

There is still a very widespread misunderstanding of the

## NEW PENSION LAW.

This circular gives the various features of the law, and much general information about it.

Read it carefully and you may get some new ideas. If it does not settle every question that has arisen about your case, write us, enclosing Stamp.

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Read the Answers to  
Questions carefully-P. 2.

## THE NEW PENSION LAW.

(ACT OF JUNE 27TH, 1890.)

### EVERY SOLDIER is entitled to Pension if—

- (1). He served at least 90 days during the rebellion and was honorably discharged.
- (2). He is now disabled to some extent—no matter whether his disability commenced before, during or after the service.

### EVERY WIDOW is entitled, if—

- (1). Her husband served at least 90 days during the rebellion and was honorably discharged.
- (2). Her husband left her without adequate means of support other than her own labor.

### CHILDREN of deceased Soldiers are entitled—

- (1). If the mother would have been entitled if living and not remarried;
- (2). If they are under 16 years of age, or are physically unable to support themselves.

### PARENTS of deceased Soldiers are entitled—

- (1). If the son died in consequence of his service.
- (2). If they are without other means of support than their own labor.

**RATES of Pension under this law are as follows:**

For disabled soldiers from \$6 to \$12 per month.

Widows and Children \$8 and an additional \$2 per month for each child:

Parents, \$12 per month.

**COMMENCEMENT—**

All Pensions under this law commence from the date of filing a claim under it.

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**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.**

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The following items of information are given in answer to many questions that have been asked. If the reader would like any information not found in this circular we will cheerfully give it—please enclose postage for response.

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**CLAIMING** or receiving a pension under the new law does not forfeit any rights under the old. A pension cannot be drawn under both laws for the same period, but the applicant may take the one which entitles him to the highest rate.

**CLAIMS** may be filed under both laws, the new law case closed up and the pension drawn under it while the evidence is being collected to establish the other.

**CLAIMANTS** under the old law may file a new claim but continue the prosecution of the old. If they fail to complete it they may call up the new claim and the pension under it will date back to the date of filing. We can advise more definitely on this point by letter.

**PENSIONERS** who are receiving less than \$12, but should have more for their old disabilities should apply for increase; but if fairly rated and have other disabilities, the pension should be applied for under the new law.

**IN SUCH CASES** the old pension can be drawn until the new one is granted, and if at a later date the old disabilities increase so as to entitle to more than \$12, the new law pension may be surrendered.

**PAUPERISM** need not be shown by disabled soldiers—the dependence clause is not in the law.

**WIDOWS** and children who have difficulty in proving that the soldier died of a disease incurred in the service, should apply under the new law.

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Do not depend upon your own view of the law, or the advice of neighbors or amateur claim agents, but have your case examined by experienced attorneys. It will cost you nothing and may save you much.

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