

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 20, 1886.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 4077.]

*The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4077) granting a pension to Frederick Korth, have examined the same, and report:*

That they have carefully examined the records in this case and herewith adopt the House report hereto annexed, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The claimant, Frederick Korth, was employed by the United States Government at the Lower Sioux Indian Agency at Redwood, Minn., as a general laborer and teamster, and that while engaged as such teamster on the morning of August 18, 1862, the time of the Indian outbreak, he was seriously wounded in his right hip by a load of gunshot, fired at him by Indians; that shortly afterwards on the same day, he was again fired at by the Indians and wounded on right side of back, in the right arm, and top of the head. He was treated for his wounds at the Government hospital at Fort Ridgely, Minn., about six weeks, when he was transported to Saint Peter, then sent home to Henderson, Minn.; that from effects of said wounds he has suffered from rheumatism and is unable to do a fair day's work, and on account of shot on the top of his head he is troubled with dizziness whenever he has to stoop. The foregoing statements are corroborated by twenty-nine citizens of Henderson, Minn.

Dr. H. J. Seigneureb testifies that he was assistant brigade surgeon of the Sioux Indian expedition, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, in August, 1862; that affiant examined claimant and found him wounded in different places by small buckshot or large gooseshot; many of them he extracted, while others could not be found; that the head, right arm, and right leg had been wounded, and that a buckshot in the hip went so deep behind the big trochanter that it was judged prudent to leave it there; that said wounds in the hot weather of August and September suppurated abundantly, and that patient, after five weeks in hospital, was taken to his home in Henderson in a sad, crippled condition, and that he has never fully recovered from his wounds and is yet a cripple, unable to earn his living by manual labor.

Your committee are of the opinion that as the claimant had no remedy under the pension laws the merits are such that he should receive the relief asked for by Congress. They therefore recommend the passage of the bill.