change is made in accordance with the wishes of the family, and will give an opportunity to many of his comrades who desire to do so to honor the dead general. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, the rector of the church, and Rev. Dr. Stires, of St. Thomas Church, New York city, who had charge of the services there to-day. Following that, the body will be taken to Arlington.

Comrades Attend Funeral.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., January 28.—A special train, transporting the survivors of General Wheeler's company of Confederate cavalry, and members of the United States Spanish War Veterans' Association, passed here, en route from Atlanta to Washington, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They were going to the funeral ceremonies of their old comrade and commander, General Joseph G. Wheeler, which are to be held in Washington.

Body Arrives in Washington.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.—The body of General Wheeler arrived here at 10:55 o'clock to-night and was taken at once to St. Jonh's Church. A detachment of Spanish war veterans of this city formed an escort from the station and constituted a guard of honor at the casket, and will remain until the regular army guard takes its place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOUGHT OFFICERS FOR HIS LIBERTY

(Continued from First Page.)

farm house, where they arrived after the occupants had retired for the night. Representing that they had lost their way, the detectives asked for shelter for the night. The farmer explained that the best he could do for them was to allow one of them to sleep in the bed with the "hired man" and the other would have to make himself comfortable on the floor.

Slept With Fugitive.

One of the detectives got into bed with the fugitive, who was sound asleep, at the same time taking the precaution to remove the revolver which the "hired man" had placed under his pillow. Later the fugitive, on being awakened, demanded to know what the stranger was doing in his bed, at the same time reaching under his pillow for his pistol. Holding a revolver to their captive's head, the detectives explained to their man that he was under arrest, but in spite of the odds against him, the man made a fight for his liberty, and was only subdued after a fierce struggle. He was hustled into a wagon and taken to Alexander, where a train was boarded for Virginia.

KATHRYN GRAY CONFESSES FAKE

(Continued from Frist Page.)

the thing had ended there, but the next evening a reporter came to the home of Mr. Bausman and inquired for me. He told Mr. Bausman he had been informed Miss Gray was heir to a large fortune left by a senator of Virginia. Mr. Bausman did not know anything about it[illegible] in.

"I don't know why, but the impulse came to say I had been informed I was to receive the fortune left by Senator Gray. Having led that much, I had to finish the thing by manufacturing a story of who I was and how I happened to be working as a servant girl. That part of it I found pretty with some difficulty. I had to say my family wanted me to marry a man whom I did not love—that was romantic, you see. Then I should have an education. And it was easy to say that I had attended Vassar College. Then about earning my own living—all I needed to do was to draw my own experiences with a few modifications. The reporter got his story, and the next morning there was a long piece about an heiress working as a servant girl because she would not marry a man she did not love."

NEWS OF ASHLAND.

Personal and Local Happenings of Interest to Richmonders.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHLAND, VA., January 28.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cox, recently married here, have returned from their bridal trip to Florida, and are occupying their new residence on Hanover Avenue.

The Current Events Club was entertained on Thursday evening by Mrs. J. H. McLaurine at her residence.

Mrs. L. Y. T. Marye is sick at her residence here.

State Secretary of College Young Men's Christian Association Mr. Coulter will address the students here on Monday night January 29th.

Mr. Charles K. Pendleton, Sr., is sick at his home here.

A future speaker of the House has entered the arena of life in the birth of a son to Hon. W. D. Cardwell.

Mr. Edward Taylor, manager of the Mt. Airy farm of Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, near Hewletts, in this county, is erecting a fine residence on his own farm near there.

Dr. W. E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College, will deliver the address before the College Alumni Association in Baltimore, Md, next Friday.

On February 9th the tableaux of scenes from Mother Goose, and the Minuette will be given in the assembly room of the new school building under the direction of Miss Bessie Ladew.

Mr. Otis Nuckols and Miss Naomi Johnson, of Rockville, were married in Richmond last week.

Mrs. B. K. Cocke, of upper Hanover, has returned after visiting Richmond.

Mr. Newton Jones of this county, died at his home near Peake's on Saturday. He has been a resident of the county for a number of years. A wife and several children survive him.

Memorial exercises will be held in the hall of the Washington Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College, on February 22d, at which time Dr. George H. Denny, President Washington and Lee University, will deliver the address on Washington.

Dr. W. W. Smith will meet the alumni committee and faculty of the college here Monday evening, January 29th. The committee consists of the following: Rev. James Cannon, Dr. E. W. Bowen and Professor R. B. Smithey, of the alumni, and Dr. W. W. Smith, Dr. R. E. Blackwell and Dr. R. H. Bennett of the faculty.

Some of the tobacco growers of Hanover are securing very satisfactory prices for their tobacco. Mr. Edward Maynard secured as high as $25 for some of his choice crop.

An entertainment at the residence of Mr. R. A. Gary, near Gwathmey, will be given next Friday night for the benefit of missions in China. Recitations will be rendered by several of the young ladies of Ashland and music will be furnished by local talent.

Miss Montgomery, who has been attending the teachers' meeting here, is visiting Mrs. Mack Hart.

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HEAVY WEEK FOR THE LAW MAKERS

Important Bills to Be Up in Committees and the Two Houses.

NOTIFY SENATOR MARTIN

Committee Leaves for Washington—The Torrens Bill Before Committee.

The Capitol will be replete with happenings of public interest during the present week.

The State administration will change on Thursday and the General Assembly will be in full blast each day.

To-day the fight over the Rew crab bill will be reviewed in the House. The measure will be earnestly advocated by the patron, Mr. Rew, and opposed with equal spirit by Mr. Houston, of Hampton, and others.

The bill is upon the calendar on its second reading, and the fight will come over its engrossment.

A measure of great public movement which is likewise upon its second reading on the House calendar, is that offered by Mr. Early to authorize and empower the courts to appoint the commissioners of the revenue.

The bill is strongly backed in both houses and will likely pass.

The General Laws Committee of the House will Wednesday evening take up the Williams bills to re-enact the Wharton anti-compact insurance law for final disposition, and delegations from various sections will be heard for and against its passage.

Arrange for New Governor.

Meanwhile, the Inaugural Committee named by the two houses will be arranging for the induction of Mr. Swanson and Mr. Ellyson into office. Their duties, however, are largely formal, and little of detail is left to be done.

There will be but the barest pomp and ceremony incident to the occasion, Mr. Swanson having expressed his desire that there shall be but little ostentation displayed. His inaugural address will be brief and plain, and will be no attempt at rhetorical flights.

The new Governor will be at the executive office for business Friday morning. A great many public men from all over the State will be here on the inaugural occasion, and the week promises to be a very lively one in public affairs. The new Governor's reception to State and city officers and members of the Legislature Thursday afternoon will be an interesting feature, as well as the one to be tendered by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson to the new Governor and his friends during the evening.

Torrens System To-night.

An important and interesting public hearing will be given the Massie Torrens Land Registration bill before a joint session for the committees for courts of justice in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 8 o'clock to-night.

Prominent among the speakers will be Mr. Alfred B. Williams, of the News Leader; Mr. Charles B. Cooke, of the Evening Journal; Messrs. Joseph and John Stewart Bryan and W. Scott Copeland, of the Times-Dispatch. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Bryan and probably Messrs. John Garland Pollard and W. U. Ekelton, representing the bar of the city.

The patron of the bill, Mr. Massie, is very much encouraged at the prospects for its passage, and has been assured that much of the alleged opposition find no serious objection to the measure in its present form.

After the public hearing to which the friends of the measure are invited, the two committees will consider the bill in separate executive sessions. Prospects seem to be favorable to the passage of the bill.

Notify Senator Martin.

The joint committee named to notify United States Senator Thomas S. Martin of his re-election left here over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at 9:20 o'clock last night for Washington, and will perform its duties at the New Willard Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee had arranged to leave over the Seaboard Air Line at 5:05 P. M., but the train was four hours late in arriving at Richmond, so the other line was used.

The members and those accompanying them will be entertained by the junior senator at lunch and will return here to-night. The party was in charge of Doorkeeper S. M. Donald, of Augusta, Colonel Joseph Button having gone ahead to arrange for the reception.

The committee is composed of the following members: Senator George S. Shackelford, Orange (chairman); Edward Echols, Augusta; F. S. Tavenner, Shenandoah; Delegates Martin Williams, Giles; G. E. T. Lane, Mathews; D. S. Pitts, Albemarle; S. F. Clement, Pittsylvania, and Cockran, of Loudoun.

Speaker Cardwell and Senator Peyton St. Clair accompanied the committee. The notification speech will be made by Mr. Lane.

For Road Improvement.

Hon. Paul McRae, of Cumberland, who has offered one of the many good roads measures in the House, has this to say on the subject:

"The Democratic party of the State is most emphatically committed to the improvement of the public highways. In the recent State primary and also in the State election, every candidate for public office pledged the people of the counties districts that the State would aid in the improvement of the public roads. If the Legislature of Virginia shall fail to carry out its promises to the people of the State, great injury will result to the Democratic party in many sections of the State.

"Judge Mann, Colonel Willard and Mr. Swanson pledged themselves and the party to the improvement of the roads, Governor Swanson saying that the largest tax the people of the State paid was the mud tax. Senator Martin and his opponent, Governor Montague, assured the people that the party favored State aid in the improvement of the roads.

"In fact, every canvasser sent out by the State Democratic Committee in the recent State canvass assured the people that the Democratic party favored legislation for the improvement of the roads. The people of the country districts voted the Democratic ticket with these assurances.

"There is now an effort by certain gentlemen to ignore these pledges to the people, and advocate, instead of the State giving the counties of the State substantial aid for the working of the roads, that a beautiful system of working the roads shall be provided.

Money is Needed.

"What the people of the country districts desire for the working of the roads is money—a substantial appropriation—not suggestions about the best methods of working the roads.

"The people of the several counties are in the best position to investigate the best methods suitable for their respective localities. Unless it is the desire of the Democratic members of the Legislature to repudiate the pledges of the party, and I do not believe this is their intention or desire, something will be done to carry out these pledges. Several bills have been introduced providing for the working of convicts and jail prisoners. The small number of convicts available at present, however, and the character of jail prisoners, will make these laws of doubtful value, and these measures will fall far short of satisfying the demands of the people for effectual road legislation.

"The demands of the people and the promises of the party render imperative a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the public highways of the State."

Two Old Cronies.

Captain William Keane, of Louisa, has been in the city for several days, and last night he was joined by his old war comrade and long-time friend, "Farmer" T. C. Pilcher, of Fauquier. Mr. Pilcher was for many years a leading member of the House, and finally tiring of the amusement, he joined his friends in sending Major Moses M. Green here, who has demonstrated that he is a worthy successor.

It was Mr. Pilcher who started all the talk some years ago about "the language of the tribe" in Virginia politics, and who declared when Governor Montague made his wild run against Mr. Swanson four years ago, that the "language of the tribe" had become one of the dead languages.

"The language of the tribe has been revived," said Captain Keane last night, "and Pilcher and I not only speak it, but we also have all the obscure and relative dialects at our tongue's end."

The two old Eighth District warriors will be in the city for several days.

The Crab Bill.

Mr. Harry R. Houston, of Hampton, who is leading the fight upon the floor of the House in opposition to the crab bill, was seen last night in the matter of his contention. He stated that the passage of this bill would inevitably work an immeasurable hardship upon the people of his community. Hampton is a most convenient shipping point, and for that reason seven industries have located there, employing 2,480 people, directly and indirectly, and representing an investment of one-quarter of a million of dollars.

The bill seeks to prohibit the dredging for crabs between November 1st and April 1st, and also to raise the license tax. The opponents of the bill, Mr. Houston stated, were not opposed to paying more tax. It could be raised as high as the Legislature saw fit, but they do oppose the closing of the season as prescribed, for it would mean, he said, throwing out of employment 2,480 people, many of whom are poor, but respectable, white women, and driving out of the State, to either Maryland or North Carolina, invested capital to the extent of about one-quarter of a million. Hampton crab men have already received proffers from North Carolina and Maryland to locate there.

Crab Bill.

"About one dozen practical men were placed before the committee, who sought to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt," said Mr. Houston, "that the crab was migratory, and the committee offered no evidence to the contrary. It was shown that at one season the bay was almost full of crabs, while within a few days none could be found. In a short time they returned. More than this, the uncontradicted fact was shown that crab fishers follow the schools of crabs as they make out to the Atlantic Ocean on the approach of winter, and catch them day by day as they get out farther and farther. Now, some do not get all the way out, but when cold weather strikes them it stupefies them, and they stop. The crabs, it was shown by Captain Massie, of Hampton, that winter in the Chesapeake are those that are left from the exodus to the ocean, and that the crab by no means comes into the bay to hibernate.

Increase Rapidly.

"One female crab produces about three million young, and then dies, as is shown by United States statistics. If a crab reaches some years of age, it is either a male or a barren female. Naturally enough, therefore, they are found billions upon billions, ad infinitum, from the coast of Massachusetts all along the Atlantic bordering States, throughout the gulf, even to Central and South America. Seeking temperate water, they continually go north and south. For instance, if a wall was erected from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, and every single, solitary crab taken up and carried away, when the wall was removed after this, untold millions would come into the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries through this channel from the ocean.

"When the theory of extermination of crabs was first advanced, not a few in Tidewater gave it credence, and some packers favored the bill. Since the haunts and customs of the crabs have been carefully studied, it has been found that this theory is unquestionably wrong. If there was truth in the theory, every citizen in Hampton would be fighting for the bill, for, above all others in the State, it is to their interest to protect the crab. Hampton is almost dependent upon this industry. For years it has been known as old 'Crabtown.' Its interests in this industry are greater, perhaps, than that of the rest of the section.

"Selfishness, if no other reason, would prompt Hampton to throw every safeguard about the crab, if her citizens, who have made an exhaustive research, thought for an instant that winter dredging had any tendency to exterminate their 'friend,' the crab."

HARD FIGHT ON TO SEAT NOEL

(Continued from First Page.)

their support to the Slemp crowd it meant their ascendency without a fight. Col. Allen did this, and to this day Col. Slemp realizes his indebtedness to the Tenth District leader. But now Noel and his friends come along and ask Col. Slemp to endorse him. Col. Slemp has hesitated. He finds that all sorts of dire threats are forthcoming if he does not recommend Noel. A contrary course will, they assert, lead to a veritable insurrection against his leadership, and an endeavor to overthrow him. And so the colonel is sweating blood.

Ninth Getting Everything.

It is pointed out that the Ninth District is getting everything. They have the Federal judgeship for the Western District, the assistant district attorneyship, the collectorship, four-fifths of all the storekeepers and gaugers and three-fourths of the deputy marshals. They are even sending Ninth District men into other districts to fill local positions. For instance three storekeepers and gaugers in Augusta county have recently been succeeded by others, all three of whom hail from the Ninth District. Only last week Storekeeper Fultz, a prominent Augusta Republican, was succeeded by a man fro mthe Ninth District named Alley. This disposition of the Ninth District Congressman to take all the patronage for that district is viewed with alarm by conservative Republicans from other sections of the Western District of Virginia. They declare that with only one vacancy now in prospect—the United States marshalship—and the incumbent a man against whom nothing can be urged personally and whose record in office is surpassed by that of only one judicial district in the United States, according to the department records, the endorsement by Colonel Slemp of Senator Noel will show a tendency on his part to keep his own personal fortunes bolstered up at whatever expense to the party in the State.

They declare that it will be impossible to build up an organization in the other Congressional districts if all the patronage is distributed to Ninth District Republicans alone.

"The principal charge," said one of these Republicans, "against the Agnew-Bowden leadership was that they did not try to build up the party in the State, but parcelled the plums out among themselves. But if we are now to witness the parcelling out of everything among Ninth District Republicans, will not conditions be even worse than before? If everything goes to those people, what incentive can there be to faithful work in other districts? The Ninth District is admittedly a Republican district; Democrats concede that the influx of new blood into that district has made it hopelessly Republican. They will not even try to bolster up its Democracy by gerrymandering it. Therefore, with no need of the Republicans to attempt further to build up the organization there, what party excuse can be offered why other parts of the State should be forced to yield up even the few crumbs of patronage they now have to the Ninth District, which already possesses even more than the lion's portion? These are questions that Colonel Slemp and the administration ought to answer before reaching a decision.

"It has been shown that Colonel Allen has made about the best record ever made by a Virginia marshal. His retirement can find no excuse except that of making room for someone else who wants it. For the welfare of the party in Virginia, Colonel Slemp and the President ought not to yield to the demands of the Noel people."

Forecast for Week.

Except for possible developments in the France-Venezuelan crisis, and possible, though unexpected complications in the Moroccan conference, the week begins with little promise of news events of an unusual character.

The critical points in the France-Venezuelan situation which seemed imminent, has passed for the moment, as France has announced that she will await a "propitious time" for taking such action against Venezuela as she has decided upon. It is intimated that her desire is to await the conclusion of the Algeciras conference before involving herself with Venezuela.

The Moroccan conference promises no very definite action as the graver problems it is to confront are yet some ways off. Though the alignment of the delegates is more marked than a week ago, there is still uncertainty as to the outcome. It is generally believed that the longer the conference lasts the better will be the chances for its sucessful termination.

The Senate will begin the week with the consideration of the Chinese boycott. The question will come up in connection with a resolution offered last week by Senator Tillman, directing the Committee on Immigration to investigate the reports concerning Chinese opposition to American manufactures. When the resolution was presented, Mr. Tillman asked for immediate consideration, but Mr. Aldrich objected. It is understood that he and other Republican senators dislike the preamble to the resolution, which assumes as a fact the reported leadership of former Minister Wu Ting Fang in the boycott movement. Mr. Tillman is disposed to insist upon the retention of this phraseology. If he does not change his mind, the resolution doubtless will lead to a considerable airing of the Chinese question.

Shipping Bill To-day.

Senator Gallinger will make an effort to-day to secure further consideration of the shipping bill, and in pressing that measure upon the attention of the Senate, he will be supported, at least for the present, by many Republican senators.

It is suspected by some of the friends of the shipping bill that there is a disposition to keep the measure in its place to hold off the statehood bill, but they say that while they are not prepared to let go of the shipping bill for the present, they can displace it whenever so disposed with the statehood bill. The antagonists of statehood do not admit this, and it looks as if the fight over the admission of new States might be initiated in this way. It is not probable, however, that this stage of the contest will be reached for some time.

Mr. Gallinger will offer further amendments to his bill on Monday, and either then or later in the week, he and Senators Lodge and Penrose will make speeches in support of the bill. There will then be an effort to get the opponents of the bill either to agree to vote or give their reasons for opposition. There will be no attempt to prolong sessions, but the bill will be held in its place as steadily as possible, in the hope of getting action before it becomes necessary to crowd the measure out in the interest of other bills.

The Statehood bill will be reported by Senator Beveridge, from the Committee on Territories, to-day. He will press it as rapidly as he can without prejudice to other party measures. A long contest is among the strong probabilities. The principal point of controversy is the union of New Mexico and Arizona, and an especial effort will be made to secure the adoption of Senator Foraker's amendment giving the people of Arizona an opportunity to vote separately on the proposition.

Senator Hepburn has given notice of a request to-day, for unanimous consent to fix a time for voting on the pure food bill, but he will probably not succeed.

In the House the Hepburn railroad rate bill, endorsed alike by Republicans and Democrats of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is to be the legislative feature of the week. The bill is to be brought in with absolutely no restrictions as to debate or amendment. Its consideration will begin Tuesday, according to the present plan, and indications are that a vote will hardly be reported by the end of the week.

"We are to give the House a new sensation," said one of the members who has a hand in making the programme of legislation. "It is seldom that the House can indulge itself in unrestricted talk and unhampered opportunity for amendment on any given subject of legislation. On the railroad rate bill the bars are to be left entirely down."

To-day, under the rule in District of Columbia Day, and, if time remains, it is likely the pension appropriation bill will be put through.

"FLAGRANT ABUSE IS ASTOUNDING"

(Continued from First Page.)

tion of the public as to the life, habits, growth and characteristics of trees. Promotion of public interest in the culture of trees is important, as this leads naturally to an interest in forestry, which has to do with one of our valuable national resources.

Others Introduced.

While a large number of trees, not now represented in Richmond, should, it is believed, be introduced for the sake of greater variety, this work must be largely experimental. Some trees will succeed while others will not. But there is much that may be very safely done at once in the way of planting more extensively in streets and parks, the well adapted trees which are now planted only to a limited extent. Some of the species long planted in Richmond are clearly shown to be unfitted for use there. They are subject to the attacks of insects and fungii or are otherwise undesirable.

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MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS.

17.
DELEGATE W. E. HOWLE.

CHAPLAIN O'KEEFE HAS PASSED AWAY

Famous and Venerable Former Virginia Priest Died in Towson, Md., Yesterday.

FRIEND OF THE CONFEDERACY

Chaplain of Mahone's Famous Brigade in Civil War and Fought Fever Subsequently.

(By Associated Press.)

TOWSON, MD., January 28.—Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate, died today of pneumonia, contracted while responding to calls to attend the sick. He was seventy-eight years old and a native of Waterford, Ireland.

The oldest priest in the diocese, Father O'Keefe was the last surviving brigade chaplain of the Confederate army, he having been chaplain of Mahone's brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a close personal friend of General Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

Father O'Keefe made himself famous throughout the South by his work during the outbreak of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1855, and in 1869 won the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor by his attendance upon the officers and crew of a fever stricken French frigate that put in at Hampton Roads. He is said to have died practically penniless, having devoted his large fortune to church work.

Was Mahone's Chaplain.

Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, the chaplain of General Mahone's famous brigade of the Confederate army; the warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee, yellow fever hero and member of the Legion of Honor of France, was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, on May 11, 1828, and in January of 1902 celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination as a priest. For thirty-five years he was stationed at Norfolk, Va., where he built the finest church edifice south of Baltimore.

He has been a priest of the Catholic Church for fifty-four years, and was one of the most widely known clergymen of the archdiocese. He was a ready debater and a quick, clear thinker. He was educated at St. John's College, at Waterford, Ireland, where, after his graduation, he served three years as professor of theology and philosophy. In his native town, when he was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Foran. Several months afterward he came to Baltimore and was assigned to Frostburg, being the first pastor of that parish. He was there only a short time, and although his work promised rich results, he was recalled and sent to assist in the Diocese of Richmond, then under Bishop John McGill. He was placed in charge of the work at Norfolk, where he remained for thirty-five years.

In 1855 the yellow fever broke out in Norfolk and Portsmouth, just across the river. It was during this plague that Father O'Keefe did the work that made his name famous throughout the South. He worked among the people like a hero, nursing the sick, administering the last rites of the church to the dying and burying the dead. He buried more than half his congregation during the epidemic.

In 1857, the year after the yellow fever plague, his church (St. Patrick's) was burnt down, but he rebuilt it, and also commenced the present St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception.

His Gift From Napoleon.

An incident occurred in his career in 1869 which was recognized in the most substantial manner. A French frigate arrived in Hampton Roads from the Spanish Main with yellow fever on board. Father O'Keefe was sent for to attend the sick. He responded immediately, and remained on board the frigate several days, only going ashore to bury the dead. He buried 22 or 23 of the officers and crew of the frigate at Sewell's Point, near Newport News. The dread of the fever was still in the town, and Father O'Keefe was forbidden to return to Norfolk, it being feared that he would bring the terrible disease with him. He took all proper precautions to prevent the fever spreading and came to Baltimore, where he remained two weeks, and then returned to his parish. In the meantime, the admiral of the French fleet arrived in Hampton Roads looking for the fever ship.

He was informed what Father O'Keefe had done, and when the priest returned, there were two letters for him from the French admiral. One was a private note, in which the admiral expressed his personal thanks for what the priest had done; the other was an official letter thanking him, in the name of the government, for his services to its navy when in distress.

In the following spring Father O'Keefe received through Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, a magnificent gold watch and chain from the Emperor Napoleon, with a letter expressing his gratitude for Father O'Keefe's services. The value of the watch and chain is not less than $500. The watch is elaborately chased, bearing the imperial crown. On one side is engraved in bold relief this inscription: "Presented by the Imperial Government of France to Rev. M. O'Keefe, cure of Norfolk, Va., for services rendered to the Imperial Marine, 1869." He was also enrolled as a member of the Legion of Honor of France.

Father O'Keefe served as chaplain of Mahone's Brigade, having been appointed to the position by the Confederate Secretary in 1861.

In 1887 Father O'Keefe returned to Baltimore and was appointed by Cardinal Gibbons to the chaplaincy of the Notre Dame Convent and pastor of St. Francis' Church Towson. In addition to his pastoral duties, he has taken great interest in parochial schools, and was until recently superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

Crowning Work of Life.

It was at Towson that Father O'Keefe performed the crowning work of his notable life. He erected there the Catholic Church of the Immaculate, a magnificent marble building, trimmed with finest brownstone, and considered by many the most beautiful church in Maryland. It was built largely out of Father O'Keefe's private purse. The interior of the walls of the building are adorned with frescoed steel panels. There are a number of fine stained glass windows, and in the front of the church a mammoth window, on which there is an artistic representation of the Resurrection of Christ. There are five beautiful marble altars. The main altar costs $20,000, and is made of the finest Italian marble. The church is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is located on a beautiful slope over 600 feet above the level of the sea and overlooking the beautiful Dulaneys Valley and the surrounding country, and can be seen for many miles. In this beautiful church, the second of the kind which he erected, will be the tomb of the venerable priest.

Father O'Keefe has lived a most austere life, and spent his large private fortune for religious and charitable purposes. For some time at Townson he lived in a building which had been formerly used as a shop.

The furniture in his room was of the most simple kind. Most of his meals consisted of bread and water or milk. After the new church was built Father O'Keefe occupied a room over the sanctuary. He gave up the parochial residence to the Sisters of the Notre Dame, who teach the parochial school, founded and endowed by him, so as to be forever free. He frequently taught classes in school, and regarded as having a natural talent for teaching.

In appearance Father O'Keefe is handsome and of robust build. He had deep blue eyes and an abundance of gray hair. Despite his austerity, he was fond of company and an entertaining host.

Father O'Keefe was proud of his connection with the Confederate army, and bore an intense love for the Southern people and the leaders of the Confederacy, with whom he had been so closely associated, both as a friend and as an adviser.

Visited Davis in Prison.

When Jeqfferson Davis was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, he was visited daily by Father O'Keefe, who consoled the leader of the Lost Cause during the bitter hours that he was imprisoned. He was invited by the widow of Mr. Davis to accompany the body of the latter to Richmond to be entombed.

It is stated that it is the desire of Father O'Keefe that he shall be buried with all the simplicity possible, but with the regulations in accord with his position in the Confederate army, as he wishes it to be known that he will die as he has lived, an unreconstructed Confederate.

Cardinal Gibbons holds Father O'Keefe in the highest esteem and says that he has always done the work of two priests. At one time Father O'Keefe, besides performing his pastoral duties, acted as superintendent of parochial schools of the archdiocese of Baltimore and as editor of the Catholic Mirror.

Death found Father O'Keefe engrossed with great plans for the future, including the building of a magnificent Catholic high schoo lat Towson, which would rival any institution of the kind in the country. Father O'Keefe modeled his parochial school after the public schools, using whenever possible the same text-books. The only difference was that Christian doctrine is taught in the former school.

Man of Courage.

Father O'Keefe is a man of rare personal courage and a number of times in his notable career he was brought face to face with possible death amid the carnage of battle, the ravages of yellow fever, and the enmity of the Know-nothings, we had marked him for death.

One night during the time the Know-nothing party was at the height of its popularity in Virginia, two men came to the residence of Father O'Keefe and informed him that they were sent to row him across the river to Portsmouth to visit a dying man. Father O'Keefe went with them, and when the other side of the river was reached the two men told him that the sick man lived in a house some distance away. Father O'Keefe said that he then realized that he was to be assassinated, and made up his mind to fight for his life. He covered the two men, holding a revolver in each hand, and compelled them to walk ahead of him until the principal streets of Portsmouth were reached, where he caused them to be arrested. It was afterwards discovered that the two men had been selected to kill Father O'Keefe, but the timely action of the brave priest had taken the nerve of the two would-be assassins.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Father O'Keefe applied to Bishop McGill for permission to take up arms in defense of the South. This permission was denied by the bishop, who enjoined Father O'Keefe under his sacerdotal vows not to bears arms, but stipulated that Norfolk was attacked he could exercise the natural right of self-defense in defending his home city.

Thereupon Father O'Keefe went to Richmond and offered to lead a night attack with 500 picked men on the Federal camp at Point Lookout, below Norfolk. President Davis consented, but stipulated that a Confederate colonel must accompany the expedition. The officer arrived in Norfolk, but became intoxicated, and when he became sober again heavy reinforcements had arrived at the camp, and, much to Father O'Keefe's disappointment, the expedition had to be abandoned.

Father O'Keefe urged President Davis to set the slaves free and to allow them to take up arms in defense of the South. The latter is said to have declared, after the war, that if Father O'Keefe's advice had been heeded the result of the conflict would have been differnt.

His One Sorrow.

Those who knew Father O'Keefe intimately were aware that one sorrow has overshadowed the latter years of his life. It was his removal from the pastorate of St. Mary's Church at Norfolk. The then ordinary of the diocese, it is said, did not approve of the elaborate improvements Father O'Keefe had in hand, but he showed his appreciation of the high personal esteem in which he held the latter by offering him the pastorship of the most important church in Richmond.

Father O'Keefe, however, left the Diocese of Virginia forever and returned to the Archdiocese of Baltimore, where he was warmly welcomed by Cardinal Gibbons and assigned to important work. Father O'Keefe was devoutly attached to people of Norfolk of all denominations, and they warmly reciprocated his feelings. He was frequently urged to visit that city again and to be tendered a public reception, but he declined, and has passed the remaining days of his life without ever again seeing the city he so dearly loved.

Defied General Butler.

One Sunday during the Civil War, while engaged in instructing some children, Father O'Keefe received the following telegram from General Benjamin Butler: "General Butler sends his compliments to Father O'Keefe and desires to know if he prays for the Federal authorities at the vesper service."

Father O'Keefe's reply is characteristic. He wrote the following on the back of General Butler's note:

"Father O'Keefe does not return his compliments to General Butler. I do not pray for the Federal authorities at the vesper service, nor do I intend to do so. Furthermore, I never heard of such a thing."

Of course, it was thought by every one that on the receipt of the reply from Father O'Keefe General Butler would immediately order his arrest. However, he did not. Years afterwards General Butler and Father O'Keefe met, and the interchange of telegrams between them was referred to.

"I would have arrested you," said the General, "but on account of the charitable works you were performing."

"I was anxious that you should arrest me," replied the priest. "I wanted to get to the front, but the vow of obedience to my bishop prevented me. If I had been arrested I might have had an opportunity to have gone there."

BARNS GAVE SIGN TO ATTACK HER

(Continued from First Page.)

a momentary unconsciousness to awake to the pain of my bruised arms. I begged them not to break them, and heard their rough 'Come on.' I found a negro holding my ankles, and in this semi-conscious state for a part of the time I was dragged by them about 100 feet, a part of the time on my knees, along the pavement, my dress covered with mud and torn to tatters. My purse fell to the ground and was returned to me without its contents. When I was taken into the guard-room of the White House, I was surrounded with officers. Although I believed that I was to be allowed to replace my hat and arrange my hair and disordered and ragged gown, the cab drove up and I was ordered to enter it, and taken to the House of Detention."