

The Herald and News.

PUBLISHED  
EVERY THURSDAY AT  
NEWBERRY, S. C.**If You Have****CONSUMPTION|COUGH OR GOLD****BRONCHITIS Throat Afection****SCROFULA Wasting of Flesh***Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by***SCOTT'S****EMULSION****OF****PURE COD LIVER OIL****With Hypophosphites.****PALATABLE AS MILK.***Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no prescription or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.**Sold by all Druggists.***SCOTT & SONS, Chemists, N.Y.****WOMEN AS MEN.***The Romantic Adventures of the Venture-some Females Who Have Played the Man.**[From the St. James' Gazette.]*

The case of the poor little sea apprentices, "Hans Brandt" who the other day fell into the hold of the bark Ida, of Pensacola, at West Hartlepool, and was killed, adds one more name to the long list of women who, for one reason or another, have put aside the garments of their sex and have donned the habits and imitated the ways of men. Not until "Hans Brandt's" body was being prepared for burial was it discovered that the Ida's apprentice was a girl. Why she disguised herself and why she slipped are questions to which no certain answers can be given. An uncomfortable home, or possibly nothing worse than a craving for adventure may supply the explanation. Both causes, it is well known, have operated in the past; but although domestic trouble had undoubtedly led many women thus to disguise themselves, the common stimulus, it would seem, is provided by that love of change and excitement which at one period of life takes possession of almost every one.

Romantic ideas were notoriously the disposing causes in the celebrated case of Anne Jane Thornton. Her father, who was comfortably off, was very kind to her; but at the impressionable age of thirteen she met Alexander Burke, an American sea captain, and when he went to New York she determined to leave her home in Donegal and to follow him. She succeeded in shipping as a cabin boy, and in reaching America; but she there discovered that Capt. Burke was married, and so resolved to return as she had come. She shipped as cook and steward, first in the Adelaide, then in the Rover and finally in the Surah, Capt. McEntire, and was returning in the last-named ship to London in 1834 when her sex was by accident discovered. She had then been for nearly three years absent from home. Upon reaching England she appeared before the Lord Mayor, to whom Capt. McEntire stated in court that Miss Thornton had done duty as a seaman in a most admirable way, and that she had behaved herself with the utmost propriety. A few kindly-disposed people undertook to send her home. What afterward befel her is unknown.

Romanticism also played an important part in the case of Mary Anne Taylor. Her domestic affairs, however, were not the most comfortable; and it is uncertain whether she accompanied her lover, an infantry officer, to the West Indies solely on account of her affection for him, or partly on account of her home troubles. But accompany him she did and in boy's dress. Going with him afterward to France, she acted as a drummer, and was wounded at the siege of Valenciennes. Upon her recovery she deserted and took service still as a boy, on board a French lugger, which she believed to be a trader, but which was really a privateer. In this craft she was captured by the fleet under Lord Howe, to whom, without revealing her sex, she explained the circumstances of her engagement. Her explanation being accepted, she shipped as a cabin boy in the Brunswick, Capt. John Harvey, and fought in that capacity on the glorious 1st of June, 1754. Although she received two severe wounds on that occasion, and was sent for treatment to Haslar, she nevertheless managed to conceal her sex, and subsequently joined the Vestuvius bomb, and then a Yankee trader. Indeed she only proclaimed herself at last in order to avoid being passed as a seaman on her return again to England. This woman, who was the youngest of sixteen natural children of Lord William Talbot, employed for many years a small pension from the Queen of George III, but, unlike Miss Thornton, she seems to have been in all her relations a very sturdy character.

About forty years ago a far more extraordinary instance of successful disguise was a current topic of gossip in the army. An army surgeon served successively at the Cape, at Malta and at Barbados. This person was a small, thin, wrinkled individual, with little voice, an effeminate aspect, and strong vegetarian opinions. At the Cape he actually fought a duel with an officer who, at the mess-table had called him a woman; yet in spite of that "he" was a woman, though the fact was not discovered until having reached high rank in his profession, he died in London enjoying the honors of Surgeon-General to the army. Dr. James Barry, as this lady was called, was well known in military circles. Many officers who can remember her are still alive.

Among other examples are the cases of Ann Bonny and Mary Read, who, dressed as men, were fearless buccaneers on the Spanish Main in their day. Hannah Snell is another example. Born in 1724, she married a Dutch sailor who deserted her. Hannah went in pursuit, first as a soldier, and then as a

mariner. She was several times wounded, but always managed to conceal her sex, and might perhaps have concealed it for many years longer had she so desired. But having learned that her faithless spouse had been executed for murder, she proclaimed herself and returned to England. Yet another female sailor began her false career by running away at the age of 13, in the year 1752, with her sweetheart. To avoid discovery she started as a boy, and liking the disguise, she afterwards went to sea in it. Returning, she obtained articles of apprenticeship with one Angel, of Southwark, and secured the affections of a girl named Mary Parson, whom she went so far as to marry. When Mary, upon discovering the imposition, was indignant, Samuel Bundy, as the other called herself, joined a man-of-war. She subsequently, however, returned to her "wife," who forgave her, and the pair appear to have "lived happily ever after" as small tradespeople in the borough.

Similar cases might be multiplied to a great extent; but one more will suffice. On the 20th of January, 1697, one daughter, Anne, was born to a London lawyer, Dr. Edward Chamberlayne. Inclined to adventure, the girl, probably with the knowledge of her brother Clifford, was seen to have entered as a man on board his ship, the Griffin, which was engaged in the action with the French off Beachy Head, in 1690, of which vessel the brother was commander. She fought bravely, and soon after her return married a Mr. John Spragg, but died in childbirth on the 10th of November, 1691, and was buried in Chelsea Church, where a monument, upon which some of these facts are set forth, was erected to her memory. Mr. Spragg, or Spragge, is believed to have been a near relation—probably a son of the gallant Admiral Sir Edward Spragge, who fell in action with the Dutch in 1673; and there are grounds for suspecting that the child which cost its mother her life was Capt. Edward Spragge, who commanded the Princess Anne in 1744, and who died in 1757.

**Some Mysteries of the Pacific.**

[Cassell's Family Magazine.] The Caroline Islands, which are now recognized as belonging to Spain, though the Germans tried to annex them a few years ago, form one of the largest archipelagos of the Pacific, covering a sea area of more than two thousand miles, and comprising over five hundred separate fragments of land. Some of these islets are mere rocks, many are uninhabited, and a few very populous. Excepting those at the eastern end of the chain, and the large island of Jap at the western end, they have been rarely, some of them never, visited by white men, unless in the dubious form of "beach-combers." With the Marianne, the Gilbert, and the Marshall Islands, the Carolines make up that section of the Pacific which is known to geographers as Micronesia.

The problem which we have to present to our readers concerning these islands, however, refers neither to the present nor to the future, but to the dim and distant past. And it is one which has yet received scant attention from either geographers or ethnologists. It concerns, also, two of the groups only, for it is only on the islands of Kusae and Ascension that the evidences of it have been observed, although as so many of these five hundred islands are absolutely unknown, it is hard to believe that other evidences do not exist in some of them.

Kusae, sometimes called Strong Island, is about fifty miles in circumference; is of basaltic formation; has a large extent of high ground, and boasts of two excellent harbours. The people are reputedly industrious and peaceable—for South Sea Islanders—and they have a king of their own. They belong, to all appearance, to the Polynesian race; but travellers have declared that they seem capable of a higher civilization than the average Polynesian. It is remarkable that the chiefs communicate by signs and speech not understood by the common people.

This island is covered by massive ruins of very ancient date. Early voyagers used to suppose that these were the work of the old Spanish buccaneers; but this has been shown to be impossible, apart from the signs of much greater age. The ruins bear, in many cases, the outlines of fortifications. They are composed of stones, measuring eight and ten feet in length, squared upon six sides. These stones are of a different geological character from any other stone found on the island. Therefore, they must have been imported, and some of the blocks are even double the size above stated. Stones of such dimensions were beyond the powers of the Spanish buccaneers, either to convey by their vessels, or to erect into buildings, with the manual labor they possessed. The transporting and erecting of these massive blocks required mechanical appliances of extraordinary strength and ingenuity, and such appliances the Spaniards had not.

The present inhabitants are simply tattooed savages who are more than suspected to have a taste for cannibalism. They live in long, low houses, in shape like an upturned canoe, with only a single opening about two feet square, wholly unlike the massive stone village we have described. There one time, for the natives are well provided with clubs and spears, and they also use a double-headed paddle which has not been observed elsewhere in the Pacific. But, on the other hand, they may have brought these implements with them, for they have a tradition that their great-great-grandfathers emigrated from the island of Rapa, about two thousand miles away, and just south of the Australian group. Be this as it may, they call their present abode Rapa-hui, or Great Rapa, to distinguish it from what they call their former home.

At Oparo, or Rapaui, Captain Vine Hall found a temple, or castle, in five stages, surrounded by walls which enclose stone houses; and also square platforms of stone on the sides of one of the hills, similar to those on Easter Island. The traditions of the natives of Oparo—which is an island of only some twenty miles in circumference—are full of warlike struggles, and there is reason to suppose that these struggles were with strangers who may have been entrenched in this castle. If these strangers were compelled by the natives to fly to their boats, after some fight, they would certainly have drifted to Easter Island. But who were these strangers?

The reputed origin of the Easter Islanders throws no light upon the stone houses and statues and sculptures. The present islanders know

nothing about these remains, and clearly have no sort of connection with them. They are the relics of an ancient people with intelligence far beyond anything now found in the Pacific; with notions of architecture and sculpture and painting and engineering, and with some distinct and elaborate form of paganism.

Who were they? That is the great mystery of the Pacific. But looking first at the ruins in the Caroline group, and then at those on the small remote Easter Island, it is possible to imagine that these islands were the sacred and reserved spots of some ancient civilized race which once overran a portion of the South Seas. The position of Easter Island would lend support to the supposition that this ancient civilization may have had its origin on the American continent, and we know that in Central America there are evidences of civilization of a vast antiquity.

The problem of the Pacific, still to be solved, however, is: Who built the forts of Kusae and Pompei, the stone houses and platforms of Easter Island, and who worshipped these sphinx-like gigantic images?

**P.P.P.**

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