A DASTARDLY DEED.

YOUTH MURDERED IN WOODSTOCK DURING THE WAR.

CLEARING A YANKEE'S RECORD.

A Confederate Sets One Straight After a Lapse of Thirty-Five Years—He is a Preacher Now—Chickamauga Monuments.

Baltimore, Md.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The recent unveiling of a monument at Front Royal, Va., to the memory of the seven Confederate soldiers of the Forty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, better known as "Mosby's Rangers," who were brutally murdered by members of General George A. Custer's command, recalls to mind a similar crime, if possible even more atrocious, committed by the same house-burning gentry of the "Middle Military Division."

During the latter part of the war there resided in the little town of Woodstock, in the Shenandoah Valley, a family by the name of Getz, consisting of a very respectable and hard-working widow and her only son, David, a simple-minded lad of about 18. "Davy," as he was generally called, was sensible on but one subject. He hated and feared the Yankees, and it cannot be denied that he had good personal reason for feeling so disposed towards them, as the following will show:

Some time previous to the occurrence of the events which I am about to relate a detachment of Federal infantry passed through Woodstock, when the greater part of the worldly possessions of the Getz family, in the way of sundry articles of wearing apparel, bed-clothes, &c., were hanging on the line in the yard of the Getz house. These were forthwith "confiscated" by the "patriots in blue," much to the personal discomfort of both the widow and David. This incident naturally made a vivid and lasting impression upon the simple mind of "Davy," and ever afterwards the sight of a blue coat would send him flying home, screaming at the top of his voice: "Take in your clothes, mammy. Infunry (infantry) comin'."

"Davy's" sole ambition was to be a soldier and fight the Yankees—to seek—

"The bubble reputation,"

"Even in the cannon's mouth,"

and at the same time avenge the theft of his raiment. He had picked up, somewhere, an old, rusty, army musket, and he would muster all the boys and "pickaninnies" in the town and drill them by the hour.

In the fall of 1864, the Attila of the Federal army, popularly yclept "Little Phil," having come to the conclusion that waging war against armed men was an unprofitable, not to say costly, business, proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon the crows and others equally inoffensive and unprotected. When that part of the grand torchlight procession commanded by General Custer occupied Woodstock, it not only destroyed the Presbyterian church and parsonage, several private dwellings, and nearly all the barns, etc., and performed various other equally valorous deeds, but it made an important capture. Poor "Davy" was caught with his old gun on his shoulders, and without even the semblance of a trial a rope was thrown around the neck of the "bloodthirsty bushwhacker" and he was dragged through the streets to a hill just outside of the town, where he was tied to a tree and riddled with bullets.

After accomplishing this "glorious deed for the preservation of the Union," one of the murderous bipeds took the trouble to ride to "Davy's" home, and, calling his mother to the door, asked if she wanted her son. The widow, who was totally unaware that any harm had befallen "Davy," answered in the affirmative. "Well," said the individual, "go up there on that hill and you'll find him tied to a tree with six bullet-holes in him," after which witty remark the man(?) rode on his way.

The above is simply bitter truth. It was apparent to the dullest comprehension among the Federals that the boy was mentally afflicted. It is very doubtful whether the boy's gun could have been fired, even had "Davy" known how to load it. All the people of Woodstock could have testified to his being perfectly harmless, had the Federals taken the time to investigate. The murder was committed right under the nose of Custer and his officers, but none of them interfered. When a lady, a resident of Woodstock, went to one of Custer's staff and begged him to save the boy, he said: "I can't do any thing. They are not my men."

I am sure that many of the old residents of Woodstock will remember the Widow Getz, and her unfortunate son, David, and the circumstances attending the murder of the latter.

Very truly yours, R. D. STEUART.

January 29, 1900.

Ex-Confederate Clears a Federal's Record.

(Fredericksburg Free Lance.)

While at the Exchange Hotel a night or so ago Judge E. C. Moncure and Major R. O. Peatross, both ex-Confederates, and residents of Caroline county, became very reminiscent. The Judge mentioned a recent circumstance which brought back incidents of '65. Some time ago a letter been sent to the postmaster at Richmond, requesting that official to forward it to one E. C. Moncure, whom the writer remembered as having lived in 1865 "about forty miles north of Richmond." The Judge is quite well known throughout the State and the letter was not long in finding him.

It was from Rev. John C. Young, a Presbyterian minister, at Shoustown, Pa., requesting Mr. Moncure—as the writer recalled him—to testify in his behalf in order to clear his (Mr. Young's) record of desertion, as the writer was and had been for years applying to the government for a pension. It seems that when Sherman's army was moving to Washington after the surrender that Young, who appeared to be in the last stages of consumption, and a companion, who was also sick, had been forced to drop from the ranks in the vicinity of Mr. Moncure's home. The latter cared for them for three weeks, and when they appeared to get a little better shipped them to the Federal commander at Richmond. The records of Sherman's army when made up in Washington defined the two invalids as "deserters." The sick "Yankees" had no means with which to reimburse their benefactor, but Young gave him his fiddle, and it was through this circumstance that the Judge was enabled to recall the man and the circumstance.

The writer stated that the Judge was the only man living that could purge the records, and so after the Judge had recalled the incident, and denoted a willingness to testify in behalf of the ex-Federal, an official of the Pension Department was dispatched to take his testimony.

This was only recently done, but it is presumed that the Reverend Young will have no further trouble in securing his pension.

LOUISVILLE REUNION NOTES.

The building that is to be put up at Louisville, Ky., for the Confederate Reunion will be 165x200 feet, and consist of a large rectangle, to each corner, of which is attached a square pavilion. The entrance, which is to be at the head of a broad flight of steps, is made through five wide doors into a vestibule seventy-five feet long. Through this vestibule, by five similar doors, the main auditorium is reached.

At each end of the vestibule will be the stairways reaching the first and second galleries.

The first floor is to consist of a great nave, 175 feet long and seventy-five feet wide. The stage will fill the entire end of the nave opposite the main entrance, and the committee rooms will occupy the space at the end of the aisles to the left and right of the stage. Toilet-rooms, cloak-rooms, etc., will be provided for near the stage and under the stairs at each side of the front.

The greatest distance of any seat in the auditorium from the speaker's stand will be 120 feet. There will be two galleries, either of which may be entirely separated from the other, if desired.

The house will be built with upright joints, stripped for the main body, and with pavilions covered with shiplap boards. It will be whitened on the outside and tinted on the inside.

The roof will have a waterproof covering. The windows will be movable, many of them with flags used as panels, thereby producing a fine effect.

The stage will seat 200; the first floor, 3,600; the sub-gallery, 1,250; the main gallery, 2,175; making a total of 7,225 seats. By placing chairs in the aisles, the total seating capacity will be 10,000.

Architect H. P. McDonald, a Confederate veteran, drew the plans, and will have charge of its construction.

All the railroads in the Southern Traffic Association have made a 1-cent-a-mile rate for the reunion.

Chickamauga Monuments.

The following circular explains itself:

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park Commission,
Washington, January 18, 1900.

Circular:

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy in its work, embracing historical text on tablets and monuments, landmarks, designating lines of battle and important localities upon the seven battlefields included in the park project, has selected Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 9, 10, and 11, 1900, for a general inspection of the work of the commission.

As the substantial memorials erected on these fields will endure for centuries, all veterans, and the States which sent them forth, are interested in handing down a correct history of the deeds of valor which were there performed. As the history of every regiment and battery is briefly set forth either upon monuments erected by the government or the States, or the tablets prepared by the government, it will be seen that every soldier in the contending armies has a personal interest in correcting possible errors, to the end that only truth may be perpetuated in granite and bronze.

For these reasons the commission desires to secure the attendance of the various parties in interest—namely, the Congress, which will be asked to appoint a committee of examination; the governors of all States which had soldiers engaged in the battles, through such officials as they may select; the State monument commissions, which have co-operated with the national commission in the establishment of the park; the veterans of the regimental and battery organizations engaged on either side, and the general and staff officers of the various armies engaged.

It is believed that the attendance of enough of each of the classes named can be relied upon to render certain the detection of any errors of moment in the monumental inscriptions, or locations, or the general historical tablets, and in the designations of the lines of battle. While the ranks of the veterans of these fields have sorrowfully diminished, enough remain to inspect and intelligently correct all errors, and thus assist, before it becomes impossible to secure such general and united effort, in insuring historical accuracy in the restoration of the notable fields of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap, all of which are embraced in the park project, and upon each of which the lines of battle have been established and monuments and markers erected.

At the time named there will be between 1,550 and 1,400 tablets on these fields for inspection, over half of which are the large historical plates, and 228 of which are the historical plates on monuments. There will be 511 locality tablets for verification, 350 regimental markers of fighting positions besides those occupied by the regimental monuments, and 178 battery tablets, making, with 50 to be erected during the coming season, over 2,000 tablets for examination, besides several hundred battle positions of brigade lines.

While no group of visitors can make a full inspection of the great number of tablets, monuments, and other historical markers, it is hoped that each brigade and division will have enough representatives present to insure the correction of any errors in which they may be directly interested, and by combined effort accomplish what, in the aggregate, will be a comprehensive inspection of all the work thus far accomplished in the establishment of the park.

The Army of the Cumberland and the society of that army, embracing many of its most prominent officers, will hold a joint reunion at Chattanooga upon the dates named, and all the regimental and battery associations of that army are requested either to appoint their next reunions at the same time and place, or to send committees, in order that the assistance of the veterans of that army, which has thus far been most enthusiastically rendered during the establishment of the park, may be secured for the proposed inspection, which will at the same time probably be the last general reunion on these fields of those who fought there.

This invitation, coupled with an urgent request to attend, is extended to the individual members of all army societies and posts interested in these battles, both Union and Confederate, and to the individuals of each of the armies engaged. There is, however, no appropriation from which expenses of visitors can be paid.

Efforts will be made by the Park Commission to secure low fares from all points, and the unbroken record of Chattanooga in accommodating large crowds makes it certain that there will be no increase in hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant rates, and no exorbitant charges of any kind. The dates fixed upon are generally those of delightful weather for Chattanooga and vicinity.

For the commission.

H. V. BOYNTON, Chairman.

The Burial of Latane.

(Published by Request.)

The combat raged not long, but ours the day;
And, through the hosts that compassed us around,
Our little band rode proudly on its way,
Leaving one gallant comrade, glory-crowned,
Unburied on the field he died to gain—
Alone of all his men, amid the hostile slain.

One moment on the battle's edge he stood—
Hope's halo, like a helmet, round his hair—
The next beheld him, dabbled in his blood,
Prostrate in death; and yet, in death how fair,
Even thus he passed through the red gates of strife,
From earthly crowns and palms to an immortal life.

A brother bore his body from the field,
And gave it unto strangers' hands, that closed
The calm, blue eyes, on earth forever sealed,
And tenderly the slender limbs composed;
Strangers, yet sisters, who, with Mary's love,
Sat by the open tomb, and weeping, looked above.

A little child strewed roses on his bier—
Pale roses, not more stainless than his soul,
Nor yet more fragrant than his life sincere,
That blossomed with good actions—brief, but whole;
The aged matron and the faithful slave
Approached with reverent feet, the hero's lowly grave.

No man of God might say the burial rite
Above the "rebel"—thus declared the foe
That blanched before him in the deadly fight!
But woman's voice, with accents soft and low,
Trembling with pity—touched with pathos—read
Over his hallowed dust the ritual for the dead.

"'Tis sown in weakness, it is raised in power!"
Softly the promise floated on the air,
While the low breathings of the sunset hour,
Came back responsive to the mourner's prayer.
Gently they laid him underneath the sod,
And left him with his fame, his country, and his God!

Let us not weep for him, whose deeds endure!
So young, so brave, so beautiful! He died
As he had wished to die; the past is sure;
Whatever yet of sorrow may betide
Those who still linger by the stormy shore,
Change cannot harm him now, nor fortune touch him more.

And, when Virginia, leaning on her spear,
Victrix et Vidua—the conflict done—
Shall raise her mailed hand to wipe the tear
That starts as she recalls each martyred son,
No prouder memory her breast shall sway
Than thine, our early lost, lamented Latane.

JOHN R. THOMPSON.

WORK OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

Dr. Hawthorne's Tribute to Them in a Sermon on Temperance.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, in his recent sermon at Grove-Avenue Baptist church on "The Black Curse, How Shall We Exterminate It?" paid a high tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The text was Luke i., 15. "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall dring neither wine nor strong drink," and the sermon was a strong plea for total abstinence. Dr. Hawthorne preached in response to the request of the temperance women of Richmond. In the outset, he cautioned those enlisted in the cause, both men and women, against extravagant utterances, and to keep off of untenable ground. The minister spoke of three classes to which those engaged in temperance work should address themselves—the drunkard, the moderate drinker, and the rising generation. Addressing himself with special reference to the third class, he said:

"The third class towards which our temperance forces should direct their attention and activities is the rising generation. If we save the children of to-day we shall save the nation to-morrow—the nation that will exist when the children of to-day have reached maturity. The star of hope for the temperance reform stands over the school-house. Human beings are ruled by ideas and sentiments. Habits and customs are the results of these ideas. All history shows that the universal dissemination of an idea, or class of ideas, is sure to be followed by a modification of customs, habits, and political actions, that reflect the idea in question. Any attempt for the reform of a widespread evil, like that of the alcohol habit, to be successful, must be based on these fundamental principles. For centuries the ideas of the people as to the real nature of this beverage and its effects upon the human system were radically wrong. Many causes have conspired to keep the world in ignorance of the fact that alcohol is doing more to promote physical, intellectual, and moral degeneration than any other evil. It has been left to modern science to discover the facts with which we may dispel the most mischievous delusion that has ever possessed the world.

"The latest undertaking of the temperance reformers is to get these facts in the minds of the people everywhere. When they become a part of public knowledge, dating from early childhood, the saloon will cease to exist, and the "Black Curse" which has wrecked millions of human homes and swept millions of men into untimely graves will disappear forever.

"The first movement to secure universal intelligence in our country upon this subject was started by the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." In 1880 that organization of temperance women created a department to work for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and colleges. The story of the struggles and triumphs of the women of America, in pushing this great scheme, will make one of the most thrilling chapters in American history. Sitting in my study a few days ago, I read an outline of this story, and the conviction flashed through my soul like a revelation from the third heaven, that these godly and heroic women had at last conceived and put into operation a movement in comparison with which all other schemes of temperance reform fade into insignificance, and one which is destined to deliver this country from its blackest and most direful curse.

"Their plan is to secure such State and Federal legislation as will provide for thorough scientific temperance instruction in all the schools and colleges of our country under government control. Vermont was the first State to recognize the utility of the plan and to put it into operation in her public schools. This was done in 1882. The next year New Hampshire stepped in the line, followed by Michigan. In 1884 New York and Rhode Island were added to the list. Then came Pennsylvania, Illinois, and many States of the South. Only three States have not acted. Until recently Virginia and Utah stood together in opposing the measure. It was a deep and painful affliction to my soul to see this old mother of States and of statesmen in such company. Virginia and Utah! It makes me sick. I know that it will be a relief to you to be told that last week a bill providing for scientific instruction on the subject of temperance in the public schools of Virginia was passed by your State Legislature, with a unanimous endorsement from its committees on Public Instruction. * * * Forty-three States have adopted the measure, and the remaining three will soon follow their example. Congress had provided for the same instruction in all the schools of the country under the control of the Federal Government. The Senate passed the measure by a unanimous vote, and in the House of Representatives only eight votes were recorded against it.

"Consider the fact that 15,000,000 of American children are now receiving the best scientific instruction in this important branch of human learning. The textbooks upon this subject that have been adopted by the States are carefully graded to suit every class of pupils, from the youngest to the oldest. The same has been done for all the colleges and universities that are wholly or partly under government control. Any man who has mind enough to understand the relation of human ideas and sentiments to human habits and customs needs no prophetic gift to see what a radical revolution in reference to liquor-drinking and liquor-selling must be accomplished before the expiration of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Temperance women of America, I salute you to-night as bright exemplars of a white-bannered crusade, that is destined to win the sublimest victory that will be recorded in the century which we have just entered. What a favored lot is yours. The angels come down to encamp about you. The white-robed millions of the redeemed in glory smile upon you, and with joyous hearts behold the march of your victorious legions. The love of all virtuous manhood under the sun is lavished upon you. From countless sanctuaries and altars prayers are climbing to Heaven on your behalf. Cherubim and seraphim, thrones, principalities, and powers, and the Great God Himself, are your allies. Thus supported by all the good on earth and the glorified in Heaven, you cannot fail in your holy undertaking. Your success is certain, and will make the brightest picture in the book of time; and when you blot this era of oppression out and lead a blessed freedom in, up yonder, within the jasper walls of the Eternal City, there will be such a chorus of hallelujas and harpling symphonies as has not been heard since the day when the angelic host hovered over the cradle of the infant Christ and sang their "Gloria in Excelsis."

A RESTAURANT ESPISODE.

A Sort of Straw Vote.

An advertising agent, representing a prominent New York magazine, while on a recent western trip, was dining one evening in a Pittsburg restaurant.

While waiting for his order he glanced over his newspaper and noticed the advertisement of a well-known dyspepsia preparation, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; as he himself was a regular user of the tablets he began speculating as to how many of the other travelling men in the dining-room were also friends of the popular remedy for indigestion.

He says: I counted twenty-three men at the tables, and in the hotel office I took the trouble to interview them, and was surprised to learn that nine of the twenty-three made a practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

One of them told me he had suffered so much from stomach trouble that at one time he had been obliged to quit the road, but since using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets had been entirely free from indigestion, but he continued their use, especially while travelling, on account of irregularity in meals and because, like all travelling men, he was ofter obliged to eat what he could get and not always what he wanted.

Another, who looked the picture of health, said he never ate a meal without taking a Stuart Tablet afterward, because he could eat what he pleased and when he pleased, without fear of a sleepless night or any other trouble.

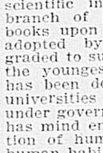
Still another used them because he was subject to gas on stomach, causing pressure on heart and lungs, shortness of breath, and distress in chest, which he no longer experienced since using the tablets regularly.

Another claimed that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was the only safe remedy he had ever found for sour stomach and acidity. He had formerly used common soda to relieve the trouble, but the tablets were much better and safer to use.

After smoking, drinking, or other excesses which weaken the digestive organs, nothing restores the stomach to a healthy, wholesome condition so effectually as Stuart's Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the natural digestives—pepsin, diastase, which every weak stomach lacks, as well as nux, hydrastin, and yellow parilla—and can be safely relied upon as a radical cure for every form of poor digestion. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A little book on stomach troubles mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.



WILCOX TANSY PILLS

For 20 years the only safe and reliable Female Regulator for all troubles. Relieves within 3 days. At druggists, or by mail. Price, $2. Send 4c. for "Women's Safe Guard." Wilcox Medical Co., 329 N. 15th St., Phila., Pa.

(no 19-Su52t)

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

"The Great Superiority"

of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is in its power to relieve without irritation. It *cleanses* and refreshes the stomach and bowels, removes *gouty* and *rheumatic* poisons from the blood, and *allays feverish* conditions in a wonderful manner.

TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York.
At druggists, 50c. and $1.00. 4

Bargains That'll Make Enthusiasts of You.

The store that gives you the best Furniture, the best make, the best service, and the best treatment—embodies all of these features with a lower price than others—is the concern that'll win the trade of every reasonable thinking person. It's only natural—human economical instincts dictate this. The better you know us—the closer you watch—the stronger and more impressively you'll hold us in the first light. This week we're hustling for business, and if you don't respond to the beckon of the many offers you're refusing cold cash from your purse. Saving possibilities haven't run so high since we've been in business. You know what credit means here. It's buying as much as you want and paying as you want. Merely say when you'll make settlements and fulfil your word, and there's no worry or inconvenience.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BABY CARRIAGES.

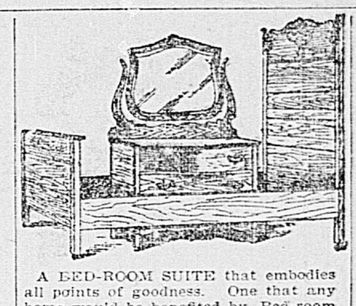
Our stock of Baby Carriages would do credit to any wholesaler. The pick of the three largest and best Lines in the World. They simply out-class any shown in the city. There is every desirable style imaginable. We sell a very creditable Carriage as low as..... $4.25

Here's the SIDEBOARD for your home. It's large, splendidly-made, golden-oak finish, swelled front, French-plate mirror, and finished up to perfection.

$18.75

$7.25 isn't to be turned away on such an occasion. It's exactly what this Combination Bookcase offers. It's a beautifully-constructed case, with golden-oak finish.

$17.75



A BED-ROOM SUITE that embodies all points of goodness. One that any home would be benefited by. Bed-room Suite richly made, golden oak, swelled front, skillfully and deeply carved; dressing case with French-plate glass. A set of furniture that no one dares to equal for the price.

$37.50

Bed-room Suite.

A low price for Bed-room Suite highness. Handsome solid oak suite—dressing case with four drawers and bevel-plate mirror—finely-made bedstead and washstand.

$17.50

Carpet Cuts.

We take particular pride in this Carpet Department of ours. There's plenty of patterns and plenty of room to show them. You can expect better qualities and values always—especially so this week:

Ingrain Carpets..... 35c
Heavy Brussels Carpets..... 75c
Large Fringed Rugs..... 98c
Fancy China Matting..... 12½c

Rattan Rockers, of every description. We are selling a very large Rattan Rocker, well made and comfortable, only

$3.48

Parlor Suite.

We give you the peer Parlor Suite of the city for $32.50. Five handsomely-constructed pieces—excellently carved, mahogany-finished frame and upholstered in superior silk tapestry. Don't delay.

$32.50

Mayer & Pettit,

SOUTHERN FURNITURE COMPANY,
7 AND 9 WEST BROAD ST.
CASH OR CREDIT. CASH OR CREDIT.

Diamond Mounted

JEWELRY

WE have made great preparations for the large holiday demand for High-Grade Gold Jewelry of all descriptions, mounted in precious and semi-precious stones.

Notwithstanding the Rise in the Prices of Diamonds

We Have Not Advanced Our Selling Figures.

Prices remain as usual, consistently low.

D. Buchanan & Son,

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers, and Silversmiths,

111 East Broad Street.

[de 12-Tu,F&Suntf]

ORGANIZED 1832.

The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF RICHMOND, VA.

Assets.....$800,000

W. H. PALMER, President.
W. H. M'CARTHY, Secretary,

HEALTH RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.
NEW HOTEL ALPHIN.
Steam heat. Convenient to bath-house. Open the entire year. Rates moderate.
L. C. ALPHIN,
ja 9-Tu,Th&Sun Proprietor.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY,
BATH COUNTY, VA.,
ON
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION.

"The New Homestead," with all modern conveniences, including private baths, together with the bath-house. Open the year 'round.

Invalids made perfectly comfortable. Wonderful results to sufferers from gout, rheumatism, and nervous troubles.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS:

Riding and driving parties daily; new bicycle track, golf-grounds, lawn tennis, pool, and billiards; fishing and hunting.

For winter rates and accommodations, apply to

FRED. STERRY,
Manager,
mh 21-Sun t s Hot Springs, Va.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.]

THE TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the Company in Full—THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Location of Home or Principal Office of said Company—HARTFORD, CONN.

Character of the Business Transacted by the Company—LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

President—JAMES G. BATTERSON.
Secretary—JOHN E. MORRIS.
Organized and Incorporated—JUNE, 17, 1863.
Commenced Business—APRIL 1, 1864.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia—HARRY D. EICHELBERGER; residence, Richmond, Va.

The amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.	Life. No.	Life. Amount.	Accident. No.	Accident. Amount.
The number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year	36,790	$ 93,421,420	82,270	$266,084,502
The number of policies issued during the year, and the amount of insurance effected thereby	6,852	18,671,933	144,280	696,948,012
Totals	43,642	$112,093,353	226,550	$963,032,514
The number of policies and the amount of insurance which have ceased to be in force during the year	4,331	11,753,738	140,931	594,829,337
The whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year	39,311	$100,334,554	85,619	$368,203,177

RECEIPTS.

	Life.	Accident.
The amount of premiums received during the year	$3,005,067 68	$3,066,957 27
The amount of annuities received during the year	17,785 50	
The amount of interest received from all sources	1,071,404 97	200,363 99
The amount of all other receipts—viz.		1,028 36
Totals	$4,094,258 15	$3,268,349 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

The amount of losses paid	$ 963,960 03	$1,225,321 61
The amount of matured endowments paid	302,071 98	
The amount paid annuitants	15,950 65	
The amount paid for surrender values	241,602 33	2,155 73
The amount of dividends paid to stockholders	50,000 00	100,000 00
The amount paid for expenses (including taxes)	851,244 06	1,465,869 95
Totals	$2,424,829 05	$2,733,347 29

ASSETS.

Bonds, market value	$9,552,124 60
Stocks, market value	4,718,139 19
Real estate, unencumber, market value	2,049,222 72
Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate	5,981,342 52
Cash in banks, trust companies, and company's office	1,810,269 96
Loans on company's policies, assigned as collateral	1,305,307 27
Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds	1,497,175 51
Interest due and accrued	245,982 39
Uncollected and deferred premiums	600,446 49
Carried out at market value—Total	$27,760,511 56

LIABILITIES.

The amount of losses unpaid (unadjusted, $155,783.62; resisted, $64,050)	$	219,833 62
Reserve for claims against employers		596,529 26
Premiums paid in advance		33,178 13
Unpaid salaries, rent, taxes, &c.		110,000 00
Special Reserve Liability Department		100,000 00
Reserve for accident policies		1,566,369 23
The amount of liability on policies, etc., in force 31st December last, on basis of 4 per cent. actuaries' mortality table		20,186,305 00
Company's New Standard American Ex. Table, with 3 1-2 per cent. interest		998,622 00
Total		$23,739,827 61

BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1899.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.	Amount at Risk at End of Year.
Accident	$7,825,905	$28,215 34	$25,283 41	$25,283 41	$4,304,264
Employers' liability	755,000	10,079 39	230 63	230 63	702,150
Life	445,095	40,751 95	18,120 00	18,120 00	1,423,211
Health		208 40			
Aggregate	$8,026,030	$79,255 08	$43,634 04	$43,634 04	$6,429,625

S. C. DUNHAM, Vice-President.
(Signed)
JOHN E. MORRIS, Secretary.
(Signed)

State of Connecticut, city of Hartford—ss.:
Seal of Notary. Sworn to January 15, 1900, before
EARL D. CHURCH, Notary Public.

H. D. EICHELBERGER,

State Agent for Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina,

718 east Main street.

fe 4-Su4t

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE, MAIN AND TWELFTH STREETS.