DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

WEALTHIEST CLASS LEADER.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. as He Appears at Sunday School.

the monorman management and

It came upon the midnight clear, That glorious song of old, From angels bending near the earth

12

To touch their harps of gold; "Peace on earth, good will to men

From heavin's all-gracious King,' The world in solemn stillness lay

To hear the angels sing.

Thus sang John D. Rockefeller Jr. to his Bible class for young men at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church the Sunday preceding New Year's.

From Wall street and the Standard Oil offices to a Sunday school is a far cry for the son of the richest man in America. Young Rockefeller works hard. Even his day of rest is devoted to inhor.

Inexorable duty seems to be his lode. star. He spends no time in idle amuse-ments. With the same promptness with which he appears at his father's office on week days he arrives at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church on Sun-days, says the New York World, Rain and storm do not stay him, and he must be ill indeed before he will ex-cuse himself from the leadership of his Bible class.

Promptly at 9:30 every Sunday morning the door of the Rockefeller mansion, No. 4 west Fifty-fourth street, ston, No. 4 west Fifty-fourth street, swings open. Down the steps rushes a young man. He is well dressed. So well dressed indeed that you are only aware of the fact while being unconscious of any particular feature of his raiment. His taste is subdued and re-From his high silk hat to his fined. neatly fitting shoes everything is in perfect taste.

With so quick a step and so pre-occupied a manner does he hasten toward Fifth avenue that you at once imagine he is anxious to join the throng of gay promenaders who are wont to grace Fifth avenue on Sundays.

But far from his thought is any idea of social enjoyment. Neither turning to the right nor left he walks rapidly down Fifth avenue on the west side of the street till he comes to the corner of West Forty-sixth street. Crossing the street diagonally he enters the door of the church, which is set back among private houses on the south side of the street

Hastening up a flight of steps Mr. Rockefeller leaves his overcoat and hat in an ante-room on the right. On the left is a small green door, through which he quickly pushes his way.

This door leads into a gallery at the back of the church. In this gallery ara usually scated, before Mr. Rockefeller's arrival, about forty persons. Their ages range from 18 to 40. The gathering is of men exclusively. They are all well dressed. Their callings seem to rangeso far as outward appearance goes-from clerks to railroad managers. The class is ostensibly for young men, but gray-headed men are not unrepresented.

Young Rockefellerd smiles familiarly to his expectant class and takes a seat at a small table at the bottom of the ther of pews which run lengthwiso across the gallery. With his back to the main body of the church and facing his little audience, Mr. Rockefeller begins his Bible lesson

He talks with his eyes cast down upon his notes. His address is not easy. His words do not come readily. His exposition of Biblical lore is not always lucid.

But he is listened to with rapt attention. His earnestness and sincerity entitle him to respect. In speaking he sel-dom changes his position, his hands being always clasped on the table in front

weighed in the balance and found wanting. "The reading of this Belshazzar lesson has always inspired me with solemn thoughts. I have often asked myself whether I would be found wanting in the balance when the time came to

weigh me Try, my friends, to find wherein the Try, my friends, to find wherein the scales in your own case are light. I ask myzelf again and again what it is in me that is wanting? What faults of mine would disturb the balance of the scales? Would I be wanting in truthfulness - in sincerity. In increase and helpfulness - in Would I be wanting in truthfulness—in sincerity—in justness and helpfulness to my fellow creatures? Would I be lack-ing in kindness, in usefulness, in love of God, and zeal in advancing His work? "When it comes to our day of judg-ment may these terrible words. Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found warding? name he said to any of

found wanting,' never he said to any of those present.'

The zealous young millionaire then discussed matters of economy in eating and drinking, as suggested by the fa-mous feast of Babylon. He went into the niceties of conduct in eating, drinking and smoking. On the last named indulgence he said:

When I was at Brown university though I did not smoke myself, I did not object to any one else smoking in my room. I had a reason for seeming thus to countenance the use of tobacco. thus to countenance the use of tobacco. "My grandmother, however, thought I was wrong in allowing those about me to do things of which I myself did not approve. I said to her one day when she questioned me on this point: "By not objecting to men snicking in my room, I am able to reach their hearts on far graver offenses. Were I to raise an objection to their smoking, they would go away from me, and I could not approach them on drinking, gambling and

other sins.' "So it is well often to appear lenient in trivial things in order the better to look after the correction of large ones." When Mr. Rockefeller had concluded his discourse, which lasted forty min-utes a hymn was sung. It was now nearly 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the hymn Mr. Rockefeller requested one of the members of the Bible class to of. fer up a prayer.

At Mr. Rockefeller's bidding, the class afterward stood up and joined him in singing a Christmas carol, Mr. Rockefeller's voice has nothing

operatic about it, pretending to no qualities out of the ordinary. It is inclined to baritone. The young teacher sings, however, with feeling, and carries his class with him.

After the carol, of which six stanzas were sung, a collection was taken up by an usher. Most of those present put five-cent pieces in the basket. The contribution from all present could not have exceeded \$2.

The Bible lesson concluded at 11 clock with another hymn. Mr. Rockefeller then stationed himself at the head of the stairs leading to the cloakroom and shook hands with the various mem. bers of his class. This class numbers 125 members in all, and has a weekly attendance of about fifty.

Mr. Rockefeiler begins his instruction promptly at 9:45 a. m. each Sunday. He never exceeds the time limit of one hour, from 10 to 11 a. m., gauging his time with great accuracy. He has evidently succeeded in gaining the respect and attention of those who have entered his class. All listen to his words and ask him questions, which show that their hearts are in the work.

After instructing the class, young



Well, when I stepped from me private car, dey immediately filled it wid

AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE. The Loser-Dat ain't fair playing'. You dum hyptonized me wif dat Cininnati cigar and den bluffed me.



HOW	DIAZ	TREATED	REBELS.	A
Policy of	Mexico's	President in Des	aling With Re-	E
		calcitrants.	AND AND	j T

lot of disgruntled aspirants in the field. each of whom promptly became the center of one of those mysterious, complicated, semi-theatrical conspiracies, so dear to the heart of the average Latin-American. These cabals had headquarters in a dozen different cities; it was fashionable for even wealthy ladies to pose as their partisans, and the army especially was disaffected to the core. The plain truth is that the government would undoubtedly have been overthrown if the plotters had been able to unite on any definite course of action, but no leader was will-ing to give an Inch to another, and while they were wrangling among themselves Diaz quietly rounded them ur one by one, and crushed them out of existence. It was in that long, hard fight, conducted with consumhard light, conducted with consum-mate generalship and covering a num-ber of years, that the secret service developed, and I've heard a great many remarkable stories of the dramatic fashion in which it was frequently put to use,

"A white-haired infantry colonel, who is an old friend of mine and a fine type of the professional soldier, told me that nine officers of his regiment were arrested simultaneously one night, charged with treason and conspiracy against the government. Two of them -a major and a captain-were seized -a major and a captain-were seized at the colonel's own supper table, and the entire party emphatically protested their innocence. They were all mem-bers of good families, and several were connected with some of the greatest houses in the nation, so nobody dreamed that anything this compare action that anything like summary action would be taken on the charges. In less than an hour, however, the colonel was called to the barracks and found,

"When President Diaz originally took | had confessed their guilt. hold of the reins of government," said a sentieman from Mexico, "there were a such an intricate wealth of detail and following the proceedings of the con-spirators from day to day with such absolute precision that they were un-able to make a stand against it and able to make a stand against it and immediately broke down. Their writ-ten declarations were secured and they were taken at once into the bar-rack yard and shot. The tears rolled down the weather-beaten checks of the old colonel as he told me the story, but he admitted that the effect upon the request the regiment had been most salutary. It put an abrupt end to all whisperings of treason. Not the slightest clew to the spy who furnished the information was ever discovered, and that of itself had a daunting influence. Men were afraid to join secret societies for fear of hobnobbing with the unknown Judas. "This is merely one story out of scores, all substantially alike, and each emphasizing the importance of the role that has been played by the secret service in shaping the destinies of modern Mexico. In the early days it certainly enabled the president to stamp out an opposition that seemed absolutely deadly, and in later years it has been equally not in the president of the second seco has been equally potent in keeping a tight rein on the turbulent element of as reckless and mercurial a population as one can find on the hemisphere. As I remarked at the outset, Diaz has al-ways kept the control of the bureau strictly in his own grasp, and I doult whether it would be anything like as effective in other hands. Its strong point has always been the profound

mystery that invested its operations. Nobody knew who belonged to it, how it was conducted or by what methods it obtained its information. It was never heard from until the blow fell. I believe the system has been absolute. I believe the system has been absolute-ly necessary under existing conditions, but its records, if it has any, would doubtless make rather a hair-lifting contribution to history."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

make practical use of the science following extracts were taken dom from the letters, for the brast of readers: J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon St.

J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon St. La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism by ly reveals the secrets of life and mysteries of nature: My own lab could not have convinced ins at wonderful power if I had not aix tested it for myself. I consider a know edge of it invaluable to those who to get the most out of life, to those which to achieve success and live to the full measures of their possibles, Mrs. Effle M. Watson, Marting Ind., writes: "Hvonotism open a road to health, happiness and m perity. It should be studied by set one. I would not part with my kao edge of it for any amount me

one. I would not part with my kees, edge of it for any amount The h-structions have developed within het force of character, an ability to h-fluence and control people that i do not dream I could acquire." J. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, ohh writes: "I have used the machine

writes: "I have used the methods hypnotism taught by the American C lege of Sciences in two cases of differ lege of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect su-cess. It is a complete anesthetic and preferable to chloroform or effer. I acquired a practical knowledge of hyp-notism in less than three days. The book is grand." Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Idaho, writes: "I have cured a num-ber of chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspeepsia and paralysis of long stand.

dyspepsia and paralysis of long stand ing; have not had a single failure I consider a knowledge of Personal Mar-netism invaluable. The book has great.

ly increased my own powers." Dr. W. P. Kennicutt, 529 State St. Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I had long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffed all melicu skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Sciences, and tried it upon myself with surprising result In one week my stomach was being than it had been in thirty years. could eat anything without the sight est distress. I can hynotize mys

five minutes and sleep all night; ha

hypnotized a number of others' ' The first ten thousand persons wh

write to the American College Sciences will receive, absolutely fre

the marvelous book that brought success to the above persons. It is in-

tensely interesting from start to finish.

It should be in every home.



That Amount.

king" of Minneapolis, has had his life insured for \$1,000,000. The annual premium is \$43,390. This is the largest annual premium life-insurance policy in the world. It is the largest premium paid upon a single life by any man in the world. One company retains the whole enormous policy. No other company in the world has taken such a single risk.

Mr. Peavy is now a man 50 years of ge. In the natural order of events age. he should live to be three-score and ten. If he reaches the Biblical limit he will have paid to the insurance com-pany \$967,800, or within \$32,200 of the amount of his insurance. If he should overstep the limit by one year his pre-miums will exceed the principal by \$16,-190. And if he should enjoy the bless-ings of good health and reach the cen-

Frank H. Peavy, the "elevator | policy on the 28th of April last, he was pronounced, after a rigid examination, physically sound. The company, there-fore, has an exceedingly good chance of earning an average percentage on his payments for many years.

There is but one other \$1,000,000 lifeinsurance policy in existence. It was issued by the same company to George W Vanderbilt just previous to his marriage in 1898 to Miss Edith Stuyve-sant Dresser. The Vanderbilt policy, however, was immediately parceled out among a number of companies, the in-surance company retaining only onehalf of the total amount. The premium on the Vanderbilt policy is \$35,000 a year. It differs also from the Peavy policy inasmuch as the payments cease

at the end of twenty years. The Vanderbilt policy was peculiar in that it was not secured through a gen-eral agent. Mr. Vanderbilt visited the company's office in person and paid his first annual premium of \$35,000 to the president. The company saved all agents' commissions on the policy. The testimony of large insurance companies is to the effect that the fin-ancial transactions involved in taking risks on human life are every year as-suming larger proportions. Where po-licies of \$10,000 and \$20,000 were the limit a few years ago it is not unusual now to write policies of fifty times that amount. With the increase of their surplus the great companies have increased the amounts of their single risks. Five years from today \$1,000,000 policies may have become ordinary in-surance transactions. Then, in all probability, a \$2,000,000 policy will be written, with \$100,000 as the annual

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The college absolutely guarantees that The college absolutely guarantees but anyone can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the pole few days at home, and use the pole without the knowledge of his most hub

The interviewer asked for the namer The interviewer asked for the name, and addresses of some of the pupils so that he might communicate with thus personally. Several hundred were of-fered, from which the interviewer as-lected eighty-four. The replay rock of were more than sufficient is convine the most skeptical in read to the wonderful benefits to be arrived from this mighty power. These we abso-lutely no failures. All had bared to make practical use of the science, the

the Sunday On the day World reporter joined Mr. Rockefeller's Bible class for young men, the topic of discourse was: "Daniel, the Prophet." Of the interesting and exciting episodes in the life of Daniel, young Rockefeller centered his attention on Belshazzar's famous orgy. He said:

"When Daniel was called to interpret the handwriting on the wall, he told the kind that one of the fatal words meant that the king had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. These are terrible words to hear, my friends, and I trust that, when it shall be our lot to stand before the great white throne we shall not be told that we have been

Rockefeller mingles freely with the members, shaking hands with every one and inviting them to continue in their good work.

At 11:15 he leaves the Fifth Avenue Baptist church and starts home. With the same quickness of step with which he came he walks straight up the ave. nue, occasionally raising his hat to some woman of his acquaintance. He reaches his home in Fifty-fourth street at 11:25; and spends the day in serious reading or else in dignified conversation with members of his family or those of his friends who may chance to call. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is one who thinks Sunday should be observed.

"Dat gal makes me sick puttin' on airs wid dat autymo-billy goat coa "Dat gal makes me sick puttin" Give her an uppercut fer me, Tim.

board, and he did, regardless of the

WOULDN'T BE BUNCOED.

Charles W. Fullerton, the Chicago millionaire who died tast week, was a man who would stop at no expense to defeat those who he thought were trying to impose on or cheat him. He spent \$25,000 four years ago in building a private water works on his Highland Park estate because the town authori-ties overcharged him \$7 on his water

The summer home of the Fullertons at Highland Park is one of the hand-somest of the neighborhood. The grounds contain many acres along the Sheridan drive, and it was the hobby of Mr. Fullerton to raise flowers and vegetables. To carry on this exten-sive gardening much water was neces-sary. Mr. Fullerton had a veritable network of pipes with vents running a few inches below the surface throughout the garden, so that the garden was never very dry, and plants and vegetables grew like magic. Water charges were paid without a murmur until Mr. Fullerton became convinced that he had been overtaxed \$7 on a certain bill. protested to the town authorities and something was said about shutting off his water if he did not pay up. That nough for the millionaire. He declared he would indulge his tastes independently of an unreasonable town

ost. Residents of Highland Park were astounded one day to see preparations for the building of an independent water works begun on the Fullerton estate on the lake shore. A large water main was laid far out into the lake, and a high tower erected a little distance back from the bluff. A complete system of mains and smaller pipes was laid, reaching every part of the estate. A iynamo was installed in the water lower to furnish power to run pumping machinery, the extra space in the struc-ture finished off into billiard and club rooms, and the tower was given as rnamental an appearance as possible. Then an engineer was installed, and the town authorities were notified to disconnect their water mains from the Fullerton property. For four years these private works

have supplied abundant water to the Fullerton gardens. True, the interest on the money invested in the system amounted to more each year than the water bills had in former years, to say nothing of the salary of the engineer. Fullerton had carried his point and he was willing to pay for it. He had de-prived the town of an illegitimate revenue and had shown the town authori. ties that he could not be trifled with. and that was worth \$25,000-to him .--Chicago Inter-Ocean.





tury mark he would have paid for his policy something like \$1,419,500 more than it was worth! All of which is not improbable.

Russell Sage is more than 84 years of age, by five months. If he had taken out a million-dollar life-insurance poli-cy when he was 50, he would by this time have paid for it, and the same premium, in round figures, \$1,670,000. On the other hand, the insurance company appreciates the nature of the risk. On one point it has a certainty. It can rely upon the fact that the in-sured will take the best possible care of his health. Mr. Peavy enjoys life, surrounded as he is by every luxury, and will do everything in his power to draw every year over \$43,000 from his bank account. When he took out his

Miss Hussey went abroad with Mrs.

May Wright Sewall last June, and on

Mrs. Sewall's return to this country re.

mained in Paris as a student of French

art in Miss Wheeler's school. She met Mr. Stead at President Loubet's re-

ception to the shah of Persia, and the young Englishman fell in love forth-

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liver oil for the two; it is al-

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"THE BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN." Talented and Attractive is the Future Daughter-in-Law of Mr. Stead. announannonnonnonnonnonnonnonnon Paris to see about her trousseau, Just The wedding of Miss Mary Elaine before her departure a tea was given in her honor by Mrs. John K. Gowdy, Hussey and Alfred Stead, son of the world-famous writer and editor of the Review of Reviews, will take place at the Hussey residence in Woodruff place in about three weeks, and the British ambassador, Lord Julian Pauncefots, will be present, says the Indianapolis the wife of the United States consul

premium

general. Mr. Stead is next to the youngest sor of the aggressive editor of the Review of Reviews and is 30 years of age. He is interested in the magazine and is in the British colonial service. Six years ago he was stationed in Australia and was recently commissioned by the Eng-glish government to execute a delicate mission in Japan. Directly after the wedding the young couple will go to Japan and, after the conclusion of Mr. Stead's work in that country, will con. tinue their tour around the world. Miss Hussey is not only a very beau.

young Englishman fell in love forth-with. They became engaged in October last. While in Paris Miss Hussey's beauty attracted much attention. The Parisians called her "the beautiful American." When Paul Kruger visited Paris W. T. Stead went to the gay capi-tal for the purpose of seeing him and tiful young woman, but she is remark-ably gifted as well. She is an artist and has made frequent contributions to the magazines. Her art education has been tal for the purpose of seeing him and of paying his respects to his future daughter-in-law. When he returned to very thorough. She was graduated from the Chicago Art Institution. Since his home, Cambridge house, Wimble-done, London, he insisted that Miss Hussey go with him and spend the Christmas holidays as Mrs. Stead's guest. Early in January she returned to MOTHER AND CHILD



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