



HUNGARY

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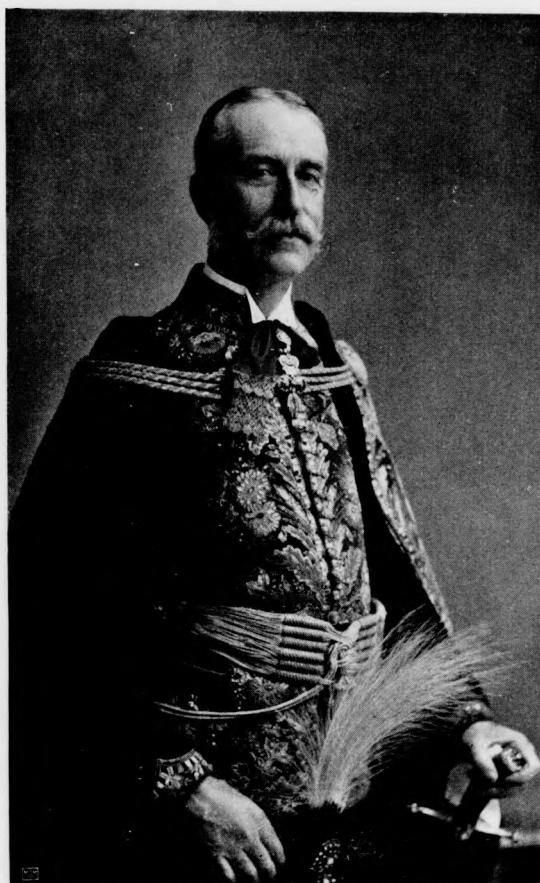
Hungary and Its People.

(Insurance.)

...szeréves . . .
...Magyar-
...ország . . .

COMPANIES were established and failed, not rarely to the great prejudice of the shareholders and clients, but the general development of insurance in Hungary could not be checked by such cases of failure.

Two of the insurance companies established in Hungary after the First Hungarian General Insurance Co. took root and are doing business up to now, viz. The «Foncière pesti biztosítóintézet» (Pest Foncière Insurance Society) and the «Magyar-Franco-biztosító részvénytársaság» (Franco-Hungarian Insurance Co. Ltd.). Last year another limited Company: the «Hazai biztosító társaság» (Patriotic Insurance Co.) was formed, and also the «Országos kölcsönös biztosító intézet» founded upon the principle of association. Among the newest insurance institutions of these latter years we may yet mention the «Nemzeti munkás- és baleset biztosító részvénytársaság» (National Workmens' and Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.) cultivating the modern branch of insurance, viz. the indemnification of material prejudices caused by corporal accidents. As a natural consequence of the above



The newly created Prince TASSILÓ FESTETICH.

described development of insurance, re-insurance was also simultaneously cultivated. All of our insurance companies are doing much re-insurance business with foreign and home companies. There are even two national companies: The «Pannonia» and the «Lloyd», which are exclusively doing re-insurance business.

Even this short sketch of the history of Hungarian insurance would remain incomplete without mentioning that movement which tends to give over to the state some branches of insurance, particularly the insurance of buildings against

fire, on the ground that an organisation of insurance made upon a commercial and social basis cannot be satisfactory.

The idea of an optional surrender to public administration of the insurance, which now-a-days occupies public economists and politicians everywhere in the civilised world, was not only raised in Hungary already in the year 1847, but it even came near to being realized.

On the eve of the abolition of feudalism in Hungary, Count George Apponyi, the chancellor, recognised

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that, after the discontinuation of the relation of reciprocity existing between landlord and bondsmen, it was necessary to care by way of insurance for the protection against fire of the fortunes invested in buildings.

This care he ranged among the tasks of the State and he gave orders to Count Emil Dessewffy to prepare a bill in this sense which, after having been accepted by the committee convened in Buda in the month of September 1847 under the presidency of Count Gabriel Keglevich — was laid before Parliament opened

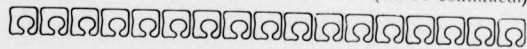
the Hungarian ministry, under the constant control (direct and indirect) of the Hungarian parliament (and Austrian of course), that it can be blown up at any moment by a short law enacted by the Hungarian legislature; and let me ask again, where can you find in those institutions, dependent on the public powers of Hungary in every moment of their action, in every second of their existence, even the shadow of an imperial establishment superior to Hungary, controlling her to any extent? Truly, that phantom of an «Austrian Empire», taken in the



Excursionists at the Dobsina Ice Cavern.

in Pozsony on the 7th November 1847. Then came the month of March 1848, which not only cancelled this bill from the order of the day, but the idea of insurance had to be dropped altogether for a long time by every Hungarian statesman.

(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.

And let me emphasize again that the whole machinery of common affairs and common ministries must act in constant agreement with

sense in which it should include Hungary, reminds me of the old German proverb about a knife without a blade, the handle of which was missing.

3.

Should I have succeeded in making all this as clear to my readers as it seems to me, they will quite naturally ask me how truths so evident came to be obscured, and contrary impressions to be almost generally prevalent throughout the world, and they may further enquire about the bearing of such a connection between Hungary and Austria, as between two sovereign nations, on the international situation of either of them separately or of both taken jointly. Of these two questions I shall try to answer the second one first.

(To be continued.)

Count Tassilo Festetich raised to Princely Rank,

His Majesty the King has been pleased to raise Count Tassilo Festetich, Lord Chamberlain, to the dignity of a Prince of the Kingdom of Hungary. For many years Count Tassilo has been a *persona grata* at Court, and even so far back as the millennial year 1896 there were rumours of his elevation to higher rank.

Prior to this new creation the princely houses of Hungary numbered three only, viz: the Esterházys, the Batthyány-Strattmanns, and the Pálffys, the dates of their respective creations being 1687, 1764,

and in 1896 a Knight of the Golden Fleece; besides which he has several foreign distinctions, including the Grand Cross of the English Royal Victorian Order. Last year he accompanied H. R. H. Archduke Francis Ferdinand to the funeral of the late King Edward.

The Prince and Princess have four children: Mary, married to Prince Charles Fürstenberg, George, an *attaché* (heir to the title), Alexandra, married to Prince Charles Windischgraetz, and Ella, who is unmarried.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Excursionists at the Aggtelek Stalactite Cave.

and 1807. Hungary's new prince, as Count Tassilo Festetich, was born on the 5th May 1850, the eldest son of Count George Festetich, ex-Minister and Guard of the Crown. Many of his earlier years were spent abroad, chiefly in England. At the decease of his father and grandfather he came into possession of about 200,000 acres of property in Zala, Somogy, and Vas counties. His racing-stud became famous, and he himself, as a member of the Jockey Club, became well known as an international sportsman; his marriage with the widow of the Duke of Hamilton — a granddaughter of the Grand Duke Charles of Baden — bringing him into the highest social circles. The late King Edward, as Prince of Wales, the late Crown Prince Rudolf, King Albert of Saxony, and Archduke Francis Ferdinand, being frequent visitors to Keszthely, their beautiful country seat.

Prince Festetich has had a long experience of Court life. In 1890 he was created a Privy Coun-

22nd. June 1911.

TODAY the minds and hearts of all who belong to the great British Empire are turned to Westminster. It is for us a great day; as for King George, it is for him the greatest day of his life. On this Coronation Day we participate all of us as a people in crowning our King. Not merely do we acquiesce in the accession to the throne of the heir of the dynasty which Providence has appointed to rule us; but we acclaim as our King the man whom we delight to honour; who will wear his crown by right of the good-will and affection of his subjects, because we recognise in him the true representation of the British people.

For such is the result of the reigns of Victoria and Edward VII. The Monarch is no autocrat, no tyrant, but a constitutional sovereign; who does not give laws to his people, but accepts the laws from them; who in his person gathers up and

represents the power, and the might, and the glory, and the wisdom, and the strength of the whole congeries of peoples sprung from the womb of

rejoice as we think of the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey today.

But patriotism, however justifiable, must not



Sailing Boats on the Danube.

Britain, who are proud of the British name and call themselves The British Empire.

The power and authority exercised by King George V. are twofold therefore. Firstly, the authority derived from his position as King of England,¹ hereditary and elect, fortified by the precedents of centuries. Secondly, the moral power of his own nature, enhanced by descent from and by the memories of father and grandmother. Without the latter the former would become worthless.

The history of the reigns of Victoria I. and Edward VII., however brief the latter, have brought one fact into prominence, have taught one lesson to those that can read it: — in these days of revolutionary tendencies, when the absolute monarchy of centuries becomes in a moment a republic; when the most absolute monarch is next to powerless before Socialism; when the proudest and most exclusive of hereditary autocrats must bend before the will of his despised subjects; in these days unless the sovereign has intelligence and moral power to guide his kingdom safely through the paths pointed out by the democracy, and to control the statesmen who might through want of foresight hasten the country to destruction, he cannot remain long at the head of the British Empire.

It is therefore because we trust and believe that George V. is a man of wise and understanding heart, knowing his Empire and People, that we

entice us to forget that the rest of the world plays its part in the crowning of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. From China to Peru have come to pay honour to the Chief of Gt. Britain and Ireland and the Dominions Beyond the Seas, and to view the epoch-making pageant with which the nation delights to honour its leader.

And there is a great and compelling reason, which perhaps does not appear on the surface. It is well known to all the rulers of the nations of Europe that the heart of the British people no less than the heart of the British king beats ever warmly on behalf of peace. All reasonable and thinking men know and recognise this salient fact: Only the evil-minded, and those who are seeking to make illegitimate gain thereby, profess to believe that the Royal House and the free peoples have always designs against the welfare and property of other nations. It is because the nation is a nation of peace, and the august head of its Government earnestly promotes the cause of peace at all times, that other great nations and their governors take their part in the noble ceremony. The accession of King George to the throne and his Coronation by his subjects amidst universal rejoicing and acclamation are the best guarantees we have that the peaceful paths of progress and industry will be pursued with fervour and enthusiasm.

God save the King!

The British Coronation.

THE GREAT event towards which all loyal British minds were directed has now passed into history. King George and Queen Mary were crowned on the 22nd of last month amid the rejoicings of the nation and the acclamations of a united empire. Not a single untoward event marred the proceedings, such as might have been feared in view of the assembling of so many foreign princes, some of whom, it may safely be said, are not nearly so well beloved in their own lands as is the British Royal Family at home. This immunity from outrage may no doubt be accepted as a tribute both to the excellence of the English police system and also to the respect in which even foreign anarchists hold the English people.

The British Coronation was marked by such pomp and brilliance as only the world's greatest nation could afford, in material and in the means of procuring it. The weather was of the proverbially «Royal» order, notwithstanding the tendency to rain at dawn.

At the early hour of 4 a. m. the roar of artillery reminded those who might have forgotten that it was King George V.'s Coronation Day. Many seemed to have remembered, however, for the streets were even then filled with people wending their

allotted them, and now they proceeded to line up on the roads; they closed all the bridges connecting Westminster and Lambeth, and barricaded the side streets along the route of the procession.

At 9:30 a. m. the princes and other representatives of foreign states left the Palace and proceeded to the Admiralty in Whitehall. At their head went trumpeters and the Life Guards' band in their gay uniforms. This preliminary procession consisted of fourteen state coaches, by the side of which walked «beefeaters» in their quaint costume and bearing halberds. The rear was brought up by a detachment of Life Guards (Blues). The crowd gave vent to their enthusiasm in rounds of hearty cheering.

At 10 a. m. the Prince of Wales, with an escort of Life Guards left Buckingham Palace, the youthful heir being greeted with vociferous acclamations.

Half-an-hour later the boom of cannon announced the departure of Their Majesties. The Royal Corporation of Thames Watermen walked with the procession, in commemoration of the time when the Sovereigns of England went to their coronation by water. Behind and beside the Royal State Coach rode the King's aides-de-camp and representatives of the military and naval forces of the British Empire: Generals Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Grenfell, Lord Roberts, Sir Ian Hamilton, and Sir John French in scarlet coats and plumed hats. The



Bathing in the Danube.

way to their stands or other advantageous positions; while the suburban trains were every moment discharging their living freight to swell the multitude.

Overnight 50,000 troops had their positions

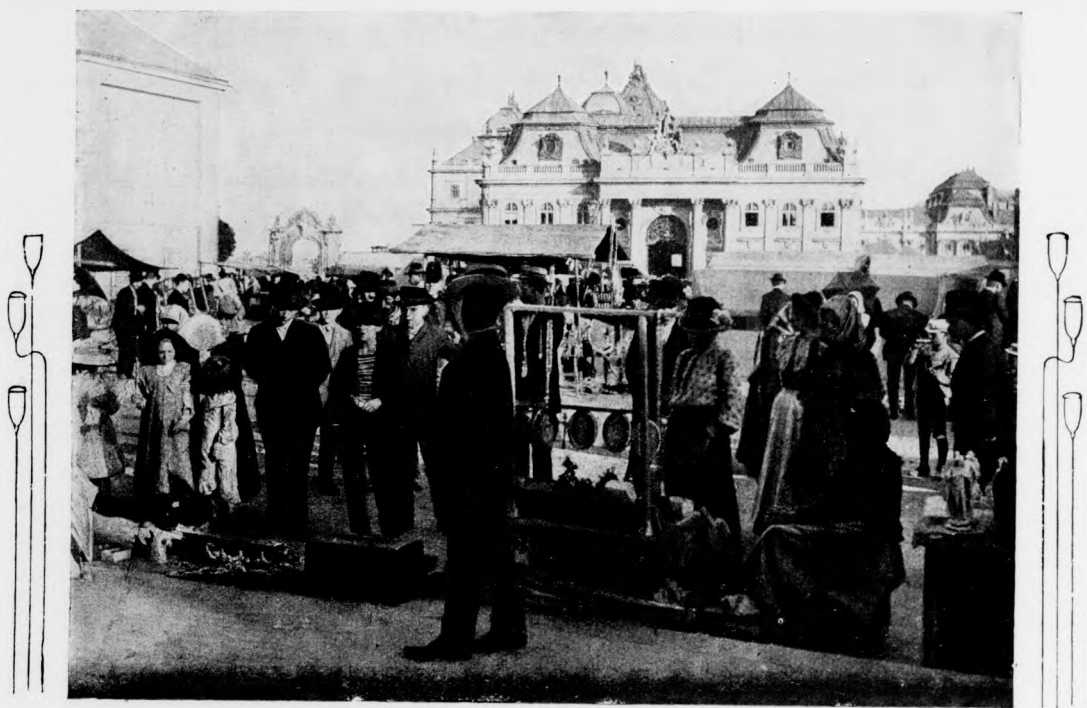
crowd shouted itself hoarse in greeting of the Indian cavalry officers who headed the Royal procession; while at sight of Their Majesties' coach, resplendent in gold and glittering with crystal, drawn by eight cream horses, the cheering became

quite frantic. Behind the coach was borne the Royal Standard, protected as it were by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Kitchener, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, more Life Guards bringing up the rear.

The gates of Westminster Abbey opened at 6:30 a. m.; and the crowd watched with interest the constant stream of state coaches which conveyed the Court dignitaries, and their wives, peers, and judges in their official robes, and officers of high rank, Indian princes in their gorgeously jewelled apparel, and others to the sacred edifice. On

spectacle; those who composed it awaiting with eager expectation the coming of the central figures in the pageant of which they, as it were, formed the dazzlingly brilliant setting.

At 11 a. m. all eyes were turned in the direction of the West Door, as the choir accompanied by the organ struck up the National Anthem, the signal of the approach of the King and Queen, who, headed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other clergy, were discerned making their way slowly up the aisle. His Majesty, supported on either side by the two archbishops, wore the collar and ribbon of the Garter, cap of state, and the red mantle



Scenes in Buda: In Front of the Royal Palace.

each side of the temporary covered entrance to the Abbey was a tribune richly upholstered in silk. Between these was a canopy, under which stood two chairs of state bearing Their Majesties monograms. In the interior of the church, opposite the altar was St. Edward's (i. e. the Coronation) chair, while in the nave were other tribunes, on the right for the peers, on the left for the peeresses. The Royal personages occupied places in the north and south parts of the chancel. About 7000 of the élite of Gt. Britain, and those who had come from foreign lands to participate in the nation's joy, found accommodation in the historic pile. This number included 40 members of the British Royal Family, 200 representatives of foreign states, 220 members of the Corps Diplomatique, 1000 peers and peeresses, 900 M. P.s with their wives, and 800 Indian and Colonial delegates. It was an incomparable and never-to-be-forgotten

made for the coronation of George IV. The train was borne by eight pages in red knee-breeches with white silk stockings. The Queen's dress was conspicuous for its patriotic *motifs*, the English rose, the Scotch thistle, the Irish shamrock, and the Indian lotus all beautifully worked in gold in the silken fabric. Her Majesty's mantle of crimson velvet was lined with ermine, the eighteen feet train being borne by six white-clad young ladies selected for their beauty from the ranks of the nobility of the Empire.

Before Their Majesties was carried the Royal Regalia: The Bishop of Ripon (the Bible), the Bishop of Winchester (the Chalice), the Bishop of London (the Paten), the Duke of Northumberland (St. Edward's Crown), the Duke of Somerset (the Orb), the Duke of Richmond (the Sceptre with the Dove), the Earl Beauchamp (the Sword of State), Earl Roberts (the Second Sword), Viscount Kitchener

of Khartoum (the Third Sword), the Earl of London and Lord Grey de Ruthyn (the Gold Spurs), the Duke of Argyll (the Sceptre with the Cross), the Duke of Roxburghe (St. Edward's Staff).

The Duke of Devonshire (her Majesty's Crown), the Marquis of Waterford (the Sceptre with the Cross), the Earl of Durham (the Ivory Rod with the Dove).

On reaching the chancel the King and Queen knelt for a few moments in silent prayer before taking their seats on their thrones.

The ceremony, or series of ceremonies, which followed was strictly in accordance with ancient

copy being upheld by Lords Rosebery, Cadogan, Crewe, and Minto. The now anointed monarch returning to his throne, the Primate takes the Crown of Gt. Britain from the altar, where in symbol it has been dedicated to God, and with a short prayer sets it upon His Majesty's head, the resplendant multitude of peers and peeresses donning their own coronets, while outside the cannon roar and all the bells clang out the joyful news that the Coronation of King George V. is an accomplished fact.

The coronation of Her Majesty the Queen was scarcely less imposing, though naturally shorn



Scenes in Buda: At the Honvéd Monument.

usage. The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Marshal, and the Senior Knight of the Garter, proceeded to each of the four corners of the Abbey and introduced His Majesty with the words: «*I present unto you George, the undoubted king of these realms*»; and the glad shout of «*God save the King!*» signified the people's acceptance of their monarch. Then commenced the actual coronation service. After the Litany, the Creed, and a short sermon appropriate to the occasion, delivered by the Archbishop of York, the Primate approached the King and enquired, «*Is Your Majesty willing to take the Oath?*» The King, answering affirmatively, left his throne, and preceded by the Sword of State, knelt before the altar and, with Bible in hand, swore to preserve the people's liberties and other important things, afterwards signing the written form of oath. Then followed the Anointing, at the altar of St. Edward; the King's can-

opy being upheld by Lords Rosebery, Cadogan, Crewe, and Minto.

The last scene of all in this brilliant pageant was the Homage, when all in hierarchical order — the Prince of Wales first — taking off their coronets, knelt before His Majesty and swore faith and fealty as his loyal subjects.



The Women's Movement in Hungary.

THE HISTORY of the women's movement in Hungary may certainly claim one of the most interesting chapters, in which the chief emphasis must be placed on the remarkable political valuation set upon Hungarian women at a time when no other country granted women's suffrage and eligibility to office.

Very original institutions and laws for women

By Rose . . .
Schwimmer.

took their rise in the semi-barbaric Hungary of feudal times. The intimate connection between the valuation set upon women and their resulting legal position brings out glaringly the illogical character of their present status.

The old-time Magyar does not seem to have looked upon woman as a «necessary evil», as the statute-books of other countries did in those days. Inasmuch as he thought her in need of protection in the married state, he secured to her legally so many pecuniary safeguards that she really had the advantage of man. This was the logical consequence of the supposition that the female sex was the weaker. «Being weaker, the woman needs protection against the domination of the stronger — man». There was vigour and originality in those old Hungarian laws and institutions, and we women of the present day may well take pleasure in the honesty with which the man of those times admitted that his own domination ought to be hedged about with legal restrictions.

Unmarried women, widows especially, had almost equal political rights with men. Under the feudal system these rights naturally belonged only to the women of the nobility and aristocracy. Widows of noblemen had the suffrage and could exercise it in person. The widows of members of the aristocracy took part in the politics of the country as legislators. Like those male aristocrats who were prevented from appearing in person, they delegated to Parliament a representative called *ablegatus absentium*. He had to represent the woman appointing him according to her instructions.

The date when these laws originated is unknown. We know only that laws and edicts of 1601 and 1681 speak of the previous existence of women's political rights. Some of the most glorious names in Hungarian history, as Louis Kossuth, Wesselényi, and others, are to be found in the list of men who entered the political arena as women's delegates — a striking proof of the political intelligence of the Hungarian ladies.

Even the highest political offices and dignities reserved to the aristocracy were open to women. History tells of a number of women who held the hereditary office of Chief *Comes* (*Főispán*) of a country, or — still more important — who were entrusted by the King with the exercise of the highest political rights vested in the said position.

This glorious past is a striking contrast to the present, saturated with European «culture». The great year of liberty and democracy — 1848 — annihilated the feudal system. It democratised Hungary, abolished serfdom and gave political rights to commoners. Real political equality, however, was brought about only among women in their being robbed of their political rights altogether. Now the women of all classes are equal in that they have no political rights at all!

The precipitate waves of the revolution were followed by a decade of complete oppression of the nation — a time when it was impossible for women to agitate for the recovery and extension of their rights. Afterwards, until the creation of the Dualism with Austria in 1867, there was no trace of anything like a women's movement. But immediately after that constitutional change the women put forward specific claims. Mrs. Paul Veres orga-



Flower Show at Balcony Decorations.

nised a national movement for the better education of girls. The association founded by that excellent woman secured great reform in regard to women's instruction, among other things the admission of girls to the grammar schools. It is a pity that that great woman was unable thoroughly to inoculate the National Women's Educational Society with her own spirit and her really modern ideas. Today that Society is actually working in the opposite direction. It wants to reduce the amount of education given to girls in the grammar schools, while it is also a bitter opponent of women's suffrage.

With the exception of the propaganda for better education, nothing of importance took place for the next thirty years or so. During this period, however, there occurred some events worthy of mention.

Francis Deák, «the seer of the nation», brought a proposal before the House of Commons to employ women as parliamentary shorthand writers. At that time Hungarian gentlemen were beginning to copy the customs of Western Europe, and finding it was

introduced a bill providing «that women born or naturalised in this country shall, without exception, be equal to men in the enjoyment of all political rights». This jewel of a Suffrage Bill, however, never reached the discussion stage, the House being dissolved soon after its presentation.

The economic development of the period immediately following brought about the same changes among Hungarian women as in the Western nations had engendered a strong women's rights movement. In Hungary, however, no organisation was formed. Till 1897 there was no association of women for social reform, with the exception of some eight hundred charitable institutions. The inauguration of the National Union of Women Clerks was the birth of the modern woman's movement in Hungary. By its thoroughly modern spirit, this union — formed originally for the protection of women clerks — attracted from the outset all the men and women in whose minds ideas connected with women's emancipation had begun to ripen. Being limited however by its rules, the union could only work in the interests of women clerks, and it certainly brought about an improvement in the position of these employées. Later it became the strongest support of the really modern and universal women's movement in Hungary, when it founded the Women's Rights' Association.

In the women's movement in Hungary during the past few years many events have occurred which afford experiences and object lessons of considerable international importance.

In a further article I may give an account of the more recent history of the Hungarian women's movement.



A Martyr to Literature:

The Rev. Dr. Imre Karácson.

THAT LIBRARIES and archives have their heroes and martyrs no less than the battlefields, has been shown once more by the recent death in Constantinople of a Hungarian scholar, the Rev. Dr. Imre Karácson. Educated for the priesthood, he soon became director of the Catholic Theological Seminary at Győr. There he gradually turned his attention to the study of history, particularly Hungarian history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which is closely connected with the history of the Ottoman Empire. In order also to be able to consult Turkish sources, he learnt the Turkish language; and when a Constantinople newspaper, the *İkdam*, published several volumes of *Evliya Tshelbi's Travels*, he made a translation of them to which he added learned comments, opening thereby a mine of valuable information to masters and students. The government of Abdul Hamid, however, was opposed to the publication of too many books, even though they had no bearing on



Balcony Decorations.

not usual there to treat women as useful persons, they considered it more «cultivated» to abandon the old Hungarian custom of treating women as their equals. They began to feel ashamed of their good old customs, just as boys of a certain age feel ashamed of having sisters. Their newly acquired European «manhood» asserted itself in the rejection of Deák's proposal. This was the only occasion in that statesman's whole political career when a motion introduced by him was voted down.

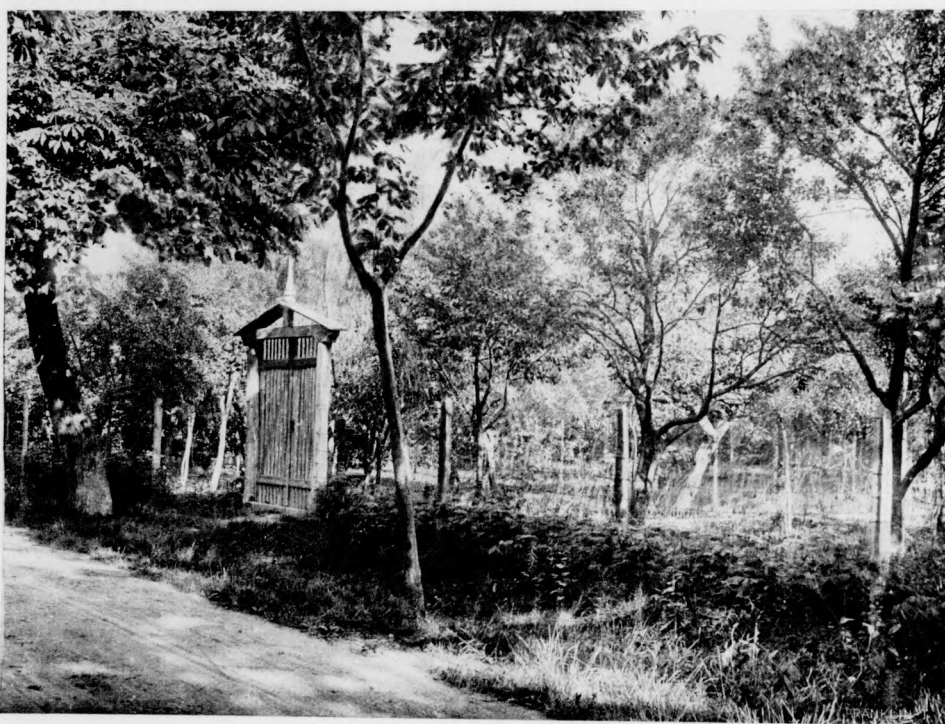
In 1872 a few artless Hungarian Members of Parliament — Kállay, Majoros, and Stanescu —

actual politics, like *Evlia Tshelebi's* three-century-old manuscripts; it forbade the continuation of their publication and confiscated the volumes already published.

Dr. Karácsón was not to be deterred by such trifles from carrying out his self-imposed task; and there the story of his heroism and martyrdom begins. With the financial support of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, he went to Constantinople and, through the intervention of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, succeeded in getting a permit to see the desired manuscripts. His joy, however, was of short duration, for as soon as he tried to

«The making of this translation was difficult in so far as in no instance is one permitted to take out manuscript books, particularly those that are prohibited to the Turkish public, from a mosque library. I was thus compelled to go to the mosque every day at the appointed time, and to work there. These mosque libraries are not fitted up for reading and writing in our western style; they have no chairs and tables; and whoever wants to work there, must adapt himself to the oriental habits».

To work for years, day by day, crouching in Turkish posture on a rug, is hardship indeed: but



Elizabeth Island, Komárom : Jokai's Garden.

make notes he was told that his permit was only for reading the manuscripts, and not for copying or translating them. After further diplomatic pressure, full permission was at length obtained from the Ottoman authorities for both reading and copying, or translating, the manuscripts.

Most of the libraries and archives of Turkey are kept in mosques and monasteries; they are not open to the general public, and contain mainly illcared-for, mouldy manuscripts, comparatively few books having ever been printed. For the American student who can do his work in comfortably, often luxuriously furnished libraries, or can take home nearly all the books he needs, it is difficult to realize under what physical hardship researches in the Turkish mosques have to be made. The following modest remarks, however, in the preface of one of Dr. Karácsón's books may give a faint idea of it:

the real danger lies in the decayed, musty condition of the manuscripts to be handled. There lurks death. A few weeks before Easter Dr. Karácsón's face swelled up, causing him intense pain. He had scratched himself while shaving and, absorbed in his work, happened to rub the spot with his fingers which were covered with fungi from the mouldy manuscripts. A quick operation relieved him from his pain, his face regained its normal size, and he soon resumed his work in the mosque library, apparently in perfect health. About a month later however he was taken ill with fever and treated first for influenza, then for typhoid fever. His condition growing worse and worse, a Hungarian physician was sent for, who diagnosed the case at once as blood-poisoning caused, no doubt, by the fungi that had entered the patient's system through the abrasion on his face. He was quickly removed to a Christian hospital, but could not be saved.

He died there, after a few days of intense suffering, a martyr to the cause of literature.

Dr. Imre Karácson was only forty-six years old and had just begun to reap the fruits of many years of hard study and preparation. His tragic death is a great loss to Hungarian and Turkish historical research, and should serve as a warning to all librarians and students who have to do with old books and manuscripts.



Topical Notes

Subscriptions Due.

We beg respectfully to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions for the half-year ending June the 30th have expired. We hope all will favour us with a renewal at an early date, accompanied if possible by an extra subscription on behalf of a friend. For nothing rejoices our hearts so much as a tangible appreciation of our Journal, which it is our constant aim to improve in literary matter illustrations, and general excellence.

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During the Holiday Season our Subscribers may have their copies forwarded, if they will be so good as to furnish us their holiday addresses.

J. M. The King.

His Majesty's course of life has not changed since he took up residence in the Villa Hermes, attached to the Zoological Gardens at Lainz. His daily routine is passed without the slightest sign of fatigue. Audiences are given to Court officials and others. The coughing and hoarseness have disappeared, while good, sound, regular sleep at nights are all evidences of the groundlessness of the constant reports of the ill-health of the King. On the 30th ult. His Majesty left Lainz for Ischl.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph's Bride-to-be.

Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma, the intended bride of H. R. H. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, is a stately and beautiful blonde; of middle height and very dainty in appearance. A rich thick crown of light hair covers a high forehead; her eyes are blue and clear as crystal: her whole appearance being the pronounced Bourbon type. Lively in disposition, she has the rare capacity of being able to make herself at home anywhere and among any class of society. Painting and music she understands as an amateur; she is fond of her brothers, and a good sportswoman. The couple have known each other from childhood, when they were play-

mates together in the house of Archduchess Maria Theresa.

Hungary at the English Coronation.

The well known Hungarian M. P. Mr. Loránd Fráter, who on his mother's side is related to the Rhédey family of Erdőszygyörgy, cousins of the English Queen, attended by official invitation the Coronation solemnities at Westminster Abbey on the 22nd ult. Here among the pomp and brilliance of the assembly of foreign princes with their gorgeous retinues, viceroys and maharajahs of the glowing East, and representatives of the great British Empire from across the seas, was a simple Hungarian gentleman. We are grateful to the magnanimous British nation for conferring upon one of our number such a high distinction; for this signal honour is not Mr. Fráter's alone, but is shared alike by every Hungarian citizen.

The Budapest Golf Club.

The Budapest Golf Club held its constituent session on the 7th ult. It was stated that no opportunity had yet been afforded of playing the game learnt at Tátra-Lomnitz. The newly formed Golf Club will amend this. The founder Count Géza L. Zichy presided, and called upon Francis Horvátovics to read the report. It then transpired that Count Géza L. Zichy, Baron Chas. Hatvany, Louis Cséry, Dezső Lauber, and Francis Horvátovics had collectively treated for the purchase of a suitable site for Golf Links on the summit of the Széchenyi hill. The regulations were then read, according to which the payment of 1000 crowns constitutes life-membership, the ordinary member's subscription being 50 crowns annually. Count Eugene Karátsonyi was elected Hon. President, and the following gentlemen as Hon. Members of the Club: Count Ladislav Cziráky, Count Stephen Csáky, Count Leopold Edelsheim-Gyulai, Baron Chas. Hatvany, Baron Julius Madarassy-Beck, Count Francis Teleky, Count Paul Teleky, and others.

Unveiling of the Munkácsy Memorial.

Under the auspices of the National Hungarian Fine Art Association a beautiful monument was unveiled on the 18th ult. over the grave of the late painter, Michael Munkácsy, in the Kerepesi Cemetery, Budapest. H. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta honoured the memory of the deceased with their august presence on the occasion, as did also His Eminence the Prince Primate (Cardinal Vaszary), a number of Catholic bishops, many brethren of the brush, art-lovers, and the general public. Madame Munkácsy, the widow, and several members of the family were also present, while the Fine Art Association was represented by Eugene Jendrassik.

The event was later solemnised by a banquet given by Count Julius Andrassy, at which, among the numerous distinguished guests the well known

figure of the deservedly popular Bishop Ottokár Prohászka was observed — now more popular than ever. The cordiality of the greetings of his episcopal brethren seemed not to have been affected by the recent action of the Vatican in placing his latest works on the Index.

Philip László's Works in London.

An exhibition of the works of the eminent Hungarian painter Philip László, has been arranged in London, among the earliest visitors to which were Their Majesties the King and Queen. One of Mr. László's latest commissions is to paint the portrait of the famous Japanese Admiral Togo, now in London representing H. I. M. the Mikado at the English Coronation festivities.

«Flowery Budapest.»

When one glances over the list of prizewinners in connection with the «Flowery Budapest» scheme, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that the Magyar metropolis is well earning its coveted name. The owners of no less than 2750 windows have responded to the call to florally decorate, and prizes of money, gold and silver medals, and certificates have been awarded to upwards of two hundred competitors. The judging committee, whose president is Dr. Joseph Bartóky, State Secretary of the Agricultural Ministry, have had a task of magnitude and no little onerous in selecting the very best out of such a number of excellent exhibits.

British Naval Squadron in Fiume Harbour.

Count Stephen Wickenburg, Governor of Fiume, had last week the pleasing duty of welcoming to Hungarian waters the British Mediterranean squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Edmund Poe. The fleet consisted of the flagship «*Exmouth*», the battleships «*Triumph*» and «*Cornwallis*», and the despatch-boat «*Hussar*». After a stay of five days in Fiume the visitors sailed for Malta. Three years have passed since their previous visit, when the occasion was marked by a round of brilliant festivities arranged by the then governor, Count Alexander Nákó.

Our Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The newly appointed Austro-Hungarian ambassador to St. Petersburg, Count Thurn-Walsassina, was received in private audience by the Czar at Czarsko-Selo on the 5th. inst., the introduction being made by Prince Dolgourouki, Grand Chamberlain, Count Benckendorff, Marshal of the Court and Count Nendrikoff were in attendance. After the presentation of the new diplomat's credentials, His Imperial Majesty conversed in a most friendly manner with the distinguished visitor.

Hungarian Journalists at Belgrade.

The members of the Hungarian Provincial Journalists' Alliance, in accordance with a resolution

passed at the last Szabadka meeting, last week accepted the invitation of their Servian colleagues to visit Belgrade. They were received on arrival by M. Branislav Musics, dramatist, and president of the Servian Journalists' Union, M. Ivánics, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and others. The hosts guided the party over the city, a performance in their honour being given at the National Theatre in the evening.

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Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.

153.020/F. I. szám.

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A forgalmi főosztály igazgatója.

Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.

Menetrendváltozás a Hólak-nemsó-lednicrónai h. é. vasuton.

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Ennek folytán a délutáni vonat Hólak—Trencsenteplircről közvetlen csatlakozással a Budapest felől odaérkező gyorsvonathoz korábban, azaz már d. u. 12 óra 20 perckor indítatik; a délelőtti vonat ellenben Hólak—Trencsenteplircről későbbben, vagyis d. e. 9 óra 12 p.-kor indul és így annak a Zsolna felől d. e. 9 óra 3 p.-kor oda érkező személyvonathoz lesz csatlakozása.

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

A *Kisduna-ágban* (Budapest—Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (d. e. 8 óra 30 perczkor, d. u. 12 óra 30 perczkor) utóbbi vegyesjárat (V/16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), továbbá d. u. 2 óra 20 perczkor és 5 órakor, utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között, indulnak (Budapest jobbbpart Pálffy-térről 10 percczel később) s Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitótfalu, Tahí, Dunabogdány, Kisorozsi, Visegrád és Nagyymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

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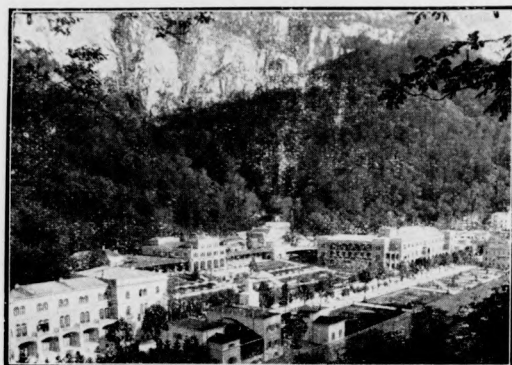
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Hercules Baths ...

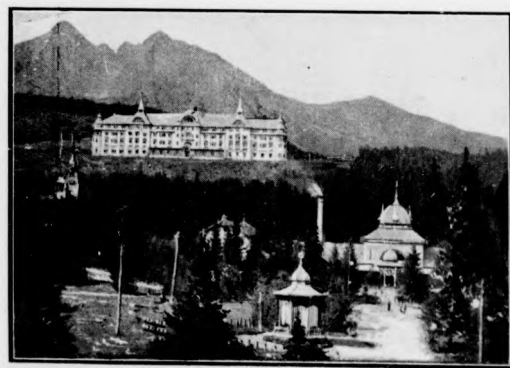
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Railway Time-Table :

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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.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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4-04	Arr.	—	—	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfüred) Dép.	1-10	—
4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
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Fenyőháza ...

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	—	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-23	Arr.	—	—	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-54

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Vizakna

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6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-20	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-39
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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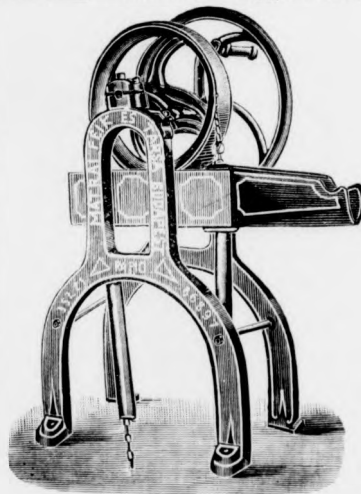
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