

THE REGULATIONS OF THE NAVY

How Boys can Enlist in the Service
Until Twenty-one.

CANNOT BECOME OFFICERS.

Apprentices are Educated to Fill Positions
of Seamen and Petty
Officers.

Washington, July 23, 1897.
Well Defined Rules That Should Govern
the Exchange of Gifts Between
Friends.

Chicago Times-Herald.

No minor under the age of 14 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians be enlisted to serve in the navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years.

No minor under the age of 14 years to insure or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States can be enlisted.

Boys enlisted for the naval service must be of robust frame, prepossessing, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution and free from any of the following defects: greatly retarded development, feeble constitution, impaired or acquired permanently impaired general health; decided rachitis, diathesis or predisposition; weak or disordered intellect; esp. insanity; or other convulsions within five years; impaired vision or chronic disease of the organs of vision; great dulness of hearing or chronic disease of the ears; chronic nasal catarrh; scrofula, polyp, or great enlargement of the tonsils, marked impediment of speech; decided indications of liability to pulmonary disease; chronic hardness of the heart; chronic or recurrent or tenesmus or tenesmus of either of the extremities or articulations from any cause; defective teeth, the loss or extreme caries of four molar teeth.

Physical examinations will be made by the medical officer of the ship upon which a boy presents himself for enlistment.

Boys must have the following heights and measurements: Fourteen years height not less than 4 feet 5 inches weight not less than 90 pounds; chest measurement, breathing naturally, not less than 26 inches; 15 years, 4 feet 11 inches, 80 pounds; 16 inches, 16 years, 5 feet 1 inch, 100 pounds; 20 inches.

They must be able to read and write.

In special cases where the boy shows general intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted notwithstanding his reading and writing are imperfect.

Each boy presenting himself for enrollment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father is deceased, or by his legally appointed guardian in case he has neither father nor mother living, and the parent or guardian presenting the boy must sign the prescribed "Consent, declaration and oath," which forms part of the shipping articles.

In cases where parents or guardians may by reason of disability, infirmity or other causes be unable to appear at the place of enrollment, they will, on written application to the commanding officer of either of the places where enforcements are made, be furnished with the printed form of "Consent, declaration and oath," in duplicates, by executing which the enforcements will be perceived, should the boy be accepted by the board of examining officers.

No allowance will be made for travel expenses whether accepted or not.

The board of examining officers will consist of the commanding officer, a surgeon, and the senior medical officer of the vessel.

All boys enlisting as apprentices must voluntarily sign an agreement to serve in the navy until 21 years of age, which agreement must, before being signed, be carefully read and explained to each boy by the recruiting officer.

Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers.

They cannot become commissioned officers.

Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot be enlisted.

When first enlisted and received on board ship, apprentices will be furnished free of cost, with an outfit of clothing not exceeding in value the sum of \$15.

Boys will be enlisted as apprentices, third class, and receive \$1 per month.

Apprentices, third class, who are qualified, will be advanced to apprentices, first class, at \$12 per month, after they shall have served out a year in cruising ships of war.

All apprentices receive one ration per day.

Parents or guardians are requested to submit all claim to the service of apprentices, and applications for their discharge during minority, will not be favorably considered except under extraordinary circumstances.

Boys enlisted to serve until 21 years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians until they shall have been transferred to general cruising ships.

Apprentices will be transferred to fit vacancies in seagoing vessels as they become proficient and their services are required.

Upon the expiration of the enlistment of an apprentice, he will, if recommended receive an honorable discharge, and upon re-enlistment within 3 months from date of honorable discharge, he will receive three months extra pay of his rating when discharged, a continuous service certificate, and an addition of \$1 per month to his pay.

Enlistments of apprentices are made on board of the following named ships: "Constitution," Constan's Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I.; "Vermont," Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Wabash," Navy

Yard, Boston, Mass.; "Richmond," Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and the "Independence," Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and 10 California, street, San Francisco.

A apprentices who are enlisted in the east will be given a course of training at Constan's Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I., and those enlisted on the Pacific coast at Mare Island, Cal., before being sent to sea.

An apprentice may be allowed to purchase his discharge from the service during the first eighteen months of enlistment, upon the written request of his parent or guardian, which request must be made upon blanks which will be furnished, upon application, by the bureau of navigation.

Any apprentice discharged during his minority at the request of his parent or guardian must refund any indebtedness to the government and the value of the outfit furnished him upon enlistment, in addition to the cost of his discharge.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

ETIQUETTE OF PRESENT GIVING.

Well Defined Rules That Should Govern
the Exchange of Gifts Between
Friends.

Chicago Times-Herald.

As the Christmas season begins to be something more than a dim possibility of the future, the question of giving demands our attention. The peace and good will of the holy season are perhaps responsible for the very general desire to give some Christmas tokens of our friendship to those around us. Let us hope that a desire to receive gifts in return does not actuate us so well, for that would be the worst of taste, and let us be careful to give the tokens in such tactful manner that they may not be causes of offense.

Present giving is at all times a crucial test, for nothing affords the fairest bloom of friendship sooner than a handsomely given or received present. To give a present in the right spirit is a great achievement. It must, in the first instance, be selected with careful consideration of the giver and receiver's relative positions. A wealthy person should not seek to crush a poor one by the magnificence of her gift, neither must she humiliates her by the ostentatious utility of the present she has selected.

When a rich woman offers a winter cloak as a present to a poor friend, and says, "I thought this would be so useful to you, my dear," she is treading with the full weight of her gold-laden person, upon the sensitive corns of the impoverished one, who perhaps will not feel herself able to refuse the unselcome gift indignantly, as she is greatly disposed to do, because of the unfortunate fact that the offered cloak would really prove more useful to her, and because in her poverty, she can not afford to offend anyone whose help might be urgently needed on some future "rainy day."

Unless a rich woman is on the most intimate terms with a poor one, she should never present her with articles of wearing apparel, as such gifts seem to represent the extreme poverty of the recipient, and give great offence.

It is difficult to choose a garment for another woman that will truly supply a "long-felt want," and yet, if she never lets us see her wearing it, we feel offended and slighted, and a breach invariably results. It is for these two reasons that gifts of costumes, cloaks, hats, etc., should rarely be made from one woman to another; and, of course, a gentleman must never make such presents to a lady unless he be in the close relationship of a father, uncle, husband or brother.

Among suitable gifts that can be offered and accepted without offense, we can, of course, include gloves and furs. Even from a masculine friend a woman might accept, with as much mind as a Christian present, a nice box of gloves or a fashionable fur necklace or muff, though anything more elaborate in the far way would be unacceptable, because too expensive.

I have drifted into this section of the great present-giving question, it may be as well to finish it before returning to the giving and receiving of gifts among women.

No man, save a near relative, must offer a woman expensive jewelry, or expensive gifts of any description; but, should he offer them in ignorance, the lady must be careful to return so that he may not feel offended. Men do not, as a rule, trouble themselves about small details if etiquette, but they always respect a woman who claims his aid as a support to her own dignity, even though a handsome present may be sacrificed by so doing.

To accept a valuable gift from a man places the woman under a certain obligation to him, and creates a bond of familiarity with which she could well dispense.

Men are, as a whole, very prone to the giving of gifts, but they do not feel any great aversion of respect for the woman who will accept anything and everything from them without question. A married lady, in particular, should under no conditions receive a present from any man outside of her immediate circle of male relatives. But should a lady have accepted a book, mask or any other small article from a man, it would be a nice compliment that she should let him see the value of it, and makes use of it. The stronger sex has a great weakness for praise and flattery, and it dares them when anything they have presented is utilized, while little passing natural references to it make them very pleased and proud of themselves. It is a cheap and easy way of making a man happy, and should not be neglected by my sex.

To a dainty girl may desire to make some small present, but if she wishes truly to please him she will beware of giving him a present of jewelry; a silver cigar case is the very utmost that his many dignity could accept without protest.

Returning to presents between ladies, it may be said that an elderly lady could quite rightly give a present of a costume or jacket to a young girl, and the latter need make no offence at the offering; young girls can also make gifts of wearing apparel to each other, and no rules of good breeding would be violated.

Should people of limited means feel it imperative to give some Christmas offerings to friends much richer than themselves, I should suggest that the gift be modest and unassuming. The giver would injure both herself and her friend if she spent a big sum of money upon a gift that could be purchased without the slightest inconvenience by the friend it is sold, is for the failure of their master to report at the custom-house, as required by section 173 of the revised statutes. The masters claim that their arrival was not voluntary, but that they were compelled to seek the harbor because

sketch in water colors of a scene well known to both.

Two great pitfalls for the present-giver must be mentioned in conclusion, and these are that no sign or price must be left upon a present, neither must a present be offered to a friend with whom there may have been a recent difference.

We do so look like a tactless bribe for a renewal of friendship. It is also important that a letter of thanks for a present received should be sent promptly to the sender—it is very ungracious to delay this act of courtesy.

MABEL RICH.

PELAGIC SEALING BILL.

Contains a Warning Clause: Stoppage of Trade in United States.

Washington, Dec. 18.—It has been developed that the bill relating to pelagic sealing which has just passed both branches of congress and is before the president, contains a provision of far-reaching character which has thus far escaped attention. This is an absolute prohibition of the bringing in of sealskins into the United States. As the United States is the largest market in the world for sealskins, this complete stoppage of the trade in this country will be a severe measure against the British and Canadian industries which take and cure the skins and then dispose of them largely in the United States.

When the bill was proposed it was generally supposed that its only purpose was to prohibit American citizens from carrying on pelagic sealing. This feature was the only one to attract attention during the discussions. At the adoption of the bill, however, a section which was not restricted to Americans, but applies to sealskins in general, "billed in the waters mentioned in this act," which include the whole Pacific ocean, the provision is as follows:

Section 3—That the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of our sealskins, taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

Section 4—That the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of our sealskins, taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

Those who are thoroughly familiar with the bill say this provision is of far more importance than the prohibition against pelagic sealing by Americans.

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