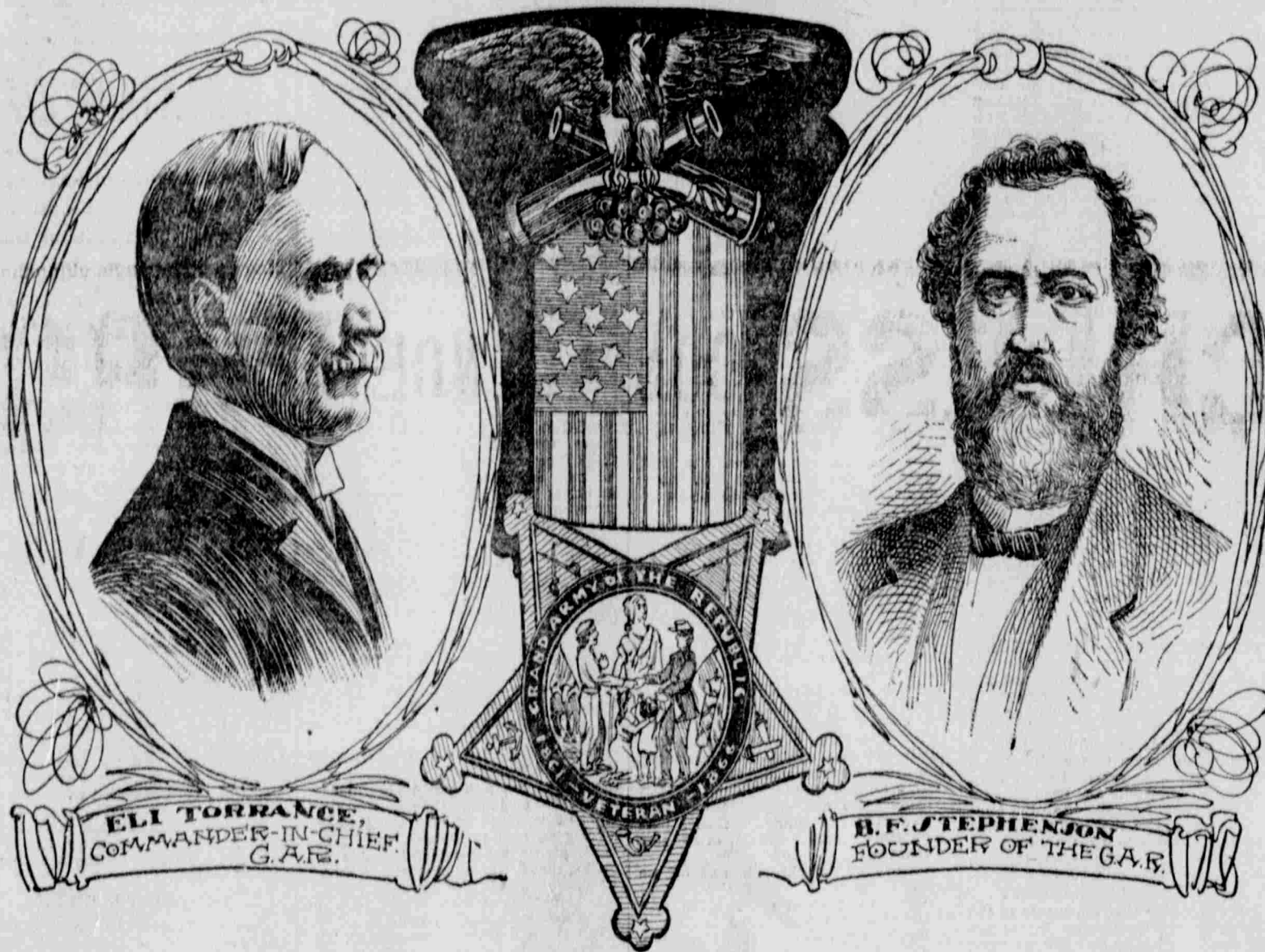


# NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R.

SEVEN years have passed since the city of Washington entertained the veterans of the Grand Army as guests, and that the national capital in providing for the thirty-sixth annual encampment, Oct. 6-11, will outdo even its great efforts on the former occasion is already a foregone conclusion. The first encampment at Washington was held there in 1870 and the second in 1892. In the thirty-two years that have elapsed since the first meeting there many changes have occurred both in the Capital City and in the Grand Army personnel. In Washington vast structures have been erected, parks and avenues improved and a general movement carried out toward making it the "city beautiful" as well as the "city of magnificent distances." In the Grand Army organization, while steady progress has gone on toward shaping it to the desired ends, its eventual disintegration is painfully suggested by the terrible havoc wrought by death. Several thousand die every year, and it is feared that the grand total of about 270,000 veterans will be diminished even more rapidly during the next decade. The attendance this year, however, promises to be greater than that at the encampment of 1901, as a sentimental interest is felt in the city chosen for this year's meeting place. There will be present many of the veterans who were in Washington and marched in the grand review—the greatest of its kind the world has known—at the close of the civil war; many, again, who fought in the Army of the Potomac and assisted in guarding the defenses of the capital. They will rally on this occasion as perhaps never again, and there will be a vast outpouring.

Washington's first encampment in 1870 was the fourth that had occurred, the first of all having been held in 1866. It will be the privilege of the veterans this year not only to assist at the dedication of a monument to General W. T. Sherman, but also one to Major B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand



Army of the Republic. A monument already stands above his grave in Galesburg, Ill., a plain shaft of granite erected with funds raised at the 1893 en-

campment. On its front are engraved the words: "B. F. Stephenson, Founder of the G. A. R. Born 1823. Died 1871." Thus briefly is his epitaph given, but

his eulogy is perennially pronounced by those who are joined in the bonds of patriotism. Many organizations of veterans were

formed after the close of the war, but it remained for Major Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry to plan an or-

ganization national in its scope that should be open to all soldiers who had fought under the stars and stripes. They met with other comrades and organized the first G. A. R. post at Decatur, Ill., on the 6th of April, 1866. There were only twelve charter members, and Major Stephenson was the first commander of the department.

The first national encampment was held at Indianapolis Nov. 30, 1866, the second at Philadelphia in 1868, and since then the meeting of the veterans has been an annual event. It has taken place three times in Philadelphia, the second time in 1878, the "centennial year," three times in Cincinnati, twice in Boston, and in cities as far apart as Portland, Me., and San Francisco. In point of fact, almost every large city between these two last named has had or will have the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic.

The present commander in chief of the Grand Army is Judge Eli Torrance, a Pennsylvanian born, but now resident in Minnesota, fifty-eight years old. He enlisted in the army as a private in Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves. He re-enlisted in 1864 and fought as long as the war lasted. He is one of the most popular and best known of Grand Army men, and this is his second year as commander in chief.

It is hoped and expected that such of the old corps commanders as are still living will be present in Washington, all in enhanced by the conviction among many posts and individuals that this encampment may be the last one they will be able to attend.

Greater scope will be allowed this encampment, both as to space and time, than heretofore. Sunday there are patriotic services in various churches. Monday is the actual day of opening, the different posts being received as they arrive and assigned their quarters. In the evening a great campfire will be held in Convention hall, at which "The Star Spangled Banner" is to be rendered by a soloist of repute, the occasion being enlivened by the music of famous bands. To Tuesday are assigned the great naval parade, sev-

eral warships having been ordered to Washington, excursions to Mount Vernon and other places of historic interest, and a public meeting at which the visitors are made welcome and the official guests presented with the freedom of the city. Wednesday is the day of the review of the Grand Army by President Roosevelt and the commander in chief, the line of march to extend from the capitol to beyond the White House. Sessions of national encampments are to take place on Thursday and Friday, and by Saturday afternoon the city will have resumed its wonted quietude.

Ordinarily a beautiful city, Washington has been almost transfigured by lavish decorations. Illuminations and profuse expenditure for courts of honor and triumphal arches. The capitol dome is to be illuminated with 3,000 electric lights, the figure of Freedom surmounting it to be revealed in a blaze of searchlights at night and the west front of the capitol adorned with an immense Grand Army badge illumined in colors.

Spacious as are the public buildings available for use and extensive as are the grounds on which tents can be erected, every building and open space obtainable has been taken by the committees in charge of entertainment. A tent capable of accommodating 2,500 has been raised on the White lot, in addition to 400 tents of smaller size. About 4,000 men can be housed in the new printing office, still in an unfinished condition, but sleeping accommodations everywhere will be strained to the limit. Aside from the building decorations and the floral pieces in the parks, there will be a special feature in the shape of the great "human flag" composed of a thousand children singing patriotic songs banked against the treasury building.

In sooth, the encampment will be a great event for the veterans, with half fares on all the railroads, full fares at all the tables, and catered to in an as comfortable as well as physical sense they should return home with a vivid impression that republics are no longer ungrateful or forgetful.

HENRY EWART JOHNSON.

## THE TERRIBLE HEAD HUNTING DYAKS OF BORNEO

THIS tragedy that recently took place in Borneo by which an entire command of the most active soldiery was almost exterminated has not had its parallel for many years. It seems that the rajah of Sarawak had been goaded to take extreme measures with the head hunting Dyaks who live in the mountains contiguous to his province and had raised an army to drive them from their strongholds. Rajah Brooke has been fighting the Dyaks for many years and on several occasions has punished them by burning their villages and destroying their crops. They had promised to behave and especially to abandon their horrible practice of head hunting, but last winter they returned to their evil ways, and many Sarawakians lost their heads. So an expedition consisting of some 10,000 men and 700 boats was fitted out and sent up the Batang Lupar, a river flowing through the southern section of Sarawak.

There are no roads worthy the name in Borneo, and the streams are almost the only highways. The head hunters reside in the dense forests on mountain slopes near the headwaters of the rivers which flow to the seacoast through impassable jungles.

Shortly after the expedition had started two soldiers died of cholera, but it kept on until some of the Dyak villages were reached and destroyed, when the deaths from the plague were so numerous that a retreat was ordered. The army was closely followed by the exultant savages, who reaped a veritable harvest of heads, decapitating the liv-

ing and the dead alike and bearing their ghastly trophies to their huts. Hundreds of soldiers died daily, scarcely one-fifth of the original number reaching Sarawak in safety, and it is believed that the bloodthirsty Dyaks severed several thousand heads. Never in the history of Borneo—and it has been a bloody one—has this incident been duplicated, and it is significant that the mountain savages are shown to be as fierce and as intractable as ever, even after centuries of contact with European civilization.

Borneo is a natural paradise, with fertile soil and resources including gold, coal, iron, antimony—furnishing the world's chief supply—and precious stones, diamonds being found in every part of the island. But Borneo possesses two things inimical to white people—its climate and the untamable Dyaks. Both are deadly, but in a different way; yet naturalists and explorers have lived for months in the island's forests and have escaped to narrate their wonderful adventures.

One of the most famous of these is Alfred Russel Wallace, the distinguished friend and rival of Darwin, and another is that unique individual, Rajah Brooke, the story of whose life reads like a romance and is intimately interwoven with the history of Borneo. As a young Englishman in search of adventure, Sir James Brooke offered his services to the sultan of Borneo at a time when the latter was trying in vain to quell a rebellion. He fought several terrible battles and was so successful that the sultan gave him the province of Sarawak and created him a rajah, or little king. Brooke began operations on



THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

his own account by fighting the pirates that infested the coast, and the number he killed was so great that the "head money" paid by his government amounted to more than \$100,000. He

conquered for civilization a country 50,000 square miles in extent, with 400 miles of seaboard. He abolished piracy and then undertook to subdue the head hunters of the interior. He began



BORNEO HUTS OF THE INTERIOR.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

A HEAD HUNTER IN WAR REGALIA.

A HEAD HUNTER IN EVERYDAY COSTUME.

old and has reigned as a little king in Sarawak for the past thirty-four years. He is married to a sister of the noted explorer, Harry de Windt, who recently made the trip from Europe to America

via Bering strait. The rane of Sarawak, Lady Brooke, a woman of elegant presence and of the most refined tastes, has assisted her husband as valiantly in many of his expeditions. Both were in England last year and were given rousing receptions by the aristocracy and the royal court. They have one son, young Sir Charles, who in due time will probably succeed as rajah, unless the head hunters descend upon the coast and wipe out the existing government.

It is not exactly known what proportion of Borneo's 2,000,000 population the head hunters comprise, but they are numerous enough to make a deal of trouble and perhaps will eventually drive the foreigners away from the coast. They are a mild appearing people and would be in fairly good standing with the other natives were it not for their unholo hankering for their neighbors' heads. They do not desire to decapitate others of their kind from enmity toward them merely, but act in accordance with their religious belief. The man who can display the largest number of human skulls is the "biggest toad in the paddie," as they view him. Then, again, no young woman of the head hunting tribes will look with favor upon a suitor unless he can show a superb collection of crania. "No skulls no wife," according to the Dyak ethics.

The consequence is that the horrid practice still goes on, no head being safe in the vicinity of a Dyak settlement. Even Dyaks supposed to have been Christianized have returned to this savage custom as soon as they went back to their homes.

FREDERICK A. OBER.

## DRAMATIZED NOVELS STILL RETAIN POPULARITY

IT is held by many to be an indubitable sign of a healthy state of public mind when home products are preferred to foreign, especially home literary products. It is "healthy" for the American authors anyway, and they can regard with equanimity the present evolutionary process by which not only the literature of the country, but also the stage itself, shows signs of being to some extent "Americanized." The purport of this statement seems to be borne out by the fact that at present there are seven American plays of American authorship "on the boards" in New York city's leading theaters as against but one of English authorship. It is hardly necessary perhaps to allude to that title query the English critics used to launch at us, "Who reads an American book?" but it may be mentioned merely to show the trend of opinion a few years ago in matters literary. Prior to 1870, it has been said, we could not produce "a genuine American play" acceptable to the critics and theater managers, and Charles Frohman declared ten years ago that if he had to depend upon American authors for his plays he "would probably have to go out of business." Just at present, however, the American author and playwright appear to be "on top" and likely to stay there.

As to the beginning of the American movement, we know that for long and dreary years Americans were fed upon literary fare prescribed by British "critics," until in very weariness they

turned to a contemplation of home production. It took a series of fictional earthquakes, so to speak, to awaken the American perception of real merit "lying around loose" right at our very doors, but when once aroused it halted not until the newly discovered field was thoroughly exploited. Perhaps it has already been overexploited, but who knows? There was this about it—most of the novels that "took" with the American public were at least good and wholesome products. To this class belong "David Harum" and "Eben Holden," plays founded upon which have had a great vogue.

To whatever it is due, the fact is patent that the dramatized American novel—that is, the novel which has won a great success in the book world—has been made the foundation of many a manager's fortune. It is a matter of report that a certain theater manager of New York makes a point of securing the dramatic rights of every story published by a reputable house as soon as the work has reached the dignity of a second edition. It may be owing to this haphazard method that some of the novel plays have fared so ill when placed upon the stage. But most of them have succeeded notwithstanding, as may be seen by perusing the list, composed mainly of dramatizations or adaptations of American novels which have appeared during the past year or so or are now running before crowded houses with no signs of abatement in popular interest. "David Harum" and "Eben Holden" have already been mentioned. The overwhelming success of "Ben-Hur" in the States, it may be recalled, was duplicated in London; Rich-

ard Harding Davis' "Soldiers of Fortune," with Robert Edson as the star actor, recently reached its one hundred and fiftieth performance in New York. All know of the success attending Piddie's "Quincy Adams Sawyer," Winston Churchill's "The Crisis," following after the phenomenal run of his "Richard Carvel" last year; Crawford's "In the Palace of the King" as adapted by Lorimer Stoddard, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Wilton Lackaye as Uncle Tom and a fetching Little Eva; "When Knighthood Was in Flower," with Julia Marlowe in the role of Mary Tudor, the wilful, warm hearted sister of that old reprobate, Henry VIII.; "Jerome, a Poor Man," the New England romance by Mary E. Wilkins, in which Walter E. Perkins is to star, and Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes," a posthumous success, like "David Harum," with Virginia Harned as the lovely heroine.

The best critics agree that "Eben Holden" and Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold" were but dubious successes at the best. In fact, the dramatic critic Arthur Crispin alludes to the latter as "melodrama of the baldest type, and not good melodrama at that." And he adds, "If To Have and to Hold should have the effect of causing promoters to look with suspicion upon the dramatized novel, it will not have lived in vain, for there is nothing which has done so much to retard the development of the American dramatist as the craze for playing upon the popularity of the published novel." Same words without doubt, for, to go no further, a false standard is set up when a success in the field of art or literature is taken



WALTER E. PERKINS, "Jerome, a Poor Man."



VIOLA ALLEN, "The Eternal City."



WILLIAM H. CRANE, "David Harum."



JAMES K. HACKETT, "The Crisis."

ROBERT EDESON, "Soldiers of Fortune."

as a measure of it in another province. Notable novel plays by foreign authors may be mentioned in this connection, such as Parker's "Right of

Way," in which William Faversham will star; Ian MacLaren's "The Bonnie Brier Bush," with J. H. Stoddard as Lachlan Campbell; Weyman's "A Gen-

tleman of France," Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," dramatized by Miss Olla Graves, Ouida's "Under Two Flags," and Hall Caine's "The Christian."

which is to be followed this season by his "Eternal City," with E. M. Holland as the pope of Rome and Viola Allen as Roma.

### BITS OF INFORMATION.

There are said to be 2,000,000 French Canadians resident in America, of whom 1,288,000 are in the United States and 146,000 in Michigan.

Twenty coins supposed to be about 500 years old have been found near the skeleton of a man unearthed during some excavations at Stamford, Conn. Viscount Halifax has founded a home

for the new Anglican Order of Benedictines at Painshester Hall, in the remote Yorkshire wolds above Stamford bridge, England.

A fine business instinct has seized the South African military authorities. In order to push the sale of their surplus horses they announce in the Mafeking Mail that "all purchasers of horses at

the price or average price of \$175 or over will receive an order from the sales officer on the nearest depot for a free issue of seven days' forage (grain or hay) for each animal."

One of the lunatic papers who recently died in an English asylum was an inmate of the institution for thirty-nine years, at a cost to the ratepayers of upward of \$5,000.

A novelty in divorce is reported from

a little town in Austria, where the parties in a recent case issued cards of invitation to their friends to be present at the trial.

While fishing for eels in the Gipping, Ipswich, England, with a hook fastened to a piece of string tied to a rough stick a boy captured a carp weighing eight pounds ten ounces.

An experiment in crossing blon with domestic cattle is to be made at Fair-

field, Me., following similar successful tests in the west. Cattle of the hybrid animals are called.

R. S. Branger, a Marysville (Mo.) merchant, accidentally picked up a live tarantula in one of his show windows the other day. When he discovered what he had held of, he let go.

In a meadow near Kreutznach, Prussia, the authorities have picked up a balloon, a tablet in which showed that

it was the property of the French government airship department at Versailles.

One of the inmates of Eccleall (England) workhouse who is familiarly known as "Centenarian Sammy," declares he was born in Sheffield in 1793 and is therefore 109 years old.

An antislipping society has been formed in Berlin. The members of the society pledge themselves not to give

tips either in hotels, cafes, railways or in any place where tipping is customary.

Within the last five years the consumption of absinth has doubled in the amount now drunk in a year is 8,000,000 bottles.

It has been made illegal to carry pocket pistols in South Carolina. The law compels some 10,000 whites and negroes to disarm.