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**HAPPENINGS 69 YEARS AGO.**

(By Count de G. —)

Death of Gen. Taylor.—Millard Fillmore.

(Continued.)

This is the second time that a president of the United States has died during his term of office, but it is the first instance that has occurred during the session of Congress. When President Harrison died, Congress had adjourned, and Mr. John Tyler, the vice-president, was in Virginia. The cabinet assembled, despatched a messenger for Mr. Tyler, and until his arrival a provisional body, not provided for by the constitution, composed of the existing cabinet, performed the indispensable functions of government.

In the present melancholy contingency, the vice-president is on the ground, and there will be not even a momentary interregnum. He became president "de jure," by virtue of the constitution, in the moment Gen. Taylor died, and is invested with the powers of that office in as plenary a manner, as if he had been elected to it by the people.

Mr. Edmon, who now occupies the place of the deceased president, is a man of fine talents and decided character. He is chiefly a self-made man. He ranks high as a lawyer, and for fifteen or twenty years has been a spokesman as politician in New York, firmly adhering to the whig side and supporting all its measures, the bank, the tariff and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He entered Congress in 1835, and in 1840 was made chairman of the committee of ways and means, the most important position in the House, and which he filled with great ability. He is a clear, forcible and eloquent debater, thoroughly studying his subject, and never without words, ideas, facts and arguments to illustrate it. He has filled the chair of the vice-presidency with dignity and without exciting any personal hostility, for he has never called on to give the casting vote on any occasion.

(To be continued.)

**COMMERCIAL.**

Spot Cotton.

New Orleans ..... 18.36  
Galveston ..... 18.80  
Mobile ..... 18.50  
Little Rock ..... 18.50  
Montgomery ..... 18.36  
Memphis ..... 18.75**FINANCIAL.**

Bonds.

Street Railroads—  
American Cities 5-6% ..... 98 1/2 98 1/2  
Birmingham Ry. L. and P. Ry. ..... 96 1/2 96 1/2  
Meridian St. ..... 96 1/2 96 1/2  
N. O. City R. R. gen. mts. ..... 104 1/2 104 1/2  
N. O. Ry. and L. Co. 4 1/2% ..... 91 1/2 91 1/2  
City 4% ..... 97 1/2 97 1/2  
Premium bonds ..... 93% 93%  
Public Improvement, 1920 ..... 93% 93%  
Public Improvement, new ..... 92 92 1/2**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The New Orleans Bee, No. 520 Conti St., is prepared to publish in the English language in its daily paper all legal and judicial advertisements and notices at the rate of three and a half (3 1/2) cents per agate line, net payable cash in advance, instead of seven (7) cents per agate line as heretofore.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**

Francisco Pipitone to Ergesimo Pipitone, portion, Pierce, Ulloa, D'Hennecourt and Carrollton Ave., \$300.—Young.

William Atken to John Markey and wife, lot, Franklin, Cho, Saratoga and Erato, \$3,000.—Dreyfous.

Mrs. Wid. Caspar Boehlein to Albert Guibault, 2 lots, South Gayoso, South Dupré, Gravier and Perdido, \$3,170.—Murphy.

Pierre S. Esnard to Miss Florine T. Rees, lot, Bayou Road, Roman, Gov. Nicholls and Derbigny, \$1,200.—Théard.

Leo M. Eames to Joseph Messina, 2 lots, Hornuff, Sitka, Grant and Lands of Watts, \$50.—Private.

Mrs. Albert Miller to Eureka Homestead Society, lot, Rocheblave, Elysian Fields, Tonti and Marigny, \$500.—Benedit.

Purchaser to Mrs. William A. Pyle, same property, \$500.—Benedit.

Thos. Kellogg to Prudential Savings and Homestead Society, 2 lots, Berlin, Cara, Milan and Magnolia, \$2,800.—Gurley.

Eureka Homestead Society to Richard Colcock, Jr., portion, Robertson, Magnolia, Palmer Ave. and State, \$5,500.—Benedit.

William Hunsinger to Eureka Homestead Society, lot, Jeannette, Birch, Joliot and Leonidas, \$850.—Benedit.

Joseph C. Barbara to Eureka Homestead Society, 2 lots, Leonidas, Poplar, Monroe and Jeannette, \$2,250.—Benedit.

Purchaser to Vendor, same property, also lot, Jeannette, Birch, Joliot and Leonidas, \$8,100.—Benedit.

Thomas B. Wright to Miss Valena Simpson, lot, Hickory, Hamilton, Preston and Spruce, \$300.—Deibel.

Mrs. Wid. Lyman Randall to John Sangassan, lot, Burdette, Fern, Nelson Mobile, \$1,000.—Deibel.

Albert J. Nelson and Edward Nathan to Reliance Homestead Assn., square, Pritchard, Fig, Lowerline and Broadway, \$1,000.—Formento.

Purchaser to Vendor, same property, \$4,000.—Formento.

Mrs. Bradley S. Thayer to Amédée A. Rahaus, lot, Elysian, Opolousas, Vallette and Belleville, \$1,600.—Harden.

Importation of Covers from Colton Bales Regulated.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—The regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States have been extended to include the importation of burlap or other fabric which has been used for wrapping cotton and which cotton is adhering. Investigation has shown that practically all material of this class has raw cotton adhering to it in various quantities, and there is danger that the pink boll worm may find its way into the United States through this medium.

The amendment, which becomes effective on January 1, 1917, provides that burlap or other fabric offered for entry which has been used for wrapping cotton, considerable quantities of which are imported for making certain grades of paper and for other purposes, must be disinfected in the same way as imported cotton itself.

Such wrapping material, however,

which has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected abroad by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted without further disinfestation in this country.

Second-hand or used burlap or other fabric of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton, but which has not been so used, and American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used only to cover cotton grown in the United States, may be admitted under proper certification without disinfestation.

After January 1, 1917, it will be further required that all forms of manufactured or semi-manufactured cotton now admitted without disinfestation as to distribution, shipment, storage, must be covered with wrappings which would not require disinfestation under the new amendment.

(To be continued.)

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**LETTRE D'UN PARISIEN**  
Suite de la 1ère page.

son habitude avait gardé le silence pendant toute la discussion réfléchie un moment et déclara:

— Je vous répète que je ne saurais d'opinion personnelle, mais, me référant aux avis du Général Joffre, je crois qu'il est nécessaire, pour que le ministère de la guerre fonctionne en sécurité, de transporter les Bureaux hors de Paris."

Et comme on insistait pour avoir son avis personnel il ajouta:

— Je vous répète que je ne saurais vous donner une opinion personnelle mais il en est deux devant lesquelles on devrait incliner celles du général Joffre et du général Gallieni. Tous deux pensent que la présence du Gouvernement est une gêne grande pour les opérations et complique la défense militaire. Le général Joffre, ce matin encore a demandé en termes des plus pressants d'une manière impérieuse même, le départ du Gouvernement de Paris."

Cette dernière considération fit pencher la majorité jusqu'à la indecision pour le départ et MM. Briand, Poincaré et Delcassé avaient combattu jusqu'au bout avec une réelle énergie.

C'est alors que se posa la question de savoir si on déclarerait Paris "ville ouverte." Le Général Gallieni fut appelé au Conseil, où lui demanda son avis et il déclara qu'il ne pouvait consentir à être le gouverneur militaire d'une place qui ne se défendrait pas. Pour livrer passage aux ennemis, on n'avait pas besoin de lui. M. Briand insista pour la défense à tout prix.

Puisqu'il faut que nous quittions Paris, dit-il, nous ne partirons pas si on ne nous donne pas l'assurance que l'on fera à Paris l'honneur de se battre pour lui jusqu'au dernier coup de canon."

M. Poincaré parla dans le même sens avec une véhémence qui n'est pas dans sa manière et il fut très vivement appuyé par MM. Delcassé, Jules Guesde et Samat.

C'est ainsi que l'on se résigna à partir pour Bordeaux. Le lendemain un neutre autorisé, le colonel Secrétan écrivit dans la Gazette de Lausanne: "Le Général Joffre a fait un coup de maître."

Paris n'était plus en effet la capitale si les Allemands y étaient entrés, comme presque tout le monde le supposait à ce moment, ils n'auraient pu dicter conditions de paix. Ils auraient eu peut faire sauter Paris après l'avoir divisé en vingt secteurs qui devaient être anéantis un chaque jour, le grand ville aurait été détruite, mais ils n'auraient pas tenu la France et auraient dû aller continuer ses armées derrière la Loire.

Le Pays était décidément jusqu'à l'épuisement de ses dernières ressources. Véridie des petits faits que ne démontrent pas les juges présomptifs du tribun Révolutionnaire. Nous pourrons leur en fournir d'autre parmi les nombreux qu'ils ignorent pour peu qu'ils manifestent la curiosité d'être renseignés avec simplicité et sans crainte d'être démenti.

JEAN-BERNARD.

ROGER DE ROODE.

François de la Motte, 215, rue Péreire.

LaSalle Monument Committee.

The LaSalle Monument Committee of the Mississippi Historical Association, of which Mr. W. O. Hart, of this city, is the chairman, has, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in this country, by reason of the presidential election and the effect of the war in Europe, done nothing more than organize, though it is expected at the next meeting of the association, which will be held in Chicago in April, a plan will be laid out for the furtherance of the work of erecting a monument to LaSalle somewhere in the Mississippi valley preferably, of course, near Orleans, and Mr. Hart will be glad to receive suggestions regarding same, to present to the committee when it meets.

Female Help.

Any individual or firm employing female help, whether clerical or domestic, should apply to Mrs. Olivia Blanchard, U. S. Government Federated Employment Clearing House, City Hall. No charge whatever. Phone Main 358.

**LE BULLETIN DU JOUR**  
Suite de la 1ère page.

de la guerre européenne, moyen nécessaire du plan pan germaniste.

Les événements de 1915 ont permis aux armées allemandes, lorsqu'elles se sont portées au secours de François-Joseph, d'occuper la Pologne russe. Pourquoi tant de mois ont-ils passé, depuis lors, sans que la question fut réglée? Les difficultés intérieures de l'empire austro-allemande. Mais les fins diplomates de Berlin sont-ils bien certains d'avoir conquis le cœur de la Pologne? Il y a lieu d'en douter, enfin terminons sur le vieil adage: "qui vit va verrà."

**DEPECHEES DE LA GUERRE**  
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