



## WEEKLY REVIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
—BY—  
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## ON RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.

**A Jewish Refugee of the St. Paul Colony Tells a Sad Story of Barbarities of the Russians.**

**Thousands Driven From Their Homes, Their Property Destroyed and Their Honor Violated.**

The Pioneer Press of Monday contained a very interesting account of Russian persecution of the Jews as related by a refugee in that city. We republish it in full as follows:

There are in St. Paul many families of Russian Jews who had to flee from their native country in order to save their lives and honor, leaving behind them their land, homes, and, in some cases, their money. The St. Paul colony came to the United States through the agency of the Baron Hirsch and other societies organized to aid in the alleviation of the sufferings of the Russian Jews.

A few years ago there came to St. Paul in one of those bands that Russian persecution had driven from the country, Solomon Dellar and his son Joseph. The father, who had been a prosperous farmer in the neighborhood of Odessa, lost his all, and when he arrived in the United States had to rely upon the charity of his brethren for the necessities of life for himself and son till employment could be found—a hard lot, indeed, for a man advanced in years, unable to speak the English tongue and having no trade. The society that brought the Dellar family over sent them to St. Paul. Here Joseph was given employment as brush boy in a Seventh street barber shop. By thrift and strict attention to business he rapidly learned his trade and became the head of a shop himself. So much is given to refute the charge made by the Russian government that the Jews are worthless citizens. Dellar's case is but one of many.

In answer to a reporter's questions regarding the persecution of the Jews in Russia, Mr. Dellar told the following story:

"When Russia lost its noble father, Alexander II, the Jews lost a good friend, and when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander III., a hypocrite and a fanatic, the poor, innocent Israelites had to suffer the consequences. For Alexander III. was unlike his father, who was a broad-minded philosopher and took great pride in his Jewish citizens. He was and is a narrow-minded man of strong prejudices, and upon his ascension to the throne he gave utterance to his hatred for the Jews. The natural prejudice against the Jews is greater among the Russian people than with any other, and it only needed the expression of Alexander III. to excite them to attacks upon property and life. When that sentiment of the czar's spread over the land, the Russians sprang upon the inoffensive Israelites like so many savage dogs set loose in a sheepfold.

"The Russians formed into mobs and marched to the business and residence quarters of the Jews, singing, yelling and in fact acting like a lot of madmen. They broke open the stores and looted them. What valuables they did not take away they destroyed. The commercial quarter, after the 'grabsh' or riot, looked as if a cyclone had passed over it; everything was desolation, and here and there in the stores the merchants were picking over the ruins in hope of finding something of value not destroyed or stolen. In one instance of persecution the mob broke into a wholesale wine house and in their gluttonous haste to get at the wine in the casks they broke them open, kneeling down drinking out of the broken receptacles. Overcome with the fumes of the wines, many fell into the vast quantity on the floor and were drowned.

"From the business section they proceeded to the residence portion, where their fury, increased by the drink taken in the business quarter, was that of brutes. The mob broke into the houses destroying the furniture and household belongings. Not content with this, they secured the men and in front of their eyes assaulted their wives and daughters, and in some instances killed those who tried to save the honor of their wives and children.

The Jews felt that as long as they were taxpayers they were entitled to the protection of the municipal authorities, and applied for that protection, but in vain. Then the soldiers, who had fought for their country in wars, some of whom were married, sought protection, but none was accorded them.

"It was this persecution that induced the Jewish race throughout the world to arise and offer assistance to their down-trodden brethren in Russia. So-

cieties were formed, and the Jews immigrated to the United States. With the late laws regarding the Jews every one is familiar, as the papers have had full accounts. Since I left Russia, laws have been made forbidding Jews from inheriting land or personal property from their fathers, and, in fact, disfranchising them from citizenship. In this and other ways is the hatred of the tyrant Alexander III, shown toward the Jews. I believe the Jews will benefit by it, for they are coming to United States, where they find home, education for their children and a place of refuge where protection is afforded to all citizens irrespective of race."

Not many suns ago, there grew up within the Empire State two young political bachelors, the David and Jonathan of New York Democracy. There was Grover, who sprung from the Erie county shrievalty, and David who issued from the Elmira mayoralty. They joined hearts and destinies as respectively governor and lieutenant-governor of New York. But admixture of fortune and accident boosted Grover above his bosom companion into the presidency, and David was lone and sad. It was only four years, however. Political destiny then took another turn, and Grover was a plain citizen with an "ex" as his title handle; while David sat governor, senator and proprietor of Tammany, which in turn was mortgage of Democracy.

Such was the situation a few months since. But things could not be ever thus. Grover, with keen prescience, had, just before his fall, heavily re-inforced his mental, social and political forces by annexing himself unto—what has since been known as the principal portion of the Cleveland family—Frances, Mrs. C. From that time, there appeared in the public press, for every mention of David B. Hill, two or three mentions of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Still, David bore up and made a plucky fight against odds. But at length a thunderbolt dropped in the Hill camp, bursting all hope—the Cleveland family multiplied to three! Miss Ruth's advent spurred lagging Grover into the campaign, and from that time forth the columns of the 18,000 newspapers and periodicals of the United States were filled with Grover's harangues, Mrs. Cleveland's health and Miss Ruth's wardrobe. If Hill would go down to Georgia, or somewhere else, and make the speech of his life, the daily press would appear next morning with a half-column hash of his Ciceronian ratiocinations, and with three illustrated, heavily-headed columns all about the eider-down blankets, embroidered frocks, elaborate bath-tubs, toilet baskets and cradles of Baby Ruth Cleveland.

Here was the ditch at which Mr. Hill laid down life's ambition. For him fate was Ruthless. It was clear that henceforth his was a mighty small Hill with very few potatoes in it.

It is at this juncture that the Tribune would extend to bachelor Hill a ray of hope. There is for him yet one salvation. There is one stratagem that will put the Cleveland camp to utter rout, horse and foot—and that is, matrimony and twins. Henceforth for David matrimony and twins are the burning issue of the hour. With a short campaign next year and thereby a late convention why is not David in it?—Minneapolis Tribune.

## HEATWOLE-BUCKMAN SLATE.

The two Fix up a Ticket for the Republicans next year.

Congressman Lind is given the First Place on the Slate.

Chairman Joel P. Heatwole, of the Republican state central committee, spent yesterday forenoon at the capital and the afternoon at the Merchants. During the latter half of the day he was kept quite busy denying things that were supposed to have been transacted at the morning meeting. When he was asked if it was proposed to call a meeting of the state committee in the near future, he turned to Senator Buckman and said:

"Senator, do you want a meeting called?"

"I cannot see any reason for calling a meeting," responded the Morrison county granger and husbandman. "There is nothing to do. It is too early to start the campaign."

"My answer to your question," resumed the Northfield man, "is that I have no intention at present of calling a meeting of the Republican state committee. If the members want a meeting all they have got to do is to say so, and I will issue the call; but, with one ex-

ception, they do not desire a meeting."

One thing led to another, and finally on motion of Senator Buckman, the two members of the committee resolved themselves into a state convention, and proceeded to make a "slate." The first question that came up was a candidate for president. Senator Buckman was for Blaine, while Mr. Heatwole thought the times demanded the renomination of President Harrison. Failing to agree on this question, the state ticket was taken up and again the pair differed, Mr. Heatwole being an advocate of Knute Nelson, while Senator Buckman said Lind. The Northfield man yielded and the following ticket was quickly evolved:

Governor—John Lind, of New Ulm.  
Lieutenant Governor—R. G. Evans, of Minneapolis.

Secretary of State—F. P. Brown, of Blue Earth City.

State Treasurer—Joseph Bobleter, of St. Paul.

Attorney General—James A. Tawney of Winona.

Congress, First District—Allen J. Greer, of Lake City.

Second District—H. J. Miller of Laverne.

Third District—Gen. W. F. Cross, of Red Wing.

At this point Senator Buckman suggested that the party was getting into deep water, and an adjournment was taken.—Globe of Sunday.

A bright contemporary charges that, since the enactment of the McKinley tariff Bill, 50,000 workmen have been driven into strikes, wage-cuts and lock-outs. How many thousand laborers during the same period have received increase of employment and wages, it is not the business of our contemporary to inquire.

The first and principal labor trouble recorded was in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region. How did the McKinley bill affect anthracite coal?—left it on the free list where it has been for years. Others of these labor calamities were in such industries as these: cotton goods, the duties on which were for the most part either reduced or left unchanged; iron and steel, on 80 articles of which tariff was reduced; spool cotton, whose duty was unchanged; grain reapers, whose protection was not increased that anyone knows of, and whose prices have fallen to the lowest figure in our history.

There were further labor troubles which our Democratic authority did not record—for example, the recent strike on the St. Louis belt line, and that of the Minneapolis switchmen on the Soo railway. Both of these were undoubtedly as legitimate results of the McKinley bill, as those above recorded. Then there was the notable strike in Cal. Brice's convict coal mine, and also a liberal list of labor troubles on the European side of Democracy's domain—due to McKinley.

For excellent and voluminous reading on the subject of strikes, wage cuts and lock-outs, however, we would respectfully refer our revered contemporary to the reign of Grover Cleveland. Mr. McKinley is charged with having brought calamity upon 50,000 operatives. But during Mr. Cleveland's first year of administration there were 242,605 workmen on strike, and 15,424 out; and during his second year, 499,489 laborers on strike, and 101,980 locked out. Even the London dock strike beat McKinley's record, and laid off 200,000 men, while the German coal mine strike threw 160,000 out of employment. When it comes to getting up first-class labor troubles on a large scale, Mr. McKinley is not in it with Grover Cleveland and Cal Brice and their European colleagues.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Capital punishment is indefensible on any grounds. The demand for it and the arguments in favor of it rest on nothing but a barbarous desire for revenge which seeks to defeat its own object. Statistics prove that capital punishment does not prevent repetitions of capital crimes. The establishment of this fact takes away the only possible ground on which the death penalty can be justified. Every argument based on sense, reason, morality, justice, humanity and even expediency is against the barbarity of taking human life as a means of punishment, and this Christian Nation which professes to practice the precepts of the great teacher who nearly nineteen hundred years ago denounced the doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," is beginning to realize that capital punishment is inconsistent with the Christianity it professes and the civilization it boasts.—Rock County Herald.

## FAVORS THE TEXAS LEADER.

Congressman Hall of this State is For Mills for Speaker.

He Makes Quite a Reputation for Himself by an open Letter in Roger Q's Behalf.

Among Sunday's Washington dispatches was the following: O. M. Hall, member of congress from the Third Minnesota district, has written a letter upon the speakership, in which he comes out squarely for Mills. A friend of one of the other candidates wrote to him asking him to pledge himself for his favorite, and received a very long letter in reply, in which Mr. Hall states his position distinctly. He says that when he was in Washington during the last session he observed all of the candidates, and that he liked Mills the best.

"He is an old Roman," said Representative Hall, "tried, reliable, indomitable and absolutely honest. He is incapable of the tyranny of a Reed or the follies of a Kiefer. It occurred to me as I saw him upon the floor of the house that he was a man to whom the new members could confidently look for guidance and assistance."

He believes that Mills will give the new members a chance when they want the floor to put through some important bill for their section. But it is not alone upon personal grounds that he will support Mills for speaker, as he says: "He is pre-eminently the exponent of the tariff issue. He is the issue itself." He then goes on to tell what Mills has done in the cause of tariff reform in the house and on the stump; that hisling speech almost revolutionized Minnesota on the tariff question, and that the election of the three Democratic congressmen from Minnesota was largely due to Mills' effort and he says:

"Will it do to reject a man who has become so identified with the only issue upon which Democrats can hope for success? Will not the world say that with the defeat of Mills the party lowers the flag of tariff reform?"

His election, he says, would make that the issue in 1892, and the Republicans could not dodge it. Mr. Hall then talks about silver.

"All of these candidates were inclined to and did support free coinage in the last congress. This to some extent may be a valid objection to them. Mr. Mills, so far as I am informed, alone realizes the transcendent importance of the tariff issue. He alone has had the courage to place it in the front and relegate silver to the rear."

He then rehearses the position of Mills on the two questions, and says that Bland's attack upon Mills because he is willing to have silver wait, is good grounds why he should be elected. He says to fight out the question of the tariff and then take up silver. He closes by saying:

"Because he has the foresight to see the danger which lies before us and prudence to attempt to steer clear of it, I feel constrained to support Mr. Mills."

Mr. Hall's letter was sent out by many newspaper correspondents tonight, and it is regarded as a very able exposition of the Democratic position. Mr. Hall by this letter at once takes a prominent place in his party, and before the country. For a new member he takes hold boldly, and, even if his candidate cannot win, the member from the Third Minnesota district will be regarded as a man above the ordinary representative.

That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Henningsen & Kiesel. Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Henningsen & Kiesel.

We want every mother to know that croup can be prevented. True croup never appears without a warning. The first symptom is hoarseness, then the child appears to have taken cold or a cold may have accompanied the hoarseness from the start. After that a peculiar rough cough is developed, which is followed by the croup. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse; a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy would prevent the attack. Even after the rough cough has appeared, the disease may be prevented by using this remedy as directed. The only safe way is to keep a 50 cent bottle of the Remedy in the house for use whenever the symptoms of the disease appear. For sale by O. M. Olson, Druggist.

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In addition to the bus line, a fine line of rigs for city customers will be furnished at reasonable rates. Busses will make all trains from both hotels. Barn is located to the rear of the Dakota House.

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and all other kinds of work in their line. If you want work done neatly and in an artistic manner do not fail to call on us.  
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