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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

All eyes are turned to Russia now in mourning for the death of the Tsar. It is feared that serious complications will arise in Europe as a result. Alexander was a peace-loving monarch, and his personal popularity did much to keep the restless spirit of his own country in order. His father died at the hands of the nihilists, and it is said the late Tsar was constantly in dread of his own life. Nicholas II, the successor to the throne is represented as weak kneed, and liable to yield to his councillors who love war.

THE executive of the Maritime Liberal Association held a meeting at St. John last night to consult regarding the approaching general election. There was a splendid representation from the three provinces, and the meeting was most harmonious. Arrangements were made for a succession of political meetings between now and the new year.

DEATH OF THE CZAR.
The Ruler of Russia Succumbs after a Long Illness.

Alexander III, emperor of all the Russians, died at Livadia at 2.15 p. m. Thursday, after a serious illness of several months. The czar died peacefully, surrounded by the members of his family. He was fully conscious up to the time of his death. On Tuesday last the doctors informed the czar that there was no longer room for hope of recovery. His majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to necessary state and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain. Wednesday the czar was still able to be taken to the window of his palace, where he gazed out on the country he loved so well as to earn for himself the appellation of the "pensive czar." The night passed on with an aggravation to all the symptoms and a continuously distressing cough. The doctors and the czar remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals for sleep in the ante-rooms. Thursday morning brought rain and wind and heavy clouds and weather much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the czar himself felt conscious, recognizing that he could live only a few hours. He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by Court Chaplain Yanisheff and Father Ivan, in the presence of the whole family. The czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather round him. He spoke to each member separately, and at the greatest length with the czarina. He blessed all the children present. The scene was one of deep pathos, all being in tears. All this time the czar's majesty was sitting up in an armchair. After taking leave of his family he grew gradually weaker, and his voice became so inaudible that it was scarcely audible. About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight rally. From that time until the end the czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain. At 2.15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the empress, who then broke down with the weight of her grief, and the doctors fear the results reaction upon her already exhausted system. Alexandrovitch, emperor of all the Russias, was the second son of Alexander II, and the Princess Maria of Hessen-Darmstadt. He was born February 29th, 1845, received the regular university education and was trained in military affairs. At the death of his elder brother, Nicholas, at Nice, in 1865, Alexander became tsar-arevitch, and November 9th, 1868, he married his brother's fiancée, Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, and a younger sister of the Princess of Wales. During the Turko-Russian war, the tsar-arevitch was in subordinate command, and operated against the Turkish positions at Rastchuk, Bagrad and Shumla. Alexander II was assassinated on the 13th of March, 1881, and on the following day, his eldest son was proclaimed emperor of all the Russias. He was then thirty-six years of age. At St. Petersburg, yesterday, imperial heralds clad in brilliant uniforms accompanied by trumpeters, announced the death of Alexander III, and the accession to the throne of Nicholas II.

MR. LAURIER'S RETURN.
The opposition leader reached Montreal Monday from his long and successful trip through Manitoba, the North West and British Columbia, and to his friends expressed himself as more than satisfied with the success of his tour.

Mr. Laurier in speaking of his work said: "During my absence of two months and a half, we covered over ten thousand miles. Needless to say that is the longest journey of my life. I delivered eighty speeches and perhaps more at sixty meetings held largely in the open air from the platform of our cars and from the hustings and in the public places in answer to addresses presented. In some places we had two or three addresses to acknowledge. I am delighted beyond measure with all that I saw and heard. The country we visited is peopled for fertility, and its progress would be very great but for the tariff, which stands in the way. All party lines are now broken in the West, and free trade pervades the atmosphere. The air is full of it, and people are determined that it must prevail. I am convinced that as soon as the change in the tariff occurs there will be a tide of immigration into the North-West as large as that which flowed into the United States in the best years. With wheat at 38 cents and other products relatively as low it is needless to say that the people are far from prosperous in the North-West. The immigration movement as a matter of fact is practically stopped."

MR. BIRMINGHAM'S MISSION.
Robert Birmingham, secretary of the Orange grand lodge in B. N. A., and Conservative organizer for Ontario, is traveling through the lower provinces with the Minister of Militia, no doubt carefully noting the political prospects in every constituency. At Halifax this week Mr. Birmingham was in close consultation with Mr. Kenny, M. P., and other conservative leaders, and no doubt when the Minister and his friend arrive in Fredericton Monday, they will take sweet counsel with the party leaders here. Of course it is denied that the Orange society is a political body, but it is evident that Mr. Birmingham's visit to the lower provinces is to see what can be done to turn the Orange influence for the government in the approaching Dominion elections. Another sign of the times in the same direction is the prominence certain Conservative M. P.s. are taking in Orange circles. Surely the Orangemen will not be flattered by the attentions they are receiving just now.

There is great joy in Conservative circles over the announcement that Finance Minister Foster has successfully floated a twelve million dollar loan in London. The amount is intended not to retire maturing bonds, but to pay off a floating indebtedness and for public works, thereby adding to amount to the already enormous public debt of Canada. A general election is in sight, and no doubt the proceeds of the loan will figure very largely in the corruption of the constituencies. The Ministers are journeying in all directions promising everything, and preparing to buy the people with the latter's own money.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Bradford the other night, made a lively attack on the House of Lords, which he says is a mockery and an invitation to revolution.

Germany has had its sensation. Chancellor Von Caprivi, after five years of service, has retired and is succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe.

No opposition has yet developed to Hector Nadeau, the government candidate in Madawaska.

MERCIER IS DEAD.

A Familiar Figure in Canadian Political Life Passes Away.

Sketch of His Career.

Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at his home in Montreal, Tuesday morning, after an illness extending over several months. His last words were: "I am prepared to die, but it is a sad thing to leave my dear wife and my poor children. Tell my friends that my last thoughts were for them; tell my opponents that I have forgotten all; tell all that I worked for my country."

Mr. Mercier was the son of a farmer and was born on the 15th of October, 1840. It was at the St. Mary's College, conducted by the Jesuits, that he made his course of studies and at its completion adopted the legal profession. He settled at St. Hyacinthe and remained there until 1881, when he moved into Montreal. On his arrival in St. Hyacinthe he became the editor of Le Courrier de Hyacinthe, a strong Conservative sheet. In 1864 when Confederation was first discussed, he commenced the project and left the Courier. In 1866 Confederation being an accepted fact, he returned to the editorial chair but left it soon after, being opposed to the views of the owners of the paper on the New Brunswick school question. From that moment he was ranked with the Liberal party, and in 1872 he was elected to the Commons for Rouville county. He delivered his first notable speech in the house on the school question. In the second session the Macdonald Government fell and Mr. Mercier was asked to seek reelection, but as Mr. Cheval was also out on the Liberal side, he retired rather than split the vote. He continued, nevertheless, campaigning and soon became the strongest husting speaker among the French Liberals. In 1878 he was chosen as Liberal candidate for the Commons, but was defeated by six votes by the present Judge Teller. In the autumn of 1879 Hon. Pierre Bouchard, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, and treasurer in the July administration, died. Mr. Mercier was called to the ministry and appointed Solicitor General. He carried the country by 304 majority and saved the administration which needed his vote to remain in office. During his first session he took a leading position and became virtually the leader. The Government fell shortly after and in 1883 Mr. Joly retired from the leadership. Mr. Mercier was selected to succeed. He was one of the strongest leaders of Opposition seen at Quebec and he waged war unceasingly against the Conservative administration until the session of 1886, when he brought up the Northwest troubles in the house and started the agitation which enabled him to reach power in January, 1887, with a majority of six. By a combination with the Catholics or Ultramontans party he swept the province on the Lib party in spite of the fact that Mr. Joly and the English Liberals refused to follow him. Before reaching power he had been charged with seeing a coalition with the party in power, but the project fell through. He remained in office until December, 1891, when he was dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Angers as a result of an investigation held by a Royal Commission on what became known as the Baie des Chaleurs Scandal. On March 8, 1892, at the general election, though he himself was returned for Bonaventure, which he represented since the general elections of June, 1890, his party was annihilated, and since that moment he ceased to be a factor in provincial politics. He had undergone trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on the charge of misapprehension of funds, but he was acquitted. At the general elections of June, 1890,

HE SWEEP THE PROVINCE, the Conservative party not figuring in the House for more than one-third. Previous to that while in power he carried nearly all the by-elections and he was proclaimed by his admirers as the greatest politician in Quebec since Papineau. The most remarkable act of his administration and that which attracted general attention was the settlement of the Jesuits' Estate question. The controversy which followed extended all through Canada. Among the other acts of his administration were the creation of night schools; the formation of the Maritime Agricultural; the granting of one hundred acres of land to the father or mother of twelve living children; the settlement of the Laval University branch in Montreal.

At the home of the bride on the 24th inst., by Rev. Wm. Ross, B. A., Robert H. Percy, to Sarah Hood, of Upper Magaguadavic, York Co.

In this city, Oct. 29th, by the Rev. Geo. B. Bayson, Devereux, to Miss Virginia Williams, to Miss Annie M. Briggs of this city. At the Mansie, in this city, Oct. 31st, by the Rev. William Macdonald, James Finlay of Manners-Sutton, to Letitia E. Till of Glanville, Somerset Co.

At St. Marys, Oct. 31st, by Rev. John Parkinson, pastor, Geo. Shields to Mary Wis, both of St. Marys.

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Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Cravenettes are universally admitted to be the only satisfactory porous waterproof goods on the market.

At a meeting of the Grand Board of Patrons of Industry at Toronto, Thursday, it was decided to send Grand Trustee Kennedy to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia immediately, to organize the order there. There are no lodges at present in the maritime provinces, but Kennedy expects to institute at least 100 before the next meeting of the grand board in February.

Tuesday last was nomination day in Gloucester, and P. J. Venoit, Bathurst; Joseph Polr, Grand Acre; and Prosper E. Paulin, Capreol, were nominated at the court house for the vacant seat in the provincial legislature. After the adjournment speeches were made at the Masonic hall by the candidates, Senator Barnes, Surveyor General Tweedie, John Stewart, M. P. F., and I. R. Doucet. The candidates all support the government.

The suit of Libby vs. John S. Leighton, Jr. tried in Woodstock circuit court this week, resulted in a verdict for Leighton, the plaintiff, Mary A. Libby, executrix of G. W. Davis, sued to recover from Leighton, two sums of money, \$1,131.74 and \$882.52, which she said he collected for, but did not pay over to the estate, Hon. A. G. Blair for defendant, and G. F. Gregory for plaintiff. On the verdict being announced, Mr. Leighton's friends lighted a bonfire and otherwise expressed their joy.

BURN. At prices to suit the times.

MARRIED. At the home of the bride on the 24th inst., by Rev. Wm. Ross, B. A., Robert H. Percy, to Sarah Hood, of Upper Magaguadavic, York Co.

DIED. At Upper Kewick, 25th ult., Francis Moorehouse, relative of the late Abraham Brewer, Sr., aged 82 years.

At Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26th, Joseph C. Anderson, formerly of this city, in the 84th year of his age.

The Fredericton Market, Nov. 3, 1894. Corrected Saturday morning by SAMUEL COOK, Market Clerk.

Butter, per lb.	18	20
Eggs, per doz.	16	18
Potatoes, per bush.	80	90
Hay, per ton	7 00	8 00
Straw, " " "	5 00	6 00
Duckweed, per cart	1 25	1 40
Onions, per bush	37	40
Chickens, per pair	35	45
Ducks, " " "	50	60
Partridges " "	20	25
Apples, per bush	75	1 25
Turnips " "	35	40
Carrots " "	65	70
Beef, per lb.	0 04	0 05
Lamb, " "	05	06
Pork, " "	05	06

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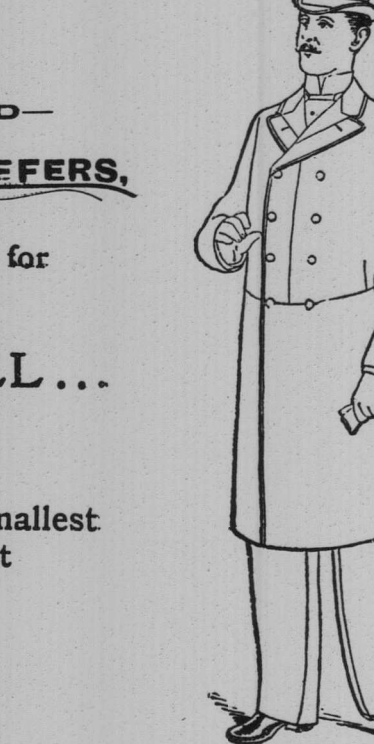
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JOHN J. WEDDALL. Agent. October 13.

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