

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE STRICKEN SOLDIER.

Gen. Grant's Obstinate Battle with Death

Gen. Grant slept uninterruptedly through the night of April 21, and was reported as apparently gaining in strength. The swelling at the base of his tongue still existed. He was driven through Central Park during the day. A New York telegram says: "There are still rumors in certain circles that Gen. Grant's disease has been misrepresented. These rumors are increasing, and this morning the *Sun* said editorially that the hemorrhage was caused by a sore which has now disappeared; that he has not had cancer; that his doctors now admit it, and that Drs. Douglas and Shady have got a good deal of free advertising and are sharp fellows."

A continued improvement in Gen. Grant's condition was noted in the New York dispatches of April 22. His three physicians held a consultation and examined his throat, which they found to be much better than when last seen. The General drove out in his carriage, and later walked a block or two, returning not in the least fatigued. A gentleman, just arrived from England, presented the General with a card, upon which Premier Gladstone had written his sympathies and good wishes for him. A Chattanooga dispatch reports that a movement is on foot in that city to tender Gen. Grant the free use during his convalescence of a private hotel on Lookout Mountain, in sight of the battle-fields of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chattanooga.

"Gen. Grant expresses himself as feeling better and stronger than at any time since the favorable symptoms began to appear," says a New York dispatch of April 21. "The General, his wife, Mrs. F. D. Grant, and Mrs. Sartoris went for a drive yesterday. Afterward the distinguished patient took a short walk. He gave an artist a sitting for a bust. On being weighed, the General found he had lost twenty-one pounds in the past three months. His weight was 141 pounds. There were a number of callers during the day, including Senator Leland Stanford and ex-Speaker Kiefer."

New York dispatches of the morning of April 24 reported Gen. Grant as having passed a comfortable day, but a somewhat restless night. The usual airing in the park was taken. It is likely that the General and his family will spend the month of July at or near Saratoga, and August in the Catskills. Mr. Drexel has offered them his cottage at McGregor, and they may occupy it in July.

Gen. Grant's health continues to improve rapidly, is the language of the bulletin sent out on the morning of April 27. "The four doctors in the case held a consultation, and found less irritation in the throat and a better condition of the system generally. In the evening the cancer doctors had not expected much change, and were consequently prepared to find it about as it had been. They parted with the understanding that they would meet again in a week unless sooner summoned. The electrician, that agent who gave out some startling statements about the cancer was not allowed to see the General, and his machine was not used. Arrangements have been made to transfer the General and his family to Saratoga during the latter part of June. Joseph W. Drexel having tendered the use of his cottage."

EASTERN.

Capt. O'Brien, of the steamer City of Mexico, has been arrested in New York for carrying arms and munitions of war to the Colombian insurgents.

In Camden County, N. J., orchards, buildings, and other property have been devastated by forest fires, the loss approximating \$100,000. The fires are still blazing in some sections, and trains, in a few instances, run for miles through smoke and flame.

Overexertion on roller-skates caused the death of George Smithy, a citizen of Pittsburgh.

The extensive boot and shoe factory of Bridges & Co., at South Framingham, Mass., was damaged by fire to the amount of \$200,000.

Health officers from the sea-board cities held a conference at New York, and decided upon the establishment of rigid rules to prevent the introduction of cholera. Rag cargoes will be closely quarantined until they are either boiled or steamed, the sulphur process being voted a failure.

Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York Sun, died at Ridgewood, N. J., of dropsy of the heart.

It is reported that William H. Vanderbilt is seriously ill, having suffered two strokes of paralysis. He has retired from both business and social life, and is rarely seen driving.

Milton Weston, who is designated as a Chicago millionaire, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for inciting the Murraysville riot, in which one man was killed.

WESTERN.

Near Medicine Lodge, Kan., a water-spout caused the death of several entire families. A dispatch from Medicine Lodge gives the following meager particulars of the disaster: "The water rolled down over the lowlands east of Medicine Lodge five to twelve feet in height. Several families are known to have been drowned. Men who went out to give relief found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing on but their night-clothes, and some without any clothing whatever, but still alive. Their cries could be heard as early as 4 o'clock in the morning. Three attempts were made to rescue persons on the opposite side of the river, but each boat in turn was swamped, and the occupants only saved themselves by swimming to trees. Six bodies have so far been recovered. There were eight movers' wagons camping in the bottoms, and one old man has recognized the bodies of three of his family—his wife and two children."

The Mormon Bishop, Hiram J. Clawson, was arrested at Salt Lake City for unlawful cohabitation.

The Coroner's jury at St. Louis returned a verdict that C. Arthur Preller died from the effects of chloroform administered by Walter H. Lenox Maxwell.

To settle a personal quarrel, William D. Winter, of the Bank of Commerce, and Bernard P. Bogy, Secretary of the St. Louis Wire Company, met in a stable on the grounds of the former at St. Louis, and

fought four rounds with bare knuckles, according to Queensberry rules. At the beginning of the fifth round the police raided the place, but made no arrests. Pugilistic honors were about evenly divided.

An Omaha dispatch reports that "near Trenton, Hitchcock County, in the western part of Nebraska, a fatal fight occurred between some cowboys and settlers, resulting in the death of four settlers. There has been considerable ill-feeling between cowboys and settlers for some time, owing to the fact that settlers have dared to take up homesteads on cattle ranches. On Thursday a difficulty arose between a settler and a cowboy, which resulted in the former discharging his rifle at the latter, but without effect. The cowboy then, with some companions, returned and shot to death four farmers."

The funeral of C. Arthur Preller, the murdered Englishman, was held in St. Louis, the remains being placed in a vault in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Fourteen Wabash freight trains were abandoned in Missouri because of a reduction in working time at the Moberly shops.

Paul C. Just, the electrician who was awarded medals for saving life in New York, has been sentenced to the Illinois Penitentiary for one year for stealing a watch in Chicago.

At Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., John A. Dennis and George H. Moore, old and well-known citizens, between whom a bitter feud of several years' standing existed, met on the street and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Dennis was shot through the head and Moore through the heart. Both died in five minutes.

SOUTHERN.

Lynchers attacked the jail at Forsyth, Mo., and, taking out Frank and Jubal Taylor and Elijah Sublette, hung them for making a murderous assault on Postmaster Dickerson and his wife.

A Vicksburg (Miss.) dispatch reports that a number of lives were lost in the conflagration in that city. Six bodies had been recovered, and it was believed that from fifteen to twenty others were still in the ruins.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the battle by which Texas established her independence was generally celebrated throughout that State April 21. Among the veterans taking part at Sherman was Henry Stout, over 10 years old, who in 1836 shot a match with Davy Crockett.

N. G. Evans, belonging to a private detective force in New Orleans, finding his wife as eep in the arms of a young clerk named Casper Wenger, killed both with a revolver.

Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Jerome N. Bonaparte, and great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster, was invested with the habit and veil of the Order of the Visitation at Baltimore, and assumed the religious name of Sister Mary Le Sales. Archbishop Gibbons officiated.

A dispatch from Vicksburg says the people of that city, to the number of 2,000, followed to the cemetery the remains of thirty-two victims of the recent fire. Thirty-seven people are known to have lost their lives by this disaster, only bare mention of which has been made in the telegraphic columns of the daily press.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland says he can not be supposed to endorse the announcement by Minnesota Democratic politicians that applications for State offices should be forwarded through their hands to receive attention at the White House.

Secretary Whitney has directed the Commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard to discharge foremen concerned in coercing votes at several elections, and has given notice that such work will not be permitted in the interest of any party.

It is said that the committee selected to count the cash in the Treasury will have a task of great magnitude to accomplish.

A Washington dispatch says that President Cleveland has refused to exercise the power of executive clemency in regard to the sentence of Gen. D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General of the Army. After the sentence of the court-martial which recently tried him was approved by President Arthur, and after the new Chief Executive had assumed the duties of his office, Gen. Swaim appealed to the latter for a pardon, on the ground that he had not been allowed a fair trial.

President Cleveland appointed Gen. Henry H. Hunt Governor and Capt. Robert Catlin Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

Secretary Whitney has appointed a commission to investigate the relations of the Government toward the American Wood Preserving Company at the Boston Navy Yard.

Judge Andrew Wylie, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Legislature, as a body, declined the invitation of the Illinois Central Road to make an excursion to New Orleans, but there are indications that many Senators and members will personally accept the offer.

A rumor comes from Washington that the President has concluded to appoint, at the commencement of the ensuing fiscal year, ex-Congressman Rogers, of Buffalo, Public Printer, vice Mr. Rounds. Mr. Rogers, who is a practical printer, was formerly connected with the Buffalo Courier, was brevetted Brigadier General during the war, and was Mayor of Buffalo in 1869. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Eben F. Pillsbury, of Maine, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Massachusetts.

It is announced from Washington

that the administration has resolved to make no more "helmet-skillet" appointments. Attention will in future be paid to geography and the Democratic vote.

John Kelly, of New York, rumor has it, is to be appointed Minister to Italy.

Gen. Logan, on being interviewed in Chicago, declared that he would not leave the Senatorial track until taken off by his party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Panama states that "while a strong barricade was being erected to inclose the office of the Central and South American Cable Company, and other preparations were being made for a fight, the Americans arrived, knocked down the barricade, and took possession of the town. Alzupura and three of his staff were arrested. He is wild with rage. The rebels were completely surprised, and threaten to burn the city if Alzupura is not released. Reinforcements of 500 men have arrived from Colon. Commander McCalla has issued a proclamation taking charge of the town. The French Consul has issued a violent protest against the action of the Americans. There has been some firing. The plaza was cleared by a Gatling gun. One rebel was killed and three wounded." These events occurred on Friday, the 24th of April.

Business failures for the week numbered 198, against 196 the previous week, and 184 in the corresponding period of 1884. More than two-thirds of the failures were furnished by the Southern, Western, and Pacific States. *Bradstreet's Journal*, in its weekly review of the business situation, says:

The warm weather of the past few days has encouraged retailers at the East to make renewed purchases. This they have been doing to a moderate extent, the buying being on small orders. There is no better outlook in industrial lines. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is preparing to oppose the intended reduction of 25 per cent. in wages on June 1. The secession of several ledges owing to minor revolutions in industrial processes, and a resulting division of interests among metal-workers, may break the aggregate strength of the association, but will not weaken the front of organized labor, as new bodies (the United States Nailers and others) have made their appearance. While the Philadelphia carpet-weavers' strike has ended in a compromise, the employers have succeeded in barring out the influence of the Knights of Labor from the mills—a significant fact. With the return to work of the carpet-weavers comes the announcement of a demand for an advance in wages of 10 cents a ton in the George's Creek (Maryland) coal-miners. The number of smaller strikes in leading industrial lines continue to form a large aggregate. The Western Pennsylvania railroad pit-miners have given in, returning to work at 2½ cents per bushel. The volume of merchandise moving, as per current reports, continues about as last week. Spring weather has stimulated buying by Eastern retail dry goods merchants, which causes jobbers to report a somewhat better business. Commission houses have not felt the gain. Takings are said to be for immediate wants only. The demand for points South and West is most conspicuous.

A Nogales (Arizona) dispatch says: A recent arrival from Sonora says that a battle has occurred between Yaqui Indians and Mexicans, and that the latter were defeated, with a loss of ninety killed and wounded. In Hermosillo and Magdalena every man who has not fled has been drafted. It is reported that many Mexicans from neighboring Mexican States are joining the Yaquis.

The engagement between Riel's and Gen. Middleton's forces at Fish Creek resulted in a Canadian loss of twelve killed and forty-seven wounded. Dispatches of April 27 stated that Gen. Middleton's position was regarded as critical, and that he would not advance until he receives re-enforcements, which could not reach him before ten days.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone answered an inquiry by Labouchere, in the House of Commons, on the 24th of April, by saying that the Government had decided to make no further declarations to Russia through Parliament. The Armstrong works at Newcastle declined to fill an order from Russia for war material. Russian naval officers retired on half-pay have been ordered on the active list.

A dispatch from Tangier states that the special French mission, recently arrived there, will soon start for Fez to present the Sultan of Morocco with six field guns and a number of other valuable gifts.

The members of the English Government maintain the strictest silence in regard to the negotiations which are still actively progressing between England and Russia. The Car has twenty men-of-war in commission to protect his capital and the Baltic ports.

M. Barrere, the French Charge d'Affaires at Cairo, has received instructions to suspend official relations with Egypt. It is said that the Egyptians offer to make a partial apology to settle the dispute about the suppression of the French newspaper.

British transports at Woolwich have been ordered to load war stores for India, and orders have been given for the construction of forty gunboats of a new type.

The Egyptian Government has taken no action looking to a compromise in reference to their suppression of a French paper, but on the contrary appear to justify their conduct. France, however, remains firm in her demands for reparation, and the negotiations to that end are being conducted by a Greek diplomatic agent.

England has repeated her demand upon Russia for a military inquiry into the circumstances of Gen. Komaroff's battle with the Afghans. A similar request having been already refused by Russia, this second attempt is construed as a desire on the part of the Lion to postpone the ultimatum to the Bear. In this connection it is stated that the Duchess of Edinburgh has been induced to write a letter to the Emperor of Russia, her brother, imploring him to avert a war at any cost. Meanwhile Indian sentiment is all for war, and a deputation of native chiefs has offered to contribute heavily to the expenses of the contest.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

It is asserted that the British Government is in possession of information which proves beyond a doubt that Prince Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of a war between England and Russia.

It is stated that the British Government proposes to buy for Prince Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, as a place of permanent residence in Ireland, the Ardbraccan Palace at Navan, in the County of Meath, between the Rivers Boyne and Blackwater, near the point of their confluence.

Tom Campbell, one of the attorneys for the defense in the Berner murder trial, the verdict in which caused the court house riots at Cincinnati in March, 1884, has just been acquitted of the charge of bribery. He was accused of giving money to one of the jurors.

A bill has been introduced in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature to repeal the law under which the Chicago Board of Trade was incorporated. It provides for the appointment of a receiver, sale of the property, and winding-up of the affairs of the board. The proceeds of the sale are to be divided among the stockholders of the board according to their respective interests.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. George H. Parker, of Iowa, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

The President has appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: Silas H. Montgomery, at Bristol, Hartford County, Conn., vice Silas Norton, resigned; Y. G. Rust, at Dougherty, Ga., vice George W. Arnold, resigned; L. H. Edwards, at Waterloo, Iowa, vice W. K. Hartman, commission expired; T. W. Lynn, at Grundy Center, Iowa, vice Charles W. Reynolds, resigned; Charles E. Bronson, at Manchester, Iowa, vice William C. Conley, commission expired.

Cable dispatches of the 28th ult. report that a fresh battle had occurred on the Afghan frontier, between the Russians and Afghans, in which the former were defeated and retired, having met with a heavy loss. Of 1,700 Russians who engaged the Afghans, nearly all were killed.—Premier Gladstone informed the House of Commons that Capt. Stephens, of the Afghan Boundary Commission, was on the way to London with maps of the disputed territory and a detailed account of the affair at Penjdeh; and that Sir Peter Lumsden would forward to Earl Granville a statement of the present situation. The British Government claims to have information that Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of war.—The House of Commons, without discussion, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone, voted the credit of \$55,000,000 asked by the Government.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has brought three suits for damages against the *Inter Ocean* and Edwin Lee Brown, the aggregated claims being \$800,000.

New York telegrams of the morning of April 28 reported Gen. Grant as still on the mend. His sixty-third birthday, the 27th, was one of the best he has passed since his illness began. During the day he took a drive in Central Park and also walked out. To the thousands of congratulations he received, the old soldier sent the following answer through the Associated Press: "To the various army posts, societies, cities, public schools, States, corporations, and individuals, North and South, who have been so kind as to send me congratulations on my sixty-third birthday, I wish to offer my grateful acknowledgments. The dispatches have been so numerous, and so touching in tone, that it would have been impossible to answer them, if I had been in perfect health. U. S. Grant." In the evening thousands passed by the residence, which was brilliantly lighted, and birthday cards by the basketful, and flowers more than sufficient to stock a florist's shop, were received during the day. The family enjoyed a reunion dinner, the table being lighted by sixty-three wax-candles. The General's birthday was commemorated by salutes and the hoisting of flags in various cities, and in some of the cities the celebrations assumed the form of public meetings, at which eulogies upon the life and services of the illustrious soldier were delivered by eminent men. Senator Stanford attributes the improvement in Gen. Grant's cancerous affliction to the use of clover tea, which was suggested by a large number of letter-writers.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| BEEVES..... | \$5.00 @ 6.25 |
| HOGS..... | 4.00 @ 5.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White..... | 1.00 @ 1.02 |
| No. 2 Red..... | .99 @ 1.00 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .56 @ .57½ |
| OATS—White..... | .44 @ .50 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 12.75 @ 13.25 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers..... | 5.50 @ 6.00 |
| Good Shipping..... | 5.00 @ 5.50 |
| Common to Fair..... | 4.25 @ 4.75 |
| HOGS..... | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| FLOUR—Patent Red Winter Ex..... | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Prime to Choice Spring..... | 4.25 @ 4.75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | .94 @ .94½ |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .46 @ .47 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .34 @ .35 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | .65 @ .67 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | .64 @ .65 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | .22 @ .24 |
| Fine Dairy..... | .16 @ .20 |
| CHEESE—Full Cream..... | .11 @ .12 |
| Skimmed Flat..... | .05 @ .06 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | .11 @ .12½ |
| POTATOES—Choice, per bu..... | .47 @ .50 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.50 @ 11.75 |
| MILWAUKEE. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | .85 @ .86½ |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .46 @ .48 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .34 @ .35 |
| RYE—No. 1..... | .71 @ .72 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | .61 @ .62 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.50 @ 11.75 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | .90 @ .91 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .49 @ .50 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .36½ @ .38½ |
| CINCINNATI. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1.03½ @ 1.04½ |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .49 @ .50 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .37 @ .38 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.75 @ 12.25 |
| DETROIT. | |
| FLOUR..... | 5.50 @ 6.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White..... | 1.02½ @ 1.03½ |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .49 @ .51 |
| OATS—No. 2 White..... | .40 @ .41 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 12.50 @ 13.00 |
| INDIANAPOLIS. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | .97 @ .98 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .46 @ .47 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .38 @ .39 |
| BUFFALO. | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 hard..... | 1.06 @ 1.08 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .53 @ .55 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .41 @ .42 |
| EAST LIBERTY. | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 6.35 @ 7.00 |
| Fair..... | 5.25 @ 6.00 |
| Common..... | 4.25 @ 5.00 |
| HOGS..... | 4.75 @ 5.00 |
| SHEEP..... | 4.25 @ 4.75 |

POLYGAMY'S DEATH-BLOW.

The Supreme Court Renders a Decision in the Case of Rudger Clawson.

In a Carefully Prepared Opinion the Ruling Is Against the Plaintiff on Both Points Raised.

[Washington dispatch.] A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in the polygamy case of Rudger Clawson against the United States, brought here by writ of error from the Supreme Court of Utah. Clawson, plaintiff in error, was indicted for polygamy at the April term of 1884 of the District Court of Utah, and after trial found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$800 and four years' imprisonment. He appeared to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and that tribunal having affirmed the judgment of the District Court, he brought his case here for review, upon the ground that the grand and petit juries by which he was indicted and tried were illegally constituted. The alleged illegality in the impaneling of the grand jury consisted in the exclusion upon challenge of persons who believed a man had a right to have more than one undivorced wife living at the same time, and in the case of the petit jury in the drawing of the jurors from an "open venire," after the whole annual jury list of 200 had been exhausted through the exclusion of polygamists.

This court, in a carefully prepared opinion by Justice Blatchford, decides against the plaintiff in error upon both points raised. Section 5 of the Edmunds act provides:

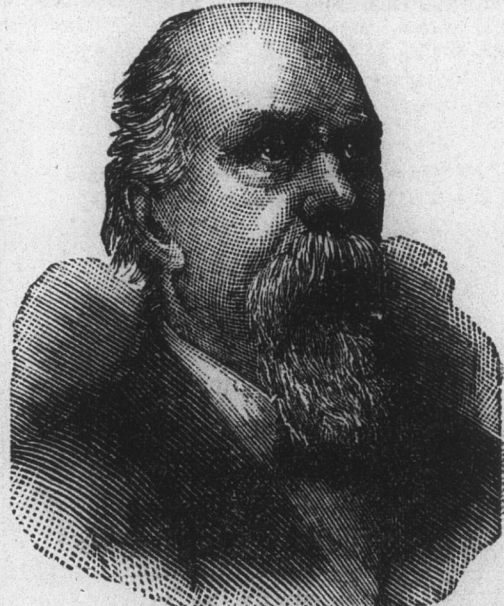
"That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation under any statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn or summoned as jurymen or talesmen, that he believes it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time."

This court holds that the proceedings to impanel the Grand Jury which finds indictment for one of the offenses named under the statute of the United States against a person not before held to answer are part of the prosecution, and that the indictment is good, although persons drawn and summoned as Grand Jurors were excluded by the court from serving on the Grand Jury, and being challenged by the United States for cause mentioned in the act, the challenges having been found true.

With respect to alleged illegality in the case of the petit jury the court holds that where, under section four of the act of June 23, 1874, relating to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah, the names in the jury-box of 200 jurors provided for by that section are exhausted, the jury being only partly impaneled, the District Court may issue a venire to the United States Marshal for the Territory to summon jurors from the body of the Judicial District, and the jury may be completed from persons thus summoned. It is held that the record shows no error, and the judgment of the court below is accordingly affirmed.

HENRY R. JACKSON.

United States Minister to Mexico.



Gen. Henry R. Jackson, whom President Cleveland has appointed Minister to Mexico, was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1820, graduated from Yale College in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ga., in 1840. Shortly afterward he was appointed United States District Attorney. He commanded a Georgia regiment in the Mexican war. In 1849 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Georgia, and in 1853 was sent as Minister to Austria. In 1860 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He was a Confederate General in the war, was captured in the fall of 1864, and imprisoned for several months at Fort Warren.

SAMUEL S. COX.

United States Minister to Turkey.



Samuel S. Cox, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, was born at Zanesville, O., in 1824, graduated at Brown University in 1846, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in the Ohio courts. In 1853 he edited the *Ohio Statesman*, and two years later went as Secretary of Legation to Peru. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from the Columbus district, and served three successive terms. He suffered defeat in 1864, after which he removed to New York, and spent a good portion of three or four years in travels abroad or in writing amusing books about those travels. In 1868 he ran for Congress in New York, was elected, and has been continuously in Congress ever since.