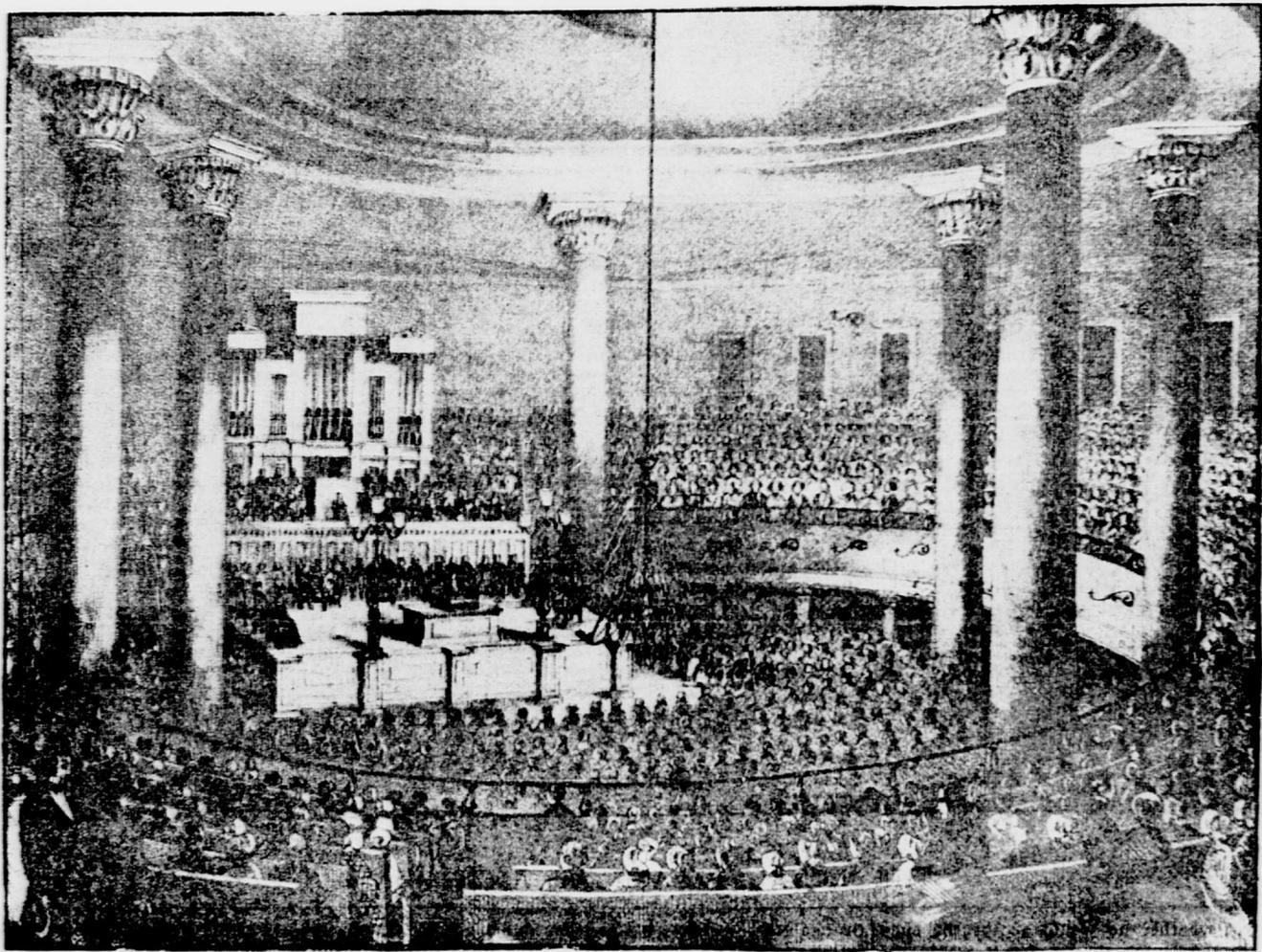


THIS IS THE LAST DAY OF SUNDAY WORSHIP IN THE FAMOUS AND HISTORIC BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

proposed that his church raise and equip a regiment. "Let this church call for volunteers," he said, "equip a regiment and put it into the field, to show that we will never give up." Before the service was ended \$30,000 was raised and the news flashed over the wires, to the encouragement of the Union. Under his pastorate the present structure was built and the old site given over to the uses of business. When Dr. Thompson's health failed, in 1871, the church accepted his resignation with regret and presented him with \$55,000.

The Rev. Dr. William Mackergo Taylor was called from Liverpool to the pastorate in 1872, just after the downfall of Tweed, and took an active part in purifying the corrupt city. During his incumbency the Bethany Church, for which a \$200,000 endowment fund is being raised, was formed. Dr. Taylor resigned in 1892 by reason of failing health. His successor, Dr. Henry A. Stimson, did not remain long with the church.

The present pastor, Dr. Jefferson, took charge of the congregation in 1898, coming from the First Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass. He is still comparatively young, having been born in Cambridge, Ohio, August 29, 1860. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University with the class of '82. He first devoted himself to teaching, and intended to make the law his profession. Then he fell under the influence of Phillips Brooks and entered the School of Theology of Boston University. He is firmly



INTERIOR OF THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

It stood at Broadway and Worth-st.



EXTERIOR OF THE PRESENT BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

At Thirty-fourth-st. and Sixth-ave.

grounded in the doctrines and traditions of Congregationalism, and believes in keeping the church in the van in the realms of thought. When he came to New-York and studied the history of the Tabernacle he announced that it must continue an educational church, "a creator of public sentiment on all great themes." As plans for the new Tabernacle have not been completed, the building committee is not ready to give figures as to the amount which

will be expended. It will be at least a year before the new church is ready, and in the mean time the congregation will worship in Mendelssohn Hall. The building committee includes the board of trustees and three additional members: Cornelius N. Bliss, William Ives Washburn, Irving R. Fisher, Joel E. Fisher, M. C. D. Borden, Robert E. Fleming, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, Dr. L. C. Warner and Dr. Edward W. Peet.

THE DUTCH SUCCESSION.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S MANY HEIRS AND THE TROUBLES THAT MAY ARISE IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR CLAIMS.

There are few questions concerning which a greater amount of ignorance prevails on both sides of the Atlantic than that of the Dutch succession, and in view of the dangerous illness of the young Queen of Holland, now prostrated with that typhoid fever to which members of the reigning houses of Europe appear to be so particularly prone, it may be timely to offer a few notes by way of explanation of the subject—the more so as the name of Emperor William, who includes among his other titles that of Prince of Orange—has been put forward by some German writers as having rights to the Dutch crown.

The Dutch succession is based upon the provisions of the constitution of August 24, 1815, when the Netherlands were organized by the Congress of Vienna into a kingdom, and the clauses bearing upon the subject were maintained by the subsequent constitution of October 14, 1848. According to the terms of the two national constitutions, the crown of the Netherlands is vested in the descendants of that prince of the house of Orange who in 1815 was proclaimed first King of the Netherlands under the title of William I. Legitimate descent from him is a sine qua non to the succession of the Dutch throne, and it is not until all his descendants in the male as well as in the female line have become extinct that any question could arise about the right of Emperor William, who it is perfectly true represents the senior branch of the House of Orange by reason

of his descent from that Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, who married Princess Louise of Orange, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Frederick of Orange, who died in 1647.

It is the cognate or Castle system of succession that prevails in the Netherlands, as it does in Great Britain, in Portugal and in Spain. According to its terms, male heirs in the same degree of relation to the sovereign exclude females, without any regard to priority of birth. Thus, though the son of a sovereign may be younger than the daughter, the son succeeds, one instance in point being that furnished by Spain, where the young boy King has two sisters older than himself, one of them, indeed, having actually reigned as Queen for the six months that intervened between his father's death and his own birth. And in England it was Edward VII who succeeded to the British crown on the death of his mother instead of the latter's first born child, the late Empress Frederick. But if the sovereign leaves a daughter and a brother or a nephew, then, according to the cognate system, it is the daughter who succeeds, as being in closer degree of relationship.

Now, the late King of Holland, William III, lost both his sons during his lifetime, and, accordingly, at his death his crown passed to his only surviving child and daughter, Wilhelmina, the present Queen. The late King had three brothers, Alexander, Henry and Ernest, who all died without leaving any legitimate issue, male or female. He likewise had a sister, Princess Sophie, who married the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Both she and her husband are dead, and her rights to the throne of the Netherlands are therefore now vested in her children and grandchildren, first and foremost of whom is her grandson, the now reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, an unmarried prince of about twenty-six years. It is not

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

It will stand at Broadway and Fifty-sixth-st.



Wm. Ives Washburn.

Dr. Edward W. Peet.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor of the Tabernacle.

Cornelius N. Bliss.

M. C. D. Borden.