

## LUXEMBURG.

**Reigning Grand-duke.**—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—I. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852; married June 21, 1893, to Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza; issue, Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to Frederick, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 2, 1895) of 217,583 (109,282 males and 108,301 females), or 219 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 1,316 Protestants, 1,054 Jews, and 177 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 19,909 inhabitants. The revenue for 1898 (including surplus from 1897) was 14,441,453 francs; the expenditure was 10,439,651 francs. For 1899, budget revenue 12,461,770 francs (including 2,685,000 francs from preceding year); expenditure, 11,741,060 francs. Similarly, for 1900, the revenue is estimated at 12,275,570 francs; expenditure, 11,402,540 francs; for 1901, revenue, 12,098,920 francs; expenditure, 12,472,060 francs. The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The annuities amount to 493,130 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, with 36 offices, at the end of 1899 had 29,135 depositors with 15,896,928 francs to their credit, an average of 546 francs to each depositor. The mining and smelting industries of Luxemburg are important. In 1899, 71 iron mines were worked and 8 smelting establishments with 28 blast furnaces, and 7 refining foundries were in operation, employing altogether 10,603 workmen. The output of iron ore reached 5,995,412 tons; of cast iron, 982,930 tons; of steel, 166,207 tons. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 294 miles of railway, 596 miles of telegraph line with 1,187 miles of wire, and 158 telegraph-offices. There were also (1899) 81 telephone systems with 582 miles of line and 2,105 miles of wire, over which during the year 2,477,908 conversations were held. In 1899 there were 84 post-offices through which there passed 7,605,000 letters and post-cards, and 6,692,000 samples, &c.

## Books of Reference.

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