

A BIG MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DELEGATES HEAR ISSUES OF THE DAY DISCUSSED.

Addresses by Prominent Leaders in Philadelphia's Academy of Music.

A genuine old-fashioned gathering of the Democracy at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, gave the Democratic delegates a most fraternal greeting in recognition of the occasion and their labors.

Hon. Roger O. Miller, of Texas, the first speaker, received an ovation upon coming forward. He said he congratulated himself upon the good fortune which had enabled him to stand among the lion-hearted Democracy of the Keystone state.

He reminded his hearers of the disturbances in the mining regions and the frequent business failures which had followed the recent election.

Within a day or two a woolen industry had collapsed. How is it that that industry, with its enormous production, succumbs? It is because of its duty on raw materials, is it not? It is because goods cannot be manufactured at a profit.

The speaker then detailed the ineffectual efforts made by him and his associates in Congress to place wool and other articles on the free list.

In proof of his assertion that the cost of labor in a given article is not the determining factor, he cited the case of the cotton gin.

He then turned to the question of the tariff on iron and steel, and declared that he would take the markets of the world for the cheapest labor.

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THE REFORMED BY GOD.

The Opening Session at Allentown on Wednesday.

The synod of the Reformed church in this State is holding its annual session in Zion's Reformed church, Allentown, this week, commencing on Wednesday.

The synodical services were delivered Wednesday evening by the retiring president, Rev. A. B. Koplun, D. D.

The sessions will continue eight or ten days. This being the oldest of its kind in the Reformed church, and having been the first organized, bears the same name as when it was the ecclesiastical tribunal of the Reformed church in the German Reformed church, in now styled the "Reformed Church of the United States."

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EDWIN H. BROWN DIES.

SUDDEN END OF THE EX-CASHER OF THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Heart Failure the Cause of His Demise. A Native of This City and Well Known in Business Circles.

Edwin H. Brown, well known in this city and county by his long connection with the Farmers' National bank, died suddenly at his residence, No. 34 South Lime street, at 4 o'clock this morning, from heart failure.

He had been in feeble health for five or six years, but was able to be about. On Tuesday he was on the streets and, as he was going down street, he stopped at the Farmers' bank and chatted with his old associates.

On Wednesday he was about the house and the evening before last he was seized with heart failure and died in a few minutes after being attacked.

He was a native of Lancaster city, and was born in 1830. His parents were John and Deborah Brown. He received his education in the public schools of Lancaster.

He was a member of the Farmers' National bank, and was its ex-casher. He was also a member of the Farmers' National bank, and was its ex-casher.

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THE POPE MUST LEAVE ROME.

Mr. Ernest Renan Talks of the Late-Papal Problem—Possibility of Rival Popes.

A Paris magazine says that Ernest Renan has been interviewed regarding the future of the papacy. Whatever his character in relation to religion in general, Mr. Renan is an ardent supporter of current affairs of ecclesiastical interest.

He says that the pope is the cause of the ultimate departure of the popes from Rome is inevitable, but that the time will be maintained, long as the pope is the cause of the ultimate departure of the popes from Rome is inevitable.

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THE REVENUE LAW.

NEW SUBJECTS FOR TAXATION DISCOVERED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

Auditor General McCannan Informs Assessors and County Commissioners of the Provisions of the Recent Act.

Auditor General McCannan has issued the following instructions to county commissioners and assessors as to the revenue law of 1889:

The first section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The second section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The third section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

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The ninth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The tenth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The eleventh section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The twelfth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The thirteenth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

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The fifteenth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The sixteenth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

The seventeenth section of the act provides that the assessors and county commissioners should notice the difference between the act of June 1, 1889, under which taxes for state purposes are now to be assessed and collected.

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REVISING THE LITURGY.

The Episcopal Convention Deals With the Proposed Changes.

Prayers were read in the House of Deputies in New York on Wednesday morning by Rev. Dr. Bancroft and Bishop Ovi Whitaker, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Dix presided.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the house went into committee on the whole bill, the chair, to discuss the majority report on liturgical revision.

Rev. Samuel H. Johnson, of Connecticut, opened the debate. He moved that the first resolution be passed. It says:

"That the word 'proprie' be inserted before the word 'festival' in the reading of the tables of lessons for Sundays, for holy days and for the forty days of Lent," and that tables of proper lessons be inserted in the tables of contents. Adopted unanimously.

Dr. Hart then moved the adoption of the second resolution, "that in the morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the third resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the fourth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the fifth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the sixth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the seventh resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

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Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the fifteenth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the sixteenth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the seventeenth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the eighteenth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

Dr. Hart moved the adoption of the nineteenth resolution, "that in morning and evening prayer the words 'Gloria in excelsis deo' be omitted." It was adopted.

DEATH OF GEN. HARTMAN.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS.

A Brief History of His Career—A Native of Near Norristown—His Record as an Officer in the Rebellion.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17.—Gen. John F. Hartman died at noon to-day.

John Frederick Hartman was born in New Haven town, Montgomery county, Pa., Dec. 10, 1820, and was the son of Samuel E. and Lydia Bush.

He was educated at the common schools, Franklin and Marshall college of this city, and at Union college, New York. He was a civil engineer, but in 1842 was appointed deputy quartermaster in 1858 took up the study of law under James Boyd and A. B. Longaker.

He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1856. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1856.

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