

# DESERT EVENING NEWS

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DESERT NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Desert News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.

For Desert News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2 rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

THE ASSASSIN'S DOOM.

Peter Mortensen has paid the penalty  
imposed for his crime by earthly law.  
He is now in the hands of Eternal Justice.  
He shed man's blood, and by man  
his blood has been shed. The command  
of God to the Church to which he was  
once attached is this:

"Thou shalt not kill; and he that  
kills shall not have forgiveness in  
this world, nor in the world to come."  
"Thou shalt not kill but he that kills  
shall die."  
"And it shall come to pass that  
any person among you shall kill,  
they shall be delivered up and dealt  
with according to the laws of the land;  
for remember that he hath no forgiveness,  
and it shall be proven according  
to the laws of the land."—Doc  
and Cov., Sec. 42.

These divine rules have been carried  
out in this case. Peter Mortensen was  
charged with having murdered James H.  
Hay under circumstances of the most  
heinous character. He was delivered  
up and dealt with according to the  
laws of the land. An impartial jury  
found him guilty, on convincing evidence  
that left no doubt in their minds  
or in the mind of the public. Every  
device known to the law was resorted to  
by his attorneys to save him from conviction,  
and then from execution. The  
highest court in the state was repeatedly  
appealed to on technical grounds.  
The board of pardons was applied to for  
clemency. Researches were made to  
find, if possible, some flaw in the  
proceedings which would open the way to  
proceed, under the national constitution,  
to the Supreme Court of the United  
States, but no Federal question could  
be discovered that was involved in the  
case. The Governor heard the accused  
in person. Every effort proved futile.  
There was no law and no reason why  
the condemned murderer should escape  
his just desert.

The public have viewed the long  
delays since his conviction with much  
impatience. The course of his attorneys  
has been criticized, sometimes severely.  
It should be understood that they had a  
solemn and sworn duty to perform.  
They were under moral and  
legal obligations to do everything  
for their client that lay within  
their power. They never tired in their  
exertions. They exhausted every  
means at command to save him from  
violent death. They ought not to be  
blamed for that, but are entitled to  
credit for their tenacity and faithfulness  
to the defendant's interests. Patience  
should be exercised when the life  
of a human being is at stake,  
and whatever safeguards the law  
provides should be afforded, so  
that the innocent may not suffer  
as the guilty. Undue haste in  
such matters is inhuman and dangerous.  
At the same time needless delay  
ought not to be prolonged.

Under the decree of heaven, as received  
and believed in by the Latter-day  
Saints, a member of the Church  
who commits murder "shall not have  
forgiveness in this world nor in the  
world to come." His crime is aggravated  
if he has received those sacred  
ordinances by which he is under special  
obligations not to violate the law of  
God. Some persons will wonder whether  
there is any hope for such a sinner  
throughout eternity. That rests  
with the Eternal Judge of all men  
who alone can determine whether the  
culprit has "shed innocent blood" and  
can ever come forth into a "degree of  
glory."

In the Divine mind as revealed from  
heaven, repentance is an essential factor  
in the remission of sin and in the  
measure of punishment when that is  
imposed. Contrition and confession  
and refraining from the sin in future  
are evidences of repentance. "By this  
ye may know if a man repenteth of  
his sins: Behold, he will confess them  
and forsake them." (Doc. and Cov.,  
p. 220). Peter Mortensen has not  
shown the signs of true repentance,  
and now he never can do so in this  
world. He is in the hands of the Lord,  
and a dark eternity is opened to his  
soul.

Peter Mortensen has paid the earthly

penalty for his crime by the shedding  
of his blood. Though he had "no forgiveness"  
in this world, he paid the  
debt to the law. If he cannot obtain  
forgiveness in the world to come, he  
will have to "pay the uttermost farthing"  
of the claims of the divine law  
in the eternal world. How long that  
will take and what the extent of the  
punishment may be, is not for any human  
being to determine. Whatever  
shall be imposed will be just, and when  
justice is fully satisfied mercy will  
claim its own; one cannot rob the other  
and both are eternal.

At last James H. Hay is avenged. His  
assassin has gone to his doom. This  
does not restore life to the dear  
departed cut down in the strength  
of his young manhood, nor does it  
erase the grief of the loved ones so awfully  
bereaved. But it does satisfy the demand  
for retribution and the sense of  
injury that called for the law's interposition.  
Nothing less than the forfeiture  
of the murderer's life would meet  
the public mind and the universal  
verdict. It is done. Now let the terrible  
tragedy begin to fade from the outraged  
people's active thought, and let  
commiseration be felt for the widow  
and the fatherless, both of the slain  
and the slayer. God pity and console  
them all.

## ANOTHER NEW SECT.

The New York Sun tells about a new  
sect that has sprung into existence in  
that city. Its chief exponents are said  
to be a minister, O. P. Arnold, his  
wife, and a Hindu teacher with a  
strange name. The latter seems to be  
the chief leader. The trio arrived in  
New York about a month ago, and they  
have succeeded in attracting attention.  
A stream of people, it is said, is  
constantly traveling out and in at headquarters.

The name of the sect is "The Psycho-  
Religio Church of Revelations." It is  
said to be the outcome of a secret society,  
which was formed in this country  
at the close of the world's fair at  
Chicago by Hindus, here to represent  
the east in the parliament of religions.  
Ever since its organization Mr. Arnold  
has been a student of the things it  
teaches, and for the last six or seven  
years he and his wife have privately  
taught and demonstrated occultism in  
many of the large cities of the western  
states. As a result he was recently  
adjudged worthy to be ordained and  
to become the nominal head of a church  
in New York.

What this strange church teaches is,  
like ancient Gnosticism, to a large  
extent, secret, reserved for those initiated.  
But some idea may be had from  
the following extracts from the Sun:  
"Its creed is different, says Nazzer  
Singh, from that of the Theosophists,  
the Spiritualists, the Christian Scientists,  
the mind curists. Mr. Arnold's  
ordination certificate states that he is  
"to teach and demonstrate the gospel  
taught and demonstrated by Christ to  
His people."  
"What is your method?"  
"First of all we show our fellows  
how to connect themselves with higher  
forces."  
"How is that done?"  
"By concentration, which is really the  
keynote of this religion."  
"On whatever thoughts shall con-  
centrate most to the welfare of the person  
at that time. No two persons will con-  
centrate perhaps in the same way or  
on the same forces at the same time."  
"At this point Nazzer Singh took up  
the explanation."  
"Thought is a tangible thing," he  
began. "Every person has the ability  
to make of himself what he wishes."  
"At first people who come to us are  
anxious to concentrate on thoughts  
which bring material benefits only.  
They want success, they want money."  
"Some even want to learn the power  
to realize desires not according to law.  
They are bent on evil. But all that  
is soon outgrown."  
"As soon as the desire for money is  
satisfied, they give place to something  
better. And it is by the intensity of  
our wishes, of our concentration, that  
we attract to us the forces that aid  
whether they are the spirits of noted  
financiers—the money makers, of people  
famous in the professions or successful  
in business, or great spiritual leaders."  
"When we have become sufficiently  
proud we can do more than attract  
such helpful spirits to us. We can  
bottle send our spirit into their realm."  
"I have students in the United  
States who have gone even further—  
so far, in fact, that they accidentally  
overcame the law of gravitation while  
in a state of concentration, and  
ascended bodily several feet in the air."  
"You must must these periods of  
concentration last to be successful!"  
"About half an hour. Beginners,  
though, find it difficult to hold steadily  
fast to any one thought for even  
one minute. We aid them many times  
by doing the work for them."  
"A result of practicing concentration  
in things spiritual is that we are  
able to choose the form and conditions  
of our reincarnation. We can make  
the choice while in this body, but after-  
ward."

his church teaches that until  
we reach a very advanced spiritual  
plane we shall be reincarnated again  
and again, and return more than once  
to this earth. The reincarnation may  
take place five days after the spirit  
leaves the body, but not sooner.  
"After the seventh or highest, plane  
of spiritual existence is reached there  
will be no more reincarnations. Nir-  
vana, or perfect bliss, will have been  
attained."

It would not be surprising to learn  
that such "philosophy" should gain a  
hearing, and attract the thoughtless.  
The age that crucified the Son of God,  
and rejected His messengers, was willing  
to accept the mysteries of the  
Gnostics, and the sophisms of false  
teachers. It was ever thus. The  
world in its most enlightened stadium  
—as every succeeding age calls itself  
—is not essentially different from pre-  
ceding ages.

General Wood is having a harder  
fight in the Senate than he ever had in  
Cuba.

Emperor William cannot have entirely  
recovered. He hasn't said anything.

Chicago will be chagrined if its  
street-car strike is not the biggest the  
country ever had.

Lieutenant Peary says that the Uni-

ed States should extend from Panama  
to the pole. Which pole?

Another man has just been killed in  
the Adirondacks in mistake for a deer.  
That is very, very dear hunting.

The signing of the new canal treaty  
again proves that "peace hath her vic-  
tories no less renowned than war."

Everybody knows who and what M.  
Bunau-Varilla is, but does any one  
know who is the head of the Panama  
republic?

Carrie Nation declares that she is not  
going on the stage; yet that was a  
great performance she gave in Wash-  
ington yesterday.

Things seem to be going Cuba's way  
these days. They went the other way  
for some centuries, and she is entitled  
to some compensation.

The House has passed the Cuban bill  
by a landslide majority. And it has  
done a good deed, one of those that  
will live after it is dead.

Certainly Governor Peabody was  
not slow in calling for federal troops,  
and the President was not slow in  
telling him he could not have them.

The irreconcilables might as well be-  
gin to reconcile themselves to that  
which is. The establishment of the  
Panama republic is un fait accompli.

There is method in Carrie Nation's  
madness. See what a demand there  
was for her hatchets after she was  
haunted into court for her performance  
in the Senate.

Tens of thousands of sheep are  
freezing to death in Wyoming. In our  
sister state evidently the wind is not  
tempered to the shorn lamb.

Having acted for the general good  
in recognizing the Republic of Panama,  
the President finds his warrant  
for his action under the general wel-  
fare clause of the Constitution.

Dowie has issued a "command" (he  
himself is particular to say that it is  
not a request) to his followers to raise  
two million dollars to take up Zion's  
securities. This is a clear case of flat  
money.

Secretary Loeb had the idea that his  
offices in the White House were his,  
but Carrie held a different notion. She  
says they are the people's. If public  
officials are the people's servants, why  
shouldn't their offices be the people's?  
Carrie was not entirely without logic.

Chairman Dolan and Policeman Garret,  
convicted of naturalization frauds in  
St. Louis, have been sentenced by  
the federal court to five years' impris-  
onment. That is exactly the time re-  
quired by the naturalization laws to  
make an American citizen out of an  
alien. This fact, by this imprisonment,  
will be impressed upon the minds of  
Dolan and Garrett.

Andrew Beard, a negro who has  
worked in the machine shops of the  
Louisville and Nashville railroad com-  
pany in Birmingham, Ala., for twenty  
years, has just sold a patent for a car  
coupler of his own invention for \$100,-  
000. In addition he is to get a royalty  
on every coupler made on his model for  
seventeen years. Fortunately the  
grandfather clause cannot be invoked  
to deprive him of his rights in this case.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

Pueblo Chiffrin.

Press dispatches in announcing the  
assassination of Andrew H. Green by  
a crazy negro continually spoke of him  
as "the father of Greater New York."  
Mr. Green did nothing quite as impor-  
tant for the benefit of the public as  
he was one of the men who helped in-  
duce the state to purchase Niagara  
Falls Reservation, the great park sur-  
rounding the American side of the falls.  
He has been president of the board  
since 1887. It may be of interest to  
know also that he was one of the ex-  
ecutors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden,  
and of William B. Ogden.

Worcester Spy.

He was one of a small group of the  
past generation who survived and who  
commanded the general respect of all  
classes in the metropolis. He was  
popularly known as the "Father of  
Greater New York" and that phrase  
means more than the credit of using  
the recent consolidation. A generation  
ago he was helping to lay out Upper  
New York and preparing for the tre-  
mendous growth that has now covered  
every square foot on Manhattan is-  
land. Yet it was his inflexible moral-  
ity that of any other person's that  
finally brought about the consolidation  
of Brooklyn and the suburban territory  
beyond the Harlem and Bronx.

IS IT CANCER?

New York World.

Has the Kaiser cancer? This is one  
of the most interesting speculations of  
the day, and the more interesting be-  
cause it has both its scientific and po-  
litical phases. His majesty's medi-  
cal advisers have, as is inevitable con-  
sidering the position given the matter,  
favorable reports, but they obviously  
have doubts, and they are not sure that  
the disease is not cancer. This state  
of mind upon their part may be per-  
ceived in the operation they have per-  
formed. The growth removed from the  
emperor's larynx was reported to be  
about the size of a lentil. That is a  
very small tumor, not large enough  
to cause much trouble in the merely  
physical sense, even in the larynx.  
There would have been no haste to re-  
move it by an operation through the  
neck—a very serious one—if it had  
been certainly known that it was "ben-  
ign" or non-malignant growth.

Portland Oregonian.

tion. Bearing its honors a few brief  
months, he gave up the hopeless strug-  
gle, leaving his crown, and, as it now  
seems probable, his malady, to his in-  
fernal son.

Boston Herald.

The alleged complaint of the Emperor  
and the treatment he has received are  
not ordinarily in themselves consid-  
ered serious or even serious. A large  
number of people are troubled with po-  
lyps, and surgical operations similar  
to that which the Emperor underwent  
on Sunday are common enough in this  
and all other countries. In the Em-  
peror's case the growth on the larynx  
that has been cut out gives cause for  
apprehension as indicative of a tenden-  
cy to give favorable judgment to dis-  
ease in some ways corresponding to  
that which caused the death of his fa-  
ther, and the discovery of this physical  
weakness is one which naturally arouses  
some degree of apprehension.

New York Evening Sun.

The official announcement of the ill-  
ness of the Kaiser was bound to cause  
interest all over the world. Ger-  
many was face to face with the possi-  
bility that the wild young Crown Prince  
might become head of the empire be-  
fore he had completed the training  
necessary for fitting him for the place.  
Then, too, it could not be forgotten  
that when Wilhelm II stepped into his  
father's shoes, a great patriot was on the  
ship of state. It was only when the  
Emperor dropped that pilot some  
years later that the nation found out  
what a strenuous ruler it had. There  
was no stimulant prominent enough in  
the Germany of today to obviate anxi-  
ety as to what might happen after a  
change of sovereigns. For the rest of  
the civilized world the disappearance of  
the strenuous, virile head of the Ho-  
henzollerns would be a sort of shock.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The National Geographic Magazine  
for November has as frontispiece a  
panorama of Wrangell Mountains, and  
the leading article is a description of  
that mountain range by W. C. Men-  
del. "Rubber Plantations in Mexico  
and Central America," is the subject of  
another illustrated paper. Other sub-  
jects treated are: "The Ziegler Polar  
Expedition," "The Work of the Mining  
Bureau of the Philippine Islands,"  
"Record Ascents in the Himalayas,"  
"The New Cone of Mont Pelée," and  
"Richard Trenchard Gould," a bio-  
graphical sketch of the late Hon. R.  
Hubbard Memorial Hall, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

The December number of The Delin-  
quator is in every respect of great pub-  
lication. Among the numerous illus-  
trated features are: "Nazareth, a  
poem; Babyhood, Childhood, Girlhood,  
Motherhood," in colors; "Emma  
Reames in Her Italian Home," a  
poem; "A Thanksgiving," poem; "The Moth-  
erhood of Milady," poem; "The Evolution of a  
Club Woman," poem; "The Winter Fash-  
ions of the Dressmaker," poem; "Fancy  
Work for Christmas," poem; "Stories and  
Pastimes for Children," poem; "Needlework,"  
etc.—Butterick Publishing Co., New  
York.

Popular Magazine for December has  
a number of good short stories, inter-  
esting for young and old alike. Among  
others are: "The Story of the Little  
Theatricals," a complete little story,  
and a complete little novel—Steel &  
Smith, Publishers, New York.

The contents of Our West for Novem-  
ber, in part, as follows: "What  
We Can Learn from Rome" (III)—  
"Garden Homes," by Grace Ellery  
Channing; "The Last Eviction (Re-  
flection of the San Felipe Indians to  
Palo Alto)," by J. C. G. "Early English Voyages to  
the Pacific Coast of America," by  
Chas. Keeler, illustrated by Louise M.  
Keeler; "The Last Mine of Fisherman's  
Peak," story, by Mary Austin;  
"Defense of the Blunderer's Mark," story,  
by Eugene Manlove Rhodes; "The  
Horoscope," story, by Sui Sin Far; "A  
Literary Experience in New Spain," by  
J. C. G. "Early English Voyages to  
the Pacific Coast of America," by  
Wm. E. Smythe; "The Irrigation Congress at  
Ogden, The Problem of the Range, The  
Passing of a Champion, and The Cal-  
ifornia Constructive League"—Los An-  
geles, Cal.

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