

A RAILWAY OUTLOOK.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Annual Report Shows Matters in a More Favorable Light than Was Expected—The Omaha Bridge Contract Repudiated in Its Entirety—Chief Two Strike Says the Indians Want No More Trouble—Conditions of the Sioux Tribe Set Forth.

Union Pacific Railway Affairs.
BOSTON, April 30.—The Union Pacific railway's annual report, issued yesterday, is not as unfavorable as was expected, the deficit for the system being only \$275,066.

"This loss," President Dillon said in an interview, "is due to the increase in the operating expenses of the system."

The increase in the operating expenses is in part accounted for by the fact that a larger amount of freight was removed at lower rates in 1890 than in 1889. If the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings had been the same in 1890 as in 1889, the system would have shown a surplus for the year of \$2,479,976, after paying off all charges, instead of a deficit. The statement shows: Union Pacific system, 8,075 miles, gross earnings, \$44,538,201, an increase of \$3,597,138; net earnings, \$12,339,066, a decrease of \$1,384,493; total expenditures, \$31,695,887, an increase of \$320,055; balance, deficits, \$275,066, against a surplus of \$975,563 in 1889, a decrease of \$1,250,800.

At the Union Pacific stockholders' meeting this morning it was voted to approve the company acquisition of \$13,250,000 Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad stocks; \$1,180,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of this company; \$3,265,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern 5 per cent bonds, and collateral trust bonds of the same company for \$4,799,000 and minor securities. The stockholders then voted to approve all the directors' acts and to annul and declare ultra vires the famous Rock Island and St. Paul bridge contract with the Union Pacific, which was declared had never been submitted to the board of directors of the company or the government directors.

President Dillon declared this bridge contract unfair and never properly inspected or passed upon. He said Mr. Gould, Mr. Ames and himself would make an inspection of the road about May 15 or 20. "And if this is a rotten limb," he said, "then I will cut it off. If there are supernumeraries or high wages there, we will cut them off. There has been a natural tendency in past years to go up; now we must come down to the bottom. I have been with this company from its infancy, and now I want to see it prosper."

The guarantee of the \$13,000,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern 5 per cent bonds was approved. It was voted to authorize the directors to make up of the treasury assets a collateral trust bond to pay the company's floating debt, etc., no amount or special assets stated. At 10:45 the meeting took a recess to 12:25 for the tellers to count the votes. The only change in the Union Pacific board will be the election of S. H. H. Clark in place of Mr. Holcomb, whom he succeeded as general manager.

Mr. Gould came into the meeting at its close. President Dillon says that the report that the Union Pacific mortgage will be based in part on Oregon Improvement bonds is a mistake. He adds:

"The plan for a collateral trust mortgage is not in shape yet and nothing can be said about it."

Another Union Pacific director says: "The bond plan has not yet been matured. We simply asked authority, so that the board could act during the year if necessary."

"Mr. Gould has not promised to take any of the bonds. The mortgage will probably be \$25,000,000 and a general mortgage upon the main line and a particular mortgage upon our good treasury bonds."

During the past year \$30,100 Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds and \$7,513,000 Union Pacific sinking funds, \$8, have been paid from proceeds of land sales, leaving outstanding \$16,950,000 sinking fund \$8 at the close of the year. The proceeds of land sales subject to this mortgage will be sufficient to eventually retire all bonds and leave a surplus to the company of \$3,250,000.

Want No More Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Captain Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, has received an interesting letter from old Chief Two Strike, written at his dictation by an army officer. Referring to the report of the likelihood of trouble, Two Strike, who is at Rosebud, says: "There is no intention here of having trouble. If we were going to make trouble would we enlist our young men as soldiers for the great father as we are now doing; we see this is a very good chance for our young men to do something for themselves and make men of themselves and we let them enlist. A young man from Standing Rock asked me the same question. I told him we had no thought of making more trouble. We had one trouble at Wounded Knee. We ourselves did not have anything to do with it, but it gave us a lesson. We did not want to fight in the first place but somebody called for troops. All we think about now is to farm. I received a letter about the same matter from the Lower Brule agency, and I told them we were not going to make any more trouble and they must not pay attention to such talk. This talk gives me much trouble and I do not like it."

Lieutenant Pravo, who wrote a letter from a distance, adds: "I believe

the old man is sincere. Today he brought in his son and nephew and they are now soldiers in troop L, Sixth cavalry."

Condition of the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Captain J. M. Lee of the Ninth United States Infantry, agent for the government at the Rosebud agency, was at the war department and had a conference with Secretary Proctor in regard to the condition of the Sioux Indians. He said that everything is now quiet in South Dakota and the chances are favorable that there will be no trouble this spring. White folks around the agencies are inclined to start all sorts of rumors of the coming strife, but as far as he could observe—and he had investigated the circumstances very thoroughly—he knew of no organized intent on the part of the Indians to be hostile or any inclination to organize. Speaking of the Brules, who gained a rather unsavory reputation last winter, he continued to say that there is a good deal of injustice done this tribe, which furnished the first full company of soldiers to the government without conditions. Captain Lee is of the opinion that the project of enlisting Indians will ultimately be as much of a success as the enlistment of colored men has been.

Commissioner Morgan called at the war department at noon and had a talk with Captain Lee about the Indian outlook in the northwest. General Schofield is well pleased with the progress made in the work of enlisting Indians in the army. He said today: "If we can get two well drilled and contented troops of Indians we shall be doing all that can be expected at this time. These troops will be the cause of many more Indians enlisting, and I think I can see the day ahead when there will be no more difficulty in getting good soldiers from the Indian reservations than there is today in enlisting white men. The example of a happy Indian soldier upon his fellow-aborigines will be very wholesome, and we are doing nobly what is needed to make the experiment a success, namely, concentrating our efforts upon the formation of model troops. It is my hope that those troops can be organized and sufficiently well disciplined in time for them to be stationed at Chicago during the exposition in 1893."

The Available Cash Balance.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A Star reporter asked Director of the Mint Leech for an explanation of the statement made by him that there was an available cash balance of \$258,000,000 in the treasury. Leech said he holds that gold and silver certificates amounting to \$403,000,000 represent trust money; that is, the coin has been deposited by individuals and the government has issued a certificate to pay back the same on demand. Possibly the fund of \$7,000,000 placed with the treasury by national banks for keeping the currency in good condition is trust money, but as congress has just ordered the money placed by national banks for retirement, the circulation to be covered into the general balance, it is difficult to conceive why this is any more sacred. The remainder of money in the treasury, some \$258,000,000, Leech holds, belongs absolutely to the government. "Prior to 1883," he says, "the available balance in the treasury was always shown as the amount of money which actually belongs to the government. The \$100,000 in gold purchased by the sale of bonds for redemption purposes was always included as a portion of the available balance prior to that date and there is no reason why it should not be. Nor is there any reason why legal tender notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion are any more a current liability than other greenbacks. They are a class of legal tender money. They are not silver money, as the people generally suppose. They are issued in the first place in the purchase of silver bullion, but as they come back into the treasury are reissued for all purposes. The fact that the secretary is anxious to convert all the assets in to the most available form of money is no indication that there is any shortage in the treasury funds. In accordance with the acts of congress the trade dollar bullion and subsidiary silver coins will be received as soon as the new designs are decided on. Whether the secretary should decide to extend the 4 1/2 per cent at the rate of 2 per cent would simply be a business proposition as to whether it would be more profitable for the government to use its money in buying bonds bearing four per cent interest at the current rate. I imagine the recent order suspending the purchase and the policy of the secretary regarding the 4 1/2 arises more from consideration of the fall of the money market than any present or anticipated lack of funds."

Irrigation in New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A census bulletin on the subject of irrigation in New Mexico shows that in the territory there are 3,085 farms irrigated out of a total number of 4,174, not including those of the Pueblo Indians. The average first cost of water right is \$5.58 per acre, and the cost of the land, cost of preparing it for cultivation, etc., brings the average cost to the farmer up to \$18.54 per acre. The estimated present value of irrigated farms, including improvements, averages \$50.98 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$32.44 per acre. Comparing the average annual expense for water at \$1.54 per acre with the average annual value of productions, which is \$12.80 per acre, it appears that the average annual return per acre is \$11.26. Two per cent of farmers own over one-fifth of the productive land excluding non-irrigated areas.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION

Germany Must Explain Why She is Sending Insane Criminals to This Country—A Tribute to Gen. Grant by Gen. Horace Porter on the Occasion of Breaking Ground in Riverside Park for the Long Delayed Monument—A Man Pre-eminent in the History of the Country.

Between Uncle Sam and Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An international question has sprung up between the United States and Germany through the action of German officials in sending to this country an insane German criminal. The matter is one of importance, coming on the heels of the New Orleans trouble, and indicates an intention on the part of the United States government to institute more rigid inspection of the immigrants. The case that gives rise to the action taken is that of Nikolaus Bader, who recently arrived in New York. In an affidavit on file with the treasury department Bader states that he is 59 years of age, and that he arrived from Germany at the port of New York April 23, by the steamship Waesland, from Antwerp; that his passage to this country was paid for by the authorities in the town of Stauzach, Germany; that he has with him \$1 in money; that he has no relatives or friends in this country; that in 1864 he murdered a girl with whom he was in love, for which crime he was imprisoned one year, when he was declared insane and was confined in an insane asylum for twenty-four years, and from which he was discharged somewhat over a year ago; that he requested to be sent to America and the authorities sent him here. Secretary Foster has ordered that Bader be returned to Germany by the steamship company which brought him hither, and the fact that he was transported to the United States at the expense of the public authorities in Germany has been called to the attention of the state department for such action as may be deemed expedient.

General Porter on Grant.

NEW YORK, April 30.—On the occasion of the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for the Grant monument, General Horace Porter was orator of the day and delivered an eloquent address, an extract from which is here given:

"Sixty-nine years ago today there was ushered into the world a being who was destined to stand pre-eminent in the history of his country, and whose fame was to reach into the uttermost parts of the earth. Most of the conspicuous characters in history have risen to prominence by gradual advances, but Ulysses S. Grant came before the people with a sudden bound. Almost the first sight caught of him was in the blaze of his camp fires and the flashes of his guns those wintry days and nights in front of Donelson. From that time until the crowning triumph at Appomattox he was a leader whose name was the harbinger of victory. From the final sheathing of his sword till his ashes were laid to rest in yonder tomb he was the chief citizen of the republic and the great central figure of the world.

The history of his life savors more of romance than reality; it seems more like a fabled tale of ancient days than the story of an American citizen of the nineteenth century. As light and shade produce the most attractive effects in a picture, so the singular contrasts, the strange vicissitudes of his eventful career, surround him with an interest which attaches to few characters in history.

His rise from an obscure lieutenant to the command of the veteran armies of the great republic; his transition from a frontier post of the untrodden west to the executive mansion of the nation; his sitting at one time in a little store in Galena, not even known to the congressman from his district; at another time striding through the places of the old world, with the descendants of a line of kings rising and standing uncovered in his presence; his humble birth in an obscure town scarcely known to the geographer; his agonizing illness and courageous death in the chief city of the country he had saved; with a nation's prayers breathed in his behalf from every pulpit and fireside in the land. These are some of the features of his marvelous career which appeal to the imagination, excite men's wonder and fascinate all who make a study of his life.

General Grant possessed in a striking degree all the characteristics of a successful soldier. His methods in warfare bore the stamp of originality and ingenuity. His success depended more upon his powers of invention than adaptation. The fact that he has been compared at times to nearly all the great commanders of history is the best proof that he was like none of them. His self-reliance was one of his most pronounced traits. He assumed the gravest responsibilities with their attendant risks without asking anyone to share them. He had a fertility of resource and a faculty of adapting the means at hand to the accomplishment of his purposes, which contributed in no small degree to his success. Both his moral and physical courage were equal to every emergency in which he was placed. Never unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he was calm amidst excitement, patient under trials, and never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation. His habits were simple and he enjoyed a physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue and privation incident to military service in the field. While possessing a

sensitive nature and a singularly tender heart, he never allowed his sensibilities to interfere with the stern duties of the soldier. He knew better than to attempt to hew rocks with a finely tempered razor, he realized that paper bullets should not be fired in warfare, he felt that the hardest blows brought the quickest results, and that more men died from disease in sickly camps than from shot and shell in battle. He had a knowledge of topography which seemed to be intuitive, and never became confused as to locality. He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action in the field which enabled him to move troops in the presence of the enemy with a promptness which has rarely, if ever, been equaled. There was a spur on the heel of every field order he sent. He had no hobby as to any particular arm of the service. He naturally placed his main reliance on his infantry, but made a more vigorous use of cavalry than any of the generals of his day, and was judicious in regulating the amount of his artillery by the character of the country in which he was operating.

While his achievements in actual battle eclipsed by their brilliancy the strategy and grand tactics employed in his campaigns, yet the extraordinary combinations effected and the skill and boldness exhibited in moving large armies into position entitle him to as much credit as the qualities he displayed in the immediate presence of the enemy.

So brilliant was his career as a soldier that we are too apt to overlook the successes he achieved as a statesman, but when we sum up the events of his presidential terms their magnitude is such that they challenge comparison with those of any other chief magistrate since the formation of the government.

"Old Hutch" Sad Condition.

CHICAGO, May 1.—B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," has mysteriously disappeared and is supposed to have wandered away while temporarily insane. The break in the price of grain on the board of trade yesterday morning was caused by rumors that the veteran speculator was in financial distress. No facts were given by those who talked of the matter, though it was common report that he had lately lost heavily on both wheat and corn, both on the recent heavy advance and the subsequent break in prices. Hutchinson was not to be found on the floor of the exchange and nothing could be learned as to the real situation of his affairs. His son Charles, president of the Corn Exchange National bank, who is better acquainted with his father's affairs than any one else, was not accessible.

The early flurry in the market soon died away, but later the news was spread to the effect that the elder Hutchinson was mysteriously missing. Inquiry of Vice President Hamill of the Corn Exchange bank brought confirmation of the rumor. He said that none of Hutchinson's family had seen him since the hour when the board closed. His people were of course very anxious in regard to him. The supposition among Hutchinson's friends is that he has wandered away in a fit of temporary mental aberration.

The actual condition of Hutchinson's affairs is not known, although it is understood that nearly all his trades on the board have been closed out and a private dispatch from Milwaukee says that all his deals there have been closed. It is not believed that anyone will lose anything through him, as his family, it is confidently expected, will see them paid if necessary. Conservative opinion on the board, however, inclines to the belief that this will not be necessary. Certain it is that all of Hutchinson's checks have gone through the clearing house so far without question. The present interest, however, centers in the question as to the whereabouts of the quondam board of trade king who for years ruled the market here, putting prices up and down at will by sheer force of the millions with which he was able to back his opinions. His sudden and mysterious disappearance recalls the fate of the late Millionaire B. H. Campbell, who wandered away last December and whose body was found in the river many weeks afterward.

Italy Not Satisfied.

ROME, April 30.—It is asserted that Marquis di Rudini, after several interviews with Baron di Fava, has decided upon the terms of his answer to Mr. Blaine, which will be to this effect: Italy will not rest satisfied with the reasons given by the United States. The question is one of public rights, and public rights demand political protection for the subjects of friendly powers. Rudini declares that a civilized nation would fail in its duties if it did not demand indemnities for the families of the murdered Italians and the arrest of the assassins.

Manderson Not Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—"Did I understand you to say that an Omaha paper has announced that I am about to sail for Europe?" asked Senator Manderson. The Nebraskan was assured that such a statement had been printed. "You will oblige me," said the senator, "by making public the fact that I am not going to Europe, but that I shall as soon as practicable return to Nebraska. I never had the slightest intention of crossing the Atlantic this summer."

The Rev. W. P. Brown, a Mormon, formerly of Kansas, but now of Richmond, Mo., is going to Jerusalem early this summer to see the second coming of Christ, which he says is near at hand.

A Del Rio, Tex., special tells of a Mexican Jack the Ripper who visited the house of a Mexican woman named Sanchez, killed her and cut the body to pieces. After the butchery he wrote upon the wall with her blood, "Fresh beef for sale."

PLENTY HORSES' CASE

THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE ON A VERDICT.

The Result a Disappointment to Government Officials—A Splendid Reception Given the President at Belmont, Cal.—Appointment of Meat Inspectors—Spain and Reciprocity—The Italian Deputies—Importation of Cereals to Venezuela.

The "Plenty Horse" Jury Disagree.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 1.—The jury in the Plenty Horses case was discharged after being out twenty hours and failing to agree upon a verdict. The result is a disappointment to the government officials who anticipated a verdict of murder in the first degree. Seventeen ballots in all were taken, the first being six for murder and six for manslaughter. On the third the vote stood seven to five and on the eighth eight to four. All the ballots following this were the same as the eighth.

Some of the jurymen state they would not vote for conviction because the court refused the defendant an interpreter. This refusal was based on the ground that Plenty Horses was able to talk English fluently and understood it.

When the result was announced Plenty Horses did not change a muscle in his face, he showed no joy as he had shown no anxiety during the trial. When asked by a reporter as to how he felt, Plenty Horses vouchsafed no reply. His father, Living Bear, was not, however, so stoic. During the morning he walked the corridors of the court room wringing his hands and asking the deputy every few minutes how things were going. When the verdict was announced the poor old father, trembling with age and emotion, made his way through the crowded court room to Attorney Nock, who had made such a magnificent fight for his son's life, and with tears streaming down the bronzed and wrinkled face the Indian seized the hand of the attorney and poured out his heartfelt thanks in the Sioux language.

A motion was made for a new trial, to take place at once, but after an hour of consideration May 25 was set as the date.

President and Party.

DELMONTE, Cal., May 1.—The citizens of Monterey gave the president a splendid reception. The city was elaborately decorated with flowers and bunting. The president and members of his party arose early and took a drive over the seventeen miles from here to Monterey. On arrival there the procession was met by a large delegation of school children, who strewed the path with flowers, and led the way to the school house, where public exercises were held. Mayor Hill of Salinas delivered an address of welcome. The president, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk responded. The presidential party then drove to Cypress Point, where they had luncheon.

The scarcity of paper money in this vicinity was shown when a Chinese curio merchant refused a one dollar treasury note from the president in payment for a seashell. He could not be persuaded that it was good money and the president had to exchange the note for a silver dollar before the Chinaman would let him have the trinket.

Appointment of Meat Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—This morning Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, said that the announcement that he was about to leave for Chicago, whether he started last night, to superintend the first enforcement of the new meat inspection law, had brought upon the department another flood of applications from every part of the country for appointments as meat inspectors. "No more meat inspectors will be appointed," said Dr. Salmon, "till Secretary Rusk returns from his tour with the president, a couple of weeks hence. The department wants for these places men who have had experience in detecting and treating diseases of animals. It prefers regular graduates from veterinary colleges. But while selecting men upon their merits of course republicans are preferred. The experience which a butcher or pork packer or beef dealer obtains will not alone qualify a man to fill the position of meat inspector under the meat exportation law. Another thing should be remembered by aspirants to these positions, and that is that they will be distributed in the various states as equitably as possible."

Uproar in the Italian Deputies.

ROME, May 1.—Signor Imbriani, who stirred up a row with ex-Premier Crispi a few weeks ago, created another great uproar in the chamber of deputies today. He charged the Italian government with permitting the slave trade to be carried on openly, and also that thirty-five girls, taken from former owners under the pretext of rescuing them from slavery, had been distributed among Italian army officers. Premier Rudini protested against such accusations without proof and the minister of war declared that he would not remain in the house unless the charge was withdrawn. Such a tumult then ensued that the sitting had to be suspended.

A negro was taken from jail at a suburb of Indianapolis and dragged a mile with a rope around his neck. Cool counsel finally prevailed and he was not hanged. The suburb has been infested with negro ruffians. Washington society letters have organized a ladies' club.

Italy's Anger Unabated.

ROME, May 4.—The green book on the New Orleans lynching comprises twenty-four dispatches, from March 14 to April 20. It shows the Italian government from the commencement has persevered in asking that criminal proceedings be taken against the lynchers and indemnity be paid to the families of those lynched. The expression "brought to justice" appears in the dispatches, as well as in Baron Fava's letters. The principal communications have already been published.

After Blaine's note of April 14 the volume concludes with a telegram from the Marquis Di Rudini to the Marquis Imperiali, the text of which is as follows: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine April 14. Its perusal produces the most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents which alone possess diplomatic value, nor will I stop to point out the reference in this telegram of mine of March 24 that the words 'punishment of the guilty' in the brevity of telegraphic language actually signified only that a prosecution ought to be commenced in order that the individuals recognized as guilty should not escape punishment. Far above all the astute arguments remains the fact that henceforward the federal government declares itself conscious of what we have constantly asked and yet it does not grant our legitimate demands. Blaine is right when he makes the payment of indemnity to the families of the victims dependent upon proof of a violation of the treaty, but we shrink from thinking that he considers that the fact of such a violation needs proof. Italian subjects acquitted by juries were massacred in the prisons of the state without measures being taken to defend them. What other proof does the government expect of a violation of a treaty within constant protection and security to the subjects of the contracting parties is expressly stipulated? We have placed on evidence that we have never asked anything but the opening of regular proceedings. In regard to this Baron Fava's note dated March 15, contained even a formula of the telegram addressed on the same day by Blaine under order of President Harrison to the governor of Louisiana. Now, however, in the note of April 16 Blaine is silent on the subject which is for us the main point of controversy. We are under the sad necessity of concluding, what to every other government would appear to be the accomplishment of a strict civil duty is impossible to the federal government. It is time to break off this bootless controversy. Public opinion, the sovereign judge, will know how to indicate an equitable solution of this grave problem. We have affirmed and again affirm our first right. Let the federal government reflect upon its side if it is expeditious to leave to the mercy of each state in the union the responsibility to foreign countries of the efficacy of treaties, pledging its faith and honor to entire nations. The present dispatch is addressed to you exclusively, not to the federal government. Your duties henceforth are solely restricted to dealing with current business."

A Peace Loving Nation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—President Harrison in his speech at the banquet said: "I believe we have come to a new epoch as a nation. There are opening portals before us inviting us to enter—opening of portals to trade and influence and prestige, such as we have never seen before. We are not a warlike nation. All our instincts and all our history are in the line of peace. Only intolerable aggression, only the peril of our institutions or our flag can thoroughly arouse us. With capabilities for war on land or sea unexcelled by any nation in the world we are smitten with a love of peace. We advocate more guns for the defense of the Pacific coast, a sufficient large navy for the preservation of the peace of this hemisphere and a merchant marine with which to secure our share of the commerce of the world." The address was received with much enthusiasm.

Gold Excitement.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 4.—The Deep Creek mining excitement was intensified again yesterday by a report from the Dugway district stating that a fine lode of gold ore had been found in that vicinity. A half-witted sheep herder came into Dugway with about a quart of gold ore and small nuggets which he claimed to have found up in the hills. Upon examination it was found that he had been telling the truth and a rush was made for the spot. There are hundreds leaving town with every conceivable kind of conveyances. Real estate men, hotel clerks and reporters even, are in the procession.

The Army Roll of Honor.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The major general commanding has published in the orders to the army the names of the following officers and enlisted men who, during 1889, distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service: Major Henry Carroll, First cavalry; Captain Emmet Crawford, Third cavalry; James O'Mackay, Third cavalry; Charles P. Gatewood, Sixth cavalry; First Sergeant Jorgenson, Sergeant Chapman and Saddler Frank, now out of service, but formerly of troop K, Fourth cavalry.