

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*  
*Budapest, Saturday, October 1, 1910.*

VOL. VIII. No 19.

## Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

THE COMMERCIAL schools of the country serve to heighten the level of commerce. We have 139 such schools with 887 teachers and 9122 pupils, out of which 38 are higher schools and 15 commercial courses for ladies.

Another token of the high standing of this level is given by the fact that the importance of the markets — the focuses of old commerce — is more and more declining and

change of Budapest and the exchange of Fiume, which latter was organised only four years ago. The Budapest exchange had 1568 members in the year 1894 with 194 sworn brokers. On the corn exchange the effective sale was of 8,947,000 meter-cwts, while the business done in term amounted to 13,753,500 meter-cwts; the greatest part of the business is as a matter of course done in wheat. Out of the total effective sales 6,895,000 m.-cwts and of the term business 5,862,000 m.-cwts. consisted of wheat. After wheat the greatest sales were made in



Count and Countess STEPHEN TISZA (who have recently celebrated their Silver Wedding).

diminishing in number, so that the commercial world is not disinclined to abolish them altogether. To-day the merchant's market is his shop and neither merchants nor customers have any need to meet in public assemblies or markets in order to know the prices and to make competition possible. Besides a journey under the present circumstances of communication is by no means such an enterprise as it was formerly, when by this reason alone markets had to be tied to a definite place and time.

On the other hand our age has likewise created permanent and large markets corresponding to its own circumstances, in the form of exchanges. There are two such exchanges in Hungary: The merchandise and stock ex-

change of Budapest and the exchange of Fiume, which latter was organised only four years ago. The Budapest exchange had 1568 members in the year 1894 with 194 sworn brokers. On the corn exchange the effective sale was of 8,947,000 meter-cwts, while the business done in term amounted to 13,753,500 meter-cwts; the greatest part of the business is as a matter of course done in wheat. Out of the total effective sales 6,895,000 m.-cwts and of the term business 5,862,000 m.-cwts. consisted of wheat. After wheat the greatest sales were made in

Indian corn, of which 724,000 m.-cwts. were sold in the effective business and 5,609,000 m.-cwts. in the term business. The board of the Budapest exchange is endowed also with judicial power as an arbitration court. In 1894 this court passed 1755 sentences. The Lloyd Companies existing in several provincial places are commercial corporations resembling in many respects the institution of exchanges. One of these companies, the Lloyd at Temesvár, is also authorised to exercise judicial rights. Among the institutions created for the promotion of commerce we must mention also the public warehouses. There are ten such public

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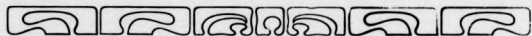
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warehouses in the country, of which the largest is in Budapest, which is established on a really grand scale.

The *Commercial Museum* likewise serves the interests of commerce, especially that of export, being destined to maintain a permanent exhibition of articles of industry and especially to gain markets in the East for our productions. The Information Office of this Museum gives information to merchants and tradesmen concerning the commercial situation of the country and especially of the East, and also as to the situation of credit of foreign firms, foreign commercial usages, questions of duty and tariff. In 1894 the Commercial Museum had eleven foreign agencies, by the medium of which export business was done to the value of 1.1 million of florins. But this figure is by far not to be regarded as a measure of the activity of this museum, for the chief task of those agencies consists in introducing Hungarian firms into oriental markets and bringing them into permanent connection with their names, so as to make it possible for manufacturers and merchants to uphold their connections made with the help of the museum.

(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.

From the moment you have well grasped these fundamental truths, on which no Hungarian even admits discussion, it is like a falling of scales from your eyes, and everything at once becomes clear and all facts are easily accounted for.

1.

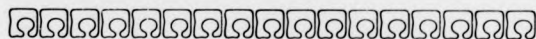
The Austrian dynasty, the dynasty of Habsburg, was called to the Hungarian throne in 1526, after the disastrous battle of Mohács, in which the Turks annihilated the military force of Hungary. It was the epoch of Charles V, that Emperor of Germany and King of Spain who boasted that in his domains the sun never set. His brother Ferdinand was elected King of Hungary in the hope that the power of this mighty dynasty would assist us against the Turks. But not only was there no intention of merging the old Kingdom of Hungary into the

Austrian domains, but the election and coronation of Ferdinand took place on the express condition that the independence of the Hungarian crown and the constitution of the realm should remain unimpaired. That condition was accepted and sworn to by the new King; it was confirmed by the coronation oaths of all his successors belonging to the same dynasty; whatever practical encroachments may have occurred, this legal state of things never became altered.

During the first period of the Habsburg rule in Hungary, which period extends to the year 1723, no sort of juridical tie was formed between her and the other domains of the dynasty, which, to simplify matters, we shall henceforth call by their later collective name, Austria. It was even impossible that such a tie should exist, because Hungary remained the semi-elective kingdom she had been, while those other domains were hereditary possessions. The connection was at this time a merely casual one, like that which existed for some time between England and Hanover.

Matters took a different aspect when hereditary right to the Hungarian crown was conferred on the Habsburg dynasty, first on its male lineage (1686), and afterwards on the feminine descendants, too, in 1723. This was effected through the celebrated transaction known to history as the Pragmatic Sanction of the Emperor Charles VI (Charles III as King of Hungary) which, being the basis on which our present relation to Austria rests, has to be considered here with some accuracy.

(To be continued.)



### The German Emperor in Hungary.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William spent the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> ult. inclusive as the guest of H. R. H. Archduke Frederick at Bélye, in the county of Baranya. The whole period was passed in shooting the game preserves on His Royal Highness's neighbouring estates. The Emperor and his suite, which included Prince Pless, aide-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty, and Count Eulenburg, Lord Chamberlain, were guarded by a strong force of gendarmerie and police under the general and immediate command respectively of Ministerial Councilor Ladislas Szabó, Chief of the police department of the Ministry of the Interior, Gendarmerie Colonel Csathó, and Police Captain Polster. On the Baranya boundary were 100 and on the Bácska boundary 200 police, foot and mounted, besides a great number of plain clothes' detectives specially sent from the metropolis.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> at Kisknicza the Emperor stalked

and shot two very fine roebucks of fourteen and sixteen antlers respectively.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> at Gladaricza His Imperial Majesty shot a very fine stag and wounded another, which however was not found until the 19<sup>th</sup> when it was discovered by H. R. H. Archduchess Izabella. In the afternoon the Royal host arranged a popular entertainment for the amusement of his Imperial guest, at which a number of youths of Albanian origin (of both sexes) gave a performance of the famous Kolo dance. In the evening, at Ta-

On the last day (19<sup>th</sup>) the Emperor brought down a large 16 antlered roebuck, while Prince Pless accounted for four and Count Eulenburg for one deer respectively.

His Imperial Majesty expressed himself highly interested in the distinctive and picturesque costumes of the *Sokáczyok*.

Early next morning he left for Vienna on a brief congratulatory visit to His Majesty Francis Joseph in connection with the latter's recently attained eightieth birthday. Before finally quitting Austria-

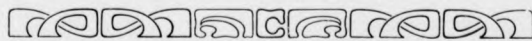


H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta sitting for portrait before Alexander Endrey. (Photo by A. Paul Veres.)

pisztó, one 14 and one 12 antlered stag fell to the Emperor's gun.

His Imperial Majesty was up betimes each morning. At dawn on Sunday (18<sup>th</sup>) he went out with Adolf Dokupil, chief Superintendent of Woods and Forests, in whose company he stalked the Blazsovicza covers, shooting two fine specimens of strong antlered deer, of 20 and 14 branches respectively. At 9 a. m. the Rev. Edmund Kirschaneg, parish priest of Kiskőszeg, celebrated mass at the chapel of the hunting lodge, the Archduke Frederick, Archduchess Izabella, and their family being present. At 11 a. m. on his return from Blazsovicza, the Emperor and his entire suite attended divine service in a tent erected in front of the lodge. Archduke Frederick was also present. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr Tomka, evangelical minister of Győr. The banquet was a most exclusive affair, only the host and his family and their Imperial guest and party being present.

Hungary the Emperor distributed various souvenirs of his visit, among the favoured ones being, the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, who received a bronze-gilt bust of His Imperial Majesty in admiral's uniform, on a marble pedestal; General Samuel Hazai, Minister of National Defence (1<sup>st</sup> Class of the Order of the Red Eagle); and Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Ministerial Secretary (3<sup>rd</sup> Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown).



### Silver Wedding of Count Stephen Tisza.

ON THE 19<sup>th</sup> ult. Count Stephen Tisza, sometime Prime Minister of Hungary, and his wife Countess Tisza, celebrated the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their marriage at their ancestral home, the Castle of Geszt.

There was a large family gathering and a long tale of specially invited relatives and inti-

mate friends, including Count Stephen Bethlen and family, the De Zeyk family, and John Sándor, a former State Secretary.

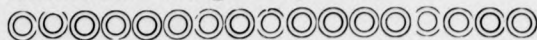
Since the young Count brought home his bride from Kolozsvár twenty-five years ago music and feasting have been practically unknown at Geszt, and very few visitors have enlivened its halls except on the sad occasions of the death of a member of the family; as for instance when the old Count Kálmán's body was brought home for final deposit in the family vault after the funeral ceremonies at Budapest.

The present chief of the house of Tisza is a highly respected statesman, who shares alike the confidence of his sovereign and the people. His Majesty marked this auspicious occasion by the despatch of a congratulatory telegram from Schönbrunn, as follows:

«I have pleasure in greeting you and your wife on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of

your union, and pray God's blessing on you and your family. Francis Joseph».

A large number of other messages were also received from distinguished personages.



### Our Reading Table.

«*Christianity and War*», by Rev. Joseph Keating, S. J. Reprinted from «*The Month*», 39, Paternoster Row. London E. C.

This is an excellent presentment of the subject from the Roman Catholic standpoint. We fear, however, that most non-Catholics will dissent from the statement that «*the Church* (meaning, of course, the Roman Church) *is herself a Peace Society, the first and best one*». It is doubtful even whether *all* Catholics will subscribe to it. A representative Catholic like Count Julius Andrassy, for instance, says: «But the Pope aimed higher still, for the

memory of the Roman Empire gave rise to dreams of one great world-empire in his ambitious mind. The city of the Caesars, with its world-conquering spirit, its grand memories and traditions, drove out Christian humility, and the Church, *in opposition to her true aim* (italics the reviewer's), dreamed more and more of political supremacy».

(Development of Hungarian Constitutional Liberty, p. 8.) «Bishops performed military, to the neglect of their spiritual, duties... Tomori became archbishop in order to be, not a spiritual, but a military leader» (*ibid* p. 402), and much more to the



Lake Balaton by Moonlight.

(Photo by Elek K. Lippich.)

same effect. We all of course admit that the Church *ought to be* a Peace Society, and that many within her fold are worthy of all honour for their peacemaking efforts. We might name several now living.

At the present day the Vatican is hardly successful in the rôle of peacemaker, seeing that while claiming *greater liberty* for Catholics in Protestant England, she is very angry that the Protestants of Spain should be allowed *any liberty at all!* Still, if we grant the Roman Catholic premiss: that «by virtue of her representing the Truth, she is the only body that has any right to exercise coercion», all the rest follows as a matter of course. At any rate the pamphlet before us contains abundance of good sound teaching on the Peace Question that will be acceptable to people of all faiths, and even to those unfortunate ones who have no religious faith at all.



### If You Love Art for Art's Sake.

THERE never was a time when you could encompass the possession of more beautiful objects in every branch of art than at present. If you are poor and have any taste you can furnish a room or a cottage in the most artistic fashion at an astonishingly low cost. If you love Art for Art's sake your desire can be satisfied very cheaply. Don't stick «tinpot photos» about your room; if you want to hang up a few pictures buy one or two copies of the magazines and frame a few of their best coloured works, or get similar ones at the picture dealers; but don't risk the art shop that asks 30gs. for a pair of Bartolozzis that are no more Bartolozzis than you or I, but go to the shop where for 5s. you can buy copies almost as good, and quite as good, for your decorative purposes. If with a love of Art you can afford from £10 to £50 or £100 for a picture you admire, you can get all you can desire at the Exhibitions of the old Water-Colour Society, the Institute of Painters, the New Gallery, or at the Academy, and have value for your money in names and in works; while at any time of the year at the Fine Art Society and the many other dealers, and at the Leicester-Sq. galleries you can always be sure of a selection of modern works that cannot fail to satisfy you. When your picture comes home you will revel in the beauty of it, and you will not get your genuine art feelings mixed up with its value, as rich collectors do with an ugly relic, a jug of note, say, for which they have paid a much bigger price, or a picture that



New Dwelling Houses in Budapest I: on the Üllői Road.

has cost £1000, not for its loveliness, not for its companionship, not for its beauty, but as an example of a work 500 years old, and probably utterly out of drawing, and perhaps even vile in colour. But it is guaranteed to be the work of the famous master of a great old school. A picture or a piece of china that you have to live with should be beautiful in form and colour, a delight to the eye, a lovely dumb companion.

### The Great Craze of the Day.

The «craze» to-day is to possess something old, not necessarily a beautiful thing but an antique. Besides, it is thought to be a good investment to put your bit of money into a picture by an old master, a bit of ancient china, a scrap of old metal, a scarce curio of any kind. It is true this modern «craze» has set up new «trades» in various directions, the manufacture of «old furniture», the «faking» of «old Dutch silver», the imitation of «old coloured prints», and so on; but these are not businesses to be proud of, and in the meantime the modern art worker finds himself sorely pressed. I know one distinguished painter whose suggestions for pictures, or better still, whose sketches for important works were, a year or two ago, bought before they were well on his easel, who now finds it hard to sell finished works at a tenth of his former certainties. Another master of great and deserved fame who established himself in a fine studio, and whose pictures fetched easily from £500 to a £1000 each, was sued by his frame-maker for arrears; and another who exchanges his pictures for frames in which to send others to the Academy.

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

## Wanted A Hungarian Restaurant in London.

London, Sept. 21, 1910.

By Sheena  
Macdonald

I THINK it is intensely childish to allow one's self to be upset because the conditions of another country are not the same as one's own, and there are many things I think preferable in the English kitchen, and certainly better for the health than in other countries.»

So said one young Hungarian to another, who, after a day or two of English boarding-house life, was denouncing, in no immeasured terms, the English «kitchen».

The only difference between these youths was that the former had sampled the food in other countries, and learned to adapt himself to circumstances, while the latter had never left his own country, except to come to London, and had not got over the «csömör» following a gastronomical feat between the Hook and Harwich.

To Hungarian travellers the simplicity of the English «kitchen» comes very often as a relief, but very few ever get entirely away from the fact that their own «kitchen» is preferable to all. All Hungarians like roast-beef and rump-steak grilled, but he likes both better «done» than the Englishman, and this he can get if he asks for it. The Hungarian likes variety, but the English variety of dishes does not suit his taste; even the greatest delicacies of the English dinner table he considers quite insipid. French and German restaurants in London cannot cater for him, and even the Austrian restaurant, which is supposed to supply Hungarian dishes, as, well as Hungarian newspapers, falls very far short of his ideals.

In all other matters, save that of food, the Hungarian is the most adaptable of Continentals. This is of course speaking generally, for there are Hungarians who take all things as they come and are quite contented to do so. Under these circumstances one must come to the conclusion that the establishment of a real Hungarian restaurant in London would be a great boon to hundreds of young Hungarians both resident and migratory.

But many of the adjuncts of the restaurant or café would have to be imported from the fatherland and not the least of these, «disznózsír» or Hungarian lard, without which no Hungarian dish is complete. To procure the real article here would be an extravagance only for the rich, altho the imported article might be procurable on quite an ordinary income. This raises the question, whether

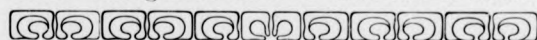
such a restaurant would not be a good medium of introducing very many of the nice things for which Hungary is justly famed. Herein lies the chance for an energetic business man who understands the condition of England, as well as his own country, and knows where and how to buy and carry his goods to England.

There can be little doubt about the ultimate success of such a business, for it is certain that all Hungarians would flock to such a place, because it touches the Hungarian inner man deeply. If Hungarian restaurateurs could only understand thow heir countrymen long for the delights of the «Magyar konyha» in London, Hungarian «Kávéházak» and Hungarian restaurants would soon



New Dwelling Houses in Budapest II: on the Köztemető Road.

be almost as thick as «Lyons Ltd.» in our streets now. The suggestion, whether taken up by one man or a company, is worth a serious thought and might be the means of making English people acquainted with many Hungarian products, which they could use. There are plenty of really suitable places for a start, and first class Hungarian cooks are not so difficult to procure as English ones. The sooner the idea takes root the better, and with so many customers waiting there need be little risk of failure.



### Poems in Prose

I.

#### A Moment.

THE GIRL stood in the garden of the beautiful old house. The poor, forsaken, elderly, plain maiden whose life till now had been nothing but continual drudgery and a thousand unfulfilled desires. She had never been beautiful, not even nice-looking: she was just a plain, simple, good girl,

By Jolan Fel-  
szeghy, trans-  
lated by Ka-  
tinka Rendeffy

of the kind that little notice is taken of. When she came into this world she brought with her a romantic soul, full of idealism, but many of her sunny fancies were destined to die away on the frosty air.

Life established a cold stiff crust around her; but within there was still the fire of unobtainable desires, glorious dreams, and vanishing hopes.

A great, exceeding great love for all created things of God's universe was also there.

Now, as she stood in the lovely old garden, she admired the magnificent beauty of Nature. Through the thin mist loomed the dark tops of the trees, the statue of Neptune, and the outlines of the house, looking like a fairy castle, or a crystallised vision.

The sun breaks through the clouds and it seems as though fairy hands had poured molten gold on the wet stones, so glistening are they.

Her eyes too were glistening, sparkling with joy. *He came up to her.* He, the middle-aged, handsome man. He spoke to her: «What are you doing? You will take cold, it is such a damp day.»

For a moment she was startled. But those few words could not entirely dissipate her reverie; she rather wished to share it with another.

«A damp day! How can you say so? Don't you see how wonderful everything looks. Look at that mist; at the sun-beams breaking the thin veil. How lovely their hues. The earth is as though it had been sprinkled with gold. Isn't it lovely?» — Unconsciously she pressed his hand.

«Yes, it is beautiful, like you», he replied.

As a startled bird she looked up at him. The woman whom a prosaic life had trained to be suspicious, looked searchingly into his face. She expected to find there a sarcastic smile, she feared it. But she did not find it. The face bent down to hers smiled *love*. «Beautiful and pure, like your soul», he repeated.

Their eyes met in a prolonged glance. Hers were filled with tears. Then she turned away with bent head.

«I am so happy», she whispered.

Then side by side they walked back to the house. In her overwhelming happiness she lovingly caressed and secretly kissed a wet willow branch as they passed.

Neither spoke. They dared not disturb the peaceful calm, afraid lest one single word of theirs might break the spell.

## II.

## Temptation.

It is late, but the poet is still bending over his work. Aged by sickness, he is actually quite young. Great mental strength supports his weakened frame — that wonderful mental strength which is destined to create great things.

His eyes sparkle, his heart is throbbing, a feverish glow suffuses his thin face, his whole being trembles with delight. He feels he has already done great things.

With shaking hand he writes the finishing word, and the pen falls from his feeble grasp.



New Dwelling Houses in Budapest III: in Berzenczei Street.

His work accomplished, his enthusiasm has abated, weariness takes its place. His head drops languidly on the table. The clock in the church-tower strikes twelve sonorous strokes. The lamp flickers. Strange shadows and silhouettes move on the wall. One of them takes human shape, approaches, and speaks:

*«I am your guardian spirit.»*

He takes up the just accomplished work; his hair is white, his appearance stately, he looks powerful.

«I am sorry for you. You are ruining yourself. You are prematurely aged and weakened by constant application; an intoxicating fever is consuming you. You have dreamed, and consumed yourself, but you have not *lived!* Do not write any more. I will take away your poverty; you shall be rich. I will take away your weakness, and give you strength in exchange for it. I will give you back your youth.»

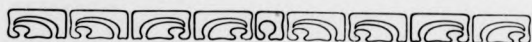
The poet's eyes glittered. Wealth! Strength! Youth! That is *life!* He paused.

A few moments later he turned to the tempter:



New Dwelling Houses in Budapest IV: on the Hungaria Ring.

«Why will you take away my poverty? Can you give me in return such wealth that I can supply the needs of all the poor of the world? If you give me physical strength, will you deprive me of my wings? Why restore my youth, if you cannot give me immortality? — if you cannot abolish death? Do you imagine I would be young again merely to suffer anew the pangs of age and death? Give me back *my work* and go in peace; I would be a beggar, aged, and infirm... but *immortal!*»



### Topical Notes

#### The King's Name-Day.

The 4th inst. being His Majesty's name day, a thanksgiving service will be held in the Coronation Church of St. Matthias, in Buda. The Prince-Primate (Cardinal Vaszary) will be present at the High Mass, which will be celebrated by Bishop Medárd Kohl.

#### Count Béla Serényi's Study-Tour.

The Minister of Agriculture (Count Béla Serényi) has utilised his prolonged holiday abroad to make studies at first hand of some important matters affecting his office, especially the selling of agricultural produce. He has visited the principal market-halls of Belgium, France, and England, gaining experience which will be of considerable value to Hungary when put into practice.

#### Appointments in the Agriculture Ministry.

H. M. The King has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Ministerial Councillors: Dr. Louis Szomjas, Sectional Councillor, George Radisics, Titular Ministerial Councillor, and Dr.

Joseph Adler-Rác and Béla Zsedényi, Sectional Councillors, to be Ministerial Councillors.

#### The New Italian Consul-General.

Count Carlo Sforza paid, on the 23rd ult., his introductory visit to His Excellency Charles Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce.

#### A New Gold-Mining Enterprise.

The promoters of the Gold-Mining Co. Ld. of Verespatak, in course of formation, have postponed the closing date of subscription for shares, from the 15th September to the 31st December. Count George Erdődy, of Gyepűfüzes, Member of the Upper House, landed proprietor; Francis Chorin, Jr. Solicitor, of Budapest; and the Ajtay family of Verespatak are all financially interested in the new enterprise, which has the support and valuable technical experience of Alexander Lénárt, Mechanical engineer, and Joseph Fábíán, Chemist.

#### Japanese Exhibition at Budapest.

Very shortly Nippon will occupy considerable attention amongst us Hungarians, as a great number of the exhibits of the Japanese Exhibition, now at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, are coming to Budapest. They will be housed in our Industrial Museum, in accordance with arrangements now being made by Ministerial Councillor Eugene Radisics, the directors of the Exhibition, and the Japanese Government agents, who are now here.

Our people will be given an opportunity of viewing superb bronzes, porcelain ware, and needlework, wrought by our progressive yellow friends; while in another department will be displayed various highly interesting specimens of Japanese painting and sculpture. These latter will, we understand, be eventually presented to the Hungarian nation by the Japanese Government, who are sparing no pains to ensure the success of the exhibition in Budapest. The London Exhibition closes in October, and ours will be ready for Christmas. It will occupy the whole ground-floor of the Museum. The programme is being prepared jointly by Messrs. Radisics and Bundzsi, and a special Exhibition poster will be designed by Utagawa Wakana, an eminent Japanese artist.

#### Europe and the Turk.

In our western islands (says *«The Universe»*) we can hardly estimate the magnitude of the work of the Dual Monarchy. It is hidden from our sight by

the intervening German Empire, but it is now, as it has been for many centuries, the bulwark of Europe against the Osmanli and other Asiatic peoples. The Emperor Francis Joseph holds the outpost of European civilisation against the ever westward trend of Oriental civilisation, with its manners and methods so utterly opposed to ours. The Near Eastern Question is ever present with us, and is a matter of deadly earnest and daily anxiety in the Dual Monarchy. The venerable Emperor is not only the oldest reigning monarch in Europe, but he holds still to the shadow of the Holy Roman Empire of the Carlovignians, which in its turn was the shadow of the high and palmy days of Rome. In the Emperor we have truly a link with the past—the past when Hungary rose for freedom, when Venice belonged to Austria, wrested from the grip of Napoleon, who in 1808 extinguished the last spark of the once great Republic.

#### A Distinguished Lady Lecturer.

There have come to our table printed copies of two lectures recently delivered in London by Princess Karadja, entitled respectively: «*The Ancient Therapeutics*», and «*The Esoteric Meaning of the Seven Sacraments*», both bearing the seal of an erudite mind. All intellectuals who have not the opportunity of hearing the Princess in person, would certainly enjoy the perusal of her discourses in type. The nature of the first-mentioned lecture is suggested by its title; as to the latter, we read that «*Knowledge of the True Gnosis has been lost since many centuries. This is a fact which can hardly be denied; in our days very few Christians are aware of the Esoteric Meaning of the Sacraments,*

such as it was revealed to the Initiates, unto whom it was given to know the Secrets of Heaven.»

A beautiful poem also by the same distinguished authoress: «*Towards the Light*», was noticed in our columns some time ago. Copies of these and other works of Princess Karadja can be obtained on application to the publishers, 106, New Bond St. or to Her Highness's Secretary, II, King's Rd. Sloane Square, London.

\*

For smuggling 50lb of tobacco and some cigars on board the steamer Wrexham, from Antwerp, Joshua Fox, a donkeyman, was ordered to pay £17 19s the value of the tobacco and duty, with costs.

\*

Mlle. Marthe Steinheil (daughter of Mme. Steinheil) has been compelled by poverty to apply, (says the Paris *Intransigent*) for a post in a State postage-stamp factory at a wage of 4*fr.* a day, but her application has been refused.

\*

Mrs. Pankhurst announced at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at the Albert Hall the other day that a great demonstration was being organised for next month when more women than that hall could hold would walk in procession.

\*

Mr. Otto Kahn, the banker, has purchased a portrait of «*Frans Hals and his Family*», painted by the master himself, for £100,000.

\*

At the sale of a nobleman's collection of china at Messrs. Christie's recently small Chelsea bowls



Scenes on the Hortobágy I: At Dinner.

painted with birds and flowers, only 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. high, realised 245gs. For a Copenhagen dinner and dessert service 300gs was paid, and a Sevres porcelain service went for 450gs.

perished in the meanwhile? Nay, nay, nothing had perished, except a white rose in the window. Suky had accidentally poured petroleum over it, in consequence of which awk-



Scenes on the Hortobágy II.: Watering Cattle.

Fined £44 for failing to «declare» a pack of cards when crossing the frontier from Saxony to Bohemia, an eighty-year-old peasant woman appealed to the Emperor Francis Joseph for pardon, which was graciously granted.

wardness it had withered away. Nothing save the white rose and... And the bank — Mr. Kiss was about to say, and the bank...

Cutting however the phrase short — he muttered merely about the white rose, or rather the whiteness of the rose.



## STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán  
... Mikszáth

The Hunnia went into liquidation. Mr. Kiss sat near Kitty's bed. For the first time she was without fever and could be spoken with now quite reasonably. She was white and pale, but she smiled on the old man, who seemed more radiant than the sun. They chatted together. The whole world now appeared in a new light to her. She made inquiries respecting everything and everybody. How long had she been ill? she asked, unable to recollect anything (in sooth several weeks had passed away). Did the cat still exist? Yes, the cat existed. And the dog Szamos? If she had listened she would have heard it scratching at the door. She then requested information as to her treasures. Suky had not perchance broken her glass, or her cup? Nothing had

### Epilogue.

The Hunnia bank failed and Francis Kolosy was reduced to insignificance. But a person, one of whose brothers-in-law is a baron and the other a prefect, can always become something.

Mr. Kiss was happy; he went to live on the opposite side of the valley; and he and Kolosy, who had become a surveyor somewhere in Upper Hungary, did not meet.

But when four years afterwards there was a general election, Kolosy, through the prefect's influence, got elected Member of Parliament. And now he sits among his country's representatives, speaking with wonderful eloquence, and much sought after by his constituents with their widely differing requests.

«A word from you is all that is required, Sir.»

Stupid people; they do not know the min-

isters! or rather, happy people, not to know them!

He proved himself a shrewd deputy. He could hold with his speeches, not only the people, but even the ministers. True, he understood nothing about governing, but what did that matter? Governing is not so difficult after all.

A law-maker is like a penknife, which will cut anything except a pen: the pen is made in a factory.

So, Kolosy became a respectable deputy; and once upon a time he paid a visit to his constituency. Of course he visited it at other times, but I only wish to refer to this particular visit. His Excellency the Minister of Commerce accompanied him, having a project to found a school of basket-weaving in the town.

There was a grand reception, girls dressed in white, a triumphal arch, howitzer volleys, and bon-fires; the last-named being of most importance, for it was a bitterly cold day. There was a procession of the inhabitants to the railway-station, young and old, women

ribboned carriage-and-four; and after him appeared the well known figure of the deputy — but how broken down, and changed!

The multitude cried, «Éljen Kolosy Ferencz!»

Then an unexpected incident occurred, throwing the meeting into sudden confusion.

Quite unawares a little boy broke his way through the line of troops kept up by the policemen.

He was about seven years old, beautiful, with highly courageous air, bright, black eyes, a sheep skin cap on his head. Proceeding to where the deputy stood, he threw a snowball at his breast.

Three persons caught him simultaneously in the very act. Look at the wretched urchin what he presumes to do?

Some derided the scene, which vexed the deputy visibly. But not to appear pussillanimous, he assumed a good-humoured face, personally rescuing the child from the hands of the angry guards, though it kicked them too with might and main.

«I beg you not to hurt him» he said gently



Scenes on The Hortobágy III: The Meeting.

and children: for it was an *event* — a real live minister coming to the town!

There was all that is usual on such occasions: an address of welcome, and reply, and much cheering. The minister sat in his be-

«T'is a free country we live within, everybody may express his sympathy, or antipathy according his own bent of mind».

Well, my little man, why do'st thou bear me so great a grudge? Tell me freely.

«I am angry with thee, because thou hast treated my mother unfairly».

Public opinion began meanwhile to express its sympathy for the boy, by shouting and acclamations.

Kolosy smiled, as if matters had pleased him, though he felt it more advisable by degrees to break off his interrogations in that quarter for fear of entangling himself dangerously, it being not impossible, that some injustice befel the mother at the epoch of his being bank-director; the child would pop out directly.

Everybody glanced attentively at the spot, what would he do now? The greatest silence arose after the preceding tumultuous riot. The very hearts within them stopped beating. Will he pause in the line of action he has to pursue?

The deputy bent down, kissed the boy and lifting him into his carriage, he said loudly: «I'll take the urchin home to his mother; I bet he'll catch it».

He then took a seat beside him; the snuffing horses followed close behind the minister's



Scenes on the Hortobágy IV : A Flock of Sheep.

«Ho! my dear boy» — said he, twitching his fair red face, «whose son art thou?»

«Thine!» — said the boy, putting out his chest proudly.

An indescribable scene ensued, worthy of constituting old women's tales for countless generations. Kolosy grew pale, then peppered. He felt dazzled by a special sensation, partaking of inexpressible bliss. The public thought to show meanwhile its utmost pleasure by loud and unceasing cheers and hurrahs. Everybody spoke, shouted, made a noise, looking up to the sky, women waving their handkerchiefs. Only few words could be heard of this powerful chaos of noise and shouts. A splendid boy this, Mr. Kiss's grandchild.

The carriage appeared on the scene of action at this juncture.

Seeing this, public enthusiasm, freed as it were of its fetters, gave way so powerfully that the adjacent edifices shook to their very foundations, the air echoing the mighty sounds down towards the city.

Kolosy brought the child back indeed to his mother, who stood just about the house-door, more beautiful than ever with her sad, soft face and her slender figure. They stepped for a while in, no soul however hearing what was spoken within.

Mr. Kiss that night boasted in the Citizens' Club of the deputy having paid him a visit that day and asked his daughter in marriage. As to the whole accident he merely mentioned most mysteriously: «We all make a slip at times; Paul however has made the greatest of all: the naughty lad!»

(The end.)

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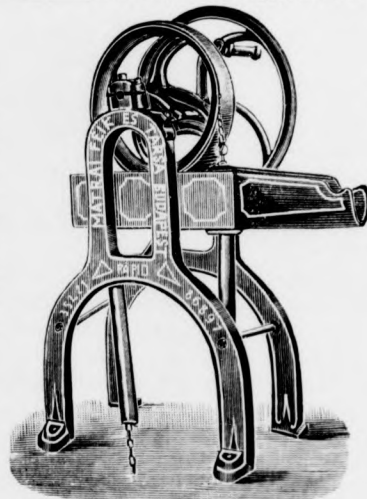
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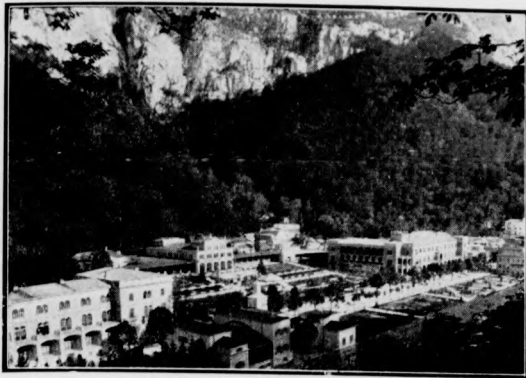


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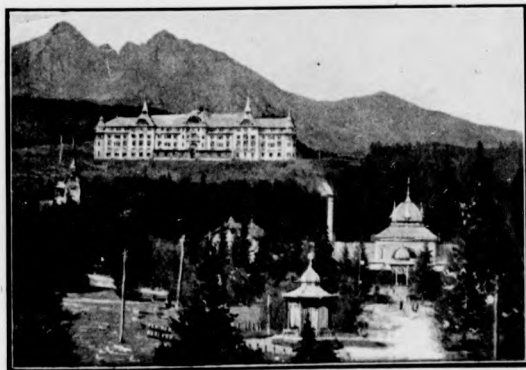
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10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-15	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
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4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
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**Fenyő = ..  
háza**

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1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
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6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-30	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-21





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