

After the deduction, however, of this total, there yet remains the sum of \$4,104,415.05 as the ordinary revenue of the State.

Comparison being had with previous years, this amount will be shown to be the largest ever received into the State Treasury, clearly demonstrating that as the State has increased in material wealth and prosperity, that wealth under wise and just revenue measures has contributed its share towards the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The three items above referred to are worthy of more than passing comment. When the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was incorporated, the State subscribed to 5,500 shares of its capital stock. Upon this stock the State received dividends regularly from 1838, with the exception of two years—1876, 1877—and from 1863 at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum up to and including the year 1896. From that period until March 1, 1906, all dividends were passed, notwithstanding action by the State to enforce their payment. In that month the said Railroad Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on its Washington Branch stock and the State received its share of \$33,000. Inasmuch as the State has parted with its holdings in this corporation, a subject I shall discuss with you later in these remarks, this revenue will not accrue again to the State.

The item of \$141,000 represents the proceeds of sale of a part of the unissued loan of 1904, Chapter 228, known as the "Public Buildings Loan." As this loan is now nearly all issued, the revenue accruing from the sale of the remainder of such bonds will be immaterial. But inasmuch as these moneys were received from the sale of bonds and are dedicated to specific purposes, they cannot form in any sense an ordinary receipt.

The last item of \$251,055.02 is the revenue from the sale of Tobacco Warehouse lots and from premium on insurance of such warehouses.

We have, therefore, notwithstanding these large, extraordinary receipts of \$425,055.02, a working revenue of \$4,104,415.05, by far the largest in the history of the State. The increase of \$120,000, in round figures, on Tax on Gross Receipts of Corporations is especially attributable to the new law of 1906, increasing the rate of taxation on such corporations, while steady increases are shown in Excess of Fees of Office, Tax on Incorporated Institutions, License and Tax on Insurance Companies, etc.