

THE BACHELOR'S MOTHER.

A blushing bride is fair to see,
As she walks down the aisle,
Half hesitating to where he
Awaits her with a smile;
A fond young mother bending o'er
Her firstborn child is sweet
Unto the man of fifty-four
Who guides no little feet.

The girl who wears her first long gown,
Who coils her gleaming hair;
That yesterday hung, braided down,
Is radiantly fair;
But fairest of them all is she,
With hair as white as snow,
Who calls me "Eddie," as she did
Some fifty years ago.

—Chicago News.

A FIGHT WITH COLD TYPE.

By trade I am a compositor. When a young man emigrated to the West, and was there for ten years. While there I made the acquaintance of a noble red man, and this is a story of my most noteworthy meeting with him.

My first acquaintance with the Apache came about in the most unexpected manner, and at a time when I was wholly unprepared to receive such distinguished visitors.

It was in 1882. I had been in Las Vegas, New Mexico, about six months, working in the job room of the Daily Optic, the leading daily in the Territory. I had not accumulated much money—about the only thing I had acquired was a desire to get back to civilization, and the ambition to become a proprietor of a newspaper.

It happened about that time that a big excitement broke out over the discovery of gold at Kingston, near Lake Valley. Then "Russ" Kistler, reporter for the Optic, came to me, and said:

"There is a fine opening here, if I could see any way to get a press and material to work with."

"That is easy enough," he answered. "There is an old 'Champion' press in this office, which they offer to sell to us cheap on the installment plan, and, if you are willing, we'll go in together, and give the thing a trial."

I readily accepted his offer, and hasty preparations were made to move our traps to the new El Dorado. We took the evening train and went to Nutt Station, three hundred and fifty miles from Las Vegas. From there we had to make our journey by wagon, a distance of forty miles. We hired a wagon and horses at Nutt Station, and, loading in our press and other materials, we set out for the new town with light hearts and bright expectations.

We soon fell in with half a dozen other wagons on their way to the new mines, and though there had been some trouble with the Indians in that vicinity a short time before, we thought that our number would ward off any attack, but in this we were mistaken. I had never met any of the Apaches before, but it was a wild, picturesque place they selected for our first meeting—far from the influences of civilization and the United States Army.

We had camped on a little knoll, on every side of which stretched the unbroken monotony of the sage brush and the dark Mexican thistle.

It was a grand sight that met our gaze that morning. But there was one thing that marred its loveliness and sent a gloom over the party. In the background, coming slowly toward our camp, was a vast, dark Apache Indian. This went a great way toward destroying the beauty of the wild, picturesque scene.

The Optic reporter, who had brought along an opera-glass, climbed upon a wagon and surveyed the advancing host. Then he climbed down from the wagon and commenced to put a bridge on our feetest horse.

"Boys," he said, with the air of one who had come to a foregone conclusion, "I am a man of few words. Those Indians may be friendly or they may not be. If they are friendly, I'll see you back at the station, and if not, I'll get the details of the butchery in the daily papers."

Then he mounted the animal, and was in the act of riding away when another gang of Apaches were discovered coming from the opposite direction from the first. This gave matters another aspect to the man on the horse, and he turned about and dismounted. I could see that he was disappointed about something, though he said nothing.

I thought it strange at the time that two separate gangs of Apaches should happen to meet at that particular spot, but my acquaintance with them since has given me reasons to believe that the meeting was not altogether accidental on their part. We had a hurried consultation to decide whether we should meet them as "friendly" or "hostile" Indians.

The Optic man remarked that if he had his way about it, he would rather not meet them at all, but as we could not avoid it, he was in favor of showing fight from the first.

The two lines of approaching Indians, halted just out of rifle range, and a solitary warrior rode out from one of their lines, and came in the direction of our camp.

He made a signal for some of us to come out from our wagon, and slipping a revolver in my boot-leg, I advanced to meet him.

"How!" he said, as I came up in speaking distance. "I'm not feeling very well this morning." I answered, "Pleasant weather we're having."

He ignored this speech, and drew himself to his full height.

"He mighty chief, Geronimo," he exclaimed, slapping himself on the breast.

I replied: "Glad to see you, Mr. Geronimo. Have read of you in the papers. Hope you are well."

"Me want heap to eat," he exclaimed. "All right," I answered. "Just come up to our camp—we'll have breakfast ready presently."

As I turned and looked in the direction of our camp I saw that the other line of Apaches had sneaked up to our wagons while our attention had been fixed on the chief. Indians are very cunning. He signified to his warriors to follow, and we were all soon back at the camp.

There were about ninety of them, and they all stayed to breakfast, and consumed enough to have done our party for two months. Then the chief wiped his mouth, and said:

"Want um horses."

We told him that we needed our horses, and did not intend to give them up.

"Kill um, then!" he exclaimed, drawing a long knife and flourishing it in the air, and his actions were followed by the other eighty-nine warriors.

We didn't want to be killed—that is, the majority of us didn't—and we told him to take the horses alone. I had become very much attached to our horses, but I was also very much attached to my scalp—that is, it was very much attached to me—and I knew it was of "no value if detached," so I kept silent. After they had helped themselves to our horses, the chief approached me, and said:

"Gimme um watch."

I gave him my watch without further parley. I didn't want to hear those words "kill um" again, if I could help it.

He next asked for my coat and a pair of red braces I had on—in fact, he asked for everything he saw with a child-like confidence that was touching to behold. It was very fortunate he met us when he did, for he seemed to be out of everything that was necessary to make life happy. After he had taken everything we had that he could carry away, he still seemed dissatisfied, and went through our boxes again, smelling at the vinegar, the pepper, and the sauce bottles in a vague sort of a way.

Then he called his braves and rode away. When the Indians were a few yards away, Kistler, of the Optic, turned to us, and said:

"Are those friendly Indians?"

"Yes," answered the man who had advocated a peace policy; "they are evidently friendly, and it is our duty to report their actions to the Indian agent."

Just then, before we could prevent it, Kistler, who had grabbed a gun, sent a bullet into the ranks of the Apaches.

In a moment the wildest excitement prevailed, and with a series of savage yells they whipped up their ponies till out of range, and then wheeled about and began circling around us, yelling and firing as they rode.

It was fortunate for us that most of our arms and ammunition, being concealed in the bay in our wagons, had escaped being found by the Indians, or we should have been wholly at their mercy. There was nothing left for us to do but fight, now that it was commenced, and a moment later every gun and pistol belonging to our party was brought forward and put into service, and a telling fire was poured into them as they swept past us.

Kistler kept perfectly cool, loading and shooting as fast as he could.

Again and again the Indians charged us, and each time from our breastworks behind our wagons we poured a deadly fire into them, sending them back with one or more of their number dead on the ground. The guns in our party were doing deadly work; but presently it was announced that our supply of shot was exhausted.

Kistler said nothing at this, but took a hatchet and broke open the box that contained our type. Then he took a handful of "long primer" and loaded his gun.

His example was followed by the others, and when the Indians charged us again they were greeted by a dose of cold type which seemed to make a great impression on them.

Again and again they charged us, and each time we distributed a shower of cold type among them. For the next half hour the siege was kept up with "long primer," and when the supply of that was exhausted we commenced to pour "talies" into them in a most generous and lavish manner.

When these were all used up we commenced using mixed charges of spaces and exclamation points. Then when they made another charge we gave them a dose of "quads" and display type, which so discouraged them that it was plain to see that they had got enough.

"You see," observed Kistler, grimly, "the press exerts a great influence in this country, even among the Apaches. I don't believe they will come again."

His words proved true, for they soon left us, taking their dead and wounded along. Two of our party had been slightly wounded, but none were killed. That night we walked back to Nutt Station and the next day purchased some horses, and returned for our wagons, to find that they had been burned by the Indians in our absence.

We did not consider the press worth moving after it had passed through the fire, and left it there, where it can be seen to this day, half-buried in the sage brush by the roadside, eighteen miles from Nutt Station on the old Kingston Road.

Quick Work.

To test the skill of their workmen, the Compagnie Francaise des Chemins de Fer de l'Est, at their works in Epemay, recently caused a locomotive to be "mounted," or built up piece by piece, as soon as possible. It was finished in fifty-six hours.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

OF THE
London Life Insurance Company.

The Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Shareholders and Policy-holders of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the company's office, London, Ont., on Thursday, the last day of March, 1900.

There were present—The President, Mr. John McClary, in the chair; J. C. Richter, manager and secretary; A. O. Jeffery, W. F. Bullen, Wm. Bowman, T. H. Smallman, A. S. Emery, J. E. Jeffery, Geo. McBroome, J. E. Tatham, D. McGilly Geo. F. Jewell, A. E. Booker, J. A. Thomas, London; J. A. Dickson, Winnipeg; Man. N. N. Monroay, Surin; Judge Bell, J. W. Humphrey, J. F. Maine, Chatham; G. M. Harrison, Glenora; R. Pierce, C. H. Tatham, Woodstock; W. S. Hodgins, Berlin; J. H. Thompson, Galt; T. K. Wordworth, Guelph; B. D. Sykes, A. A. Bement, Brantford; W. G. Brown, C. W. Walker, A. Marcey, Hamilton; D. McEwen, St. Catharines; A. Bretz, J. Dickson, T. Bin, J. A. Limage, Aaron Bretz, J. S. Cochrane, Toronto; S. Levitt, Belleville; R. P. Pearce, J. Taylor, Kingston; A. Perry, Brockville; F. T. Webster, Man. N. N. Monroay, J. M. Meloche, Ottawa; A. E. Ferguson, Halifax, N. S., and others.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed and the Directors' Report and Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, submitted as follows:

The Directors of the company beg to submit Annual Report, and duly audited Financial Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

During the year 1378 applications for insurance amounting to \$1,206,188

were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$226,565.85 and \$41,554.35 or a total of \$268,120.20, being an increase of \$26,957.71 over the previous year.

The sum of \$51,541.25 was paid for death claims, \$8,029 for Matured Endowments and \$8,194.90 for surrendered policies and Cash Profits, making a total of \$67,756.15 paid Policy-holders or their heirs during the year. The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year after deducting all re-insurances, amounted to \$5,778,622.13 under 2,442 "Ordinary" and 38,137 "Industrial" or a total of 40,579 policies—an increase of 4,233 policies for insurance of \$568,102.85 for the year.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncollected but Subscribed Capital, amount to \$875,422.92, an increase of \$105,384.35 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met. No losses in respect of investments were incurred during the year, and no real estate came into the company's hands by foreclosure or otherwise.

The liabilities on the company under existing policies and in all other respects have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to \$790,234.79. The surplus on policy-holders' account, exclusive of the uncollected but subscribed capital, is therefore \$85,188.13, and after deducting paid-up capital, accumulated profits and contingent fund, there remains a net surplus over all liabilities and capital of \$24,296.50.

JOHN MCCLARY, President.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

Net Invested Assets, 31st Dec. 1898, brought forward.....\$733,477 24

Less Premium on Debenture written off.....344 00

.....\$733,133 24

Interest on Investments.....\$41,554 35

General Premiums, \$55,342.96, less Re-Ins. Premiums, \$388 60.....64,954 36

Industrial Premiums.....161,631 50

.....\$206,585 86

.....\$1,001,273 45

Cash Profits paid Policy-holders.....\$4,740 26

Paid for Surrendered Policies.....3,454 64

Matured Endowments.....8,029 00

Ordinary Claims Paid.....10,375 31

Industrial Claims Paid.....41,155 94

.....\$67,756 15

Dividends to Shareholders.....4,250 00

Salaries, "Ordinary," including H.O. salaries.....10,064 21

Commissions, "Ordinary".....20,121 00

Salaries, "Industrial".....18,623 60

Commissions, "Industrial".....36,510 93

Advertising, \$570 80; Directors' Fees, \$804 00; Com on Investments, \$200 00; Postage and Exchange, \$600 00; Legal Expenses, \$100 13; Stationery, \$2,654 45; Printing and Stationery, \$2,011 48; Medical Fees, \$1,989 60; Office Furniture, \$211 61; Rents, \$2,244 00; Expense Account, \$2,137 71.....18,515 42

.....\$835,406 95

Net Invested Assets, 31st December, 1899.....\$835,406 95

Cash in Office and Banks.....\$23,326 77

Loans on Policies.....45,357 25

Loan Company Stocks.....82,520 00

Bonds and Debentures.....60,330 00

Loans on Stocks.....10,005 30

Mortgages Real Estate.....604,362 87

Real Estate.....502 76

.....\$835,406 95

ADDITIONAL ASSETS.

Premiums in course of collection, net.....\$5,004 07

Premium Notes, net.....3,287 40

Deferred Premiums, net.....9,629 38

Interest due, and accrued.....22,035 12

.....39,955 97

Total Assets, 31st December, 1899.....\$875,422 92

To cover Liabilities as follows:

Net Reserve on Policies in force.....\$789,625 22

Less Re-Ins. Reserve.....2,500 85

.....\$787,064 27

Claims Accrued.....1,464 74

Matured Endowments undistributed.....1,464 74

Advanced Premiums.....343 57

Shareholders' Special Account.....282 21

.....790,234 79

Surplus on Policy-holders' Account, apportioned as under:

Contingent Fund.....\$500 00

Accumulating Profits.....10,391 63

Capital Paid up.....50,000 00

.....\$60,891 63

Surplus over all Liabilities and Capital.....\$24,296 50

To the Shareholders of the London Life Insurance Company:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have audited the Books and Accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, and find them correct and in accordance with the above statement, the Reserve Fund and all other Liabilities being amply provided for. I find the securities in order, and the Books of the Company carefully and neatly kept.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F. C. A., Auditor.

London, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1900.

The President, Mr. John McClary, previous to moving the adoption of the report, etc., said:

Gentlemen,—The report of the directors, and the accompanying financial statement which you have before you, present the results of the past year's operations, and the position of the company generally in so ample a manner as not to require an extended explanation.

The year under review has on the whole been a fairly successful one. Continued and solid progress has been made in all essentials pertaining to the company's affairs.

The new business written during the year was about 10 per cent. in excess of total new business of the previous year, while the increase in insurance in force at the close of the year shows a net gain of over 30 per cent. of the total business written during the year. When regard is had to the usual lapse ratio of "Industrial" insurance, which constitutes a considerable part of the company's business, this is a very creditable showing.

The premium and interest receipts of the year show an increase of over 11 per cent., while the ratio of expense to income was the same as for the year previous and under 35 per cent. So large a proportion of the company's business, being "Industrial" insurance, this is, I believe, a lower ratio of expense

than is experienced by any other company transacting a similar class of business. Separating the "Industrial" from the "Ordinary," the ratio of expense to income of the latter was only 25.7 per cent. This, when regard is had to the limited amount of "Ordinary" business in force, and the continued safe and profitable employment of the company's funds, must be conceded to be a good showing, and accounts for the very favorable profits the company has been enabled to declare to participating policy-holders.

The assets of the company have increased over 13 per cent. during the year, and are of the highest class, as will be seen by reference to the detailed statement.

Many of the securities held by the company, have, in fact, a market value considerably in excess of what they have been taken in at in the company's statement.

The liabilities have been provided for in the most ample manner. In addition to the re-insurance reserve required to be set aside for the security of policy-holders the directors voluntarily supplemented the Government standard of 4-1/2 per cent. for the next ten years in respect of business issued prior to January 1st, 1900, by transferring \$15,000 from the amount at credit of shareholders' special account at the close of the year, and such further sums from the Contingent Fund, and unappointed profits as was

necessary to bring the whole of the company's business up to a 4 per cent. reserve standard. Further special additions to the reserve fund will be made from time to time until the whole of the company's business will be on a 3-1/2 per cent. reserve basis, which is the Government standard for new business transacted from and after the first of the year.

Notwithstanding the severe tests which the company has applied as regards the character and value of its assets, and the ample manner in which the liabilities of every nature, have been provided for, the net surplus over all liabilities, including accumulating profits, balance of Contingent Fund and capital, increased by nearly 26 per cent.

1879	\$ 32,561 45	\$ 74,333 58	\$ 610,629 51
1884	29,722 85	123,382 37	589,155 00
1889	77,889 89	230,213 81	2,490,433 41
1894	154,000 20	470,608 11	2,724,505 21
1899	208,140 21	875,422 92	5,778,622 13

These figures show steady and substantial progress, a solid foundation for future progress and prosperity.

In the matter of profits to policy-holders, the progress made is equally gratifying. No participating policies were issued during the first ten years after organization, the business of the company during this period being confined to non-participating life and accident insurance. The first distribution of profits was made in 1886, and amounted to only \$57.82. In 1891, the cash profits amounted to \$1,488.67, in 1896 to \$3,228.15 and in 1899 to \$4,704.26. The total cash profits made during the past fourteen years aggregate \$33,027.76, in addition to which \$10,391.63, accumulated profits, now stand at the credit of policy-holders, leaving their profits to accumulate, subject to withdrawal at some future time, making total paid profits and accumulating \$43,419.39—a very excellent showing for the period referred to.

As this is the twenty-fifth annual report of the company, a brief resume of what has been accomplished during the past twenty-five years may be of interest.

The total premium receipts during this period aggregate \$1,922,935.33, and the total interest receipts \$37,184.02, making a grand total of \$2,260,119.35.

Total claims paid during this period aggregate \$456,477.98: Matured Endowments paid, \$63,973.00; Cash Surrender Values paid, \$46,530.37; Cash profits paid, \$33,027.76, making a total of \$600,091.11 paid policy-holders or heirs. Adding to the foregoing, payments out, Accumulating Profits \$10,391.63, Net Reserve at credit of policy-holders, \$772,625.22 and surplus over all liabilities and Capital \$24,296.50, we have a grand total of \$1,407,412.46, or over 73 per cent. of the total premium receipts paid policy-holders or heirs, and remaining at credit of policy holders and payable in the future.

During this period the dividends to shareholders aggregate \$10,241.95 and total expenditures of every character \$512,104.94 or less than 36 per cent. of the aggregate premium and interest receipts of the company.

With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report.

Judge Bell said—As a policy-holder's director, I have had ample opportunity of knowing how the business of the company is being conducted, and approval of the course adopted. More new business might be written if more money was expended in this way. The policy of the board has, however, been to keep within safe limits in this respect, and by being satisfied with a moderate amount of new business being written in proportion to the business in force on the company's books, better profit

for the year, and now stands at over \$24,000. On the basis of a 4-1/2 per cent. reserve valuation, the surplus over every liability and capital would be fully \$30,000 greater than is indicated.

With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report.

The vice-president Mr. A. O. Jeffery, in seconding the adoption of the report said:

The information already before the meeting, will, I am sure, satisfy you of the stability of the company. The actual progress being made can be readily determined from the following comparative statement of receipts, assets, and insurance in force for years indicated at quinquennial periods since the formation of the company in 1874:

Before the formal adoption of the report, Mr. George F. Jewell, the Company's auditor, said that from his position, he was able to speak with full knowledge of the steady and substantial progress which had been made during the sixteen years in which he had filled the office.

The business was honestly built up by the diligence and hard work of the board, the staff, and the agents, upon such principles of economy and liberality as would assuredly guarantee the continuance of its success.

He would always feel a lively interest in the company's welfare and advancement, and had every confidence that his successor in office, which his own financial engagement would not permit him any longer to retain, would receive the same frank and courteous treatment which had always been accorded to him.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employees of the Company for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year. Suitable responses were made by Messrs. George McBroome, Superintendent of Agents, London; W. G. Brown, Hamilton; James Dickson, Winnipeg; J. W. Humphrey, Chatham; A. Bretz, Toronto; A. Perry, Brockville; W. S. Hodgins, Ottawa; J. A. Bement, Brantford; D. McEwen, St. Catharines, and other representatives of the Company present.

A by-law was passed changing the date for holding the annual meeting of the Company from the first Thursday in March to the second Monday in March, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time future annual meetings will be held.

The balloting for election of directors for the current year resulted in the unanimous reelection of Messrs. John McClary, A. O. Jeffery, W. Bowman, Geo. C. Gibbons, W. F. Bullen, and A. S. Emery, all of London, as stock-holders' directors, and Judge Bell, Chatham; T. H. Smallman, London, and G. M. Harrison, Glenora, as policy-holders' directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr