

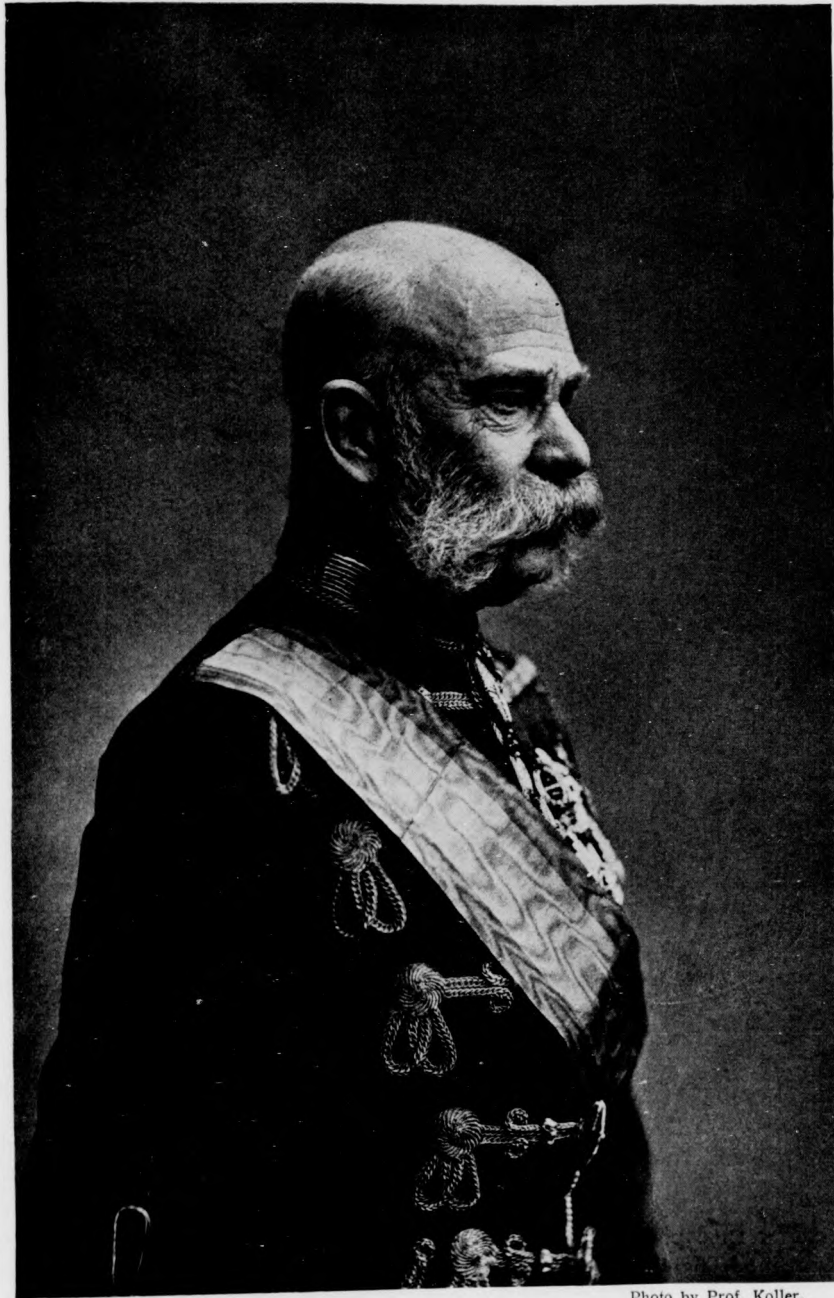


King's Birthday Number.

HUNGARY

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An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Thursday, August 18, 1910.



H. M. FRANCIS JOSEPH (latest portrait).

Photo by Prof. Koller.

His Majesty King Francis Joseph.

The Doyen of Monarchs.

TODAY OUR beloved sovereign, King Francis Joseph, completes his 80th year, and enjoys among his many other distinctions that of being the oldest of living rulers. On the occasion of this extraordinary event we hasten to sketch an outline of his career and to bring forward his most characteristic qualities as ruler, father, husband, and man.

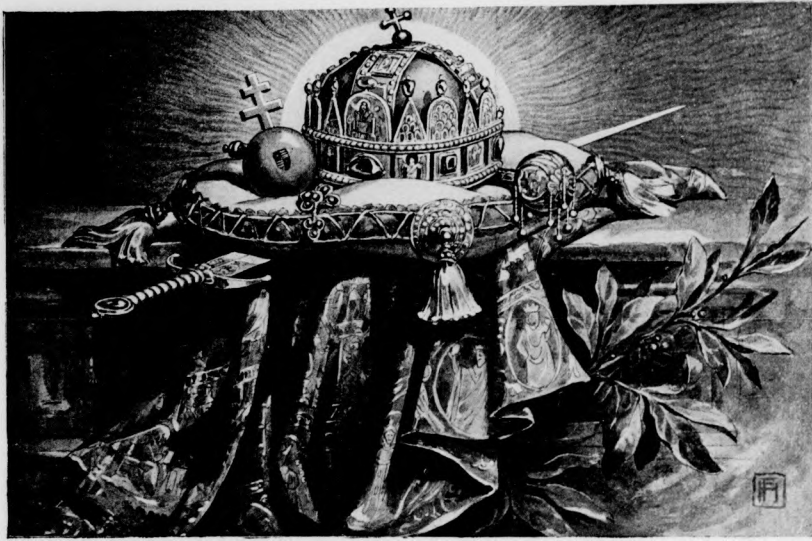
When His Majesty ascended the throne his people were divided by the most diverse political opinions, blood stained the soil of Hungary, the Italians also were striving to throw

iated is demonstrated by the fact that today the Hungarian people are the most staunch and loyal of his subjects.

A similar spirit of conciliation is noted throughout the career of the Emperor-King. He has always striven to encourage amity between the neighbouring countries which had been at war with Austria. It is wholly owing to this wise conciliatory spirit that the Monarch has been enabled to rule over so many nationalities differing from each other in race, religion, language, and political interests.

In his boyhood Francis Joseph was a general favourite. His wise mother, while devoting every attention to the training of her son's

mind, did not neglect the education of his heart. Naturally a bright and clever child, his impulsive kindness of heart made itself known even during the early years of his life. His education was carried out with the utmost solicitude. His mother personally supervised the selection of special studies, and assisted in the choice of the professors who were to impart instruction to her son. So talented



The Royal Regalia.

off the Austrian yoke, and the Austrian empire itself was threatened on all sides. The position of the youthful monarch was by no means an enviable one; he had to take responsibility for wrongful acts committed by others, to which he was no party. Yet Francis Joseph has contrived to surmount all obstacles and, on the ruins of the great empire of the past, to erect a new and more powerful Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy.

During his more than sixty years reign His Majesty has worked as hard as any other sovereign, devoting his whole life to maintaining the ancient fame and traditions of the House of Habsburg. He restored the Constitutional Government of Hungary in 1866, and on June 8th in the following year, His Majesty, accompanied by the late Queen Elizabeth, entered the Hungarian capital and was crowned as Apostolic King. That his generous, though but just, acts are fully realised and apprec-

did the youthful pupil soon prove, that all who had the direction of his student career were astonished at the extraordinary capacity he displayed and the progress he made. At the age of twelve years Francis Joseph was not only familiar with Latin and Greek, but also with all the principal modern languages, including French, German, English, and Hungarian. Such tongues as Czech and Polish were also known to him, and it has been frequently a theme for wonder how the Emperor-King, in paying state visits in his polyglot dominions, has been able to converse with such facility in so many different languages. His well known artistic talent was also apparent from his earliest years, his aptitude with brush and pencil being remarkable.

His Majesty went through his military career with precision, entering as a private soldier and drilling with the ordinary recruits in the

infantry, cavalry, and artillery respectively. His predilection for the army has been retained throughout his whole life, and today there is hardly a general in the world whose knowledge of military affairs equals that of Francis Joseph. At the battle of Santa Lucia, in utter disregard of the caution recommended him by Field-Marshal Radetzky, the young arch-

charm of maidenhood, I simply took the fairy to my arms». They were both bending over an album of pictures representing the various races of the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy in their national costumes. «These are all my subjects», said the young Emperor-King to his lovely companion; «*say one word and they shall be yours also*». That one word was uttered, and the young Bavarian princess joined her fortunes to the House of Habsburg.

The first child of the Imperial and Royal couple, Archduchess Sophia, died at the age of three years. Three more children were born — Archduchess Gizella Louise Marie, married in 1873 to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and mother of Archduchess Augusta — Archduke Rudolph, whose tragic end caused great sorrow to his august parents — and Archduchess Maria Valeria, who was married to Prince Francis Salvator.

The coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary was solemnized in Budapest on the 8th June 1867, as previously referred to. The crown of St. Stephen and the splendid Hungarian regalia, which had been buried ignominiously in a field during the period of political storm and stress, were now brought forth once more. In the imposing coronation procession



H. M. FRANCIS JOSEPH (1857).

duke (as he was then) was always to be seen in the thick of the fight, displaying indomitable courage and coolness.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia of Bavaria, at the age of seventeen, was betrothed to the young King. It was a love match in every sense of the word. The story of his proposal is one of the prettiest in the annals of Royal Houses. «It was my intention», he wrote to Count Taaffe, «to woo Elizabeth in the usual ceremonious form, but seeing before me a graceful child in all the

flower of Hungarian chivalry bore a conspicuous part, clad in their rich national gala costume, forming a scene of brilliance such as might have drawn its inspiration from the «Arabian Nights».

At the close of the religious service, when the King had to take the oath to «maintain law, justice, and peace in this land», came the most impressive scene of all. Each county of Hungary had sent a truck-load of its soil to Budapest, to form the Coronation Mound in accordance with a most ancient custom. Up

this mound galloped the now crowned King on a magnificently caparisoned charger. Arriving at the summit in full view of the immense concourse of people below, he drew his sword, and pointing it in turn to each of the four quarters of heaven, solemnly pledged himself faithfully to defend his Hungarian kingdom from all its enemies, whether from North, South, East, or West.

It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. As the handsome young King, in coronation garb, St. Stephen's crown on his brow, rode up the eminence, his gems glistening and his drawn sword flashing in the sunlight, the tens of thousands of spectators burst forth into a roar of loyalty and wild enthusiasm amid the thunder of cannon from the neighbouring hills.

The people's coronation gift of 100,000 ducats was set aside by His Majesty for the succour of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the War of Independence. The coronation gift of the magnates, the beautiful Castle of Gödöllő, was the favorite residence of the Queen up to the time of her lamented death in 1898.

In 1869 Francis Joseph visited the Holy Land. His reception was most enthusiastic, and he journeyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, accompanied by a suite of 1000 cavalry, placed at his disposal by the Sultan of Turkey. In his return from the East, and from being present at the opening of the Suez Canal, the Emperor-King confirmed a new military law, which stipulated that for the future all his subjects should serve their country for three years in the regular army, and afterwards for nine years in the reserve.

In 1873 a Universal Exhibition was held in Vienna, under the direct auspices of the Sovereign, which proved a great success. It was visited by many crowned heads (to whom in the following year the Emperor-King returned official visits), and by seven and a half millions of people, whilst the exhibitors numbered 53,000.

In 1874 the first grandchild was born to the Imperial couple, the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, daughter of Princess Gisela and Prince Leopold, whose daughter Augusta became the wife of Archduke Joseph. This Princess is now a happy mother herself, and the monarch and his lamented consort saw their great grandchildren early around them. During the autumn of 1907 the Austrian expedition to the North Pole returned, having discovered and chris-

tened that large territory in the north of Greenland since called Franz-Josef Land.

The 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor-King and his consort was celebrated on the 24th April, 1879, amidst general rejoicing, and in 1888 a splendid statue of the celebrated Queen Maria Theresa, was unveiled by her Imperial grandson. The monarch had now reigned for 40 years, and it was desired to make the occasion one of general feasting and rejoicing, but the Emperor-King desired that the money subscribed should be devoted to philanthropic uses, and to the alleviation of suffering and distress. On the last day of this year the Princess Maria Valeria was betrothed to Prince Francis Salvator.

One of the most striking events of the reign was the celebration of the millenium of the kingdom of Hungary in 1896. A magnificent National Millennial Exhibition was held at Budapest on the 2nd of May, which was visited throughout the ensuing months by crowds from all parts of the world, and was a magnificent monument of the country's history and progress during the thousand years of its existence as a nation. The King, who was himself an exhibitor, took the greatest interest in all pertaining to the celebration of this event, and he was specially pleased with the grand procession, in which deputations from every district in the kingdom, attired in characteristic national costume representing life in the Hungarian kingdom from the days of Árpád to the present time, paraded before him and the late Queen Elizabeth. Numerous public buildings, schools, charitable institutions, etc. were raised throughout the land to mark an era so important, and in the autumn the opening of the Iron Gates by the King gave a notable ending to the series of festivities which will never cease to be remembered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The King's private life has been clouded by many misfortunes. His favourite brother, Maximilian of Mexico, was cruelly shot, his sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alençon, was burnt to death, his brother-in-law, Count Trani, died by his own hand, and the most crushing blow befel him and the Queen in the winter of 1889, when the Crown Prince Rudolph, their only son, died so tragically at the Mayerling shooting-box. The cruel bereavement of his beloved consort nine years later may be regarded as the crowning sorrow of a life so conspicuously clouded by grief.

His Majesty has ever been a true and generous lover and protector of his people, always moving about among them as though such a being as an anarchist did not exist.

he has refused to sign any death-warrants, and hundreds of stories might be told of his acts of kindness. On one occasion he came across two poachers on the Royal preserves.



H. M. FRANCIS JOSEPH (Coronation year, 1867).

«*The love of my people is my best guard*», he has been known to say, and there can be no doubt that his fearless nature has done much to win for him that popularity of which he is so justly proud.

His humanity is another characteristic that has endeared him to his subjects. For years

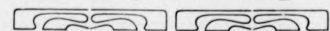
Instead of having them imprisoned, he listened to their tale of poverty, satisfied himself that they had spoken the truth, and appointed them keepers on the very land on which they had been caught stealing.

A very amusing story has been told of a practical lesson which our King once gave to

a certain public official who was responsible for the care and condition of the public roadways in Austria. The King — who in Austria, it must be remembered, is Emperor — was much

As the carriage passed out of the city, however, the horses began to leap and to stumble, scattering mud everywhere, and the further they travelled, the rougher and muddier grew the roads. The carriage bumped into ruts, and horses, coachman, and occupant of the vehicle became covered all over with splashes of mud. By the time he arrived at the castle, the once immaculate official presented a sorry sight indeed. The Imperial Chamberlain was in waiting to receive him, and in a flurried manner he began to mutter apologies for his condition, and begged to know what was the Emperor's command. «Nothing of great importance», replied the Chamberlain coldly; «but whenever His Majesty comes to Lainz he looks exactly as you do now». After that the audience was at an end.

On the 80th birthday of our beloved King we proudly remember his noble actions. Profoundly grateful for his love of his people, we pray God to grant him a long continued and happy life among us his faithful subjects. Every Hungarian joins us in our loyal wish: God bless our gracious King!



Unitarian Celebrations in Hungary.

TODAY a party of about 120 foreign Unitarians, mostly British and American, meet in Budapest, whence tomorrow they will proceed to Kolozsvár for the great festivities

in honour of the quatercentenary of Francis Dávid, the first bishop of the Hungarian Unitarian Church.

Probably it will be news to many of our readers that the Unitarian Church in this country is *episcopal*. Its stronghold is Kolozsvár, and its adherents number the great majority of the inhabitants of Transylvania.

The Unitarian Church in Hungary has a glorious and impressive history. Its illustrious founder, Francis Dávid, suffered much persecution and



The Late Queen ELIZABETH.

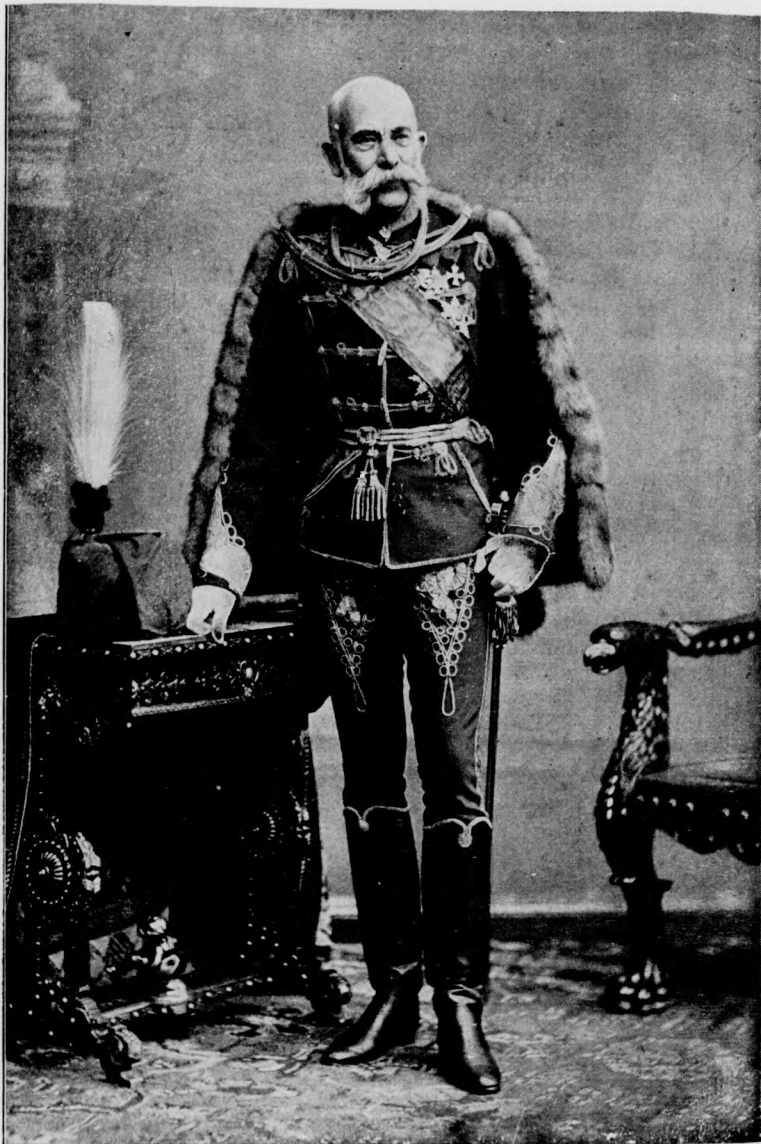
annoyed at the bad condition of some of the roads, so he sent a splendid open carriage to convey the aforementioned official to the Imperial castle at Lainz. Much elated at the honour done him, the official decked himself in his finest clothes, and started on the journey. He sat back in the luxurious open carriage and surveyed the passers-by with the air of a man who is at peace with all the world.

actually died in prison for his religious convictions. After his death a large number of the laity and also of the ministers found it advisable to follow a moderate course, but the great mass of the people and the very best of the ministers preferred to give up their pulpits than preach against their consciences. The best and strongest of the ministers left Transylvania and created new congregations for themselves in Hungary proper. More than fifty were started. As far as the southwestern corner of Hungary, in Pécs, the minister of a powerful congregation, George Valazati, not only convinced the townspeople, but the countryside also began to follow him. A voluminous book is extant containing the fine discourses which he delivered on the questions of the time. We are told by contemporary Trinitarian writers that a great fear overtook the ministers of that faith that Unitarianism would spread over the whole of the country. Had it not been for the political situation there might perhaps be hundreds of congregations at the present time in this district, but after some fifty years they were overthrown and crushed.

For all that, the liberal party kept up its power and influence. This is seen in the religious books left behind in manuscript.

The beginning of the seventeenth century was a time of disaster for Transylvania and the Unitarians. The Habsburg dynasty made then the first attempt to annihilate the independence of Transylvania. Curiously enough, a brave soldier and a Unitarian was prince of Transylvania then. He fell in battle, but Austria had to withdraw her troops, and for one hundred years princes held the crown who were almost all of them Calvinists by confession, and the Calvinistic Church in consequence grew into power. The Unitarians lost not only their prince but their best men as well. Some of them took refuge in Poland.

There was hardly any hope for Unitarians in Transylvania in the second half of the seventeenth century, and yet they were incomparably better off than the Unitarians in Poland, where they were persecuted. Many of them took refuge in Middle Europe and also in Kolozsvár. They established



H. M. FRANCIS JOSEPH (1898).

there an independent congregation, which remained as such for about 126 years, using the Polish language and choosing their own ministers.

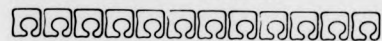
Thus they have flourished and joined in brotherhood with those of similar faith beyond the ocean, till today the representatives of all meet and clasp hands over the grave of Francis Dávid, the first bishop of the Hungarian Unitarian Church.

An interesting programme has been prepared. Besides the religious services in Budapest and

Kolozsvár there will be excursions to Rév, to view the wonderful stalactite cave; to Gyulaféhérvár, the residence of Prince John Sigismund and his court preacher, Francis Dávid. The same day the Hunyad Castle will be visited, and in the evening the party will arrive at Déva, where the town will give a reception to the guests.

Next morning — the 23rd — the memorial stone placed in the castle where Dávid died will be unveiled. The castle is on the top of a high round mountain, from where the beautiful and picturesque valley of the River Maros is seen. After that a public dinner will be given by the town and the Unitarian congregation there. It is expected that the foundation stone of the Francis Dávid memorial will be laid at the same time in Déva. The archaeological society to which the castle belongs offered for the purpose a very fine site just below the castle close to the town.

From Déva the party will start for Arad on the same day (23rd), and go back to Budapest.



The King and the Fisherman.

Translated from the Arabic by Dr. Germanus

IT HAS been related of King Khosroes, son of Barwese, that he was very fond of fish. One day he was sitting with his favourite wife, Shireen, when a fisherman appeared before him and presented him with a fine fish which he had just caught. To mark his pleasure with the gift, the King gave the poor fisherman the sum of four thousand drachmas. Shireen, who was by nature stingy, rebuked her lord for such extravagance. Said she, «If you give this man four thousand drachmas for a fish, every one will hear of it, and every day some one will bring you a fish. Thus you will be ruined!»

«You are right», answered the King, «but a prince cannot take back what he has once given.» «Not so», returned Shireen, «call him back and ask whether the fish is male or female. If he says a *male* say you wanted a female, and

if he says a *female* say you wanted a male; and thus get back your money.» The King did so;



T. R. H. Archduke JOSEPH, Archduchess AUGUSTA, and Family.

and the fisherman made answer: «That fish, Sire, is neither male nor female it is a *hermaphrodite*»

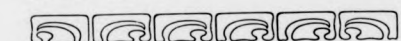
Khosroes was so tickled by this witty reply that he gave the man another four thousand drachmas. The fisherman, in depositing the money in his wallet, accidentally let a drachma fall to the ground. He immediately stooped, picked up the coin, put it with the rest, and went his way.

«See!» now said Shireen angrily to the King. «The fellow is so mean that, with eight thousand drachmas, he must stoop to pick up a single coin, instead of leaving it for some poor beggar. Call him back, and chide him for his avarice.»

The King did again as Shireen advised, and said to the fisherman, «With the possession of so much wealth, why did not you leave the fallen drachma for some poor passing beggar to pick up?»

«O King!» answered he; what I did was not from avarice. On the one side of that coin is Your face and on the other Your name. I feared to leave it on the ground lest some one might peradventure set his foot on either Your name or Your face, and thus be unwittingly guilty of offence against Your Majesty.»

Khosroes was again so astonished at the fisherman's ready wit that he gave him a third sum of four thousand drachmas. But he afterwards sent a messenger to publish the incident throughout his dominions, and to admonish his people that he who listens to a woman will lose all his drachmas.



Topical Notes.

The King's 80th Birthday.

The whole Royal Family will foregather at Ischl for the 18th inst., His Majesty's 80th birthday. The venerable Archduke Rainer and his wife will also be present on the occasion. In the morning low mass will be celebrated at the Villa, followed by a banquet in the evening, at which the Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand will congratulate the King in the name of the august assembly.

*

A representative committee of the Germans of the Empire has been formed under the presidency of Baron Manteuffel with the object

of erecting a statue of His Majesty at Karlsbad in commemoration of his 80th birthday. The fund amounts already to one hundred thousand marks.

Ministerial Holidays.

Parliament met for the last time on the 6th inst., when it was adjourned until September 27th.

Count Khuen-Hédervár, the Prime Minister, goes to Ostende for two weeks, and afterwards to the ancestral home, Hédervár.

*

Dr. Ladislav Lukács and family, the Finance Minister, are at the Palace Hotel, Tatra - Lomnicz, High-Tatra.

*

Charles Hieronymi, the Minister of Commerce, has gone to Marienbad for seven or eight weeks.

*

Dr. Francis Székely, the Minister of Justice, remains at Budapest till the 20th inst.; his movements after that date are uncertain.

*

Count Béla Serényi, the Minister of Agriculture, after a few days in the High-Tatra with his family, has left for Putnok. In September he extends his tour to Brussels and London.

*

Count John Zichy, the Minister for Public Instruction, is taking his holidays at Zell-am-See.

*

The Minister of Defence (General Hazai) has gone to Karlsbad for a three weeks cure.

*

Count and Countess Stephen Tisza have left Tátrafüred for Pöstyén, where the Count will remain a considerable time to undergo the cure.

Among the State Secretaries, Joseph Kazy (Agricultural Ministry) goes on leave at the end of this month; Julius Rohonyi (Ministry of Justice) has just commenced leave; Imre Jakabffy (Ministry of Interior) has left for his estate in the country, while Augustus Kálmán, of the Ministry of Commerce, conducts the affairs during the absence of the Minister.

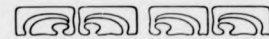
Honour for Mrs. Ginever (György Ilona).

A congress of the Parents' National Educational Alliance was recently held at London University

under the joint presidency of Lord Aberdeen (Viceroy of Ireland) and Lord Lytton. In the crowd of distinguished public present were noticed a number of celebrities in the educational world; while among the speakers were Lord Redy, General Baden-Powell, Archdeacon Sinclair, Sir Victor Horsley, and Mrs. C. A. Ginever (György Ilona) who delivered an address on «National Unity», which was warmly applauded. Several prominent gentlemen expressed the wish that Mrs. Ginever's instructive address might be repeated in the provinces.

Dr. Louis Katona †.

We regret to record the death on the 3rd inst. of Dr. Louis Katona, Professor of Modern Philology at the Budapest University. The deceased gentleman, who was only 49 years of age, held a number of honorary distinctions in connection with literary and scientific institutions.



London Notes

London, 6th. Aug. 1910.

THEIR MAJESTIES, King George V., and Queen Mary visited the London Hospital at Whitechapel last Saturday, and were greeted by thousands of citizens all along the route to and from the East End. Today their Majesties visited the White City where the Japan Exhibition is drawing crowds of sightseers.

By Sheena
Macdonald.

His Majesty, who has the most varied and valuable collection of postage stamps in the world, has promised to lend it to the Berne Exhibition, in September.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, with her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia, will go to Sandringham next week, while King George, the Queen and the Royal family will depart for a prolonged stay in Scotland.

*

The proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1904 have now been published in blue-book form. One of the most important results of the Conference was the formation of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office and the appoint-



The Late Crown Prince RUDOLPH.

ment of a Permanent Secretary of the Conference. The next Congress is to be held in 1911, when, many great reforms will be suggested and discussed.

*

Many matters of interest were under discussion at the annual gathering of the British Medical Association last week. Professor Moore of Liverpool, said that it was quite a mistake to regard a hospital as a charitable institution. A hospital, from the point of view of economics, was an institution for the study and treatment of disease; it fulfilled the function of spreading knowledge, and educating the medical profession, and safeguarding the community. Dr. Moore and others advocated co-ordination of institutions and their staffs, with a view to greater public advantage.

Dr. Savage read an interesting paper on «Marriage and Insanity». While he advocated the marriage of persons who had an attack, and recovered he denounced the marriage of persons who were subject to recurrence of attacks, epileptics, and those suffering from brain degeneracy. He advocated the use of lactic cheese and tabloids if quite fresh, but warned people against taking too much curdled milk, in trying the sour milk cure, so much in vogue at present. The use of sour milk and butter milk is not new to the country folk of Hungary and Scotland, and it has always been considered a very healthful stomach tonic. Interesting and helpful hints were given on the treatment of chronic alcohol patients and those suffering from cancer and skin diseases. Some wonderful cures have been made lately among people addicted to the drink and drug habits by an Australian lady in London, who has studied these diseases under one of the best known doctors in the antipodes.

*

Yesterday about two hundred domestic servants sailed on the Orient steamer «Osterley» for Western Australia. They had all been given free passages, and promised certain employment, at 15 s/to 25 s/a week. A big party of agriculturists also sailed in the Osterley. Every inducement is being held out to our young people to settle on the great tracts of land as yet uncultivated in Australia and the Australian people give all a right hearty welcome.

*

It would be difficult to estimate the far-reaching results of our recent «Entente Cordiale» with France now fast becoming a commercial rival with this country which Napoleon designated, «a Nation of Shop-

keepers» our humble selves, while the great majority of travelling young Hungarians, who visit our shores — our law students, the large proportion of French students visiting England are from Commercial Schools and Academies, and it is a significant fact that in Brighton alone, last year, there



Archduchesses MARIA VALERIA and GIZELLA (from an old portrait).

were 4000 boys — nearly all commercial students — spending their three months holiday in perfecting their English. And nearly all these lads are expecting at the end of their school career — to spend a year or two in England studying our methods. The commercial training in France is very thorough, and the youths have not a great deal to learn except perfecting their knowledge. We are glad to learn that Hungary too is in favour of such a systematic study in England for her commercial youth, and I do not think I am breaking confid-

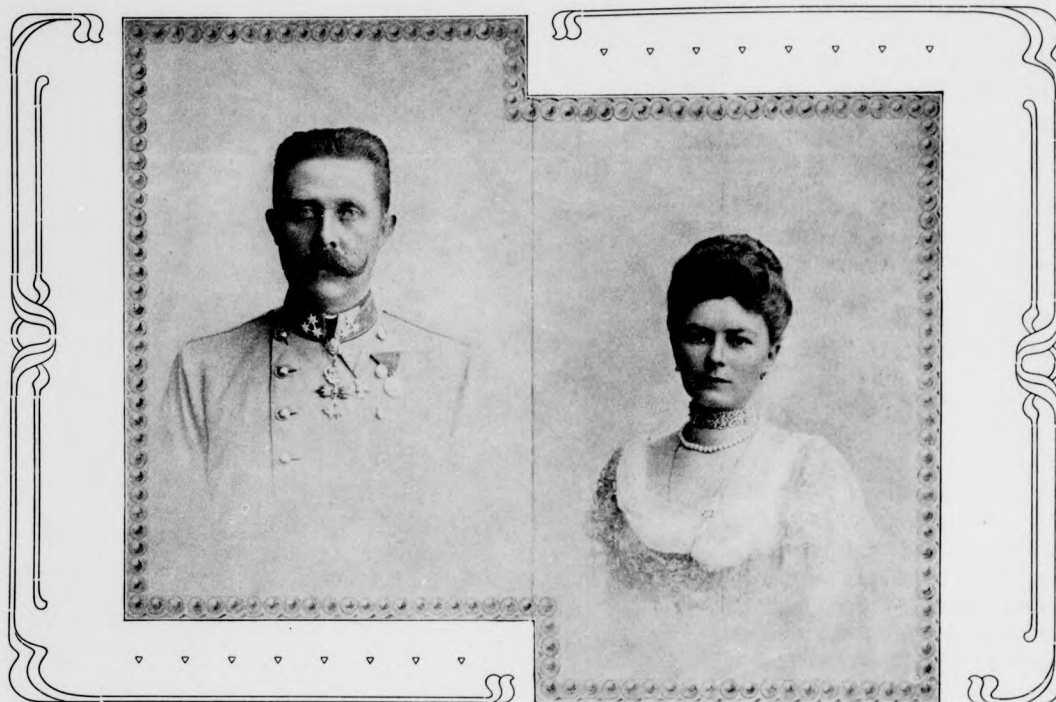
ence with any one when I state that several of the highest officials in the land unhesitatingly approve of such a movement. Nor are those who are allied officially to Hungary and in England behind, and sympathy may look forward hopefully to the realization of some scheme which will give young Hungarian commercial students all the advantages of commercial study in England under specially tempting conditions.

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5. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education, Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc. Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums, Art-Instruction, etc.

On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les publications françaises sous-mentionnées:

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
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H. R. H. Crown Prince FRANCIS FERDINAND and Wife (Princess HOHENBERG).

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Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.

210.064—C/1910.

(Mérsékelt árú menettértei jegyek kiadása a Szent-István-napi ünnep alkalmából.)

A Szent-István ünnepnap alkalmából a magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint a nevezett vasút, valamint a Kassa-Oderbergi vasút magyar vonalainak összes állomásairól — az üzemekben álló helyiérdekű vasutak állomásainak és a szomszédos forgalomnak kizárásával — mind a három kocsiosztályra nézve Budapestre mintegy 30%-kal mérsékelt áron menettértei jegyek adatnak ki.

Ezen menettértei jegyek f. évi augusztus 18—20. napjain — az utóbbi napon azonban legkésőbbben délelőtt 9 óráig Budapestre érkező — valamennyi személyszállító vonathoz (expresszvonalok kivételével) fognak kiadni.

E menettértei jegyek 5 napig érvényesek oly módon, hogy a kiadás napját első napnak számítva, érvényességük az 5. napon éjféltor lejár. Megjegyeztetik azonban, hogy a *visszatérés* legkorábban csak f. évi augusztus hó 20-án délután történhetik. Korábbi visszatérés eseteire a jegyek érvénytelenek.

Az *utazás megszakitásának* sem menet-, sem jövetkor nincs helye.

Gyermekek számára külön kedvezmény nem engedélyeztetik.

Budapest, 1910. július 13.

A kereskedelmi főosztály.

Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.

15.235/1910.

Pályázati felhívás.

A magyar királyi államvasutak nyugdíjintézetének tulajdonát képező VI. ker., Andrássy-út 25. sz. házban szükséges homlokzat-tatarozási munkák végzésére nyilvános pályázatot hirdetünk.

A feltételeket tartalmazó ajánlati ív és a költségcsatítások a rendes hivatalos órákban a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága A. l/c. ügyosztályában (VI. ker., Andrássy-út 73. szám, földszint 25. ajtó) kaphatók.

A feltételeknek megfelelően kitöltött és sajátkezűleg aláírt ajánlati ív egykoronás, a mellékletet képező költségcsatítások ívenként 30 filléres okmánybélyeggel ellátva legkésőbb f. évi augusztus hó 23-án déli 12 óráig a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága A. l/c. ügyosztályában nyújtandók be s a lepecsételt boríték: «Ajánlat a VI. Andrássy-út 25. sz. házban végzendő homlokzat-tatarozási munkákra» czimzettel látandó el. Az ajánlatok augusztus hó 23-án déli 12 órakor fognak nyilvánosan felbontatni.

A bánatpénz az ajánlat összegének 5%-ában állapítatik meg. A bánatpénz legkésőbb az ajánlati tárgyalást megelőző napon, tehát f. évi augusztus hó 22-én déli 12 óráig készpénzben vagy óvadékképes értékpapírokban a magy. királyi államvasutak főpénztáránál (Andrássy-út 75. sz., földszint) teendő le.

A letéti jegy az ajánlathoz nem csatolandó.

Bánatpénz nélkül, elégtelen bánatpénzzel, vagy elkésve benyújtott ajánlatok, valamint olyanok, melyek nem pontosan és a részletes módok betartásával állítottak ki, végre, a melyeken vakarások vagy javítások fordulnak elő, figyelembe nem vétetnek.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága fenntartja magának a jogot, hogy a beérkezett ajánlatok felett szabadon dönthessen.

Budapest, 1910.

A m. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.



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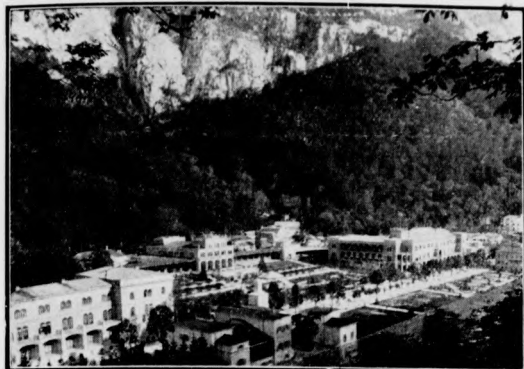
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Hercules =
Baths ...

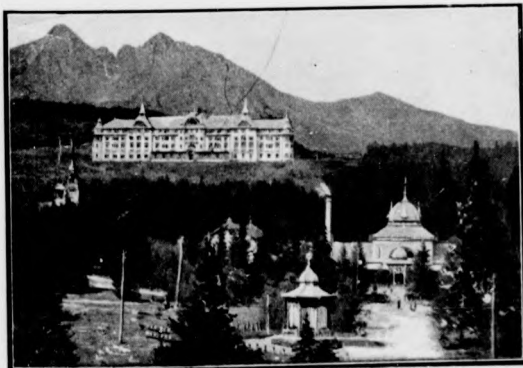
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous 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.**

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-50	6-35
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-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

Cáttra = ...
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Fenyő- ...
háza

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

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fáttra, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary tract, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-40
2-30	1-42	Dép.	—	Ruttká	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-44	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

Vizakna .

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Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-50	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	12-03	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37





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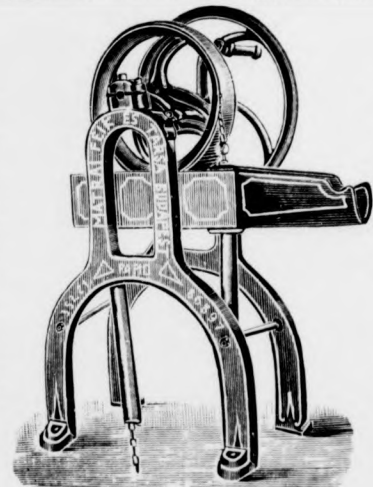
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