

building of an addition to the State House as well as some increase in the appropriations over those of last year, which will increase the disbursements when compared with the disbursements of 1885, the last non-Legislative year, and in order to make our calculation a safe one, suppose we estimate the average annual increase of the Sinking Funds at \$400,000.00.

On this basis the estimate would stand thus :

Amount of debt for which there is a tax provided.....	\$4,190,000 00
Amount of present Sinking Fund.....	1,851,290 18
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Balance of debt after deducting Sinking Fund.....	\$2,338,709 82
Estimated increase in 6 years at \$100,000 a year	\$2,400,000 00

And we have a sum more than sufficient to discharge the debt.

But it must be remembered as the Sinking Fund increases the increment will increase also, so that it is safe to say that in less than five years from this time should the present revenues be maintained and our Legislatures are as economical and conservative as the past two have been, and the present tax be continued, we will be able to take off all State taxes except those for educational purposes, for at that time we should have in the Treasury under the conditions which I have named, the money or its equivalent with which to pay the entire debt for which taxes are now collected.

This is what I believe can be done with a continuance of present revenues and without an increase in expenditures, but whether it will be done or should be done are questions that the future must determine.

By the time the next Legislature meets we will have a considerable portion of the State debt in the Sinking Fund.

While it might in some aspects seem desirable to take off at one time the whole State Tax of 8½ cents, yet I think the fairest and most equitable mode of taxation