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Pen and Picture Pointers

The friends of Bishop Worthington will recognize in the picture presented as the frontispiece of this week's Bee one of the best portraits of the bishop that has been made. The ceremonies attending the installation of the bishop's coadjutor in this city during the last week have brought prominently to the front the officer to whose assistance the coadjutor-bishop is to be called and who is about to retire from active church work. During the time which he has been at the head of the Episcopal church in Nebraska Bishop Worthington has entrenched himself in the esteem of the people not only of his own, but of other denominations, who are glad to know that he is not completely severing his official connection with the church or removing from the state.

Miss Silence Dales of Lincoln, whose picture is here presented, is a girl violinist of remarkable talent. Her attainments place her among the best musicians of the state. According to the critics her playing is marked by the four cardinal points for the violinist: tone, technique, temperament and repose. She plays musically and with poetic appreciation and there undoubtedly is a brilliant future before this Nebraska girl, who



MISS SILENCE DALES.

has already demonstrated her promising ability. Miss Dales was granted the honor of playing as soloist with the Thomas orchestra in June, 1898, at the Transmississippi exposition—playing the Ballade and Polonaise by Vieuxtemps with great success. She has been selected by the Matinee Musicale club of Lincoln, of which she is one of the most talented members, to represent that body at the meeting of the Federated Musical clubs in its next session, an honor highly prized by musicians throughout the United States. Her recent appearance at the Greater America exposition, where she was received with flattering evidences of appreciation, is too well known to be recalled at this time.

The outbreak of the war in the Transvaal directs public attention to South Africa, where the seat of hostilities is to be found. To our people this territory is almost as much of an unknown land as was the Philippines before the advent of Dewey's fleet at Manila, but they may be relied on to study the geography and the habits and industries of the people sufficiently to familiarize themselves with the conditions there and to understand the movements that may take place. The war in Africa will furnish The Bee the subjects for a number of interesting illustrated articles which will assist its readers in their studies.

The change of the seasons has brought a change in the athletic program, base ball and the midsummer sports giving way to foot ball. The game of foot ball is becoming more popular throughout the west from year to year and finds enthusiastic devotees not only in the various colleges and universities, but also in the different academies and high schools. This issue of The Illustrated Bee gives pictures of the Omaha High school team and also snap shots of the Nebraska State University team in active practice. Those inclined toward athletics may expect other views from time to time of the match games that will be played which will form the central attractions in the foot ball field in this section this year.

The assignment of General Guy V. Henry to command of the Department of the Missouri brings back to Omaha an officer well known throughout the west as one of the



ONE OF OMAHA'S STRIKING DEBUTANTES—MISS KATHERINE POLACK.

army's most effective Indian fighters and particularly beholden to the many friends he made when formerly stationed in this department. He returns with new honors won in the front during the late war with Spain and as military governor of Porto Rico after the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

He himself was born in 1844. He studied at the South African college and Inner temple, London, being called to the bar in 1868. Returning to the Cape he practiced



GENERAL GUY V. HENRY, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

law for six years and was then appointed chief justice of the Orange Free State. After holding this position for fifteen years he was elected president in 1889. Dr. Reitz's wife is a Dutch woman of high literary distinction, and is known as the founder of the Bloemfontein library, and as president of a literary club in which women discuss the latest literary productions of Europe and America.

Alexander Agassiz of Harvard university, who is at present conducting deep sea explorations in the Southern Pacific for the university collections, has never received any salary for his services to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, though they have been most important. Between 1871 and 1897 he has expended from his private means \$750,000 without making any communication on the same to President Elliot. He has also given to other university objects in addition to the museum.

Dr. F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal secretary of state, was formerly president of the Orange Free State. "His grandfather," says the Independent, "came from Holland about 200 years ago and settled at the Cape, and one of his uncles was a lieutenant in the British navy. Dr. Reitz's father was a sheep farmer and a man of considerable learning.



OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM

THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM OF 1899.

Bishop George Worthington

Notably prominent among the clergy of Nebraska is Rt. Rev. George Worthington, S. T. D., LL.D., presiding bishop and consecrator at the consecration of Bishop-Coadjutor Rev. Arthur Llewellyn Williams at Trinity cathedral, one of the most noteworthy church functions with which the city of Omaha has ever been honored.

Bishop Worthington has had an eventful and interesting career. Many years ago he was as active in commercial life as he has since been in the ministry. In his youth he decided upon mercantile pursuits, and it is related of him that he was one of the best bookkeepers in New York City. In the employ of a wealthy uncle, he was rapidly winning his way to promotion, when he became inspired with the belief that his duty demanded the devotion of his time, his energy and his life to the church. Against the advice of friends who admired his business education, he abandoned the position he held and prepared himself for the clergy.

The story of his ministerial accomplishments has been told and is a prominent chapter in the history of Nebraska church development. And the work of Bishop Worthington in Nebraska is only one feature of the labor he has performed, for he has also been a power in other cities and other states.

Born October 14, 1840, in Lennox, Mass., Bishop Worthington graduated from Hobart college in 1860, and three years later from

maintained that a preacher should practice what he preaches, especially in the way of giving money for church extension. Preachers, as a rule, are not replete with wealth, and while Bishop Worthington has never been in other than modest circumstances, he has always given a large part of his salary to the cause he represents, so much so that several churches stand as monuments to his beneficence. President Henry W. Yates of the Nebraska National bank is an old-time friend of Bishop Worthington who places a very high estimate upon his character, both as priest and citizen.

Very Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D., dean of Trinity cathedral, is one of the most ardent admirers of Bishop Worthington. Dean Fair relates as evidence of the bishop's business sagacity a story to the effect that Governor Baldwin of Michigan and other capitalists at Detroit were in the habit of asking the bishop's advice on business matters, and Governor Baldwin frequently remarked that Bishop Worthington's judgment never led him wrong.

Dean Fair regards him as a great man in many ways. "Bishop Worthington has the remarkable faculty," says the dean, "of placing himself on the most affectionate terms with the most lowly of his clergy and laity. There is an undigested confidence and frankness in his associations with men.



PARISH HOUSE ST. AGNES CHURCH, SOUTH OMAHA.

the Central Theological seminary. His earlier life had been devoted to the hard work entailed by commercial pursuits. After making a prominent record in New York parishes, Mr. Worthington emerged into what was then considered the west, and took charge of a parish at Detroit, Mich., where he remained seventeen years. He built up the church in Detroit with such permanency and rapidity that his work attracted great attention.

In the '70s he was twice a bishop in the Michigan diocese. In 1883 he was appointed bishop of China, but declined. A year later he was appointed bishop of Nebraska. He also declined this place, but a special convention was held and he was again appointed. He then accepted, being consecrated in 1885.

With the natural instincts and energy of a builder, Bishop Worthington went to work with a vim that has made history in church circles. It is said that in his younger years, and even now, he never tires. When he has a task to perform he does it like a commanding general going to war. One of his theories is that nothing is impossible when the furtherance of God's cause, as he interprets it, is involved.

His admirers who have known him many years say he would have made a splendid soldier—that he would die fighting, rather than surrender. He has always

Even the stranger calling upon him for the first time feels perfectly at ease. But it is in the home and personal life of the bishop that his truest character and worth can be seen and appreciated.

"Bishop Worthington has manifested a marvelous tenacity in adhering to his own views in church affairs coming under his jurisdiction. He makes up his mind, finds out he is right and goes ahead. In many parts of Nebraska today can be found the practical execution of suggestions made by Bishop Worthington years ago."

Although a typical easterner by nativity, Bishop Worthington readily adopted western ideas when he reached this section, and he has long been noted for his brisk, business-like manner for which western people are generally known. While the bishop has given much toward the building of churches, his commercial training is manifested in the method of his giving. He wants the churches to be prosperous, and he has always looked upon freedom from debt as one of the essential points toward success. Therefore, he has frequently offered to donate a certain amount to the building of a house of worship, always with the understanding that his donation must go to complete the fund—that is, that the parishioners must raise the remainder of the money before receiving his part, thus giving to them a church not hampered by debt. This plan, it is said, has been the means of making many a prosperous parish where, under more lax methods, success might not have been attained.

In church building Bishop Worthington has frequently encountered obstacles that might have disheartened other men, but by strong will power and determination, together with his remarkable foresight and tact for leading men and directing affairs the bishop has always triumphed in his undertakings. It is said that he has been prominently identified with the building of fifty-one churches in this diocese, in addition to several parish houses and guild halls.

Bishop Worthington is not permanent in leaving Omaha, as has been understood by many of his friends. Ill health has since caused him to make a temporary change. Church leaders who know the bishop intimately say that with his iron will energy he will ever have a watchful over this diocese, no matter where he is.

A Warm Proposition

Indianapolis Journal: "They had a milder plaster party out at Fannie Tenthook's the other night."
"What sort of party is that?"
"The hostess furnishes the plasters and you select one at random out of a tray. Ladies take pink ribbon, gentlemen blue. Then the guest who keeps his plaster on the longest wins the prize."