

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Without Sunday) One Year, \$3.00; Daily (With Sunday) One Year, \$3.50; Three Months, \$1.00; Six Months, \$1.75; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Singer Bldg., Corner N and 24th Sts. Second Floor, 12 Fourth Street.

Advertisement rates: 10c per line per week; 5c per line per month; 2c per line per quarter; 1c per line per year.

Business letters: All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Statement of circulation: For the week ending December 15, 1895, the circulation was 12,500 copies.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Remarks. Shows daily circulation figures for the week of December 15, 1895.

Sworn to before me and published in my presence this 15th day of December, 1895. (Seal) N. P. FOSTER, Notary Public.

Our available circulation has been talking about the "testimony" in the Hill case with the accent on the "money."

The Turkish sultan is in sore straits for money, but in this he is not far different from some of his more civilized fellow monarchs.

If there is to be any retrenchment in the city hall the coming year it will be only what the indignant taxpayers force out of an unwilling council.

St. Louis won't need to secure the populist and democratic national conventions to make sure that the next president will be nominated in that city.

Ex-Senator Ingalls succeeds in keeping before the newspaper reading public by repudiating interviews in one paper by other interviews in other papers.

Omaha extends sympathy to Council Bluffs over the latter's heavy loss by fire. Omaha has suffered from so many conflagrations that it cannot but feel for its neighbor's misfortune.

Ambassador Bayard set about the wrong way to incite a presidential boom. He seems to have forgotten that presidents are chosen by American citizens, and not by inhabitants of Great Britain.

The shooting of Councilman-elect DuBois is a deplorable occurrence. It is likely to lead to complications in the council not at all desirable at this particular time.

Two Nebraska men have been muled in South Dakota for killing game out of season. If the game laws of this state were enforced a little more stringently the outlook for the early extinction of the game would not be so promising.

They have actually brought a verdict of guilty against a public officer charged with embezzlement out in Hall county, Nebraska. It is possible that a jury has been found that regards stealing from the public funds as reprehensible as stealing from a private individual.

The completion of his annual report and its transmittal to congress will doubtless bring a great relief of anxiety and care. The permanent relief of the treasury, however, will have to await the incoming of a republican administration.

To the hole in the treasury made by the broken banks must be added the hole created by the Hilton embezzlement. The present outlook is that the state's prosecution of its claim against Hilton and his bondsmen is about as vigorous as was the prosecution of Mosher and Outcutt.

The Jacksonian club of Omaha has very properly appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Allen G. Thurman. The death of this great and patriotic statesman should arouse expressions of regret, not only from democratic organizations, but from all good citizens, without regard to political faith.

The wide-awake citizens of South Omaha are moving for a macadamized roadway extending Twenty-fourth street to the Sarpy county line. They expect the authorities of Sarpy county to continue the road on down to the fort, which in all probability will be done. By this means South Omaha will attract the local trade and traffic incident to a great military garrison, most of which would have come to this city had the Thirteenth street road been completed. But in the long run it may be all the same.

By the death of ex-Congressman Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania an end will probably be put to that series of valuable reference works known as "McPherson's Handbook of Politics." Mr. McPherson was clerk of the house of representatives for seven congresses and collected together in a single publication all the important public documents of the preceding biennium and all the votes on important legislative measures. Some of his handbooks have been bound together and issued as a history of the civil war, invaluable to students of American politics. It is to be hoped the series will be continued on the original plan, even if by a different compiler and under a different name.

PROTECTION SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

The development of a strong sentiment in England favorable to protection is one of the interesting facts of the time, whether anything shall result from it or not. A conference held in London a few days ago was signalized by the statement of a conservative member of Parliament that the present fiscal system of the country is not satisfactory and an argument in favor of protection and in the interest of agriculture. It appears that the cabinet ministers have received numerous deputations urging steps to prevent British agriculture from being wiped out by foreign competition, but these representatives of the element which demands protection received no encouragement from the prime minister, nor any the protectionists likely to get any encouragement from a government so bound to free trade traditions as the present one is. It is only a short time ago that Lord Salisbury gave utterance to sentiments which seemed to promise something for the struggling and depressed farming interest of England, but now when he is confronted with these declarations he attempts to explain them away by saying that he "never believed or expected a restoration of protection." Yet no other construction could fairly have been put upon his declarations made within the past two months.

The condition of the agricultural interest of England, as a whole, is perhaps the most deplorable to be found in any civilized nation of the world. A recent statement shows that very few farms in England have for years paid the rental and that the condition of the agricultural population generally is as unfortunate as it well could be. Large areas have in recent years failed to produce sufficient to supply the necessities of those who cultivated them and it is probably safe to say that at this time more than half the farmers of England are hopelessly in debt to the landlords, while most of the latter are getting out of their properties hardly enough to pay the taxes on them. The decadence of agriculture in England has been steady for years, and Lord Salisbury was right when he said a short time since, what was then taken to be an intimation in favor of protection, that the promises of those who were responsible for the change in the fiscal system of England had not been realized.

But there is no prospect of the success of the advocates of a protective system in England, even to the moderate extent which the agricultural element now urges. The policy that has prevailed for the greater part of a century will be continued, even though every farmer in the United Kingdom is ruined. Is not the British agricultural situation full of suggestion to the American people, in view of the fact that under our present tariff there has been a very considerable increase in the importations of agricultural products?

WILL STAND BY HIS RIGHTS.

The decision just handed down by Judge Keyser in the South Omaha liquor license cases should be taken as a word of warning by the liquor dealers and druggists who are now applying for licenses and permits to sell intoxicating liquors in this city. Judge Keyser has merely again emphasized the fact that the legal publication of the notice of application is a condition precedent to the right to secure a license or permit and that legal publication consists only in publication in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the county. The Omaha Evening Bee is the paper of largest circulation in Douglas county and under the law no liquor license or druggist's permit can be granted upon a showing of advertising in any other paper. The Bee Publishing company, proprietor of The Omaha Evening Bee, has given notice that it will stand upon its rights under the law and with the aid of every means that the law provides.

In these South Omaha cases the South Omaha council attempted to ignore the statute requiring publication in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county and to grant licenses on publication in a readerless sheet printed in that city to which it desired to turn patronage in reward for political services, very much on the same plan as the Omaha Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is now trying to reward the owner of the World-Herald by bulldozing liquor dealers and druggists into paying him for useless advertising in his papers. Neither the Evening World-Herald nor the Morning World-Herald has now, nor ever had, as large a circulation in Douglas county as The Omaha Evening Bee. Neither the Evening World-Herald nor the Morning World-Herald has ever dared to permit a comparison of bona fide circulation with the Omaha Evening Bee, and neither of those papers will be able to establish a right to the publication of notices of liquor license applications under the law in any honest court of justice.

According to the decision of Judge Keyser, a decision which is fully supported on every point by decisions of the supreme court, only those licenses to sell liquor in South Omaha are legal and valid which were granted on a showing of publication in the Omaha Evening Bee. What is law for South Omaha is law for Omaha. The paper of largest circulation in Douglas county is not changed by the fact that the applicant for license lives in Omaha instead of South Omaha. Liquor dealers who want to comply with the law will see to it that their notices of application are duly printed in the Omaha Evening Bee.

STATEHOOD BILLS.

Bills have been introduced in congress providing for admission to statehood of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. It is thought probable that a bill to admit Oklahoma will pass and possibly New Mexico will give admission, but it is not likely this congress will give statehood to Arizona, on the ground that the territory is not fitted for it. The last annual report of the governor of Arizona estimates the population at 77,000 and this is probably somewhat exaggerated, though in any event it is not a sufficient population to justify statehood, while in the matter of material development the territory has not advanced far enough

to assume the responsibilities of a state. New Mexico has a sufficient population to warrant its elevation to statehood and in material development it compares favorably with some of the former territories at the time of their admission. The only question is in regard to the character of the population, but in his speech before the Trans-mississippi congress ex-governor Prince declared that there is no reasonable ground of objection in this particular, a considerable proportion of the people being native Americans, while of those who are not but few are objectionable.

But the youngest of the territories, Oklahoma, makes a showing which gives it a stronger claim to admission than most of the territories which have become states had when admitted, so that congress cannot with any show of consistency reject the application of Oklahoma for statehood. The population is about 275,000 and its character is excellent, while it has reached a point in material development that will enable it to provide for all the obligations and responsibilities of statehood. The report of the governor shows that the taxable property of the territory has doubled in the past year and now amounts to more than \$29,000,000, with every promise of steadily increasing. There certainly could be no mistake made in giving statehood to such a community. Another favorable thing is the fact that the territory is republican.

Unquestionably public sentiment would approve giving statehood to Oklahoma and New Mexico, but it would be unwise to make a state of Arizona at this time.

OUR GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS.

It is announced that the American ambassador at Berlin has initiated diplomatic representation respecting the restrictions upon meat importations from this country into Germany and also with regard to American insurance companies. It is to be presumed that this has been done upon instructions from the State department at Washington and if such be the case it is fairly to be inferred that it is the intention of the administration to thoroughly sound the German government as to its motive in excluding American meats, with the idea of instituting a policy of retaliation in the event that it shall be shown that the course of that government was prompted by a retaliatory spirit. The fact that our ambassador has taken action in this matter since the publication of the president's message seems to clearly point to the fact that he was instructed to make his representations after the president had made public his opinion on the subject in his annual communication to congress. It is quite possible that the ambassador had been forewarned of the position that would be taken by the administration and was fully prepared to make the representation which, according to the advices from Berlin, he has made.

There can be no question as to the propriety and policy of what the American ambassador has done, but will it amount to anything? The German government professes that its action in excluding American cattle from the German markets was not intended to be retaliatory, but was wholly due to the fact that disease had been discovered in certain importations. It does not pretend to deny that the fact of the United States having placed a differential duty on sugar which affected the German commodity was seriously considered by the German government, but it disclaims this as a prime or moving cause of the discrimination against the importation of American cattle. The recent statement in the Reichstag of the German minister of foreign affairs was a distinct declaration that the course of the government in this particular was not retaliatory, but was solely intended to protect the cattle of Germany against the danger of infection. At the same time the minister referred to the fact of the United States having levied a discriminating duty on German sugar in contravention of the most favored nation clause of our treaty with that country in a way that clearly indicated the potency of this circumstance in determining the action of the German government.

The action of the American ambassador at Berlin is to be approved, but that it will have any immediate practical result is hardly to be expected. Possibly it will disclose more clearly the real purpose of the German government in its policy of discrimination, but there is no reason to expect that it will bring about any change so long as the United States maintains a duty on German sugar which the government and the people of that country believe to be at once a violation of treaty obligations and essentially unjust. We do not believe there is very much sentiment in this country favorable to President Cleveland's suggestion regarding retaliation. On the contrary, we think the very general judgment is that a mistake has been made which ought to be rectified, and the only way in which this can be done is by abolishing the differential sugar duty.

WILLIAM A. MCKEIGHAN.

By the death of William A. McKelghan the populist party has lost not only one of its leaders in Nebraska, but also one who has stood high in its national councils. By no means a great man nor a man of statesmanlike qualities, he yet possessed a degree of popularity which won for him three nominations for congress and secured him two terms in the national legislature. This in itself is evidence that, although as representative in Washington he accomplished nothing of very great importance to Nebraska, he seemed to have given fair satisfaction to his constituents.

In the list of public men who have been sent to congress from this state the name of Mr. McKelghan, while not at the top, will yet be several lines from the bottom.

In its wonderful report on the city treasury defalcation that wonderful council finance committee congratulated the people of Omaha that they have had so many honest men in office. Strange that it was necessary to remind the people of this flattery fact. It is to be feared that the people of Omaha

have not appreciated the embezzlers in the city treasury, the defalcators in the city comptroller's office, the worthies who have posed as meat inspectors and dogcatchers, and the hoodlums in the city council.

In declaring in favor of postal savings banks the Federation of Labor convention recorded itself in favor of a practical measure for the promotion of the workmen's prosperity. Postal savings banks would afford an absolutely safe investment for the savings of the working classes and conduce to economy and thrift. They would enable the government to secure a popular loan at favorable rates of interest. If established in connection with the present postal system they would hasten the extension of civil service to the whole Postoffice department. Postal savings banks would not be a panacea for all our ills, but they would be a most helpful assistance to the thrifty in all the lower walks.

"Never has there been such a successful railway receivership" is the comment of Judge Caldwell on the foreclosure of the Santa Fe. And in the theory of the law, a railway receivership is nothing but the management of a railroad by government appointed officers. A few successful receiverships will take some of the edges off the arguments in favor of unrestricted and unregulated private railroad management.

The Omaha Fair and Speed association has given assurance to the State Board of Agriculture that every facility for the convenience of the public at the state fair will be afforded next year. Better means of transportation and ample water supply will be forthcoming. Whatever shortcomings may have been noted last fall were incident to the new enterprise and will, as a matter of course, be obviated hereafter.

The constitution of Nebraska takes precedence of all laws enacted under it and in conflict with it. The discovery of a divergence between the date fixed by the constitution for the commencement of the terms of the newly elected district judges and the date fixed by statute should therefore precipitate no complication. The date indicated by the constitution is the one that will have to be observed.

A Glimpse of Comfort.

Let us be democratic. Let us make Boston the hub of a democratic revolution.

Commending Allen's Speech.

Senator Allen's speech on foreign titles for Americans was an unusually good one. That is to say, it was shorter than most of his speeches.

Agitation Premature.

Until the present crop of murderers in Minneapolis, Omaha and Philadelphia has been duly hanged, agitation for the abolition of the laws for capital punishment will be dropped.

The Convention Hoodoo.

Whenever a democrat has been nominated at St. Louis he has been beaten. Even Cleveland failed when nominated there. Every man who has gained the presidency since the war, with the single exception of Hayes, was first nominated at Chicago. We offer to the city by the lake over the success of a former rival.

Debt and Prosperity.

The intimation, given out from Washington, that another bond issue is probable in the near future, will surprise nobody. This administration proceeds upon the theory that the government is all right as long as it can borrow money on running expenses, and Mr. Cleveland may feel that now is the time to prove the country's prosperity by plunging it a little more deeply in debt.

Skepticism.

War was proclaimed in August, 1894, against protection and governmental favoritism in the tariff; a fight to the bitter end, between the money and patronage holders. He also announced his own enlistment as a private in the army of attack. We quote his energetic words of August 27, 1894: "But there may be some who think some of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and know what it is, and refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the struggle."

The Seal Pirates Grab.

The greatest objection to the payment of the damages awarded the Canadian seal poachers resides in the fact that it was not the result of arbitration, but was made off hand after a pleasant little social conference between Secretary Graham and Sir Julian Pauncefote. There was no pretense of arbitration. Sir Julian proposed an amount that he thought would satisfy even his Canadian friends. Mr. Graham suggested a reduction. Then they split the difference at \$25,000, shook hands and separated, vastly pleased with themselves and with each other.

Cleveland and Reciprocity.

These were the words which Mr. Cleveland wrote in his message in favor of commercial reciprocity with Germany. We are in sympathy with them, and so were Mr. Blaine and the Fifty-first congress. "Can't" Red's congress, in fact, the latter believed in them so thoroughly that it enacted a law providing for reciprocity with Germany, and Mr. Blaine, through the State department, negotiated a treaty to carry the law into effect. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland has forgotten that a subsequent congress, in an act which he refused to sign, repealed the law and brought about the present unfriendly commercial relations. Can it be possible that he was off fishing when the McKinley law was passed, and so never heard of its reciprocity provisions?

Duck Shooting and Public Business.

The people of the United States pay their president \$25,000 a year, or \$156.66 for each working day, to attend to the country's business.

There is just now exceedingly important and pressing public business for the president to attend to, but he is sitting in the British answer to Mr. Olney's note in order that congress may know what its duty is in the matter.

There is still a revenue deficiency to provide for. There is a very serious currency problem to be solved. Gold is still leaving the country at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year when we should be importing gold.

With a divided authority there is vitally important business for the president and congress to attend to. It is a pity that the president should have to be absent from his office for so long a time. There is very pressing and immediate need to provide in some way for the protection of the treasury against another "chip-up" by a syndicate, which is obviously impending. Yet at this crisis the president has gone off duck shooting for a week or two. The fact is not encouraging to those who concern themselves for the public welfare.

LEGAL BUSINESS LOOKING UP.

Iowa's Proposed New Code. A Great Step for the Lawyers.

Advances copies of the revised Iowa code, which will be distributed among the members of the next Iowa legislature, indicate that the lawyers of that state intend, if possible, to lay up stores of matrimonial discontent against the day of want. The legal minds of Iowa have a shining example to follow in a country law practice blossom with perennial crops of matrimonial contentions.

The clause in the new code which makes a smile of gladness play over the face of legal penury is the proposed addition to the law of divorce. The proposed code of legal penury is the proposed addition to the law of divorce. The proposed code of legal penury is the proposed addition to the law of divorce.

The interest that will attach to this section, should it become a law, is in the various meanings that will be given to the word "comfort." The word already has a large elasticity in the domestic lexicon, and it is needless to say that the lawyers will still further expand its scope for its own sake.

A Judge may decide that an English pug or a Scotch collie is necessary to a woman's comfort; indeed, some under-hearted judges may decide that a large, pug-nosed Billy-goat and a log-cabin are necessary to a woman's comfort. The comfortable diversion of the female mind from the matter of domestic care, one of the first things which the magistracy would be called upon to settle would be the exact number of hours servant, hostess, butler and French cooks that will satisfy the legal meaning of the word "comforts."

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Arlington Times: The very small town of Inland, nine miles east of Hastings, has two depots and Omaha, which is a much larger town, has none.

Humphrey Democrat: Nebraska beats are all right. If they won't make sugar they will make molasses, and if they won't make molasses, whiskey can be made from them.

Randolph Times: All over the state the cry goes up for a reduction in freight rates to a point that will enable the farmers to compete with the railroads.

Grand Island Independent: Hank to your Nebraska farm, never has a mortgage, in the meantime it will make you a living—which thousands elsewhere are not getting—and eventually double in price.

THE OLD ROMAN.

Chicago Record: He stood for rugged honesty in national legislation. His name was a terror to corrupt politicians and to lobbyist of every sort throughout his term of distinguished service at Washington.

Kansas City Journal: The death of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman removes a firm and distinguished name from the legislature. His demise is the peaceful close of a long life filled with honors more often bestowed than sought.

St. Louis Republic: He neither hesitated before odds nor compromised with temptations. Ready at all times for any opponent, cheerfully brave and fearless in his opinions, he was the truth of democratic doctrine into the respect of his fiercest adversaries.

Minneapolis Tribune: Judge Thurman was a man of great ability and always preserved a reputation for sterling honesty and patriotism. For some years he has been retired from public service, and thus while his death will not create a ripple on the surface of affairs, he will be duly mourned and honored.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: No man who has filled a prominent position in public life was richer in that which should accompany old age than the late Senator Allen G. Thurman. He was honored, loved, and respected by his friends.

Denver News: Perhaps no other American of the last century, who passed away in many years in the arena of public life, and who was invested with high honors, and who in the same degree as Allen G. Thurman, the confidence and respect of both his political friends and his political opponents.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties. He was never very closely in sympathy with the Cleveland administration, and he received the nomination for the senate in 1894.

Kansas City Star: Allen G. Thurman has joined a great, notable company "on the other side." He was nearly the last of the giants which Ohio reckoned among her jewels for several years backward.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Regarded from the standpoint of the democratic party, he made almost an ideal senator, and his life since his entrance into the senate in 1857, was in the good opinion of all parties.

PASSING OF CLAY CAMERON.

Chicago Tribune: At the close of Senator Cameron's present term the Cameronian dynasty will have lasted fifty-two years. It is high time for J. Don to abdicate and give some other Pennsylvania family a chance.

Indianapolis Journal: Senator Cameron, by declining a re-election, has relieved the republicans of Pennsylvania of the unpleasant duty of setting him aside because he is not in accord with the sentiment of the party on several questions.

Chicago Chronicle: The retirement of J. Don Cameron from the United States senate will not be a wholly irrevocable loss. Somewhere in the great state of Pennsylvania, without doubt, a man will be found who can wear the Cameron toga without having to be padded to fit it.

Kansas City Star: It is safe to say that Pennsylvania will not send another man with free silver tendencies to the senate in the place of Senator Cameron. Possibly that gentleman's decision not to be a candidate again rests on the fear that his constituents may not want him.

Boston Globe: Don Cameron is out in a letter refusing to be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate from Pennsylvania. This gives Pennsylvania a clear field in the senate, and it is to be hoped that the United States senate will be able to select a man of ability and integrity.

New York World: The retirement of Don Cameron from the senate will end a political reign of over half a century by the clan Cameron. An epitome of his public service in the senate was given in a sentence in the New York World yesterday.

Philadelphia Press: For the present, in considering the reason which has induced the step, it is enough to recognize that Mr. Cameron has gracefully bowed to an overwhelming and irresistible popular opinion.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and noble thing to do, but it is still like the frank manner in which he gets out. There was no evasion in that. But what does he mean by saying that he can't serve his constituents any longer?

Philadelphia Inquirer: It may have been a brave and