

PROPPED

APPLICATION FOR REIMBURSEMENT

Certificate No. 80880 (Age)

Mathias Price  
Deceased Pensioner

Claimant

NOT REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER

NOTICE

The only sum available for payment of a claim presented on this blank is the pension unpaid at the date of the pensioner's death.

The Act March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 964), provides—

That from and after the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the accrued pension to the date of the death of any pensioner, or of any person entitled to a pension having an application therefor pending, and whether a certificate therefor shall issue prior or subsequent to the death of such person, shall, in the case of a person pensioned, or applying for pension, on account of his disabilities or service, be paid, first, to his widow; second, if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of sixteen years at his death; third, in a case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of sixteen years at her death. Such accrued pension shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person nor be liable for the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatsoever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children. And if no widow or child survive such pensioner, and in the case of his last surviving child who was such minor at his death, and in case of a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother, no payment whatsoever of their accrued pension shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of their last sickness and burial, if they did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expense.

The Act March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1169), provides—

\* \* \* and no part of any accrued pension shall hereafter be used to reimburse any State, county, or municipal corporation for expenses incurred by such State, county, or municipal corporation under State law for expenses of the last sickness or burial of a deceased pensioner.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Accrued pension is not a part of the assets of the estate of a deceased pensioner, nor liable for the payment of the debts of such pensioner.
2. Accrued pension is not payable as reimbursement in the case of a person pensioned on account of service if a widow or minor child under sixteen years of age survive.
3. Accrued pension is not payable as reimbursement in the case of any pensioner who left sufficient assets to meet the expense of last sickness and burial.
4. Application for reimbursement should be accompanied by the following evidence:
  - (a) Bills of all expenses of last sickness and burial.—If paid by the claimant for reimbursement the bills must be properly receipted to said claimant; but if paid in part only the creditor should state by whom paid or from what source such payment was received. If unpaid, the parties to whom said bills are due should note on each bill, over their signatures, that they hold the claimant responsible for the payment. If the bill be for medical treatment it must show the dates of visits or treatment and the charge for each. A bill for nursing and care must show the dates between which the services were rendered, and the rate per day or week. The bill of the undertaker must be itemized, and show the date on which the services were rendered. Each bill must show that the service was rendered for the pensioner on account of whom reimbursement is claimed. All claims should be presented in the name of one person. Bills which are forwarded become a part of the records of the Bureau of Pensions and can not be returned. Claimants should therefore secure duplicates of such bills if needed by them.
  - (b) The pension certificate which was issued in the name of the pensioner.—If such certificate is not in possession of the claimant a statement showing its whereabouts or final disposition should be made.
5. The claimant's statement relative to insurance, property, and whether the deceased pensioner left a widow or minor children under sixteen years of age should be corroborated by the testimony under oath, of two disinterested credible witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts.