

NEW-YORK HAS MANY IMPRESSIVE SKYSCRAPERS — BUT NONE MORE REMARKABLE THAN THE FLATIRON.

ship was out of the bay. They were tremendously happy over it, and more or less excited, as it was their first ocean voyage. The woman was afraid of being seasick, and asked every one she met for a "sure cure." The new husband was brazen in his scorn of the sea.

"I will not be seasick," he said, "and I won't bother with any of your old cures."

The bride kept up her hunt for a "cure," and at last succeeded. An old traveller told her to put a piece of brown paper over her chest and keep moving about on deck as much as possible. She had faith in the cure, but could not persuade her husband to paper his chest. He called it foolishness.

The steamer ran into a blow just outside of the Hook, and for twenty-four hours few passengers were in sight. It was exceedingly rough, but the bride did not seem to mind. She was one of the three women who dared come to meals, and she had to come alone, which looked bad for the bridegroom.

The third day out she got him on deck, a pallid wreck of a happy, boasting bridegroom. He lay in a steamer chair in the lee of a life-boat and tried to forget. She danced up and down the deck, always in sight of his chair. After an hour she had the stewards help him below. She remained on deck to read and please the other passengers with her smile.

"You have been reversing the usual order," said one. "On honeymoon voyages it is usually the bride who gets seasick."

"I am not so sorry for John," she said. "He laughed at my brown paper cure, and it serves him right. If I had been sick I never would have heard the last of it. I just had to stay well."

A WONDERFUL BUILDING.

THE FLATIRON, WITH SHARP EDGE, COULD ACCOMMODATE AN ORDINARY VILLAGE POPULATION.

The Flatiron Building, at the intersection of Broadway, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., New-York, is a marvel of tall building construction. It takes its name from the ground plan, which roughly resembles the form of a sadi-ron. Its greatest length is 190 feet in Broadway. It is 173 feet long in Fifth-ave., and 86 feet 8 inches in Twenty-second-st. Since the removal last week of the scaffolding, which partly concealed the outlines, there is scarcely an hour when a staring wayfarer doesn't by his example collect a big crowd of other staring people. Sometimes a hundred or more, with heads bent backward until a general breakage of necks seems imminent, collect along the walk on the Fifth-ave. side of Madison Square and stay there until "one of the finest" orders them to move on.

No wonder people stare! A building 397 feet high, presenting an edge almost as sharp as the bow of a ship to one of the most frequented openings along Broadway, is well worth looking at. The mere statement of the height in feet conveys only an imperfect idea of the towering structure. It is more impressive to say that if it fell over to the eastward it would almost reach Madison-ave. It would more than reach from Twenty-second-st. to Twenty-first-st. if it should fall along Fifth-ave.

The Flatiron is not the tallest building in New-York, but it is the slenderest—as a bright girl expresses it, "the most aquiline." "It's the sharpest thing any architect ever perpetrated," according to another authority.

It looks tall enough above ground, but there are 35 feet of it buried, the bottom of the boiler-room being that far below the street grade.

If all its floors should be divided into offices there would be seventeen on each floor, and if there were an average of five persons to the office the population of the building would be 1,700, or more than that of a respectable suburban village, for the Flatiron is twenty stories high.

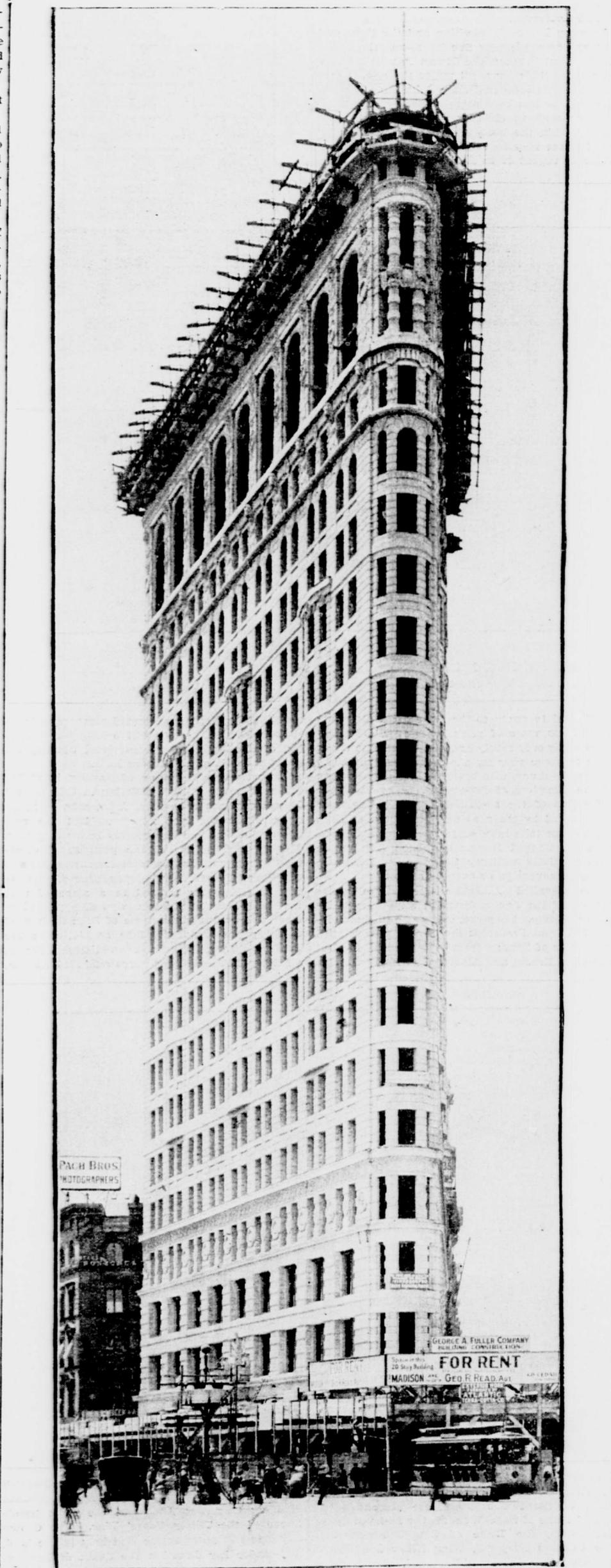
The architects responsible for this unique structure are D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, and the corporation which is investing \$1,500,000 in it is the Fifth Avenue Building Company. It is to be ready for occupancy early in the fall.

DR. PATTON'S DUAL CITIZENSHIP.

A LOYAL AMERICAN, BUT LEGALLY A SUBJECT OF THE KING.

Princeton, June 28.—Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Princeton University, who recently resigned the Presidency of that institution, enjoys the distinction of a dual citizenship, in all probability a distinction held by no other college president in the United States, and perhaps by no other in the world. He is both a citizen of the United States and at the same time a subject of Great Britain, and this is the explanation: In the early years of the last century his grandfather lived in New-York and was engaged in the coastwise trade between New-York and the West Indies. He was a native born American. On account of the annoyance and losses due to the impressment of seamen and other outrages which led to the war of 1812, he removed to Bermuda in order to save his business. He and his family lived there during the rest of his life, and one of his sons, the father of Dr. Patton, who was born in New-York, married while in Bermuda, and it was there that Dr. Patton was born.

According to the law of Great Britain, which holds that any one born on British land is a subject of Great Britain, Dr. Patton is a subject of the King. President Patton's father, who was a citizen of the United States, never took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and accord-



THE FLATIRON. The remarkable new skyscraper at Twenty-third-st., Fifth-ave. and Broadway; D. H. Burnham & Co., architects.

ing to the American law, which provides that the children of any citizen of the United States born in any land, whether under the Stars and Stripes or some other flag, are citizens of the United States, Dr. Patton is an American citizen. President Patton scouts the idea that he is a British subject and not a citizen of the United States, as has been generally rumored. He is a citizen of both countries, and this because he has never declared his citizenship. He could enjoy the right to vote to-morrow if he should

declare his citizenship, but the reason he has not done so is that an ancestral estate was left to him in Bermuda, and if he declared himself a citizen of the United States this estate would escheat to the crown. That this estate might be passed on to his children is the reason he has refrained from declaring his citizenship. Notwithstanding, he is a true and loyal American, and in full sympathy with the progressive movements of the American people and the country in which he has lived since he was eighteen years old.

SAXONY'S NEW KING.

NINE OTHER REIGNING SOVEREIGNS BEAR, LIKE HIM, THE TITLE OF DUKE OF SAXONY.

Although the kingdom of Saxony is considered abroad as one of those petty States of Central Europe that have become merged into what is now known as the German Empire—States that are bound by the march of events gradually to lose both their independence and their identity, their rulers sinking more and more into the position of mere vassals of the German Kaiser—yet the royal House of Saxony is undoubtedly the most important of the Old World in these modern times. For its members occupy no less than ten of the thrones of Europe, namely, those of Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, Belgium, Bulgaria, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

All these rulers bear, in addition to their other titles, that of Duke of Saxony. Bound together as they are by ties of kinsmanship and of dynastic policy, it will be readily seen that in this manner the royal House of Saxony possesses a prominence in the so-called concert of nations that is quite out of proportion to the relatively insignificant kingdom of Saxony, where a new monarch now reigns in the place of kindly, unaffected and sensible old Albert, whose two most intimate friends and cronies were Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. Even in the war of 1866, comrades and fellow-commanders in the war of 1870, there was no one whom Frederick trusted more implicitly than King Albert of Saxony, and, full of apprehension for the future, he besought the latter a short time before his so tragic death to befriend his eldest boy and to stand by his side as a mentor with all the indulgence of a father.

Albert may be said to have responded nobly to this dying request of "Unser Fritz," and no one is more ready than Emperor William himself to acknowledge how much he owes to the paternal counsels, to the sagacious advice and to the ever kindly interest and sympathy of the good old King who has now gone to his rest. How completely the Kaiser deferred to the judgment of his father's best friend is shown by the manner in which he withdrew from the position which he had assumed in connection with the controversy about the regency of the principality of Lippe on his Saxon majesty pronouncing himself in favor of the claims of Count Lippe Biesterfeld, as opposed to those of Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe. It was a bitter pill for Emperor William to swallow. Yet he took his medicine without a murmur, and, far from allowing it to impair in any degree his affection for King Albert, treated him, on the contrary, thereafter with even still more filial devotion and regard than before.

King George, who has now succeeded to the throne of his childless brother, was, like the latter, one of the most successful and brilliant commanders of the war of 1870, holding the rank of field marshal general of the German army. While it cannot be said that there are any such relations between him and the Kaiser as prevailed between the latter and King Albert—namely, like those of father and son—yet there is no doubt but that the new ruler of Saxony is to a greater extent in political and military sympathy with Emperor William than his predecessor on the throne.

Thus, he shares his views with regard to the Poles, and provoked a scene during the grand manoeuvres of the German army in Posen some two or three years ago by insisting upon the removal of the national flag of Poland, which had been hoisted by the Polish noble owning the chateau in which he and several other German royal princes had been quartered during the mimic warfare. He declared that he would not remain in the chateau unless either the flag of the German Empire or that of Saxony were raised in its stead, calling attention to the fact that he was there not as a guest, but by virtue of that law which compels German citizens of a district where military operations are in progress to lodge and board a certain number of officers or men. It was this action on the part of King George of Saxony which served to call public attention throughout Germany to the aggressive nationalism on the part of the Poles, and which precipitated the disappearance from the court of Berlin of certain brilliant representatives of the Polish aristocracy, who were charged with misusing the imperial favor which they enjoyed for the purpose of promoting their political intrigues.

King George, who is above everything else a soldier, alike by taste and training, has been a widower for sixteen years, his consort having been a sister of the late King of Portugal. Passionately fond of music and a devout Catholic, of his being the granduncle of the King of Italy, he has three sons and two daughters still living. His eldest boy, Frederick Augustus, now heir apparent to his throne, is married to the Archduchess Louise of Austria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and one of his daughters, Marie Josepha, is the wife of Archduke Otho, who, in view of the morganatic marriage of his elder brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is bound in due course to succeed to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

Yet another son of King George is a priest.