

or except as may hereafter be directed by a vote of two thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, shall be sources of local taxation.

ARTICLE III.

The General Assembly shall have power to levy for State purposes the following special taxes:

1. A tax on the transfer of stocks in corporations not to exceed 2 cents a share.

2. A tax on the organization of domestic corporations, organized for profit, excepting banks, fraternal insurance companies, and building and loan or homestead associations, not to exceed ten dollars flat, plus not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent of the authorized capital stock and surplus which shall be levied upon increases of capital stock as well as upon original issues.

3. A tax on private corporations, organized for profit, for the privilege of exercising corporate functions, not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent per annum on the outstanding capital stock and surplus, excluding banks, fraternal and life insurance companies and building and loan or homestead associations; no such tax to be less than five dollars. On foreign corporations this tax shall be levied on such proportions of their capital stock and surplus as is used in this State in intra-state business. In lieu of the franchise tax on capital and surplus, life insurance companies, foreign and domestic, not including fraternal insurance associations, shall pay annually a flat fee of \$150.00 plus \$2.50 on each \$100,000.00 of premiums collected in Louisiana during the preceding year.

4. An annual ad valorem tax on all automobiles and taxicabs, and also on all other auto-driven vehicles used for transportation of persons or freight for hire, with permission to the local government of the residence of the owner to levy an annual license tax not to exceed \$7.00. One-half of the proceeds of this State tax collected from each owner shall go to the State good roads fund; the remaining moiety of such tax shall be paid over by the State to the governing authority of the locality from which the machine is registered to be devoted exclusively by such governing authority to the improvement of the public highways within its jurisdiction.

5. A tax on cotton future contracts in lieu of all licenses to future brokers, of not more than fifteen nor less than ten cents on each purchase and sale of each 100 bales to be paid on each transaction, one-half by the buyer and one-half by the seller.

6. A tax on grain, coffee, rice and sugar future contracts, in lieu of all licenses to future brokers, of not more than one and one-half per cent on each purchase and sale of each unit contract as established by the rules of the respective exchanges shall be the basis of the tax, to be paid, one-half by the buyer and one-half by the seller.

7. A true, progressive inheritance tax for State purposes shall be made by a State Tax Commission, composed of three members to be elected, not later than July 1, 1913, by a Board composed of the Governor, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer from among the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts, as constituted at this date, and they shall not be subject to removal except for the causes and in the manner provided for the removal of such officers.

8. The terms of the first commissioners shall be for two, four and six years. The period each is to serve shall be determined by lot. At the expiration of such terms, election shall be for the period of six years; and commissioners shall be elected at the expiration of any unexpired term by the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts at the regular congressional elections held in this State the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every two years, and at the said congressional elections held in the future in accordance with their respective terms.

9. The Commission shall maintain an office and have its domicile at Baton Rouge, and the members shall reside in Baton Rouge and devote their time exclusively to the discharge of their duties.

10. They shall each receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum beginning January 1, 1914, and their traveling expenses, not exceeding a maximum amount to be fixed from time to time by the General Assembly, an itemized account of which shall be rendered in an annual report.

11. The chairman of the first Commission shall be named by the appointing Board and serve until the expiration of his term of office, and thereafter the Commission shall select its own chairman.

12. The Commission and the individual members thereof shall perform such duties in respect to assessment and taxation as are herein prescribed, and such other and further duties as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

13. The General Assembly shall provide said Commission with an adequate clerical force.

14. The Commission shall have power to adopt and enforce such reasonable rules, regulations, and modes of procedure, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem proper for the discharge of its duties, and to hear and determine complaints that may be made against assessments, and other of its acts, required or authorized by law.

15. The Commission shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to swear witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers, to take testimony under commission, and to punish for contempt, as fully as is provided by law for the district courts. The General Assembly may provide other penalties for violating the order of the Commission.

16. If any firm, association or corporation shall be dissatisfied with the assessment made or action taken by the Commission, such party may file a petition setting forth the cause of objection to such assessment or action of the Commission, and may either or both in a court of competent jurisdiction, at the domicile of the Commission, against said Commission as defendant. Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the State without regard to the amount involved; such appeals to be returnable within ten days after the date that the decision of the lower court becomes final. All such cases, both in the

trial and appellate court, shall be tried summarily, and by preference over all other cases. Such cases may be tried in the court of the first instance either in chambers or at term time.

17. A bond shall be required of said Commission in any case in any court, nor shall advance costs, or security for costs, be required of it.

18. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various district attorneys, on proper request or direction by the Commission or Government to aid the said Commission in all legal matters, and to prosecute and defend all cases in accordance with such requests and directions. A failure on the part of such law officers, when so requested or directed to perform the duties imposed upon them, shall constitute misdemeanor.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The General Assembly shall have power to levy license taxes only on persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in business or occupations that fall strictly under the domain of the police power, and for that purpose to classify all such businesses and occupations, and to graduate the tax within each class.

2. Local subdivisions of the State government shall have the power to levy licenses on businesses or occupations falling strictly within the domain of the police power as provided in the foregoing section for the State save that such local licenses as may be levied on traffic in malt, vinous and alcoholic liquors shall not be less than those levied by the State and those now or hereafter to be prescribed by the General Assembly as minimum local licenses.

3. Such local subdivisions as each may determine for itself, shall also have the right to levy license taxes, classified and graduated with due respect to equality and uniformity within each class, on all businesses and occupations not covered by Section 2 of this article; save and except licenses on corporations, persons, firms and associations whose property or business is among the sources of revenue reserved to the State, and save and except licenses on individuals engaged in trades, occupations and callings involving the personal labor or skill of the person to be taxed, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except licenses on corporations, firms and associations engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, in no event shall any such local license exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the gross receipts of the licensee, provided that no license shall be less than \$5.00, nor shall the license provided for in this section be levied unless the general property tax of each taxing locality, when exercised to sixty per cent of its limit, shall not be sufficient to pay the expenses of its government. Whenever a municipal license equals the license levied by the parish, only the municipal license shall be due and collectible.

4. Individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled in this State, shall be assessed on the amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits actually employed in their business, less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, actually and exclusively used and employed in their business, and less such further deductions not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduction shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

5. Foreign banks, and individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled out of this State but doing business in this State, shall be assessed on such proportion of their capital, surplus and undivided profits as is actually employed in this State, less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed actually and exclusively used and employed in their business in this State, and less such further deductions, not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts, to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deductions shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

6. Insurance, bonding and surety companies, partnerships, firms and associations engaged in insurance, bonding and surety business, excluding, however, fraternal insurance companies and associations, shall be taxed on a percentage of their gross premiums received upon their business done in this State, less their return premiums and reinsurance companies or associations authorized to do business in this State. The percentage aforesaid shall not exceed three per cent for all branches of insurance, bonding and surety business, except life and industrial insurance, and shall not exceed two per cent for life and industrial insurance. The special tax to support the office of fire and marine and fire prevention bureaus shall not be deducted from the premiums hereby authorized to be taxed. When by the laws of any other State or country any taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, deposits of money or securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed on such insurance, bonding or surety companies of such other State or country doing business in this State.

7. Irrigation canals shall be taxed on a percentage not to exceed two per cent of their gross receipts, only such receipts as the buildings and structures thereon, together with way, machinery, tools and implements as are necessary to the operation of any canal shall be included in and covered by this tax on gross receipts. All other real estate and personal property of the owner of any canal shall be locally assessed and taxed.

8. All sugar refineries, rice mills, cotton seed oil mills, cotton seed oil refineries and refineries of petroleum and its products shall be assessed on their fair market value.

9. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, all operating mines of sulphur, salt or other minerals, all oil or gas wells, all stone quarries, sand, gravel and shell pits shall be taxed upon a percentage of the gross value of the product at the mouth of the mine, well, quarry or pit.

10. This percentage shall not exceed five per cent for sulphur; three per cent for salt; two and one-half per cent for oil and gas, and two per cent for rock and other minerals, including any mine quarries or pits or oil or gas wells, where the owner, other than public service corporations, uses the same for his personal purposes and does not sell the same or its products or manufacture the same into another product for sale. Where gravel, sand or shells are taken from the beds of public waters, or from shores not subject to private ownership, the General Assembly may levy special taxes per cubic yard of material taken out and may levy a different special tax for each of said objects of taxation. The Government of the United States for any purpose and contractors engaged in the construction of any public work for the State or for the United States solely for the purpose of such public work are authorized to take free from taxation gravel, shell or sand from the beds of public waters of the State. Every citizen of the State shall have a similar right to take such materials for his own personal use free from taxation, unless they are taken for sale. All real and personal property of the owners of such mines, wells, quarries and pits except machinery, tools and implements absolutely essential to the operation of any mine, oil or gas well, stone quarry, sand, gravel or shell pit, and except the products themselves while in the hands of the producer, shall be locally assessed and taxed.

11. All real property reserved for local taxation shall be assessed at such percentage not to exceed 100 per cent of its fair market value as each local governing authority may establish, and a lower percentage may be established for personal than for real property or for the values of improvements than for land values.

12. In all assessments of real property whether for local or for State purposes, the value of the land shall be assessed separately from the value of the improvements; but real property shall be assessed as one unit, whether the fee or undivided interest, or together with the improvements thereon as the Tax Commission may deem most practicable.

13. Assessments shall be arranged geographically as far as possible, either upon roll upon separate records and the General Assembly may by law providing for the printing and publication in pamphlet form of the records, showing such geographically arranged assessments, and for the sale of such pamphlets at a small price.

14. Every taxpayer shall have the right to test the correctness of his assessment in the courts within such time as the General Assembly may prescribe; and no property shall be assessed for a sum in excess of the percentage of its fair market value, as prescribed by the governing authority.

15. State licenses and special State taxes shall be due and payable at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe.

16. Every municipality shall have the right to provide, at its discretion, for the collection of its taxes, and the officer or officers, who shall collect its taxes, and to fix the compensation to be paid such officer or officers, and the mode of their election or appointment; and every parish shall elect by a vote of its qualified electors, one or more officers, to assess its property for taxation, the compensation of such officer or officers to be fixed by the police jury not less than ten months before the election, and not subject to change during the elected officer's incumbency. This power shall not be exercised in the parishes nor in the parish of Orleans as to assessors, until the terms of office of the present incumbents expire. After January 1, 1914, and until the expiration of the terms of said officers, all local assessments shall be made by the assessors of New Orleans at the present rate of compensation. All local taxes and licenses except those levied by municipalities, shall be collected by the Sheriff of each parish, except the parish of Orleans, at the present rate of compensation. After January 1, 1914, Parish Assessors shall be compensated by the parishes and the assessors of the parish of Orleans by the city of New Orleans. If under the referendum amendment submitted in accordance with law, provided that this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes, subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then each municipality so relieved from such taxation, shall have the right by its own action to provide for the appointment or election of its own assessor or assessors and to fix their compensation.

17. In order to reimburse parishes and municipalities now free from the payment of the same, the sources of State revenue situated in the parishes shall be divided equally between the parishes and municipalities, there is hereby granted to each parish and to each such municipal corporation the right to levy an additional tax of six mills on unsegregated property.

18. In order to similarly reimburse municipalities now free from parish taxes each parish shall levy annually for eight years after January 1, 1914, the six mill tax aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and out of the proceeds of this tax each parish shall, under the supervision of the Tax Commission, compensate each such municipality within its limits for loss of revenue caused by such withdrawal. Such compensation to be made on the basis provided in the following sentence.

19. Compensation by the State parishes shall be made on the basis of the proceeds of such tax less the amount of such tax which remains to each such municipality within its limits for loss of revenue caused by such withdrawal. Such compensation to be made on the basis provided in the following sentence.

20. Compensation by the State parishes shall be made on the basis of the proceeds of such tax less the amount of such tax which remains to each such municipality within its limits for loss of revenue caused by such withdrawal. Such compensation to be made on the basis provided in the following sentence.

21. Any municipality now free, or

hereafter made free, from parish taxation which is now reimbursed by the levy of the additional six mill tax, the power to levy which is hereby granted to it, shall be compensated by the General Assembly on the basis above provided for compensation by the State to the parishes the amount of said compensation to be fixed by the Tax Commission.

22. The obligation to make the compensations herein provided for shall be mandatory on the General Assembly, but no such compensations shall be made after the year 1921.

23. After the year 1921, no parish shall levy any part of such six mill tax, the power to levy which is hereby granted to it, shall be compensated by the General Assembly on the basis above provided for compensation by the State to the parishes the amount of said compensation to be fixed by the Tax Commission.

24. The obligation to make the compensations herein provided for shall be mandatory on the General Assembly, but no such compensations shall be made after the year 1921.

25. The claims of each parish and municipality for compensation shall be presented to the Tax Commission, which shall examine such claims and report the facts and its conclusions to the General Assembly on or before the first day of each regular session.

26. In reimbursement for the State sources of revenue herein withdrawn from her assessed values, and for the joint benefit of her alimony and her existing one per cent debt tax, the city of New Orleans, after January 1, 1914, is hereby granted the right to levy annually and shall levy annually as long as said one per cent debt tax is required by law to be levied, an additional tax of six mills, there shall be paid by preference annually to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, for the benefit of the one per cent debt tax, a sum equal to that which said tax produced in the year 1912 on the segregated sources of State revenue situated within the city limits, and the balance of the proceeds of said six mill tax shall go to the alimony fund of the city.

27. The two mill ad valorem special sewerage and water tax of the city of New Orleans shall continue to be levied as long as required by law on the sources of State revenue subject to an ad valorem tax.

28. In case of a referendum amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to all parishes voting for such release to be levied on property outside of the municipalities, and the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to each municipality so released to be levied on the property within its corporate limits, the obligation of the State to make compensation remaining the same.

29. Whether said amendment shall be adopted or not the power to levy the extra tax of six mills, hereby granted to all municipalities, shall remain to all municipalities, and no exemption from parish taxes shall remain undisturbed.

30. And whether said amendment shall be adopted or not adopted, the police juries of the several parishes and the governing authorities of cities (the parish of Orleans) shall be authorized to assist the Tax Commission in gathering information for levying assessments, and shall fix the compensation and duties of such agents.

31. All State taxes and licenses except as hereinafter provided shall be collected by the State Treasurer. The General Assembly shall provide for the collection of such taxes, and the Treasurer's office as may be necessary to enable him to perform the duties herein prescribed.

32. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for special Revenue Agents, not to exceed three in number, to assist the Treasurer in collecting all licenses, and taxes, and to assist the Tax Commission in gathering information for levying assessments, and shall fix the compensation and duties of such agents.

33. All articles and parts of articles of the Constitution of 1898 on the subject of assessment and taxation, and all amendments thereto on said subjects contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this amendment be and the same are hereby repealed.

34. No part of this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect until January 1, 1914, except that the provisions of sections one, two, five, six and seven of Article III, as to special taxes shall go into effect as soon as the General Assembly shall pass laws carrying them into effect, and the provisions of sections three and four of said article shall go into effect on January 1, 1913, provided laws carrying them into effect shall be passed on or before March 1, 1913; provided further, that laws carrying them into effect may be enacted at any later date.

35. On and after January 1, 1914, the office of the State Board of Appraisers and the office of State Board of Equalization shall be abolished, but the present incumbents shall hold their offices at the present rate of compensation until their present terms shall expire and they shall aid the tax commission in putting the system provided for in this amendment into operation, and in that connection they shall perform such duties as the Tax Commission and the General Assembly may prescribe.

36. The license tax authorized by the present Constitution to be levied on the severance of natural resources from the soil, shall be superseded by this amendment as to the severance of minerals, oil and gas, and shall be levied only on the severance of forest products.

37. When this amendment goes into effect on January 1, 1914, the special State taxes levied for good roads and for Confederate Veterans as now established, or that may be established, by the amendment to be submitted to the people at the time this amendment is submitted, shall cease, and the General Assembly shall make provision out of the general fund for the benefit of each of these special funds as hereinafter provided.

38. All State taxes and licenses uncollected on January 1, 1914, for 1913 and previous years, shall be collected and accounted for, under existing laws, by the sheriff in the parishes, and the State Tax Collector in New Orleans, but all such collections must be completed by June 30, 1914, up to which date the State Tax Collector of New Orleans shall remain in office. He shall also collect all State taxes levied in the parish of Orleans until said date and the General Assembly shall provide for a reduction of his clerical force to take place on June 30, 1914. After June 30, 1914, any State licenses and taxes then remaining unpaid, shall be collected by the State Treasurer, and the General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation provide compensation on an equitable basis to the tax collectors and assessors of the several parishes for the sums they may lose after January 1, 1914, to the date of the expiration of their terms of office in connection with the State taxes that would have accrued on the sources of

revenue segregated to the State, provided that the State shall be under no obligation to reimburse them in any greater amount than will guarantee to them a sum equal to the total of the commissions of their office for the years 1911 or 1912, taking the year which shows the highest amount, and the General Assembly shall at its regular session in 1914 and 1916 make an estimate of the probable amount needed for such purpose, and make appropriations to cover the same; and at the biennial sessions of 1916 and 1918 it shall make a further appropriation to cover any deficiency.

39. The amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people at the same time as this amendment is submitted, proposing to exempt from taxation the objects therein specially set forth, if adopted, shall not be affected by the provisions of this amendment; nor shall this amendment be construed as affecting any property now exempt from taxation under the Constitution of 1898 and its amendments.

40. The Public Debt Amendment, submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted, if adopted, shall be superseded by this amendment in respect to the mode of providing the public debt fund guaranteed by such amendment. Prior to January 1, 1914, the General Assembly shall pass proper statutes to carry this amendment into operation; and the governor shall call an extra session of that body for that purpose as soon as convenient after this amendment is adopted.

41. Section 2. Be it further received, etc. That there shall be printed on the ballots to be used at said election the words "For the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation," and the words "Against the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation."

42. And each voter shall indicate on his ballot, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against said amendment.

L. E. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS C. BARRET,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 24, 1912.
L. E. HALL,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
ALVIN E. HEBBERT,
Secretary of State.

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Covington Bank & Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus \$125,000.00

The Largest and Strongest Bank (outside of Baton Rouge) in All the Florida Parishes.

D. For the Good Roads Fund not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000), plus the whole proceeds of the State's moiety of the special automobile, taxicab and auto-driven vehicle tax.

E. For the Public Debt Fund not less than Five Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$525,000) or not less than Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$650,000), if the Public Debt Amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted is adopted.

ARTICLE X.
1. All State taxes and licenses except as hereinafter provided shall be collected by the State Treasurer. The General Assembly shall provide for the collection of such taxes, and the Treasurer's office as may be necessary to enable him to perform the duties herein prescribed.

2. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for special Revenue Agents, not to exceed three in number, to assist the Treasurer in collecting all licenses, and taxes, and to assist the Tax Commission in gathering information for levying assessments, and shall fix the compensation and duties of such agents.

ARTICLE XI.
1. All articles and parts of articles of the Constitution of 1898 on the subject of assessment and taxation, and all amendments thereto on said subjects contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this amendment be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. No part of this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect until January 1, 1914, except that the provisions of sections one, two, five, six and seven of Article III, as to special taxes shall go into effect as soon as the General Assembly shall pass laws carrying them into effect, and the provisions of sections three and four of said article shall go into effect on January 1, 1913, provided laws carrying them into effect shall be passed on or before March 1, 1913; provided further, that laws carrying them into effect may be enacted at any later date.

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4. The license tax authorized by the present Constitution to be levied on the severance of natural resources from the soil, shall be superseded by this amendment as to the severance of minerals, oil and gas, and shall be levied only on the severance of forest products.

5. When this amendment goes into effect on January 1, 1914, the special State taxes levied for good roads and for Confederate Veterans as now established, or that may be established, by the amendment to be submitted to the people at the time this amendment is submitted, shall cease, and the General Assembly shall make provision out of the general fund for the benefit of each of these special funds as hereinafter provided.

6. All State taxes and licenses uncollected on January 1, 1914, for 1913 and previous years, shall be collected and accounted for, under existing laws, by the sheriff in the parishes, and the State Tax Collector in New Orleans, but all such collections must be completed by June 30, 1914, up to which date the State Tax Collector of New Orleans shall remain in office. He shall also collect all State taxes levied in the parish of Orleans until said date and the General Assembly shall provide for a reduction of his clerical force to take place on June 30, 1914. After June 30, 1914, any State licenses and taxes then remaining unpaid, shall be collected by the State Treasurer, and the General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation provide compensation on an equitable basis to the tax collectors and assessors of the several parishes for the sums they may lose after January 1, 1914, to the date of the expiration of their terms of office in connection with the State taxes that would have accrued on the sources of

revenue segregated to the State, provided that the State shall be under no obligation to reimburse them in any greater amount than will guarantee to them a sum equal to the total of the commissions of their office for the years 1911 or 1912, taking the year which shows the highest amount, and the General Assembly shall at its regular session in 1914 and 1916 make an estimate of the probable amount needed for such purpose, and make appropriations to cover the same; and at the biennial sessions of 1916 and 1918 it shall make a further appropriation to cover any deficiency.

43. The amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people at the same time as this amendment is submitted, proposing to exempt from taxation the objects therein specially set forth, if adopted, shall not be affected by the provisions of this amendment; nor shall this amendment be construed as affecting any property now exempt from taxation under the Constitution of 1898 and its amendments.

44. The Public Debt Amendment, submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted, if adopted, shall be superseded by this amendment in respect to the mode of providing the public debt fund guaranteed by such amendment. Prior to January 1, 1914, the General Assembly shall pass proper statutes to carry this amendment into operation; and the governor shall call an extra session of that body for that purpose as soon as convenient after this amendment is adopted.

45. Section 2. Be it further received, etc. That there shall be printed on the ballots to be used at said election the words "For the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation," and the words "Against the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation."

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BRREAD and ROLLS

Proper baking facilities, cleanliness and the very best quality flour, etc., combined with expert skill are the reasons why OUR baked products are so good.

PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

REED—ROGERS.

Mr. Marshall Reed and Miss May Rogers were married at Folsom Wednesday, August 28, 1912. The bride is the daughter of Mr. C. B. Rogers, a business man of Folsom, and the groom is mail clerk on the N. O. & G. N. R. R. The marriage ceremony was performed at noon and the happy couple took the afternoon train for New Orleans. From there they will go to Morrow, Mr. Reed's former home, to visit his parents. They will reside, on their return, in Folsom.

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First quality—no second or third standards—that's the excellent quality of our

BRREAD and ROLLS

Proper baking facilities, cleanliness and the very best quality flour, etc., combined with expert skill are the reasons why OUR baked products are so good.

PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

REED—ROGERS.

Mr. Marshall Reed and