

ZONE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

THE FOUNDER A MAN WHO HAS DONE MUCH FOR HUNGARY.

Something about Gabriel Baross Gabor de Belussi, Hungarian Minister of Commerce—The Great Things He Has Accomplished in His Short Life.

One of the liveliest men in the kingdom of Hungary is the keen and most energetic energetic worker, who holds in the Cabinet the position of Minister of Commerce, Gabriel Baross Gabor de Belussi. He is not yet forty-four years old. But he entered public life when he was twenty-three and has gone on steadily mounting rounds of the ladder of official dignities till he has reached his present position as a Cabinet Minister of supreme distinction.

It is doubtful if any of his compatriots has achieved as much in the way of benefits to his native land as Gabriel Baross. The introduction of the "zone system" in the transportation of passengers and traffic is enough to show his calibre, and would, without any other claim to distinction, be enough to make him famous. The remarkable success of this zone tariff during the first ten months of its operation on the government railway of Hungary is ample proof of its effectiveness and may lead to its adoption by other countries.

In these ten months the number of passengers increased from 3,655,000, the number for the preceding ten months under the old system, to 10,065,000, almost treble, and the receipts also increased for the same period an increase over the corresponding one of above a million forins. These figures are an irrefragable argument for the merit of the system which Baross has the distinction of having introduced. A forin, the principal monetary unit of Austria-Hungary, is equivalent to forty-seven cents in our money.

The great scheme of his, the zone tariff, as a new and admirable form of railway management, should command the serious attention of the railway men in the United States. There is no reason why the system could not be advantageously employed in other great cities, such as New York, Chicago, London, Glasgow, Manchester, and the like. Whatever accidental obstacles may militate against its introduction in these great centers of population, the advantages of the system itself are sufficiently obvious.

Gabriel Baross Gabor de Belussi was born at Puzosin, in the Kingdom of Hungary, on June 6, 1848. He is descended from a Hungarian nobleman, and is a Hungarian nobleman himself. The de Belussi part of his name is derived from Belus, with which place his family has proprietary connection.

The earlier and elementary part of his education was received at Leva and Gm. He then entered the university at Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary, and concluded a course in law there in 1869. After leaving the University he entered the army and did his year's service as a volunteer. In 1871 he passed successfully an examination in law at Buda-Pesth, and was made Deputy County Clerk of his native county. Three years good service in the duties of this office of his force, secured his promotion to the position of County Clerk.

But the character of Baross had already begun to show itself. During those three years in a subordinate position in the county office he had been connected with all the social, political and industrial schemes of the country, and was one of the foremost in promoting them. One of these, which shows the radical tendency of his nature towards alleviating the lot of his fellow-men, was the formation of free dining-rooms for the poorer pupils of the municipal county schools. For young men of twenty-eight, a descendant of nobles, and with his head full of ambition, such a movement of the heart as this is highly creditable and in a good sign of the fundamental base of his character.

One year in the county office as clerk, and Baross was elected Deputy to the National Parliament from Pecz-Kis, as a representative of the Liberal party. He was not the kind of man who warms a seat in Parliament from the fact that he is a member of the body, but whose whole activity consists in dropping a conventional partisan vote. The earnestness of the world at his feet and would distinguish themselves in some way by the exercise of their strong individualities if they were in solitary confinement. The young Deputy was on the most important committees and was Chairman of several of them.

The Prime Minister Tisza was not slow to recognize the value of Baross's services. In 1882, after eight years in Parliament, the Minister of Public Works, on a suggestion to that effect from Tisza, appointed Baross his chief secretary. The honor of the young Hungarian was getting bigger and the line of work opening out for him was just the kind to bring into play the most valuable of his gifts.

Before entering on this important post, Baross travelled extensively through England, Germany, France and the whole of Western Europe. His object was to make himself familiar with the methods of communication. He felt that the acquaintance with these points would be helpful to him in the position he was to fill. The advantages or disadvantages in the systems of these different countries did not escape his keen eyes, and he returned to Hungary with notes full of well-digested observations.

How well fitted he was to use this knowledge and to work out his own long-sighted views to good financial results was proven from the fact that in his new office he undertook and carried through the re-organization of the State railways of Hungary with a palpable effect on the budget. There was a surplus instead of a deficit in this department. Not finding a little thing like this enough to quiet the activity of his mind, he spent some of his leisure time in energy in suggesting the postal savings bank, with great success.

Men who can arrange and handle the big and complicated interests of a State as neatly and as thoroughly as a farmer's wife manages her poultry yard are sure to have administrative functions of ever-increasing importance put upon their shoulders. So when, in 1889, Baron Gabriel Kemény resigned the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, Gabriel Baross was forthwith elevated to the position.

As Minister of Public Works, Baross united the postal and telegraph systems. The philanthropic side of his character was also exercised by the formation of schools for the education of railway postal and telegraph employees. He clearly understood that, other things being equal, the better educated a man is the better workman he is, whether in handicrafts or employment more exclusively intellectual.

In his endeavor to promote and facilitate communication as well to advance the useful reforms. The regulation of the Danube at the Iron Gates was one of his. But the crowning work of his life was the zone tariff. Since 1888 Baross has represented the city of Buda in Parliament.

Among other good works Baross constructed the circular railway which is so advantageous to the industrial establishments of Buda-Pesth; he incorporated the "Western Railway" he set on foot for helping sick workmen; he founded an industrial and commercial helping fund; he incorporated the Northeast Railway; he started the Commercial Museum at Buda-Pesth; a permanent exposition of Hungarian

industries with branches in Belgrade, Sophia and Constantinople; he started the Hungarian Steamship Company; secured Sunday rest for the working-people; got up an electric railway in Buda-Pesth, and telephonic communication between that city and Vienna, and he was instrumental in securing the Danube Bridge at Pozony. Although Hungary has recognized the obligations to Gabriel Baross, the prestige and greatly augmented power accruing to this archy has awakened some jealousy in the other half of the dual empire. This has found vent in certain Viennese journals. His different measures have called forth unfriendly comments, especially the introduction of the zone tariff system on the State railways. But the extraordinary financial success of this has blocked adverse criticism. An increase of \$2,850,000 in receipts from passengers alone within two years is too telling an argument in favor of the zone system to be lightly met.

The zone system is known already in America. Taking Buda-Pesth as a center, the surrounding territory is comprised within circles. Tickets are sold which are good for any point within the first circle, whose radius is five miles. The price is exceedingly moderate, and a ticket may be used by anybody, as it is not issued to the buyer personally. Within the next circle, the same system applies of one price to any point.

Naturally, the application of this system in Hungary upon the State railways was an easier thing than it would be in a place where the roads are not in the hands of the Government, but of many different and rival railway corporations.

Packages of tickets are sold by the shopkeepers in Hungary. This cheapening of transportation has not only benefited the railways in Hungary, but has also stimulated and increased the general trade of the country.

Though the profits from this system to the people at large is far greater than any private railway, it is still of still of marked advantage to the roads. A writer in the Paterson Review of December, 1890, has set forth the advantages from this system for great cities. The World asked this gentleman, Mr. E. L. Sheldon, if he thought the zone system could be applied advantageously to New York City.

"I do not know why it should not be introduced there as advantageously as it is here," said Mr. Sheldon. "One allowance being made for the difference in population and in the way in which the cities have grown in London spreads out in more directions than New York, which is so much longer than it is broad. But when you consider that Jersey City and Brooklyn are practically parts of New York City, and may some day be actually parts of it, does not offer this topographical objection."

"Of course, all the railways leading out of a city should be in some way suited as to issue a zone ticket that would be available upon any of them. I have studied the system more applicable to London. Here there is no doubt that the suburban traffic is far more important and valuable to the railway than the inter-city traffic."

BETTER THAN SEASON TICKETS. "Season tickets, which is the half-hearted way in which the railroads offer advantages to suburban residents, have many conditions. The season ticket, in the first place must be paid for at least a quarter in advance. Then it is not transferable, and only one member of the family can avail himself of it. If one does not use the ticket very frequently, it is dead weight. It is good for only one line. These objections to a season ticket do not hold in the zone-tariff tickets. They are sold in packages of ten, twenty or fifty, as may be decided. They are transferable, and good at any time during the calendar year for which they are sold, and they can be used on any line of railway. Packages of these tickets would be used by those who now get season or workmen's tickets."

"In the first year of the zone tariff system three times as many passengers were carried as in the preceding year, when this system was not in use. The revenue from this increased passenger list was 2,850,000 forins more than the revenue from the same source the preceding year. The second year of the system showed an increase of about three millions in passengers carried over the first year of the system, and over 1,000,000 forins more in receipts. In brief, in his two years' experiment of the system the increase in money from passengers alone has been about 6,000,000 forins."

The zone is an aggressive looking one, and the mouth is not devoid of a certain ripe fullness in the lips which suggests a sensual streak in the man. But the stanch, earnest benevolence shown by his works for the help of his fellow-creatures argues that there is great goodness of soul which fails to appear on the rugged features.

Such is the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, Gabriel Baross. An intensely virile, energetic, masterful and largely philanthropic, his works tell his story abundantly well and his life offers encouragement as showing legitimate results in the shape of success and honor which have flowed from a forceful nature placed regally and steadfastly developed on the lines of its most dominant characteristic.—New York World.

Handling a Fifty-five-Ton Cable. One of the Pittsburgh cable railways carries its new cables from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at East Liberty to the power station, near the center of the city, on a special car which runs on the cable tracks. In this way a reel of cable weighing fifty tons can be handled quickly and with far less work than by hauling on a truck.

Good Reasons Why. Mamma—Well, Willie, what good reason are you going to make for the New Year? Willie—I won't fight with Johnny any more. Mamma—I'm very glad my little son sees how wrong and sinful it is to fight. Willie—Yes, he. He always looks like that.

But the Rival Never Appears. Every man has a serious rival in the ideal man a woman likes to sit and dream about.—Athenian Globe.

A Beauty of Pompeii. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is a good reporter as well as editor. He has just come back from another trip to Europe.

How beautiful thing that I saw," said he to a New York Press interviewer, "is a New York Press reporter, perhaps a saleswoman, who, when she went out to a city, did not disturb her. The ashes from the volcano settled down on her, packed with the weight of centuries, and when with time her body had crumbled to a handful of dust and ashes and powder from the volcano formed a perfect mold of her form. Of this mold the marvellously skillful men working at the restoration of the dead city made a cast, which I saw. The young girl, who might have been 20 years old, was clad in a single garment. No advantage to the industrial establishments of Buda-Pesth; he incorporated the "Western Railway" he set on foot for helping sick workmen; he founded an industrial and commercial helping fund; he incorporated the Northeast Railway; he started the Commercial Museum at Buda-Pesth; a permanent exposition of Hungarian

One Hundred Dollars for Nothing. For participants in the "The Observer," a smartly written weekly review, price five cents, of all bookishness.

OUR WATERWORKS.

Superintendent's Annual Report—A surplus of \$41,477.—Mr. Hamilton's salary increased to \$4,000.—Chairman Hill.

The Waterworks Committee met at City Hall yesterday afternoon. The Superintendent's report was considered and adopted. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for last year:

REVENUE.	
Collected in 1891 on account of 1890	\$4,200 00
Collected on account of 1891	4,000 00
Less collected on account of 1890	500 00
Balance forward	2,000 00
Revenue for 1891	\$4,400 00
EXPENDITURE.	
Working expenses	\$2,000 00
Less carried forward	1,000 00
Less transferred to construction	400 00
Outstanding accounts, say	17,000 00
Interest and sinking fund	22,000 00
Surplus	\$4,477 34

The committee adopted a resolution recommending that the City Engineer be authorized to place gas meters on the City Waterworks department as an experiment, the city paying for nothing unless the saving is in the amount of coal used by the engine.

The committee also unanimously decided to recommend the council to reduce the by-law fixing the salary of Mr. Hamilton to \$3,000. Some time ago an increase of \$400 per year was voted to him—but on account of the by-law referred to the superintendent was prevented from paying the salary.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring chairman, A.M. Hill, who was not returned as a representative at the recent election.

AT THE ASSIZES.

The Handcock Case Adjourned Till Monday.—McDonagh Mania.—Charge Thrown Out.

Proceedings at the Assize Court were brought almost to a standstill yesterday. Mr. R. C. Cluie, Prosecuting Attorney, had intended to reach the Handcock case by yesterday morning, but the progress of the trial was so slow that he was unable to do so.

George Warr, charged with having carnal knowledge of Maggie Aggett, whom the Crown sought to be an idiot, was acquitted. It was not at all plain that the girl was a fool, indeed the evidence went to show that she was very clever in carrying out her designs. Dr. Barton, 65 Bloor-street west, was charged with the progress of the trial and was thoroughly convinced that her strange actions were the result of a mental defect. Mr. J. G. Holmes was counsel for the defendant.

Only one important case can be taken up to-day and then the court will adjourn till Monday, when it will be engaged with the Handcock case.

The grand jury found a true bill against Coleman McDonagh for perjury. The charge was brought by the Crown against McDonagh, who was charged with having sworn to a false statement in the trial of the Handcock case. The grand jury found that McDonagh had sworn to a false statement in the trial of the Handcock case.

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TO-DAY THE BON MARCHE IS CLOSED

The price of every article is being reduced in readiness for our Great Sale, which commences on

MONDAY NEXT AT 10 A.M. SHARP

Cost or value will not be taken into consideration. Everything in our immense establishment must be sold, no matter what sacrifice is necessary.

This Sale Will Be the Greatest That King-street Has Ever Known.

Read our 4-page Circular now being distributed throughout the city. It will astonish you. This is the chance of a lifetime to secure First-class Dry Goods at a very small cost. Do not miss it.

The Bon Marche

SPECIAL MOORE'S MUSEE THEATRE

A COMPLETE DINING-ROOM SUITE FOR \$25.

AN ELEGANT RUG PARLOR SUITE FOR \$85.

DAVIES BROS.

231 and 233 Yonge-street.

ERRORS OF YOUTH AND OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 119 of the city, who was arrested charged with attempt to kill Lewis Thompson, at 129 Edward-street, was on his own request, remanded until Monday next. Ball was, on the suggestion of the complainant, refused. The prisoner's proper name is not George Williams, which he gave out, but being false, he was charged with perjury. A charge of keeping a disorderly house was preferred against Angus Patterson, 119 of the city, who was arrested charged with attempt to kill Lewis Thompson, at 129 Edward-street, was on his own request, remanded until Monday next. Ball was, on the suggestion of the complainant, refused. The prisoner's proper name is not George Williams, which he gave out, but being false, he was charged with perjury. 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