

# TO RECLAIM CONFEDERATE GRAVES IN THE OLD ARLINGTON GROUNDS



From The Washington Post, December 17, 1898.

ARLINGTON, the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and his family, until he left it, April 21, 1861, in great distress of mind regarding the unhappy condition of affairs of our country; and in the firm conviction that his native state and people had the best claim to his services, was taken possession of by the Federal government and, utilized as a refuge for the fugitive negro people; and later was also made available for the establishment of military hospitals and burial grounds, says Mabel Wright Johnson in The Washington Post.

The cemetery was established in May, 1864, and it is stated that the first interment was that of George L. Rhinehart, a confederate soldier of the Twenty-sixth (Twenty-third) North Carolina Infantry. Many interments were afterward made of persons held to be citizens in rebellion until as late as the latter part of the year 1867, but they were not all confederate soldiers, a few being state prisoners of war, who had been held in the old Capitol prison in Washington.

In all there seems to have been buried there 377 persons classified as Confederates, and they were all given as honorable interment and care as the union soldiers, except that the headboards over their graves described them as "rebels," and otherwise bore only the number of the grave, and the name of the occupant. The quartermaster general's department in the early 70's, under the act of congress, marked the graves of the union soldiers in all the national cemeteries, and there remaining a surplus of the appropriation. Quartermaster General Batcher used it to mark other graves than union dead, and classed them as rebels, citizens, quartermaster employees, contractors, prisoners of war, etc., and over their graves erected marble headstones, of similar description for all, as civilians, having upon each of them only the number of the grave, and the name of the occupant, so that there was nothing to distinguish the graves of the confederate soldiers, as such, from the other classes referred to.

ins and South Carolina, leaving behind 136.

Until 1898 it was a general impression that all the confederates in the District of Columbia and vicinity, except those at Woodside, Md., had been removed by the several states to which they belonged.

In August of that year a few confederate veterans undertook to ascertain whether there yet remained any overlooked graves of their comrades. They found after several months' investigation those which had not been removed. The graves thus found at that late date were scattered about the cemetery, which covered an area of 208 acres, mainly in four irregular and scattered groups, intermingling with the graves of union soldiers, quartermaster employees, contractors, refugees, and others, in no way to be distinguished other than by inspection of the register in the office of the superintendent of the cemetery.

President William McKinley made his memorable address at Atlanta, Ga., on December 14, 1898, when he said: "And while I know these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms; and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in care of the graves of the confederate soldiers."

"The cordial feeling now happily existing between the north and south prompts this gracious act, and it is found in the gallant loyalty to the union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year 1865, and in the spirit of the act, we should share with you in care of the graves of the confederate soldiers."

Inspired by President McKinley's words, encouraged by the address of President McKinley, the confederate veterans who had made the investigation at Arlington, organized the Charles Broadway League, to secure a betterment in the location and condition of the graves, and petitioned President McKinley January 5, 1899, setting forth in detail the condition of the graves, and that there should be designated a separate plot in Arlington cemetery, to which should be gathered all the confederate dead at Arlington, and the cemeteries within the District of Columbia, that they should be arranged in divisions according to states and that appropriate headstones, bearing a legend of the name, rank, company, regiment and state of the soldier, be placed to mark the grave; and a suitable monument be erected to mark the site.

President McKinley expressed his heartfelt sympathy and directed the quartermaster general to carry out the measures requested.

Subsequently, there were discovered 128 confederate dead in the Soldiers' home cemetery, District of Columbia, and these, by direction of the quartermaster general, were also reburied in the "confederate section" in Arlington cemetery.

Unfortunately, there remained no available money for the annual appropriation bill for \$2,000 for the purpose of reburial for cemeteries to carry out the work, owing, as it is understood, to the extraordinary demands which the annual appropriation had been unexpectedly compelled to bear in consequence of the bringing home and interment of many of those who lost their lives in Cuba, in the service of their country, during the war with Spain.

It, therefore, became necessary to appeal to congress, and General Marcus J. Wright drew a bill and presented it to Senator Hawley, who introduced it as an amendment to the sundry civil expense bill for \$2,000 for the purpose of reburial and suitably marking the graves of dead confederate soldiers, which was passed by congress and approved by the president June 6, 1900.

Definite Steps in 1900.

Owing to circumstances unnecessary to

mention, nothing was done after this action until April 23, 1901, when the secretary of war issued an order for the execution of the work, and it was finally completed by October of that year, excepting the necessary grass sowing, planting of trees and shrubbery, etc., which was not finally effected till the spring of 1903, soon after which, in June of that year, the first memorial ceremonies were held, attended by a great number of the citizens of Washington.

The attitude of the United States government officials in this matter has been most kindly and sympathetic in every direction and at all times.

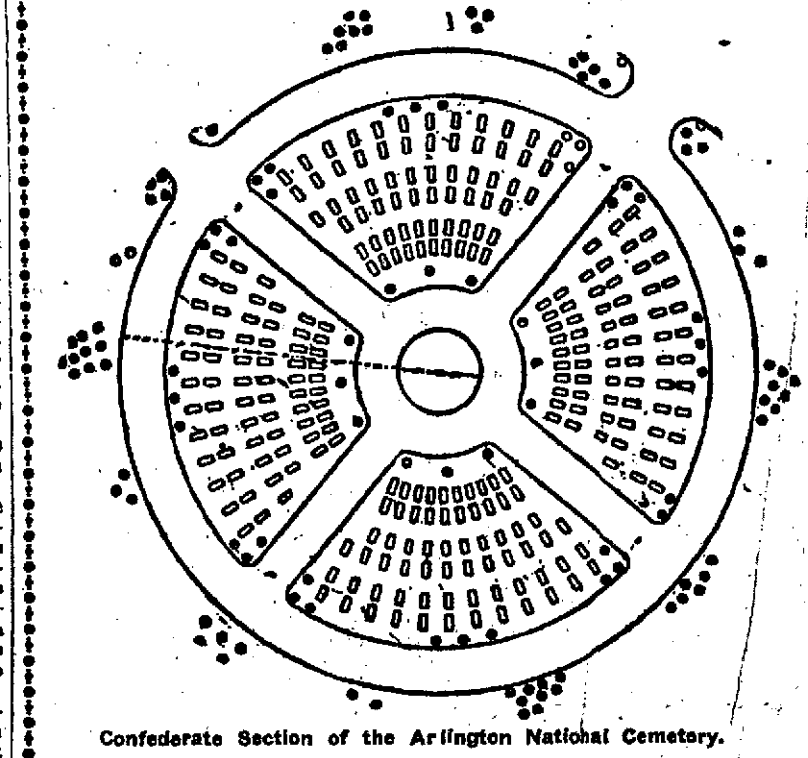
Three and one-third acres have been set aside for a burial ground for confederate soldiers, named the "confederate section," and new headstones of marble have been erected, bearing the inscription of the number of the grave, the name of the occupant, his rank, company, regiment, state, and the letters C. S. A., signifying confederate states army.

In addition to the \$2,800 appropriated by congress for the reburial of the dead and erecting of headstones over them, there has been expended out of the annual appropriation for cemeteries more than \$4,000 for grading, construction of carriage roads, ornamenting by trees and shrubbery and other purposes.

In appreciation of the work, the convention of United Confederate Veterans, at the reunion in Memphis, Tenn., May, 1901, passed a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That we hereby extend our thanks to the congress and to the president of the United States for the act of congress, approved on June 6, 1900, for the reinterment at Arlington cemetery of the confederate dead now in the national cemeteries at Washington, D. C."

30,152 Dead Confederates in North.

Out of the reburial at Arlington arose an investigation by the Charles Broadway Rouse camp, at Washington, D. C., of the locations and condition of the



graves of the confederate prisoners of war who died in the federal prisons and military hospitals in the northern states. It was found that there are 30,152 graves of confederate soldiers scattered throughout the north. Of this number, 9,300 rest in national cemeteries, the head and bones of the patient are wrapped in cotton wool, various emollients having been previously applied, and she is kept in a darkened room for five days, and fed on milk and very light food. If the operation is successful the new skin begins to appear after ten or twelve days, and at the end of a fortnight the patient's face is like that of a baby, red, but healthy, and every trace of age has disappeared.

The trouble arises when blood poison sets in—a danger which must be ever present, more especially when it is remembered that the operation is carried out by women with no actual medical knowledge. The countess referred to is now suffering from blood poisoning, and another remedy, though her large circle of friends fancy she is being treated for nerves, and is having a "rest" cure. If only the medical men could find out the name of the "beauty" specialist in question they would put the matter in the hands of the crown, for in England, at all events, this process of "skinning" is a criminal offense. The countess has refused emphatically to let any one else do the "beauty" doctor, and in any case she does not wish her own name to transpire. For performing the operation the "beauty doctor" received an account of \$1,250, and she has been, and is making a royal income.

And Mr. William Hall asserts: "You shall take two new-born babies similar in appearance—one to be breast-fed, the other fed by hand, and at the end of twelve months the former will be as plump as a bonny development, the latter will be rickety."

From Sir Lauder Brunton comes the highly significant statement: "Children are dying in thousands throughout the country not on account of the carelessness of the mothers, but on account of their ignorance. One of the things the league proposes to do is to instruct mothers in what they ought to do, and to prevent them killing, through ignorance, the children whose lives they would give their own to save."

Finally, the editor of the magazine sums up the causes of the deplorable mortality as follows:

1. Improper feeding, especially the hand-rearing of babies in place of breast-nourishment.
2. Ignorance.
3. Drink.
4. The underfeeding and overworking of mothers.
5. Insanitary homes and surroundings.
6. The decadence of parental love.

Education is an obvious method of combating the evil. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of women who possess the fullest maternal affection poison their children by feeding them improperly entirely through ignorance.

The feeding of babies might be quite properly included in the subjects of the domestic economy classes of elementary schools. It is infinitely more important that the working class girl should be taught that cheap bicarbonate of soda and beer are not fit food for infants, than that she should acquire an accurate smattering of French.

Queen and Beauty Doctor.

It was this same "beauty" specialist who performed an operation of the kind several years ago, with extraordinary success, on Queen Alexandra. Her majesty went for a long yachting cruise, accompanied by the "specialist," and in the fresh air, far from the region of microbes, the royal patient made a rapid recovery, and arrived back in society looking younger than her youngest daughter! But she should be remembered by ladies who might desire to follow Queen Alexandra's example that her majesty has a marvelous constitution.

"Vanity," said Dismal, "that divine virtue which makes women charming." That may be right enough, but vanity wants common sense to back it, and whether the gain of removing the crown's feet is worth the possibility of losing one's sight, is also feared in the case of the countess mentioned above, is a question that should be carefully weighed by the daring individual who enters on the course.

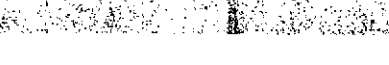
Half the World Wonders.

How the other half lives. Those who use Buckle's Arnica Salve, never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Bay, 1180 E. Woodlands street, Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of household." Guaranteed by all drug stores.

SUNDAY THEATER SERVICE.

Commencing Sunday night, the 28th, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Moore Sampson will inaugurate a popular people's service at the Grand opera house. Good music. Seats free. Everybody made welcome. Bring your friends.

Invaluable to sufferers from asthma, bronchitis or throat troubles.



## BEAUTY DOCTOR SKINNED FACE

### And Now the Appearance of the Countess Is Ruined.

Blood Poisoning Set in After the "Skinning" Process—Beauty Doctor Received \$1,250 for Ruining Face of Patient.

Special Cable. London, January 27.—If it is true that all's fair in love and war, it is equally true that all's fair where it is a question of a woman's endeavor to keep her good looks. In the matter of all these, however, discretion is surely an important element. A case of almost tragic in discretion in connection with the just mentioned came under my notice this week. A well-known and popular American countess—I am pledged not to reveal her name—who is now on the verge of sixty years of age, made the discovery that she was beginning to look old despite continual "treatment" was showing crow's feet around her eyes.

Her Face Skinned. At the suggestion of a "beauty" specialist, who lives not a hundred miles from Bond street, her ladyship was advised to subject her face to a process which is called "skinning." It appears in many cases this is very successful, but when it goes wrong, as it did in the person of the unfortunate countess, the result is disastrous. The process of

## WEAK BACK? IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS!

Ex-Judge James P. Murphy, 515 So. Joliet St., Joliet, Ill., who suffered intensely for years from kidney disease and pains in side and back, restored to health and cured at 84 by

## WARNER'S SAFE CURE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS."



HON. JAMES MURPHY.

This popular and respected jurist, in writing of his remarkable cure, recently said: "Some years ago I commenced to be troubled with a weak side and back, and I suffered intense misery from kidney disease. I consulted a doctor and was under his care for a long time, but he did me no good. I got a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and used it for a few days, and I felt better. In about two months I was in my normal condition, and for the return of my health I thank the Lord and your great medicine. Whenever I hear of any one having the same trouble I advise them to take Safe Cure, which I am satisfied will cure them. About five years ago I advised a friend, who was very ill and lame from kidney trouble, to take Safe Cure, which he proceeded to do, and in a short time he was cured. Now writes me that he could not get along without it under any circumstances."—JAMES P. MURPHY, 515 South Joliet street, Joliet, Ill., November 2, 1905.

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle; let it stand for twenty-four hours. If then four milliliters or cloudy or contains a reddish, brown, or yellow sediment, or if particles of gravel float about in it, your kidneys are diseased. If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send us a sample of your urine, and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report with advice free.

## CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS taken with WARNER'S SAFE CURE move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure. WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two sizes and is sold by all druggists or direct, at 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE. Refuse substitutes, containing harmful drugs, which injure the system.

**TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.** To convince a very sufferer from disease of the kidneys, send a trial bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, which will cure them. Write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen the liberal offer in The Sunday Constitution. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctors will also send medical books on kidney disease, and many convincing testimonials free to every one.

apply for and obtain medical relief.

The general establishment of creches where the children of working mothers may be cared for during working hours; better still, the organization of maternity funds, towards which both employer and employed contribute.

"The better housing of the poor.

"The supplementing of official schemes by the outstretching of numberless loving hands to the assistance of poor mothers."

Some of these suggestions are perhaps socialistic, but it is a humanitarian socialism every lover of his kind will warmly approve. And with the last suggestion every one can assist.

To Settle a Bet.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

"Once, when I was a reporter," said David Belasco at a holiday dinner, "I spent two days with a gang of tramps, in order to get material for an article on tramp life.

"The tramps were a merry lot. They had as many stories to tell as the end man of a minstrel show. The excellent mimic pie that we have just been eating reminds me of a mimic pie episode told by one of the wanderers.

"He said that a friend of his, one old day January, knocked at the kitchen door of a farm house.

"Well," said the farmer's wife, "you here again?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the tramp, respectfully. "I want to know, ma'am, if you'll be kind enough to give me the recipe for that mimic pie that I had here yesterday."

"Well, the ideal" cried the farmer's wife. "Land sakes, man, what do you want that recipe for?"

"To settle a bet," replied the tramp. "My pardner says you use three cups of Portland cement to one of molasses, but I claim it's only two and a half."

Non-Committal.

(Translated for Tales from "Le Rire.")

"Mamma, did you ever flirt when you were a girl?"

"Yes, my dear; I did once."

"And were you punished for it?"

"It is to my marriage with you, father."

Sign Was Not Needed.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

"The one thing most resented by Americans," observed Senator Beveridge recently, "is the dictatorial attitude which some men attempt to assume. Much of the blinding attire which we wear is the result of such arrogant presumption."

"A congregation in eastern Illinois had decided to erect a new church edifice, and temporary headquarters were obtained in an abandoned theater.

"The clergyman, with folded arms and pompous bearing, directed the efforts of the sexton, who was busy with the cleaning up of the accumulated rubbish. Pieces of scenery, wrecked stage furniture, programmes, lithographs and musty decorations were to be removed.

"Let nothing be wasted," William warned the preacher, imperiously. "Whatever may be utilized lay it aside and I will dispose of it later."

"A few moments later the sexton saw the sexton draw near the fire with a massive, steel-like arrangement.

"William," he called, "don't destroy that! It may be of service."

"Hardly," granted the perplexing sexton as he tossed the affair into the flames; "it's an old sign, 'Standing Room only.'"

## RHEUMATISM

None or Back Pains, Swollen Joints, Itching, Burning Skin CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD BY B. B. B.

aching back or shoulder blades, swollen joints, swollen ankles; difficulty in moving around; you have to use crutches; your hair is thinning; your skin is itching and burning; your eyes are watering; your head is aching; your stomach is full of gas; your bowels are constipated; your blood is impure; your system is out of order; your nerves are all in a flutter; your sleep is restless; your appetite is poor; your strength is failing; your vitality is gone; your life is a misery; your death is near; your soul is in agony; your heart is broken; your mind is confused; your memory is failing; your judgment is impaired; your reason is gone; your will is broken; your power is failing; your glory is fading; your crown is falling; your scepter is broken; your throne is empty; your kingdom is in ruins; your empire is a wasteland; your people are starving; your cities are in flames; your ships are sinking; your armies are defeated; your name is a curse; your legacy is a curse; your name is a curse; your legacy is a curse.

There is Hope—The above pictures represent the before and after effect of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) on a most severe case of Rheumatism. It is no fancy picture—but a genuine case. It is simply wonderful the effect B. B. B. has on Rheumatism. It purifies the blood, makes it pure and fresh, and destroying the active poison in the blood, which causes the awful symptoms of Rheumatism.

B. B. B. lubricates the joints, straightens out the bent back and makes a perfect, lasting cure after all other remedies fail.

Leading symptoms—Stiff joints, swelling, aching, burning, itching, numbness, tingling, shooting pains, and all the other symptoms of Rheumatism.

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CORP. W. TAYLOR

C. O. C.

608

C. S. A.

Headstones for Confederate Dead in the Arlington, Va., National Cemetery.

remained till the early seventies, when they were removed, in all 241, by the several states of Virginia, North Caro-

52 Years Ago

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was first offered to the sick people of the world and from that time on has been regarded as the standard remedy for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Its unequalled record of cures is a sure guarantee of its merit.

is therefore the medicine needed by everyone whose stomach is weak, whose appetite is poor, or whose kidneys are unable to perform their proper functions. Its results are certain. It also cures

SOOTY STOMACH, VOMITING, HEADACHE, BURNING, GRASSY, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DYSPYPSIA, INDIGESTION, COLIC OR GRIPPE.

Young girls and women who suffer every month from the peculiar of their sex can be cured by the Bitters.