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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

## DEBATE CONTINUED

### SENATOR HILL'S AMENDMENT IN REGARD TO THE IN- COME TAX.

#### DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 40 TO 6.

Senator Vest makes a very sensational speech in which he discusses the Senate Rules—He declares that Senators are like quacking muscovy ducks when they want to get a bill passed—Hopes the President will call an extra session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The debate on Senator Hill's amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, in reference to testing the constitutionality of the income tax, occupied much of to-day's session, and ended in the rejection of the amendment by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Vest's reminiscence of the events of last session while the tariff act was hanging in suspense between the two houses, were of considerable interest and importance, and his declaration that the President ought to call Congress in extraordinary session if it adjourned without proper financial legislation, attracted considerable attention.

#### Mr. Vest and the Income Tax.

Mr. Vest said he was largely responsible for the form in which the income tax provision stood. He did not claim that it was perfect, or anything like perfect, but he asserted that its imperfections were caused by the fact that, in the absence of rules in the Senate to close debate, the Finance committee was compelled to put the tariff bill through under whip and spur.

The entire country, he said, was clamoring for tariff legislation. He was tired of hearing the ceaseless charges against the tariff law and its defects, coming from those who knew the reason why those defects existed. Those who had charge of the measure had endeavored to make the income tax as objectionable as possible. There had been grave defects left in it, and it had been proposed that those defects would be reformed in the Conference Committee.

Mr. Hill: "Does the Senator mean to say that the conference committee was engaged in any particular effort to agree on the income tax?"

#### Result of the Want of Rules.

Mr. Vest: "I make the assertion now that the differences between the House and Senate in relation to the income tax were taken up and referred to Mr. McMillan and myself, and we worked night and day for more than a week and finally came to a conclusion. Just as he had succeeded in doing so, and while we were considering an entirely different portion of the tariff bill, action was had by the Senate which resulted in a tie vote on the question of the discharge of the conference committee, and the House of Representatives then accepted all the amendments of the Senate to the tariff bill. And the condition in which we find ourselves to day is one that has come naturally from the want of rules in this body.

Mr. Vest drifted into a discussion of the rules, in reply to Mr. Gorman's defense of them on Monday. He argued that on any financial measure it was impossible to force action, while on other matters any Senator might have almost any bill passed under "senatorial courtesy."

#### "Like Muscovy Drakes."

"When any Senator," said he facetiously, "desires to pass a bill that does not excite sectional or partisan opposition, Senators are like a lot of muscovy drakes, and bow in quack metre to each other, and then go with solid and stupid dignity to the routine business of the day. (Laughter) But when you come to questions like the tariff bill or financial legislation or the force bill, where the passions and prejudices of the Senators are necessarily aroused, it is almost impossible to secure any result in this body, so long as five Senators are opposed to its enactment. And experience shows, that, in few cases the corpse of legislation is brought here on a litter by the fact that the most vicious and dangerous and utterly indispensable feature of the absence of the rules to close debate is the fact that it gives to a minority the power of threatening those in charge of a bill and of forcing undue and untimely action."

On another point in his speech, Mr. Vest said: "I have no right to say what the President will do, for I do not enjoy the executive confidence, but I sincerely hope that if Congress adjourns without financial legislation, the President will call us, immediately on the final fall of the gavel, in extraordinary session, and we will then see whether the Republican party, by its enactments, will bring prosperity to the people of the United States."

#### The Next Senate.

"We will not have a Republican Senate," Mr. Hawley suggested.

"You will not have a Democratic Senate," Mr. Vest retorted. "If the Republicans increase the power in their hands they will organize this Senate."

Mr. Vest pointed to the alcohol item in the tariff law as one result of the Senate rules, which compelled the acceptance of improper amendments. He said that the Senator who offered the amendment to make alcohol used for perfumery free of tax (Mr. Hoar) had suggested that if it were judged to be unwise it might be struck out of the bill in conference. Yet the enforcement of that provision would cost, according to the report of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, one million dollars a year and would affect very seriously besides, the collection of tax on distilled spirits. The amendment had been drawn up, he said, by an apothecary or drug man in Massachusetts. It was crude and unsatisfactory and had been struck out in the conference, but the conference committee had not been permitted to report.

#### The Chair is Sustained.

Finally a vote was reached on the question of order. "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?" and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 40 yeas to 6 nays.

The negative votes were cast by Davis, Dubois, Hill, Mitchell, of Oregon, Pettigrew and Quay.

Mr. Lodge offered his amendment placing the officials authorized to be appointed for the income tax in the civil service. Tabled, yeas 34; nays 17.

Mr. Quay renewed his amendment for testing the constitutionality and validity of the income tax, and it was defeated.—Yeas 19, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Chandler, Davis, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith and Wilson.—19.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Dubois, George, Gordon, Gorman, Hunter, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh and Wolcott.—32.

The paragraph for salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents was amended at the suggestion of Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, so as to reduce the number to three, and by striking out the words "and to carry into effect the act imposing a tax on incomes."

#### Hill Offers Another Amendment.

Hill offered an amendment providing that none of the appropriation should be used for the purpose of compelling a taxpayer to make any return or to answer any question except as to sources and amount of his gains, profit and income.

Mr. Cockrell said he would offer no opposition to the amendment and it was adopted.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Cockrell whether, in the conference committee, he would insist on keeping in that amendment.

Mr. Cockrell replied that he would if he should be of the same opinion that he was now, for he thought the amendment was right.

The bill was then reported to the Senate (from Committee of the Whole) and all of the amendments to the bill were passed. The Senate, at 5:45 adjourned.

#### MOSBY'S FAMOUS COMMAND.

##### A Re-union of the 150 Survivors of this Historic Band.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 16.—The re-union of Mosby's command in this city to-day brought together about 150 of the survivors of that historic band, including Col. Mosby, Lt. Col. Capman, Major Richards and Captain Chapman. Many of the men have never met since the command disbanded in 1865, and the occasion was a most joyous one.

An organization was affected by the election of Col. Mosby as commander; J. A. Alexander as lieutenant commander, with other officers, and there will be another reunion at Mars Hill, Va., next August. Tonight a banquet was held at Old Fellows hall at which speeches were made by Col. Mosby, Senators Gordon, Daniels and Hunton and others.

Many persons were present, and five hundred persons listened to the speeches, all of which recalled stirring incidents of the war, and were applauded to the echo. Col. Mosby received an ovation. Major Richards acted as toast master.

#### NORTH CAROLINA PINE.

##### The Southern Dressed Lumber Association Formed by Dealers.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Several gentlemen representing Southern and northern firms interested in the working and marketing of North Carolina and southern pine lumber, met here to-day and perfected an organization looking to a combination of interests and also to the mutual protection. John Roper, of Norfolk, Va., was elected president.

The organization's name is "The Southern Dressed Lumber Association," and its headquarters will be at Norfolk, where a director's meeting will be held February 1st. The organization represents a lumber output of 300,000,000 per annum.

#### Baltimore and Potomac Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—The rumor was current in financial circles to-day that Mr. Benjamin W. Newcomer, president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Baltimore, had been proffered the presidency of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad (a part of the Pennsylvania system) to succeed the late ex-Governor Bowie. Mr. Newcomer is now a member of the directorate and could be elected by the directors. A meeting of the board will soon be held.

#### Ohio River Booming.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 16.—In the past twenty-four hours there has been a heavy rain fall in the mountains south of here and the tributaries of the Ohio are booming. Timber rafts by the hundreds have started from the head waters, composed of the finest quality of wood.

John K. Miners and George Harris, two men loading logs at a point up the Guyandotte were drowned to-day. The bodies have not been recovered.

## PROPHETIC WORDS

### A LETTER WRITTEN BY SENATOR HILL NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO.

#### DOCUMENT OF NATIONAL INTEREST

He Believed That the President Made a Mistake in Regard to the Extra Session, and That It Would Result in Democratic Defeat—He Favored an Early Repeal of the Sherman Law—Senator Hill's Views on the Tariff, Silver and Financial Question.

New York, Jan. 16.—The New York Recorder and other papers will publish to-morrow a letter from Senator David B. Hill, of New York, written nearly two years ago to Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, in which Senator Hill authorized its publication some time ago. The letter was written some time prior to the extra session of the present Congress in the summer of 1893, and bearing directly upon the next national campaign and the developments of the past two years, becomes a document of national interest. It is as follows:

(Personal)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1893.

My Dear Howell:—Absence from home and professional engagements have prevented an earlier reply to your recent letter, asking confidentially my views on certain questions.

First, as to the approaching session of Congress. I am one of those who believe that the extra session of Congress should have been called in April last, and I so advised the President in the first and only interview I have had with him. He seemed bent on having one in September, which I thought was a mistake. I believed then that whatever policy in regard to the currency and tariff that was desired to be adopted should be done in the spring, before the patronage had been distributed and before party differences should augment. The President thought differently, but has finally yielded to outside pressure and has called the session for August. I fear that it is a mistake. I fear that we shall be in session until December. I do not like the prospect of having a Democratic Congress in session during the fall elections. I anticipate many differences and much bitterness will be developed. All of this will tend to distract the party and give us a set-back in the fall. I hope I am mistaken in all this, but fear I may not be. So long as Congress must meet, I hope it will only be in session thirty days and adjourn. This would be my programme if it could be carried out. The extreme silver men can prevent it; the Republicans can prevent it; and general cussedness can prevent it. All the chances are that we shall be in session until December. I would not take up any other legislation than financial, if I could have my way.

"Second, as to the repeal of the Sherman law. I favor the unconditional repeal of that law. I have always been opposed to it. The true friends of silver make a mistake in attempting to defend it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partially expressed in my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personally, I should prefer not to repeal the law until an acceptable substitute was provided in order to render more prompt the adoption of such substitute and not because I approve of all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view, the first course is unconditional repeal. The country expects it and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore, it is unwise while agreeing upon the general position to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once and let us differ as to other financial matters afterwards. I am in favor of bi-metalism in the near future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front; we should not strive for temporary success or compromise measures. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement if it is possible to procure one—and for which every exertion should be made—and if not possible, then for independent bi-metalism. This is the great goal for which we would strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general sentiment of the monied classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic National platform.

Let us prepare, not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumphal success of the mono-metalists will be but temporary.

"Third, as to the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks. That tax cannot be well defended. It is an un-democratic tax. Ostensibly it is imposed for revenue, but it does not, in fact, bring in any revenue, and was never intended for that purpose. From a Democratic standpoint its imposition is an abuse of the taxing power. I should not like to go upon record in favor of such a tax, nor do I desire to refuse a repeal of it. I regard that tax question as an independent one, which has very little bearing upon the

main great question of the free coinage of silver, and they should be kept apart as much as possible. While that tax cannot be approved from a Democratic standpoint, I fear the consequences of a repeal. As I understand it, it is held that Congress has not the power directly to prohibit State banks from issuing their notes, which circulate as money, although they cannot be made legal tender and are not money in fact. I do not like such wild-cat currency and never did. I do not think we ought to become the champions of it.

While perhaps we should take the ground that the States should be at liberty to issue such notes if they desired to do so yet such issue should not be encouraged. We should not be switched off from the gold and silver issue upon any such sidetrack. I fear the experiment of wild cat State bank currency will not be a success. It may be temporary relief, but in the end it will be disastrous. The bank notes of so many States will be so worthless that while in New York or Georgia they might be perfectly good always, yet in so many other States they would be so bad that the whole circulation would be discredited. You will observe from what I have stated that I advise we should move cautiously in the direction of State bank tax and not mix it up with the legal tender currency question.

"Fourth—As to tariff reform. I do not apprehend any serious difficulty in this matter. There will be a general unanimity as to the bills which passed the last Democratic House and which were refused consideration in the Senate. Whatever bills the treasury department may recommend I think are likely to be passed. We must make a little tariff reform go a great ways. The condition of the treasury will not admit of much reduction except in those cases where a reduction is likely to produce more needed revenue. I do not think we need lie awake nights at all anticipating trouble from the question. I doubt the policy of restoring the sugar tax. Our people have come to regard sugar as one of the necessities and comforts of life, and they want it as cheap as possible. Let the tariff be retained on those articles which come in competition with our own workmen if it is necessary to secure more revenue.

"These are my views partly expressed and, of course, always subject to modification after consultation with party friends. While I like to adhere to my own views as well as any one, in party affairs I believe in the old doctrine: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity."

#### A JURY DEFIES THE JUDGE.

##### They Refuse to Bring in a Verdict in Accordance with Instructions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A jury in the United States Court created a sensation to-day by defying Judge Seaman and refusing to bring in a verdict in accordance with the Judge's instructions.

The case at issue was the \$25,000 damage suit of Marie Cahill, a girl who was run over and crippled in 1892 by an engine of the St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, on the tracks of the stock yards company. In charging the jury, Judge Seaman told them that the evidence showed that no responsibility attached to the defendants, and instructed them to return a verdict for the defendant. One after another of the jurors arose and said: "Your Honor, I cannot render such a verdict." Judge Seaman's face became flushed. He gazed at the rebellious jurors for a moment, and then told them to go into the jury room and agree on a verdict. As the jury were filing out of the room, ex-Judge Prendergast, for the plaintiff, said: "This is the most remarkable proceedings I ever witnessed. I desire to take exception to the charge of the court to the jury. The court has no right to command the jury to render a verdict for the defendant. The jury is the sole authority in this matter."

At 2 o'clock the jury returned and the Judge addressed the jurors in relation to his instructions, explaining that the case had become a matter between the court and the jury and his instructions had been to find for the defendant as a matter of law. The Judge's talk was vigorously objected to by Mr. Prendergast, the court allowing the exceptions.

Finally Judge Seaman announced that the jurors would be called one at a time to give his verdict. All the jurors except one announced their previous finding for the plaintiff, but consented to find for the defendant under protest. Mr. Clayton, the one juror who refused to find for the defendant, was committed to the custody of the Marshal for contempt of court.

#### Negotiations Suspended.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Owing to the resignation of the French President the Vatican has suspended negotiation as to a new nuncio in Paris and the nomination of French cardinals.

## A TALE OF HORROR

### SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN MONTANA.

#### THIRTY TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Sickening Details of the Awful Tragedy—Heads, Arms and Legs Scattered About the Streets of the City—Only About Half the Dead Thus Far Recovered Have Been Identified—Great Popular Indignation Prevails and an Investigation Will be Held.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—When the smoke, caused by the successive explosions of the giant powder at the hard ware warehouse last night, had cleared away, the sight which presented itself to the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The ground for a block around the scene of the accident was strewn with the quivering flesh of dismembered men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse.

#### Terrible Destruction Wrought.

The warehouse was literally blown to pieces, and a hole seventy-five feet deep was excavated in the ground by the force of the explosion. It is feared that some bodies were thrown into this chasm by the force of the explosion and that they have been cremated.

Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous location, the entire fire force was called out to prevent a spread of the flames to adjoining buildings. Three policemen had been detailed to keep the crowd back, and they were also killed.

Many of the spectators were instantly killed, and several were hurled back some distance from the scene of the fire, and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numerous persons living in distant parts of the city have lost the power of hearing and speech from the force of the shock.

#### Probably 75 Persons Killed.

The list of the dead will probably reach seventy-five, and the damage done to property will be more than \$1,000,000. In all, three car loads of powder exploded.

At two o'clock this morning forty-three dead bodies had been found and removed to the morgue. Many of them were so shockingly burned and mutilated as to be totally unrecognizable.

A small boy whose name is not known, about ten years of age, was found dead in the street, a block and a half from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in a house half a block away by an anvil thrown through the roof.

Many heads, legs and arms were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the greatest of the explosions. It is believed that a complete list of the dead cannot be secured for several days.

The first explosion was caused by nitro glycerine stored in the private warehouse of the Kenyon Connell commercial company, which was burned. The second came from a carload of powder on the railroad track, and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon Connell Company.

#### Only Half the Dead Identified.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon the known number of dead was 47. This list will undoubtedly be increased when the debris of the explosion is reviewed, as it is almost certain that bodies are buried in the ruins of the demolished warehouse. Of the dead thus far recovered, twenty-six have been identified either wholly or partially.

In some cases the identification has been by articles of clothing or jewelry, the bodies being defaced and blackened so as to render person identification impossible. It is not impossible that in some cases mistakes have been made, but in general there is little doubt as to the identity of the bodies. Some of the bodies, or portions of bodies, will never be identified, because of the frightful mangling they have undergone. Headless trunks, without a vestige of clothing adhering to them, dismembered limbs and pieces of flesh are in some cases all that is left.

The dead are now distributed among the various undertaking establishments, but some time to day or to-morrow all will be collected in one place so that identification may be facilitated. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will be a public affair, and union service will be held by the clergymen of all denomination. The families of the firemen and policemen who died in the performance of their duty will be taken care of by the city. Public subscriptions will be started for the relief of others.

#### Great Popular Indignation

There is the greatest popular indignation over the storage of nitro glycerine, giant powder and rack-a-rock in the heart of the city, which is responsible for last night's horrors. An investigation will be instituted to discover who is responsible, and if it is found that any public officials are to blame for the violation of the city ordinances they will find this climate too warm for them. On the other hand, if the mercantile firms who owned the explosives are found to have violated the law deliberately they will suffer financially and in other ways. The people are thoroughly aroused over the catastrophe and will make some one answer for it.

From all that can be learned, the total amount of explosives that went up in the three explosions was nearly thirty tons—enough to wipe out the State of Rhode Island. There were twenty tons of giant powder alone that went up in one blast.

## DREARY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Enlivened by a Discussion of Causes of the Defeat of the Carlisle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The usual dreariness of debate in the House upon general appropriation bills, the Indian bill being under consideration, was relieved to-day by an unexpected digression into the cause of the defeat of the Carlisle currency and banking bill.

It was precipitated by Mr. Walker, (Rep.) of Mass., who made the statement that the Republicans were ready and willing to support a proper measure for the relief of the country. To this Mr. Warner, (Dem.), of New York, responded that the Republicans were seeking an excuse for their action in defeating the rule for the consideration of the Carlisle bill, and those Democrats who voted with them, and he declared the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was a mere pretense.

#### Silver Men Deny Responsibility.

Mr. Mow-y, (Dem.), Mississippi, speaking for the free silver Democrats, denied responsibility for the failure of the rule, and charged it upon the Committee on Rules, who had refused to permit an understanding to be had that a vote on the Bland free silver bill should be taken. Mr. Catchings, (Dem.), Mississippi, defended with some feeling the action of the Committee on Rules, saying it had been dictated wholly by the instruction of the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Reed, (Rep.), of Maine, said that the situation, in a nut shell, was that the Carlisle bill fell of its own weight, because everybody recognized that it never could have received the votes of a majority of the House. The duty that devolved upon the Democrats was to give the government sufficient revenues to meet expenditures, that would restore the credit of the government and relieve the general financial situation.

#### Jerry Simpson Heard From.

Mr. Simpson, (Pop.), Kansas, raised a laugh by stating that in view of the reluctance of the old parties to assume the responsibility for the defeat of the Carlisle bill, he would be proud to take it for the Populists. He would also propose a plan for relief, as both the old parties were backward in that respect; use silver to pay government obligations; coin the silver seigniorage in the treasury and issue treasury notes. Mr. Bland, (Dem.), Missouri, and Mr. McKee, (Dem.), Arkansas, also contributed to the digression, which then closed.

Before the Indian bill was taken up a number of unimportant measures reported from the Committee on Military Affairs were passed, and the bill to establish a national park on the Gettysburg battlefield was made the order for business for tomorrow in the morning hour.

#### Mr. Dockery Presides.

In the absence of Speaker Crisp at the Capitol to-day, Representative Dockery, (Dem.), of Missouri performed the duties of the Chair.

Among the bills passed was House bill authorizing the sale by the commissioners of the Soldiers' home, what is known as the "asylum lot" situated on Pascagoula Bay. The tract covers about seventy-five acres and is worth about \$5,000. It was bought in 1853 and was abandoned in 1855, and has not since been used.

#### Sun Cotton Review.

New York, Jan. 16.—Cotton declined 2 to 3 points but recovered this and advanced 1 to 2, closing very steady, with sales of 38,200 bales. Liverpool declined 1-3 point but recovered this and closed quiet and steady. Spot prices were quiet, but without quotable alteration, and it is a noteworthy fact that the spot sales there continue liberal, reaching 12,000 bales, which makes 36,000 bales in three days.

We hear that 100,000 pieces of print cloths were sold at Fall River yesterday at 24 cents, the lowest price on record. In Manchester yarns were quiet and steady, cloths quiet. New Orleans declined one point but recovered this and advanced two points.

Ports receipts to-day 25,621, against 32,704 this day last week, and 27,881 last year. Thus far this week 134,446 against 141,484 thus far last week. Thus far this week the exports from the ports are 185,437 bales, or 51,000 more than the receipts. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. Southern spot prices were generally steady and unchanged, with little business.

The stock at Fall River on January 13 was 160,000 bales. Its consumption is estimated at 6,000 bales per week. The New York warehouse stock is 240,000 bales against 213,000; 301,000; 343,000; 87,000, and 114,000 in previous five years. The bad features were liberal receipts, low prices for print cloth, some depression in Liverpool and the absence of speculation. But there is a short interest here, and every now and then the price bumps against it and then rises a little. That is what it did today.

#### More Trouble at Richmond College

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—The faculty of Richmond college met to-night to consider the action of the students in burying the college in effigy. The result of their meeting has not been made public. Some of the students are out in a card disclaiming any reflection on the trustees personally, but declaring their belief that the action of the board has killed the college.

#### Gold Reserver Still Going.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Treasury lost to-day \$500,000 in gold, taken out at New York for export. This reduces the gold reserve to \$75,464,530.