

ducting therefrom all receipts on account of debt taxes, we would have the following exhibit, viz :

Amount of revenues for the year 1886, less receipts from debt taxes.....	\$1,601,958 36
From which deduct the following, viz:	
Ordinary disbursements for the year 1886, less interest on the State debt.....	\$1,075,398 92
Expenses of Legislature.....	110,698 65
Expenses of printing and publishing Laws, &c.....	30,786 78
interest on \$6,770,535.56 at 3 per cent.....	203,116 06
	\$1,420,000 39

And without any State taxes for debt purposes, there would be a surplus of..... \$181,958 18

It is safe to say that with an amendment to the present Constitution permitting special taxes to be levied and the enactment of a new assessment law for the State which would then be proper, the present revenues could be increased by, at least, the sum of \$200,000.00, which would make the surplus in non-Legislative years over \$500,000.00.

So that then we would be able to give the people as liberal an administration of public affairs as they now have, without curtailing the contributions which the State annually makes to the charitable institutions within its borders, or imposing one cent of State taxation upon real estate or agriculture save for the support of education, and at the same time secure a surplus with which we could pay the remainder of the State debt off at the rate of \$400,000.00 a year.

In these calculations I have not taken into account the large sum due from incorporated institutions, Collectors of State taxes, Sheriffs, Inspectors, Registers of