmenting the population and vying with the bunting everywhere lavishly displayed for the honour of adding further colour to the gay and festive scene.



Death of Princess Nicolas Esterházy †

THE DEATH of Princess Nicolas Esterházy on the 18th ult, at the early age of 30 years, has plunged into mourning not only the many-branched Esterházy family, but also the closely allied noble

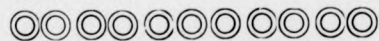
houses of Cziráky, Keglevich, Széchenyi, and Trauttmansdorff, in a lesser degree the whole of Hungary shares in the sorrow at her loss, for by her works of charity and benevolence and sincere piety the deceased princess had won the love and respect of all who came in contact with her.

Lady of the Order of the Star-Cross, and Dame of Honour at the Court, the late Princess Esterházy, as Countess Margaret Cziráky, was married to Prince Nicolas Esterházy in 1898. Five children have resulted from the union, which was a most happy one. The youngest child, a girl, whose appearance in this world has cost its mother's life, was baptised only a few days ago.

The dying lady displayed the most peaceful resignation and submission to the Divine Will. As the end was approaching she had her children gathered round her and said to them with that serenity which only the Christian faith can afford: «I am now going to the good God, children. Pray that we may all be reunited there through His grace». Turning to her sorrowing husband she said: «Thank you, Miki. I have been very happy — happier than I have deserved to be.» Shortly afterwards she fell on sleep.

Next day a King's Messenger arrived from Ischl with His Majesty's birthday gift to her of the jewelled Star (First Class) of the Order of St. Elizabeth, in Royal recognition of her self-denying labours among the suffering poor. But alas! the noble-hearted princess had passed to that realm where earthly distinctions are but as dross, but where the Lord Jesus, whom she humbly sought to follow, confers the crown of eternal life, «which fadeth not away», on all who live here below a life of «patient continuance in well doing.»

The funeral took place in the new vault at Eszterháza, amid universal tokens of respect for the memory of her who had been the friend of all.



Agriculture in Hungary.

The State and stock-breeding.

I.

FROM an agricultural point of view Hungary is a country where there are practically no middle-class farmers, and where the tilling of the soil is carried on at, so to speak, the two extremes, namely, by the peasant owners at the lower end and by the large

By J. C. Green



Fenyőháza, State Health Resort.

landowners and large farmers at the other end. In spite of this defect, which thoughtful Hungarians as well as visitors to their country recognise, agriculture not only forms the backbone of the State, but in many respects is most admirably carried on. For instance, it would be difficult to find a more hard-working and healthy-looking peasantry, whose holdings are cultivated intelligently and up to the very edge in every instance, and it would be equally difficult to find large owners of land who are more interested in the cultivation of the soil or in stock-breeding than the Hungarian nobility and cultivators of land on a large scale. In our own country we have practically no peasantry; although the recent Small Holdings Act, if it has any practical result, will, we hope, create such. Our large landowners, however—such, for instance, as the present Duke and previous Dukes of Bedford, the Dukes of Rutland, &c., &c. are good examples of what owners of land can do who take a practical interest in the soil and in the tenants and agricultural labourers dependent upon them; and in this respect at least our land system is equal to, if not better than, any we have witnessed in Hungary.

Horse-Breeding: a comparison.

It is, however, when we come to the interest which the State takes in agriculture that we find the Hungarians a far more progressive people than is commonly imagined, and, indeed, a community which can give points to our own countrymen. For example, we have nothing in England which is equal to the large establishments at Bábolna, at Kisber, and at Mezőhegyes, where horse breeding is carried on upon a gigantic scale and with the best possible results to the State. Here we see the breeding of heavy horses and of the lighter breeds identified with the English thoroughbred and Arab. The progeny is dispersed throughout the army and the State, with the consequence that the general level of horse-breeding is of a very high character. In the South African war we were glad to fall back upon Hungary for a great many horses, which did splendid service; and officials of our own Board of Agriculture might do worse than pay an extensive visit to Hungary, with a view of seeing what is done in the matter of horse-breeding before finally deciding upon any army remount of other scheme for Great Britain.

It was a pleasure to us, of course, to observe how much the Hungarians have appreciated our own thoroughbred, and how much they still use



A Flock of Geese.

that type of animal; but we venture to think that the Arab breed deserves to be a great deal better known in England than is the case. We feel certain that many of our high-stepping carriage horses are, from the point of view of the average individual, desirous of a first-class carriage horse, certainly not better than, if equal to, the Arabs which recently came under our observation, and which, although not possessing that high action common to first-class hackneys, are nevertheless sure-footed and, what is preferable, swifter than the average British carriage horse. At a time when British horse-breeders themselves are criticising the types of British carriage animals and questioning whether improvement in the breed is being maintained, we repeat that it would be well if the system of breeding in Hungary could be inquired into, even if it is not ultimately adopted. In any case the Hungarian Government deserve great credit for the interest they show in their equine stock, and for the successful attempts which have been made to keep up and to improve its quality.

Another excellent instance of large farming is instructive, and may be cited. It is that of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria at Sárvár Castle. This is splendid property, and the agent (M. M. Masat) kindly gave us the following details. The estate consists of some 19,000 acres, and there are upon it some 400 horses and 2,400 head of cattle (including nearly 700 cows), whilst some 1,200 pigs are disposed of yearly. A couple of English thoroughbred horses are used for stud purposes, together with one half-bred stallion. Many of the progeny are sold to the State. The cattle are mainly of the well-known Simmental breed (orange-red and white in colour); the milk from this breed averages fully 4 per cent of fat, which is exceedingly rich, and much above the average of the milk produced in England, and what milk is not disposed of as such is made into cheese and butter. One of the

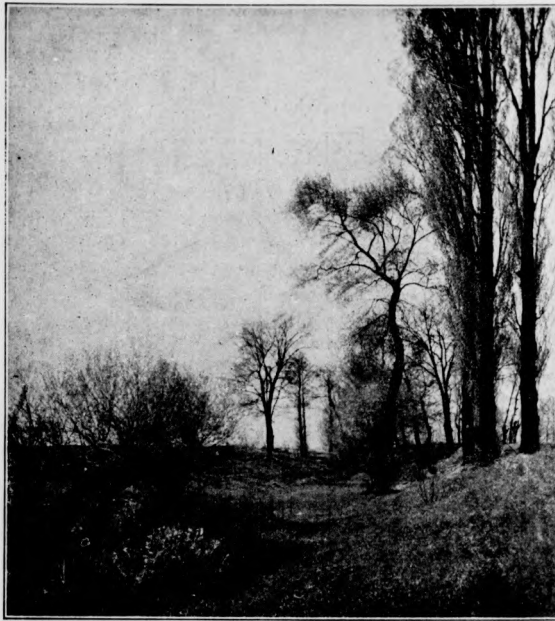
bulls was purchased for 2100 gs. at nine months old, and when we saw him he was one and a half years old, and very big at that. The milk yield is over 750 gallons per annum per cow, although in respect of the Allgau breed, of which a number are also kept on the estate, the average is just under 600 gallons. The food used in winter for the cows consists mainly of beetroot and cut maize, bruised barley, together with the usual offals, but no cake is employed. The dairy, which we inspected,

was thoroughly up-to-date, and one instrument in it, known as the homogeniser, much struck us and others. This is a machine through which separated milk is passed. In passing through, liquid fat is added and incorporated with the fluid, which latter, when leaving the machine, is, of course, enriched and ready for calf-feeding purposes. Some 220 gallons of milk are made into cheese daily, and 330 gallons daily into butter, the remainder of the milk being sold as such. The chief cheese made is one known as Romadour, which is of the shape of a brick, but a little less wide and a little less long. Three of these cheeses are made from 24lb. of milk, and each cheese sells at 6d., so that there is a very good profit on the transaction, and one which is creditable to the management.

As to pigs, there are 70 breeding sows, whilst considerably over 1,000 pigs yearly are disposed of. The young sows are sold for breeding, and the rest are fattened, being fed on wheat offal, barley meal, cut green food, and skim milk, to which fat has been added by the method described. Moreover, in winter steamed potatoes are also given to the animals. The calves are only allowed to run eight days with their mothers, when they, too, are also fed on milk which has been enriched as already described. The animals are weighed every week, and are given one-seventh of their weight in milk, with the fat added. Altogether the estates of Prince Ludwig and of Mr. Darányi were very creditable to the owners.

Forestry school.

At Temesvár, which is on the Lower Danube we inspected, under the auspices of the director, M. A. Török, the forestry school and grounds, which is carried on in connection with the State.



Downing.

To reach this we had to drive through what is known as the Hunters' Wood, at the other side of which are the forestry grounds, in quite a unique situation. The estate is some 32 acres in extent, and consists of an enormous number of varieties of young trees. Forestry is taught, and there are about 52 resident pupils per annum, eight of whom pay fees which come to about £15 a year each, whilst the remainder of the scholars receive free tuition by means of scholarships. The stu-

dents at the school were drawn up in semi-circular fashion to greet us, and struck us as being a fine set of fellows, and just such as would do excellent work on the land in after-life, their ages being apparently about 18 to 22. As showing the importance which the State attaches to keeping up a proper supply of timber, we may mention that no less than six million plants are annually given out from the forestry school under notice, mostly, we believe, free.

This, indeed, is a lesson which should not be lost upon ourselves, for in Great Britain we have a huge quantity of land suitable for timber bearing which is now uncultivated, and which could be turned to profitable account.

King-Emperor and the lager.

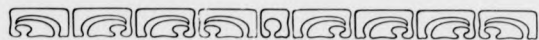
We visited a number of other institutions, among them being the Veterinary Academy at Budapest, over which Dr. Hutyra presides where a sound system of veterinary science and practice is carried on; the Royal Horticultural College near Budapest, where an excellent system of instruction in vine growing and horticulture generally is pursued; and the State Vine School at Ménes, in which the tuition is free by means of scholarships, and from which M. O. Jausz, the director, informed us that every second day about 5lb. of grapes are sent to the King at Vienna for his personal use. Mentioning the King reminds us that at a lager dinner during our tour his Majesty the Emperor drank, we were informed, no less than eight pints of beer!

The sparrow.

It may interest those who are interested in the sparrow question, including Mr. Rider Haggard, to learn that Hungary is, we believe, the only

country which has a department for the protection of useful birds, and that upon our asking the chief official. «What do you know of the sparrow?» he replied «We know it is no good!»

«Hungary», an edition de luxe of 400 quarto pages on art paper, published under the auspices of the Royal Hungarian State Railway, is a graphic description of the beauties of Hungary in word and picture. A handsome souvenir of a visit to the Land of the Magyars. Price £2-10s.-0d. (50 crowns) from Erdélyi, Imperial and Royal Court Photographer, IV., Semmelweis-utca 2 Budapest.



The Unitarian Quatrocentenary.

THE FESTIVAL in honour of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Francis Dávid, founder and first bishop of the Unitarian Church in Hungary, was inaugurated at Kolozsvár on Saturday the 20th ult.

The English and American visitors arrived at Budapest on the 18th en route for the main scene of the festivities, and were met at the Central Railway Station by His Excellency Francis Székely (Minister of Justice), lay-superintendent of the Budapest Unitarian diocese, accompanied by a number

of distinguished local Unitarians. Rev. Chas. W. Wendie, of Boston, U. S., replied to the welcome accorded them, after which the party drove to the Grand Hotel Hungaria.

Next day was devoted to the sights of the city, and on Saturday morning early they journeyed by special train to Kolozsvár.

A brief account of the rise and progress of the Unitarian faith in this country having been given in our last issue, we have now only to record the principal events in connection with the celebrations.

The great church at Kolozsvár was filled to overflow. Count Kálmán Esterházy represented the Minister for Public Instruction; Dr. Géza Antal, the Trans-Danubian diocese; Dr. Michael Zsilinszky, the Bánya Evangelical diocese; Elek Boér, the Reformed Church of Transylvania. Many other Hungarian institutions, scientific, literary, and educational, were also represented. On the rostrum were Bishop Joseph Francis, Professor George Boros, D. D., Baron Kálmán Petrichevics-Horváth, Chief Superintendent Gabriel Fekete, Francis Kozma, Member of the Academy of Science, Michael Végh, and Solomon Csifó, notary.

After a hymn the Bishop offered prayer, and Baron Horváth pronounced the festival open. The delegates were welcomed in most cordial language; to which Mr. John Harrison replied on behalf of the English, and Messrs. Chas. E. St. John, Frederick Perkins (of the Universalist Church of the U. S.),



Bear Cubs at Play.

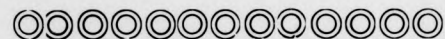
and Rev. Summerball, of Ohio, on behalf of the Americans.

All the religious denominations of Hungary — including the Roman Catholic Church — were represented at this memorial service.

At midday a luncheon of 300 covers was served in a marquee outside the church. The following day was spent in making excursions in the neighbourhood; and on the 23rd a memorial stone to Francis Dávid was unveiled in the Castle of Déva, where Dávid was imprisoned and where he died in 1579. After the ceremony a public dinner was given by the town of Déva and the local Unitarian congregation.

From Déva the party proceeded to Arad, and reached Budapest in the evening.

Before the final departure the English and Americans were entertained to dinner at the Grand Hotel Hungaria as guests of the Municipality of Budapest, represented by Kálmán Fülepp, Chief Burgermaster, Dr. John Vaszilievits, Deputy Burgermaster, and Councillor Géza Almády. The King of England and the American President were duly toasted, the guests returning the compliment by toasting His Majesty Francis Joseph and expatiating on the lavish beauties of the Hungarian capital.



Topical Notes.

The German Emperor to Visit Hungary.

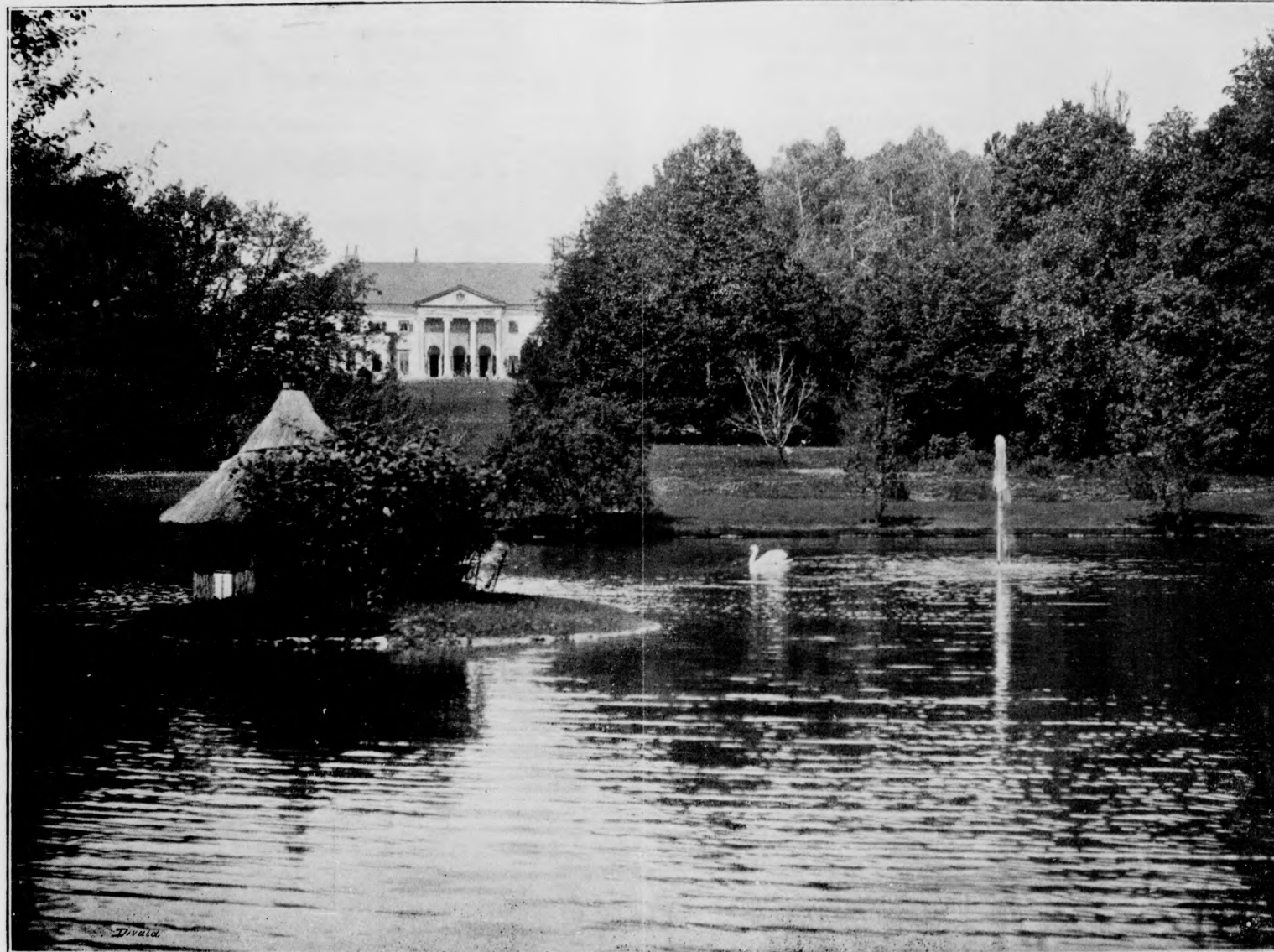
On September 15th Emperor William will visit Hungary as the guest of Archduke Frederick at Bélye. To meet His Imperial Majesty, the Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand, Archduke Joseph, Prince Fürstenberg, and the crême of the Hungarian and Austrian aristocracy will be invited. From Mohács, the German Emperor will proceed to Vienna on the 20th where he will be received at the railway station by His Majesty Francis Joseph, returning to Berlin on the following day. In his honour a gala performance will be given at the Court Opera and a grand banquet at Schönbrunn. A deputation of officers of the 7th Hussars will present His German Majesty with a sword of honour to signalise his jubilee as honorary colonel of the regiment.

Count Héderváry receives the Cross of St. Stephen

Among the decorations awarded by His Majesty in commemoration of his 80th birthday, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been conferred on Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry, the Hungarian Premier, at Ischl.

British Mission to Francis Joseph.

The special embassy to Vienna to announce the ascent of King George V. to the throne of Gt. Britain and Ireland, will be received by Francis Joseph at the Hofburg on the 11th inst. Its members are: Lord Rosebery, who heads the mission,



Archduke JOSEPH'S Castle at Alsóújváros: Scene in the Park.

Admiral Seymour, General Grenfell, Lord Anally, Hon. Niel Primrose, M. P. and Mr. W. H. Salby, Secretary in the Foreign Ministry. They will be presented to His Majesty by Count Paul Esterházy, Colonel Count Herberstein, Count Kinszky, and Navy Captain Schwarzl.

Death of Baron Béla Vay †

Baron Béla Vay, member of the Hungarian Upper House, lay Superintendent of the Reformed Church,

died at Zsolcza on the 17th ult. at the advanced age of 80 years. The funeral was attended by the Premier, Count Khuen-Héderváry, and a considerable number of distinguished persons.

The deceased nobleman was the son of Count Louis Vay by his marriage with Countess Elisabeth

exhibition in October in the Art Gallery, City Park. The collection numbers some 200 paintings.

The Interparliamentary Conference.

On their 29th ult. the Interparliamentary Conference opened at Brussels, an immense gathering of representatives of the Parliaments of the whole civilized world being present. Count Albert Apponyi heads an important contingent of Hungarian deputies, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, speaker of the House of Commons, being Vice-President.

St. Stephen's Day.

Following closely on the King's Birthday, i. e., on the 20th ult., was St. Stephen's Day, in commemoration of the first Christian King of Hungary. This historical event was celebrated with all fitting pomp and ceremony in all Hungarian churches, Catholic and Protestant alike, all recognising the just claims to reverential memory of this wise and good sovereign, King Stephen, the «Alfred the Great» of Hungary. Excursion trains from all parts of the country had overnight poured their human freight into the Capital until there was hardly room to move with comfort. From a very early hour the public square in front of the St. Matthias Church was crowded with sight-seers; balconies, windows, the steps of the Trinity monument, even the lampposts, being utilised as vantage for a view of the religious procession from the church which was to mark the day. The road was kept clear by a double line of military wearing oak-leaves in their shakoes. About nine a. m. the firing of two mortars announced that the procession was leaving the church, and ere long appeared a long train of clergy. The procession wended its way through the principal streets of Buda, afterwards returning to the church.

Throughout the country the day was observed as a national holiday, all factories and shops being closed, though itinerant vendors of all sorts of commodities did a good business at their stalls and booths set up in every street. Processions of clubs and societies in picturesque regalia,

with music and banners, added to the general vivacity of the scene. Royal weather prevailed throughout the holidays.

Hungarian Highland Travelling Exhibition.

The Highland Fine Art Society of Hungary exhibited its collection in the Art Gallery, City Park, during the holidays (18th to 21st ult.). From Budapest the collection goes to Eger, where great preparations are being made for the vernissage on

Teleki. An historical character, he served in the war of Independence as a volunteer, and was acquainted with Petöfi, the Poet of Liberty. In 1854 he married Countess Sofia Teleki, four children resulting from the union. He was a Knight of St. Stephen and also of the Iron Crown.

The Arthur Tölggyessy Collection.

The works of the famous Hungarian landscape painter, Arthur Tölggyessy, will be placed on

the 8th inst. by Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction.

Famous Gipsy Violinist.

Louis Munczy, the most famous of Hungarian gipsy violinists, who died at the age of sixty-three years, had travelled over the greater part of the world with his band, which he conducted, while playing the first violin himself, and had appeared before most European monarchs, including King Edward. He was a particular favourite of the late Queen Elizabeth, who frequently summoned him to play before her. His career was an interesting one, as an attempt was made in his youth by a wealthy patron to make an orthodox violinist of him by sending him to study at the Vienna Conservatorium. Despite this training, however, the traditions of his race were too strong, for, like other gipsy musicians, he was never able to play classical music correctly, but always modified the score while playing so as to make it suit the gipsy style. Munczy made a great deal of money, some of it by the proceeds of the sale of jewels which Hungarian ladies used sometimes to tear off their necks and hands and throw at his feet when they were carried away by his playing. He is said to have left property worth about £90,000.

The Heat.

The month of August has been exceptionally hot, a few days ago registering 96° F. in the shade. Walking, except in the cool of the evening, was a burden to the flesh, and mental effort a thing to be avoided if possible.



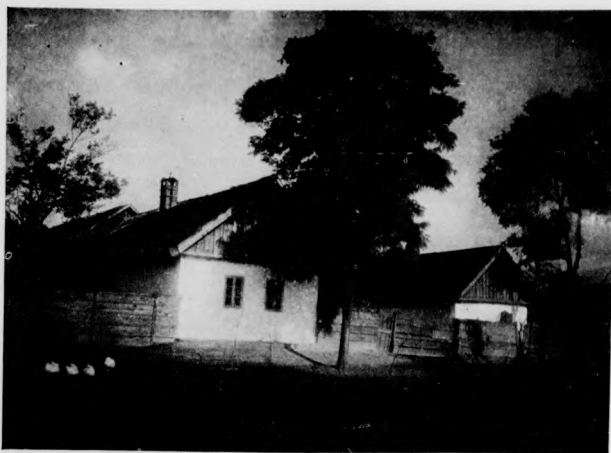
STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán
... Mikszáth

In sooth he too was provided with similar lining to that distinguishing Mr. Kiss's work. And it was even proved in the sequel that Mr. Kiss lent him the stuff some years ago.

The honest shoemaker having recognized the boots as his own, a real Solomonic scene ensued before the judge, who came directly from Brassó in order to conduct the trial and to confront the witnesses.



A Hungarian Homestead.

The judge lifted up the celebrated corpus delicti.

«Who knows these boots?»

«I, I», they replied simultaneously.

«Do you dare to ratify your evidence by an oath?» asked the judge of Blok.

«A thousand times.»

«Well you see, Kiss», said the

judge «you must be mistaken.»

«I am never mistaken.»

«And you also dare to take an oath?»

«Of course.»

The judge rubbed his brow in evident embarrassment.

«Do you remember, Blok, to whom you sold the boots?»

«Not exactly.»

«And you, Kiss?»

«I sold them to Mr. Mányay.»

«Consider well, Kiss, what you say, your evidence may cause the death of somebody.»

«I am accustomed to reflect on everything that I do or say.»

The judge, playing with his amethyst ring, was evidently at a loss what to do, and shaking his head, he exclaimed in an evident bad humour:

«The devil only ever saw such liars. It is impossible to set matters right with them.»

The word pricked Mr. Kiss's ears and turning to the judge he was heard to say in a sharp voice:

«Were you not here in the king's name, Mr. Judge, I would not endure your words in silence; so I merely advise you to entrust me with the conduct of the trial if you cannot get on.»

«Ask what you like then» — replied the judge despairingly.

Mr. Kiss putting his hands upon his hips and rocking his body to and fro, spoke to the following purport:

«Tell me then, Mr. John Blok, something of the interior qualities of these boots.»

John Blok remarked satirically:

«Boots are not human beings, Mr. Kiss, to have interior qualities.»

«Let me then enumerate some of them. Please let some connoisseurs unstitch the boots and take down the following facts: «There is a blind cut on the right side of the toe of the left boot between the seventh and eighth stitch. That is the reason why I sold them at a reduced price to Mr. Mányai.»

«I have spoken.»

The judge immediately ordered experts to be brought into his presence, who undoing the boot, found the indicated blind cut at the indicated place. And they stated unanimously that Mr. Kiss resembled Napoleon the Great, who knew each of his soldiers, as Mr. Kiss knew his boots.

Thus covered with glory, he returned and though noon had passed considerably by this time, he glanced into his shop to slake his revengeful soul with fresh tidings, and passing by the bank he observed with great pleasure the concourse assailing it. «These, too, work for me» — he muttered his heart swelling with joy.

Entering the shop, he greeted, without the least sign of perplexity the citizens waiting for him there, Mr. Rákóczy, being of the number.

«Are you awaiting me, gentlemen?» — he asked hesitatingly.

«Exactly» — replied Herency with the greatest possible decorum.

Rákóczy, getting up from the chair, on which he was sitting, touched Mr. Kiss's arm with his hand.

«We came, most respected Mr. Kiss, to purchase the savings-bank book from the shop-window.»

Mr. Kiss removed his pipe from the left to the right side of his mouth and sucking a little at it, he said with perfect composure.

«I am sorry, it is already sold.»

They were not prepared for such a turn: this was quite unexpected!

Rákóczy bit his lips.

«And to whom did you sell it?» — asked Herency, agitated by secret curiosity.

«That for the present must be kept secret.»

«And at what price did you sell it?» Asked Hortyán.

«Somewhat below the indicated price, that is for less than 1500 fls.»

«Why don't you take it out of your shop-window then?»

(To be continued.)

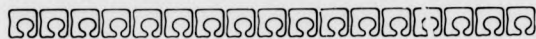


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Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Leszámlolóbank részvényeinek emelkedéséhez.

A tőzsdén egyre tart az a nagy érdeklődés, amely az utóbbi napokban megindult a Leszámloló és Pénzváltóbank részvényeinek megszerzése iránt. A részvények árfolyama ma egészen 610 koronáig emelkedett s egész szilárd irányzaton záródott. A vásárlók pedig igen jó kezek, akik nem tisztán spekulációs szempontból keresik a részvényeket, hanem akik mint állandó, jó befektetési papirosoknak nagy jövőt jósolnak. A részvények iránti nagy keresletet természetesen többféleképpen kommentálják. Már mi is megírtuk azokat. Ujabb az a jó helyről jött hír, hogy a bank az 1910. évi osztalékot valószínűleg 32 koronában fogja megállapítani az 1909. évi 28 koronával szemben. Ezenkívül befejezett ténynek tekintendő, hogy már a legközelebbi jövőben megalakul két hatalmas cukorgyár, melyben a Magyar Bank és Kereskedelmi Részvénytársaságon, valamint a Länderbankon kívül a Leszámlolóbank is kap szerepet. A két cukorgyár: a nagybecskereki és tőketerebesi. A nagybecskereki cukorgyárnak, mely részvénytársasági alapon fog megcsinálódni, gróf Csekonics Endre lesz az elnöke, míg alelnökéül gróf Szapáry László van kizemelve. Viszont a tőketerebesi cukorgyár részvénytársaság élére gróf Andrassy Géza kerül. Alelnök itt is gróf Szapáry László lesz.

Mi azonban tudunk arról is, hogy a Leszámloló és Pénzváltóbank, a Magyar Bank és Kereskedelmi Részvénytársaság s a Länderbank egy olyan nagyszabású új üzlettel fognak a közeli napokban a nyilvánosság elé lépni, amely teljesen indokolni fogja azt a nagy érdeklődést, amely most a részvények iránt a tőzsdén megnyilvánul.

De ettől eltekintve, a Leszámlolóbank részvényének árfolyama ma még nem érte el azt a nívót, amely belső értéküknek megfelelően s ez is indoka annak, hogy a részvényeket keresik, minek következtében azok árfolyama emelkedik.

Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank. Hirdetmény. A f. é. augusztus 24-én tartott rendkívüli közgyűlésen elhatározott, hogy a bank részvénytőkéje 8000 drb új részvény kibocsátása által nyolczmillió koronával felemeltesék és hogy ezen új részvényekből, melyek 1911. évi január hó 1-től részesednek az üzleteredményben, 7000 drb a régi részvények birtokosainak átvételre felajánltassék. Ezen határozat alapján a régi részvények birtokosai-

nak a fent említett 7000 drb részvényt a következő feltételek mellett ajánljuk fel átvételre:

1. Hat-hat régi részvény alapján egy új részvény vehető át.

2. Az átvételi árfolyam 3200 koronában állapítottatik meg, melyből 1000 korona a részvénytőkére, 2200 korona pedig a tartalékalapok javára fog iratni.

3. Az átvételi jog, különbeni elenyészésének terhe alatt, 1910. augusztus 25-étől kezdve 1910. szeptember 5-ig bezárólag hétköznapokon a rendes hivatalos pénztári órák alatt értékpapírpénztárunknál gyakorolható. Ezen határidő leteltével az átvételi jog megszűnik.

A ki átvételi jogával élni kíván, tartozik a régi részvényeket szelvényív nélkül, jegyzék kíséretében, melynek ür lapja a bank értékpapírpénztáránál rendelkezésére áll, lebélyegzés végett ugyanott benyújtani és egyidejűleg az első részletfizetést, valamint az öt koronát kitevő fokozatos bélyegilleték lefizetését készpénzben teljesíteni.

4. A benyújtott régi részvények azonnal lebélyegezzetnek és visszaadtnak, 10 nap leteltével pedig az első befizetésről szóló elismervény visszaadása ellenében ideiglenes elismervény, illetőleg igazolvány (lásd a 7. pontot) szolgáltatnak ki, melyeken úgy a lebélyegzés alkalmával eszközölt, mint a későbbi befizetések nyugtáztatnak.

5. A befizetések következőkép teljesítendő:

800.— K

Fokozatos bélyegilleték czimén 5.— K összesen tehát

1910. szeptember 5-ig bezárólag 805.— K

1910. október 15-éig « 800.— «

1910. november 15-éig « 800.— «

1910. december 15-éig « 800.— «

Szabadságában áll azonban a részvényeseknek több részletet vagy valamennyit egyszerre a kitűzött határidő előtt is befizetni.

A bank a teljesített befizetések után a befizetés napjától 1911. évi január 1-éig számított 5 százalékos kamatot fog a befizetések alkalmával megtéríteni.

Részletfizetések késedelmessége vagy elmulasztása az alapszabályok 8. és 9. §§. alkalmazását vonja maga után.*

6. Valamennyi részlet befizetése után, de nem 1911. év április 1-e előtt, az ideiglenes elismervényteljesen befizetett részvényekre fognak átcsereltetni.

7. Hatodrészvényre szóló ideiglenes elismervények nem adatnak ki, ha azonban oly részvénybirtokos, kinek hatnál kevesebb részvénye van, átvételi jogát gyakorolni kívánna, úgy minden régi részvény után egy, az átvételi jog gyakorlását tanúsító igazolvány adatik neki.

A teljes befizetés után hat ily igazolvány 1911. évi április 1-től kezdve egy teljesen befizetett részvényre átcserelhető.

Budapesten, 1910. augusztus 24-én. Az igazgatóság.

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

* S. §. Minden, az esedékesség napján nem teljesített befizetés után 6 százalékos kamattal jár.

9. §. Az ideiglenes elismervények számai, melyekre a befizetés az esedékesség napján nem teljesített, a befizetés elmulasztásának az alapszabályokban foglalt következményeire való utalás mellett három ízben közzétételnek. (Alapsz. 70. §.) Hat héttel az utolsó közzététel után joga van a társaságnak kijelenteni, miszerint a késedelmes részvényesek társasági jogait, az illető ideiglenes elismervények pedig érvényüket elvesztették és fel van jogosítva ez utóbbiak helyett ugyanazon számmal elátott új elismervényeket tőzsdéileg eladni.

Ezen határozomány az ideiglenes elismervényeket kifizetendő.

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, Leányfalu, 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 fentebb 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*ek.

A főváros közelében nyaralók előnyére igen mérsékelt árú jegyfűzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfűzetek ára különösen mérsékelt. Csoportos iskolai kirándulók köznapon 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.

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Hirdetmény.

Kereskedelemügyi m. kir. miniszter úr 1910. évi június hó 22-én kelt 41327/III. sz. engedélye alapján 1910. évi augusztus hó 1-től visszavonásig a következő intézkedéseket léptetjük életbe:

1. A magyar belforgalomban (Fiumét is beleértve), továbbá a magyar, osztrák és a bosznia-hercegovinai vasutakkal való forgalomban feladásra kerülő kocsirakományú teherárú-küldemények felvételénél — az élőállat, friss hús, friss gyümölcs, friss főzelék és tojásküldemények kivételével — a vasuti üzletszabályzat 64. §-a 2. bekezdésében előírt eljárás fog alkalmaztatni.

2. A vasuti üzletszabályzat 63. §. 12. és 80. §. 8. bekezdésében foglalt rendelkezések alapján a rakodási határidők általánosságban 9 nappali órára leszállítatnak.*

Értesítjük továbbá a t. szállító-közönséget, hogy:

a) az osztrák-magyar monarchia két államának szerződéses vámterületén kívül fekvő állomásokra rendelt, a vasút által berakandó, úgyszintén általában a felek által berakandó mindennemű kocsirakományú teherárú-küldemények, élőállat, friss hús, friss gyümölcs, friss főzelék és tojásküldemények kivételével, ha azok elszállítása azonnal meg nem történhetik s a feladó árúját a pályaudvaron kívánja tároltatni, a mennyiben azt a tárolóhelyiségek engedik, a vasuti árúfuvarozásra vonatkozó nemzetközi egyezmény 5. cikk 2., illetőleg a vasuti üzletszabályzat 64. §-a 1. bekezdésében foglalt rendelkezéseknek megfelelően a lehető elszállításig csakis ideiglenes őrizetbe vétetnek;

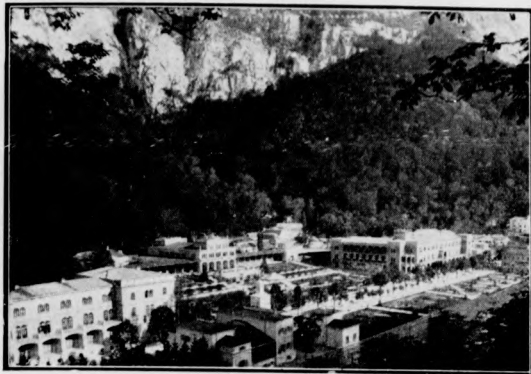
b) a vasuti üzletszabályzat 67. §-ának 5. bekezdésében, illetőleg a vasuti árúfuvarozásra vonatkozó nemzetközi egyezmény 5. cikk 3. bekezdésében foglalt rendelkezések alapján a Fiumébe rendelt gabonaszállítmányok, örlemények és hüvelyesek, valamint az osztrák-magyar monarchia két államának szerződéses vámterületén kívül fekvő állomásokra rendelt gabonaszállítmányok és örlemények a vasuti üzletszabályzat 64. §-a 2. és a vasuti árúfuvarozásra vonatkozó nemzetközi egyezmény 5. cikk 2. bekezdése, illetőleg a vasuti üzletszabályzat 64. §-a 1. bekezdésének alkalmazása mellett is, közérdekek érvényesítése szempontjából, lehetőleg soron kívül fognak elszállítatni.

Budapest, 1910. évi július havában.

Az igazgatóság

* Jegyzet. A 9 nappali óra a közhírré tett raktári órák kezdetétől annak megszakítás nélkül való befejeztéig terjedő időtartam alapul vétele mellett számítatik.

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)



Hercules =
Baths ...

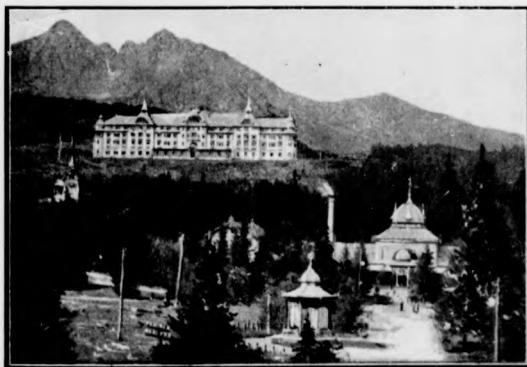
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

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6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-45	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

Cátra- ...
Lomnicz

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Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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Fenyő- ...
háza

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-16	9-30	0-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-43
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszeben-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private house, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

Vizakna .

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-00	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	0-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-03	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37





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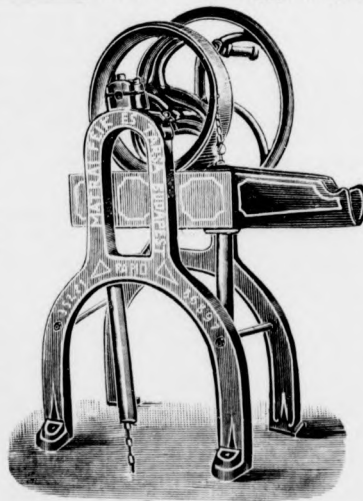
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