handle of corresponding proportions. A short double-barreled shotgun taken from a band of guerillas at the moth of the Red River has a place with the other weapons of war. A Confederate cannon sight, used at Forts Henry and Donelson; a torpedo wire out from the bottom of the Yazoo River, a 24-pound shot which landed on the gunboat Taylor in the battle of Belmont and killed three men, and a 12-pound ball which fell on the Carondelet in the battle of Fort Donelson, taking two men's heads off and cutting another man in two, are also in the assortment. One of the most formidable relics that Admiral Walke brought home from the South is a 128-pound shot, which entered the port bow of the Carondelet at Fort Donelson, cutting away the beams, wounding eight men, glancing on a pile of cordwood which was thrown all around the boiler and coming to rest on top of the steam drum. Pieces of broken shell from Fort Pillow are also found among the curios.

Admiral Walke valued none of these relics more highly than a little collection of badges and medals which were given to him at various times.

SAID TO BE HYDROPHOBIA.

A YOUNG MAN SEIZED WITH CONVULSIONS IN THE STREET.

SINCE HIS REMOVAL TO THE HOSPITAL SPASM HAS FOLLOWED SPASM—HE BIT A PRIEST—A DOG TORE HIS ARM TEN DAYS AGO.

Peter Quinn, nineteen years old, of No. 191 Walworth-st., is a patient in the Homoeopathic Hospital suffering from what is believed to be hydrophobia in the most acute stages. Quinn was taken to the hospital late on Saturday night by Ambulance Surgeon Allen, who declared that the man was suffering from hydrophobia. Since his admission to the hospital Quinn has been in charge of Dr. Frank Rich, one of the hospital staff, who said yesterday that the patient had every symptom of the worst stages of the disease. Quinn played ball all Saturday afternoon, returning to his home in the evening. After resting a while, he left his home to take a walk.

At Walworth-st. and Willoughby-ave. he fell to the sidewalk in a spasm. While in this state a crowd gathered, and found the man frothing at the mouth and barking like a dog. As soon as he recovered from the attack he was taken to his home, where he again went into convulsions. A call was sent to the Homoeopathic Hospital for an ambulance. Father White, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, was also called in, and while the priest was sitting at the bedside of the patient the latter became violent and bit the priest on his right wrist. It took several persons to hold him down until the ambulance surgeon arrived. After receiving the bite, Father White hurried to his home and sent for Dr. Thomas F. McCleary, who cauterized the wound. When Quinn reached the hospital he became quiet for a short time, when he again went into convulsions, having one after the other. The case was watched closely, and Dr. Rich agreed with Dr. Allen that the man had hydrophobia. Yesterday the patient had several more convulsions, and with each attack grew weaker. Dr. Rich said that while there was no immediate danger, the chances were greatly against the patient's recovery.

While rational Quinn told the physician that he had been bitten ten days ago by a dog. The wound is on the right arm. While Dr. Rich is convinced that the case is one of hydrophobia, the superintendent of the hospital said yesterday that Quinn was subject to epileptic fits.

Father White is said to be greatly worried over the bite he received.

IN BROOKLYN ARMORIES.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT TROOP C WILL ATTEND THE OSWEGO CELEBRATION—EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION—PRIVATE ROPES TO APPEAL FROM HIS CONVICTION BY BRIGADE COURT-MARTIAL.

There is practically no doubt that Troop C will attend the anniversary celebration of the evacuation of Fort Ontario, which is to be held in Oswego on July 15. Fifty-two members of the troop have declared their willingness to take part, and it is believed that nearly twenty more will sign. It is to be an exceedingly "swell" affair, and as the troop has its expenses paid, there will not be any drawback in the way of pleasure. The trip will occupy three days, and the only point raised was as to whether or not the men could afford that much time just before going to camp on August 1.

There will be about two thousand soldiers in Oswego, including the 9th United States Infantry. Secretary of War Lamont, Governor Morton and General Miles are all expected to be present.

About fifteen or twenty members of Troop C rode to Creedmoor and back yesterday, and while there, besides doing some practising, visited the 3d Battery.

Captain S. T. Clayton and Lieutenant Henry Claus returned on Friday from a week in camp, where they were getting pointers from Squadron A and receiving instruction. They rode home, making the start at 5 a. m.

A number of C troopers are anxiously awaiting the examination upon the successful termination of which they can ascend the ladder of promotion. Lieutenant Tuttle, now of Troop A, and First Sergeant John T. Hettrick are to be tested as to their qualifications for first and second junior lieutenancies, respectively. Then Sergeant George Weymouth will be advanced to the first sergeancy. Corporal Crook McLeer, a son of General McLeer, will move up to a sergeancy. Lance Corporal Charles Bolet has been told to appear for examination, with a view of dropping the "lance" from his title. Bolet is now inspector of rifle practice. He is a sharpshooter. Henry Wieman has been told to appear for examination for a corporalcy. He is a son of Senator Wieman. James Macklin and Joseph Thompson will likewise help to fill the troop's long-felt want for more corporals. Charles Kurry, jr., will have an opportunity to show his fitness for the office of commissary-sergeant.

Troop C's week in camp will be from August 1 to August 8. It will share camp with the 69th Regiment and several separate companies.

Dr. William Hamilton Pendry, veterinary surgeon, was recently kicked between the eyes by Sergeant Hettrick's mare Trilby. He was able to be around again on Friday.

Dr. William Skene, a member of the troop, has returned from his trip to Oregon.

The conviction of Private L. W. Ropes, of Company G, 23d Regiment, of conduct unbecoming a gentleman by a brigade court-martial, and his dismissal, have caused much bad blood in Company G, and, indeed, throughout the regiment. Ropes has made an appeal to General McLeer. His friends say that if the General decides against him he will have the case tested in the courts, and, if necessary, will take it up to the United States Supreme Court. It will be remembered that Ropes was charged by Lieutenant H. D. Hamilton and Corporal W. Willard with deliberately shooting into the ground while his company was volley-firing at Creedmoor. The seriousness of the charge was aggravated by the fact that this company came within three-fourths of a point of winning the regimental prize from Company I. There was likewise a charge that Ropes used a Buffington sight against orders, but to this Ropes asserted that he had secured permission to do so from Lieutenant Hamilton. The other charge he denied. Corporal Willard was the principal witness against him. Another man testified to some alleged admissions from Ropes. Ropes's friends assert that a large percentage of Company G members are in sympathy with him, as against his accusers. Some of those who do not express an opinion about Ropes's innocence or guilt insist that the trial should have been before a regimental court-martial—not a brigade.

Pressure has been brought to have Major Henry C. Everdell withhold the resignation which he handed to Colonel Smith on Monday until after camp. Business pressure will probably prevent the Major withdrawing the resignation. Captain Thorn will take his command.

The 23d is actively engaged in getting ready for camp. Sergeant Bryant had the armory brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns on Saturday night. He also celebrated by shooting blank cartridges from the tower and exhibiting colored lights.

The report of General F. C. McLewee, the Inspector-General, on the muster papers of the companies of the 14th Regiment read in brief as follows: "Company A—Company should be thoroughly investigated. Company B—Fair. Company C—Good. Company D—Good. Company E—Fair. Company F—Good. Company G—Fair. Company H—Needs a thorough stirring up. Company I—Poor; should be thoroughly investigated. Company K—Very good; an example for the entire regiment."

The 3d Gatling Battery will return to-day from camp at Creedmoor, whither it went Friday afternoon.

A detail of sixteen volunteers from the battery will go to State Camp on July 21 and stay until August 8, when they will be joined by the entire battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Frothingham and Major T. R. Babcock, of the Second Brigade staff, both qualified as sharpshooters last week. Their totals were 49 and 46, respectively.

ANTITOXIN FOR TETANUS.

ONE OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO MAKE CURE CERTAIN.

THE GREAT TROUBLE IS THAT LOCKJAW SYMPTOMS ARE ALWAYS SLOW IN MANIFESTING THEMSELVES—A SERUM OF WONDERFUL POWER.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Department of Health, has probably gone a long way toward securing a practical antitoxin for the prevention or cure of the deadly disease which is known to science as tetanus, and to the every-day world as lockjaw. He has recently devoted much of his time to experiments in the production of such an antitoxin, and the fact that he has developed a serum that has a protecting power of 1 in 3,000,000 is destined to interest the medical fraternity not a little. It is of particular interest to the lay mind on Long Island, as the fact is now widely known that the soil of Long Island is heavily charged with the bacillus tetani.

The problem that has confronted the producers of a serum that shall immune from lockjaw has been to get one of sufficient power so that a quantity not too large for injection may yet be enough to attain the desirable result. When it is stated that Dr. Wilson has produced a serum with a protecting power of 1 to 3,000,000, it means that a dose weighing 1-3,000,000th as much as the person to be immuned will, if injected, protect such person from the disease. If twenty cubic centimetres of the serum developed by Dr. Wilson be injected into a human being, he need not worry about suffering from tetanus.

Dr. Wilson considers twenty cubic centimetres as still too large an amount to be injected, and will continue his experiments with a view to getting a serum so strong that five cubic centimetres will be enough for an injection. This would mean a protecting power of 1 in 12,000,000.

It is generally acknowledged by scientists now that lockjaw or tetanus is caused by a specific organism called the bacillus tetani. It was discovered by Nicolaier, an Italian, in 1884. He innoculated animals with ordinary soil and they died from tetanus. Locking of the jaw, by-the-way, is only one of the symptoms of tetanus, which affects all of the voluntary muscles.

GENUINE CASES GENERALLY FATAL.

Dr. Wilson is of the opinion, judging from his own experience and information, that genuine cases of tetanus are generally fatal. If a man recovers it must be because he had some other complaint which was accompanied by a convulsive locking of the jaw.

One cannot catch tetanus unless some of the bacilli get into a wound, Dr. Wilson holds. And because of the fact that the germ will not grow in the presence of oxygen, Dr. Wilson says there is little danger unless a bacillus gets imbedded in a punctured wound, so that the air is shut off from it.

The bacillus, as soon as it is established, begins to manufacture two deadly poisons—tetanine and tetanotoxin. These are absorbed into the circulation and so effect the nervous system that convulsions follow. Just why, in the economy of nature, this bit of life makes a deadly poison is a matter of surmise, but it may be to protect it from predatory bacilli of other species that are inimical toward it.

The first work toward getting an antitoxin was done by Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, in Professor Koch's laboratory in Berlin. He found it possible by beginning with an extremely small dose, followed by larger doses, to immunize an animal against the poisons of tetanus, and that the blood serum of the animal so immunized contained a substance (antitoxin) which would save the lives of those inoculated with it.

Since this discovery the medical books show that there have been thirteen authenticated cases of cure of this disease by antitoxin.

Dr. Wilson has been paying his respects to the tetanus bacillus more or less for four years but only recently has he given much attention to its cure.

The more virulent the tetanus poisons the more effective the antitoxin that is formed from it. This is the well-known principle upon which Dr. Wilson has been working. The more times the cultures are passed through susceptible animals the more virulent the poison they are able to produce. Suffice it to say in lieu of explanation of this that experiments show it to be true.

Dr. Wilson began his recent highly successful experiments with exceedingly virulent cultures that were sent to him by Professor Tizzoni, an Italian bacteriologist. There is no telling how many animals Professor Tizzoni passed these cultures through, but Dr. Wilson continued to pass them through guinea pigs for a year before he obtained from them his highly effective serum.

Dr. Wilson was courteous enough to take a Tribune reporter through his experiment rooms in the Hoagland Laboratory. There is an interesting collection of guinea pigs, rabbits and white mice, all of which are to come to untimely deaths in the cause of science. Some of the guinea pigs had tetanus bacilli in them, but as they require about five days to develop, the animals showed no symptoms of the disease.

INCUBATING TETANUS BACILLI.

For incubating bacilli of sufficient virulence Dr. Wilson has a large incubator, lined with asbestos and kept at a uniform heat of 36 degrees centigrade by an electrical regulator. Some cultures were being developed in glasses of beef tea, but because of the fact that they do not develop in air or oxygen, the glasses were inclosed in a large glass receptacle. This was charged with hydrogen, and, for fear any oxygen might have remained in it, a substance was placed at the bottom of the jar that has the power to absorb oxygen.

When this beef tea is thoroughly saturated with the tetanus toxin the tea and poison are separated from the cultures by means of a porcelain filter. Then the doctor is ready for his horses, of which he has twelve, with which he is creating the life-saving serum. He begins by injecting one-half cubic centimetre of the poison into a horse. Once in every five or six days the dose, increased in size, is repeated, until finally the horse is given an injection of 200 centimetres.

The blood is then taken from the horse and the serum extracted. The difficult process of standardizing the serum, or, rather, the antitoxin in it, follows. The way this is done is to inject a small animal with toxin of known virulency. The various quantities of serum are administered, and if no symptoms of disease follow it is known that the standard of the antitoxin is the same as that of the poison.

The poison is originally standardized by comparing the amount of poison with the weight of the animal. For instance, a tab on the cage of an injected guinea pig had written on it: "687 grams, 1-1,000th." This was the weight of the guinea pig and the percentage of injection.

There is a peculiar case on record in which the milk of a goat that had been rendered immune from tetanus gave milk which contained an antitoxin that had a protecting power of one in 600.

"The great trouble about tetanus is that it is not capable of early diagnosis," said Dr. Wilson. "It can be recognized only by symptoms which are the result of profound intoxication, and after considerable progress of the disease. A patient died in New-York after injection with antitoxin, but it was because the disease had gone too far."

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.

"Why, whatever is that?"

"Why, it's the —!"

"No, it isn't!" —(St. Paul's.

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

A MARINE ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Policeman Tonery, of the Hamburg-ave. station, early yesterday morning found three Navy Yard marines in a dispute at Gates and Hamburg aves. When Tonery attempted to arrest John McKinnard, one of the number, the prisoner turned upon him, and taking his club, it is alleged, struck Tonery on the head. As soon as the officer got possession of his club again he knocked McKinnard senseless. A patrol wagon then took the officer and his prisoner to the station-house, where an ambulance surgeon dressed their wounds. McKinnard was held in the Gates Avenue Police Court on a charge of assault and drunkenness.

TOO MUCH FOURTH OF JULY.

Mrs. Bridget Beatty, who lives in the tenement-house, No. 575 Kent-ave., was held yesterday by Justice Lemon, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, to answer a charge of assaulting Mrs. Annie Wallace with a bottle in a quarrel on Saturday night, inflicting a slight fracture of the skull. Mrs. Wallace is now a patient in St. Catherine's Hospital. The injured woman also lives at the Kent-ave. address. They celebrated the Fourth in the apartments of Mrs. Beatty. At midnight the two women got into a quarrel which resulted in the assault. After Mrs. Wallace had received the blow she got possession of the bottle and struck her assailant down, cutting an ugly gash on her head.

BIOLOGY AT COLD SPRING.

WORK IN THE INSTITUTE'S LABORATORY BEGINS TO-DAY.

DR. CONN AND HIS ASSOCIATES READY FOR WORK—THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION—BEAUTIES OF COLD SPRING HARBOR.

The summer's work at the Biological Laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, will begin to-day, but it is not expected that the regular classes will get in operation until to-morrow. Few of the students had arrived last evening, but several of the instructors were already on hand.

Professor Herbert W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, the general director of the laboratory, arrived from Middletown, Conn., on Friday, riding over from Port Jefferson on his bicycle, after crossing the Sound on the boat plying between Port Jefferson and Bridgeport. Professor H. T. Fernald, of the State College of Pennsylvania, who is the assistant director of the laboratory, and instructor in comparative embryology, was also an early arrival. Saturday's train brought Professor H. S. Pratt, of Haverford College, with his wife. Professor Pratt is engaged at the laboratory for the first time this year; he will conduct the class in zoology. Early yesterday morning Dr. D. S. Johnson, of Johns Hopkins, the instructor in botany, arrived at the laboratory. The other members of the faculty, so to speak, are W. H. G. Pynchon, of Trinity College, Hartford, instructor in photography, and Dr. Edward L. Rice, of Wesleyan University, who will be assistant in biology.

Just how many students will be in attendance could not be accurately learned yesterday. Dr. Conn said he thought the number would be nearly the same as last year, when there were about thirty. The laboratory has facilities for a few more than this number, but dormitory accommodations are provided for scarcely more than thirty.

The courses of instruction comprise comparative embryology, elementary zoology, cryptogamic botany and botanical work in other lines and bacteriology. The latter is in charge of Dr. Conn. The laboratory has several rooms designed for persons engaged in original research, and all possible facilities for such work are provided. Collecting apparatus, fresh and salt water aquaria, microscopes, etc., are provided by the laboratory. Besides the regular courses of instruction, a course of popular evening lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, will be given by the members of the laboratory and friends of the school.

The expenses of attending this important summer school are not heavy. The laboratory fee, covering any one course of lectures, is $20. This also includes the general lectures and the use of the laboratory. For each additional course a charge of $5 is made. Board is furnished for $4 50 a week, and rooms can be rented for $1 50 to $3 a week. The session will last six weeks nominally, and eight weeks actually. The entire cost of the session does not exceed $75, and may be brought as low as $55.

The laboratory is finely situated for the special objects it has in view, as both fresh and salt water life abounds in the vicinity. The principal building stands on the shore of Cold Spring Harbor, on the west side, near the head of the harbor. The surroundings are remarkably beautiful, especially at this season of the year.

If there is a prettier place on Long Island than Cold Spring Harbor, one must search diligently to find it. Chestnut trees abound on the hills, and just now they are at the perfect flowering stage. The hills inclosing the harbor are wooded nearly or quite to the shore, and the three beautiful ponds to the southward of the head of the harbor—the cold springs from which the place derived its name—with their sylvan surroundings, are as perfect gems as nature can produce.

To one who thinks of Long Island as a flat, barren expanse of sand, a visit to Cold Spring or to some of the other attractive points along the north shore will be a revelation. The distance from New-York or Brooklyn is about thirty miles. By bicycle from the city line of Brooklyn (the end of the Kings County Elevated Railroad), the distance by the most direct route is twenty-nine miles and a fraction.

One of the arrivals at the laboratory on Saturday had an experience that he can now afford to laugh at, though for a little time it threatened to be serious. Although the courses of instruction do not begin until to-day, he started somewhat prematurely in his investigations of insect life. He stirred up a hornets' nest, literally, but was none the worse for it beyond receiving one sting. As a matter of fact, he was completely at the mercy of the hornets for the time being, but through ignorance or some other reason, they did not make the most of their advantage. The hornets will be allowed to continue their customary pastimes if they behave themselves becomingly; otherwise, Dr. Conn threatens to give them a quietus by the application of a small quantity of cyanide of potassium.

GATHERED ABOUT THE TOWN.

The memorial service in honor of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which was to have been held yesterday morning in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in Fleet-st., was postponed because of the sudden illness of the pastor, the Rev. Greensbury Offley. Mr. Offley was formerly a resident of Hartford and was well acquainted with Mrs. Stowe and her family. The service is now announced for next Sunday morning, and the theme of the sermon will be "What a Consecrated Woman Can Do."

Charles M. Diehl died suddenly on Saturday morning at his home, No. 76 Fort Greene Place. He was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and was born there in 1843. In 1864 he enlisted in the 162d Ohio Volunteers, and was mustered in in Canton, Ohio. Soon after the war he came to this city, where he had ever since lived. He was a member of Tefft Post, G. A. R. His funeral will be held at his home at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The members of his post will attend in a body.

The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company has announced that it is now prepared to furnish telephone tickets issued in books of 100 good for all pay stations within the limits of an exchange to all stations within that exchange. The tickets will be sold for $8, while their face value is $10, thus allowing a discount of 20 per cent.

The Brooklyn Directory for 1896 will be issued tomorrow by Lain & Healey, of Willoughby and Pearl sts. The Directory is a few days later than usual this year, the delay being due to the extra amount of work required to cover the annexed district. The book will contain about 243,000 names, an increase of about 8,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Gillen, who died on Friday, was held yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 289 Clifton Place. She was the wife of John F. Gillen, a well-known contractor. Mrs. Gillen was thirty-seven years old, and had been married fifteen years. She leaves one daughter, thirteen years old. The burial was on the family plot in Holy Cross Cemetery.

HE AIDED ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROMER, WHO DIED IN 1855, WESTCHESTER'S LAST REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

JOINED THE CONTINENTAL ARMY WHEN ONLY A BOY—LATER, IN THE WAR OF 1812, HE ONCE MORE SERVED HIS COUNTRY.

The last surviving soldier of the Revolution living in Westchester County died in 1855. He was John Romer, a son of Jacob Romer, and was born on November 10, 1764, in the place now called East View, in the town of Greenburg, three miles east of Tarrytown. John Romer and his four elder brothers were private soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The captors of Major André—Williams, Paulding and Van Wart—together with James Romer, one of the five brothers, Yerks, Dean and See, obtained their breakfast at the house of Jacob Romer on the morning of the capture, and there they had a luncheon prepared, which they carried away in a pewter basin. On their way to the Tarrytown Post Roads they stopped at the house of Archer Read and obtained a pack of cards, after which they proceeded to their places of concealment—three taking places near the famous tulip tree, upon the new Post Road, and the other four remaining to guard the old Post Road, about six hundred feet distant. After the capture the three led André up to where the others were

CAPTAIN JOHN ROMER.

stationed, and then the whole party proceeded directly to the house of Jacob Romer, where they remained and had their dinner. In their hurry to get André away from the public highway the captors forgot the basin above mentioned, containing their lunch, and while dinner was being prepared John Romer, then a lad sixteen years old, was sent after it. Upon his return he accompanied the party to Colonel Sheldon's headquarters in North Castle, their route lying across lots and through the woods, in order to avoid the highways as much as possible. This is briefly the story of the capture of André as told by John Romer many years afterward. He was selected in 1853 by the Monument Association to identify the exact spot where the capture took place, and selected a spot east of the present Post Road at Tarrytown. The monument was erected on the west side because the property where the capture really took place could not be obtained for the purpose.

After the Revolution John Romer married Leah, daughter of Cornelius Van Tassell, a lieutenant in the war in Colonel Drake's regiment of militia, organized October 23, 1775. Through his wife John Romer became possessed of the Van Tassell farm, at Elmsford, upon which he built the house long afterward used as the Greenburg Town House. This house was erected upon the site of the Van Tassell house, burned by the British in 1777, Leah, then an infant, and her mother being turned out into the cold of a November night that the structure might be destroyed.

In the War of 1812 John Romer received the commission of captain, and served with honor throughout that struggle. He was one of the prominent Free Masons of the county in his day, having been admitted to Solomon's Lodge, of Mount Pleasant, in 1790. Solomon's Lodge, at that time, was in the settlement called Sparta, now a suburb of Sing Sing. Afterward the lodge was removed to White Plains; then it was moved to Elmsford, and then, under a reorganized charter, it was placed in Tarrytown, where it has remained and flourished for many years.

In 1853, at the dedication of the monument to the captors of Major André, at Tarrytown, John Romer was a guest of honor as one of the few survivors of the Revolutionary soldiers, and he died at Elmsford, on May 27, 1855, ninety years and six months old, and was buried in the churchyard of the Reformed Church in that place, not far from the grave of Isaac Van Wart.

John Romer seems to have been particularly happy in having possessed, during his life, the respect and esteem of all who knew him. All the local traditions and reports concerning him indicate that he was kind, honest and upright, a good citizen and a pleasant neighbor. The fact that he was a soldier at sixteen and again at the age of forty-eight, serving his country at the two extremes of life, as it were, is sufficient indication that in patriotism he was a worthy representative of the Westchester County yeomen whose fidelity, perseverance and endurance did so much for the cause of American liberty in "the days that tried men's souls."

A QUEER BUT COSEY HOME.

THE REV. J. E. KENNY'S HOUSE-BUILDING IDEA AT HOLLAND'S HOOK.

On the west point of Staten Island, at the place known as Holland's Hook, which was formerly called Battle Hill, is the unique residence of the Rev. J. E. Kenny. By reason of its odd construction it never fails to attract the attention of strangers. They gaze in curiosity at the rather crude-looking structure, but the Rev. J. E. Kenny only smiles in a genial manner, and says: "I don't live on the outside; you will find the inside quite comfortable."

Many years ago he bought a tract of forty acres of land there, because the damp salt air afforded him relief from the asthma, with which he has long been a sufferer. He filled in the land with such dirt as he

HOME OF THE REV. J. E. KENNY.

wanted, laid his own sewers and drains, and otherwise much improved the property. Then he proceeded to erect the rambling one-story house, following the old Roman building custom. The walls are of hollow bricks, laid with cement, filled in with sand and concrete, and the whole plastered over until they resemble solid stone, and are as immovable as a rock. Large French panes of window-glass are cemented into the walls to give light, and neatly papered strips of board are nailed on the inside to overlap the cemented edges, thus preventing all draughts.

The rooms are so constructed that from most of them he can enjoy a "sun bath" all day long if the sun is shining. He spends most of his time in the library, the air of which he keeps pure without ventilation by the boiling of a medicinal mixture on a small stove. In the summer the air is balmy and the breezes refreshing, and he enjoys being outside his queer habitation.

The Rev. J. E. Kenny was ordained by Bishop Potter about forty years ago, at the "Little Church Around the Corner," Dr. Houghton officiating at the exercises. Later he was assistant rector at St. Thomas's, the Church of the Heavenly Rest, St. John's Baptist Church, and others. He was also for years connected with the American Bible Society, with the Rev. Cotton Smith, and then made his reputation as a writer on both ancient and modern subjects. It was while living in New-York, and busy with his church and literary work, that he became a sufferer from asthma. After long suffering, he bought a yacht, and decided to cruise about until he found a place where the air and surroundings were such that he could be somewhat relieved. He sailed around the world and in many different waters, until one day his vessel cast anchor at Holland's Hook. From the hour of his landing there his sufferings diminished, and he has lived there now for ten years. In this time he has added many new rooms to his house, and improved his land greatly. He looks hale and hearty, despite his asthmatic affliction, and he steadfastly believes that the Holland's Hook climate has saved his life. His house is cosey and comfortable within, and there he spends many happy hours with his books and pen, when not busy in his fruitful orchard.

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