













THE DOLLY WAS FAIRLY CAPTURED BY THE FAIR INVADERS, AND NEVER, I WILL SAY, WAS A VESSEL CARRIED BEFORE SUCH A PARTY OF DASHING AND IRRESISTIBLE BOARDERS





I PROCEEDED TO ACQUIRE ALL THE INFORMATION I COULD OBTAIN RELATING TO THE ISLANDS AND ITS INHABITANTS WITH A VIEW OF SHAPING PLANS TO ESCAPE



I LEARNED THAT THE NATIVES OF HAPPAR CHER. ISHED THE MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE INHABITANTS OF NUKANIVA. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF HAPPAR WAS THE MAGNIFICENT VALLEY OF THE DREADED TYPEES, FEARED BY BOTH TRIBES.



ONE NIGHT, I PERCEIVED ONE OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY LEANING OVER THE BULWARKS APPARENTLY PLUNGED IN A PROFOUND REVERE I HESITATED A MOMENT, AND THEN APPROACHED

















BEFORE OUR EYES, SWEEPING AWAY IN LONG WAVES, LAY THE VALLEY BELOW, BESET ON BOTH SIDES WITH GRASSY CLIPPS AND TALL PRECIPICES. HALF WAY DOWN, WE COULD SEE THE PALMETTO THATCHED HOUSES OF THE NATIVES



Great Scotti Manna Irom Heaven!



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#### CLASSICS glutrated

# HERMAN MELVILLE

HERNAN MELVILLE was born on August 1, 1819, in New York City, the son of Alian Meiville, a merchant, and Maria Ganzevoort, daughter of General Peter Ganzevoort of Albany, Hii ancestry was distinguished on both sides, for his paternal grandfather was Major Thomas Meiville of Boston. Both of



Melville's grandfathers served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and both families were among the earliest and most aristocratic settlers of the country.

In 1837, at the age of seventeen, Melville decided to go to see and shipped as a cabin boy on the "Highlander", bound for Liverpool. After a month on the see, which left him with experiences and characters be was never to forget, be apent aix months in Liverpool, returning to New York with a taste for the sea that was never to leave him.

After engaging in various activities, he took ship again on his famous voyage on the whater. "Acushert", sailing on Jan. 3, 1841 for the South Bear. This was the beginning of the greatest adventure of bis life. On the "Acushert", he spent the eighteen months which he retold imaginatively and dramstically years later in "Moby Dick". He finally deserted on July 9, 1842, titring of the herathips of a whaleman's existence.

Together with a shipmate, Toby (Tobias Greenc), he excepted at the Marquesan Islands, where he experienced the adventures he described in "Typee". Later, he sailed for Tahiti, where he hired himself out as a field laborer, and studied the island life with all the charmed and amused interest that is reflected in the pages of "Omoo".

He came home a romantic figure indeed — "the man who bed lived among the cannibals" —and immediately set to work writing out his experiences. "Typee" was finished in 1846 and "Omoo" followed a year later. Undoubtedly, "Moby Dick"

will continue to be regarded as Metviller materpiece, but all his looks published before his thirty-third year were a strillag contribution to literature. "Type" and "Omoo" are models of romantic narrative, watten with all the exiberance of the young man who could have contrived such unusual divertures. Metville was among the fith adventures. Metville was among the fith South See Islands and the very first literary artist to do so.

These two books will probably always remain the most popular that Melville wrote, aside from "Moby Dick." Others were "White Jacket", "Mardi", "Pierre", and "Israel Potter".

In 1863, her moved with his family to New York, and in 1866, received an appointment as an outdoor Custom's Inspector, which so bot be held for disneteren years. His later life was marked by a complete withdirawal from society. He devoted his leiture hours to reading and studying and continued to write pettry at intervals, returning in memory to his early experience on the sec. On Segtember 28, 1991, he dida at his home in New York and wes buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.



### CLASSICS Illustrated

## American Indians THE TLINGIT



You won't find any secount of it in the history books but there was war beearliest Americans back in the middle of the 18th century. It was a Ruaso-Alsakan Indian War and the tribe was the ferocious Thingit, meaning 'people' the usual

ans making up the Koluschan family.

The Tilingit were coast dwellers, a scafinging people. Their ideo of a village was a two of houses all facing the wetter. If you will hook at a may of southern Alakaa you will see a group of laikeds finking indelia the to exost. This was Tilingit territory which extended from these islands northward to Cook lack. At the time of the first Rumain invasion, the Tilingi ived in first of more of these villages, grouped under some fourten tribal divisions. They numbered about theward, divisions.

Master craftsmen, as well as expert sea hunters, the Tingi knews how to cet down and carve the giant cedar trees which lined their shores. They cut the great trees into logs and split out planks with crude tools of bone and store. They made their house of planks and carved the great beins, the house posts and the totem pole which was placed before each home to describe the

household's history and identify its clan. Such poles were used by most of the Indians from Vancouver Island northward through the country of the Thingit in southern Alaska.

The Tlingit were artists in carving their totem poles which may be compared with a family coat-of-arms. They were equally skillful in managing the huge dusout cances which often measund siziy feet in length. Such large boats were usually received for wars. Smaller boats were always at hand for fishing and that journey. Norm the large boats, howwere nor a part of ther equipment. The large boats as did the Estimes. The child larger boats as did the Estimes. The shall outly of the larger boats and seals. Sometimes they would by to capture a what, but mostly locality to estimate a shall be at mostly boats to strend their more and seals.

The social system of the Tlingit included slaves, common people and aristocrats. Frequently, the tribe organized distant expeditions for the purpose of capturing slaves. These victims enjoyed few privileges, Urion occasion, to show how wealthy he was, the owner of a slave would club him to death in public. This was supposed to show he was rich enough to destroy property. Strangely enough, there was a apecial weapon used for such purposes as slavekilling. Sometimes, this dreadful weapon was put to use when a rich member of the tribe was building a new house. Then, he would knock one of his slaves on the head and cast him into the post hole before the post was set in. It was believed this human sacrifice would increase the good fortunes of the slave's owner.

Russian influence on the natives of North America began with the voyage of

> Bering. In 1741, Chirikoff and Bering reached the Tlingit coast, and during the next half century, Russian, Spanish, English, French and American explorers were frequent visitors.

> From the beginning, the Tlingit were hostile to the Russians and would not trade with them, so the Russians brought Aleut sea-otter hunters from the morth to hunt on the otter



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#### grounds of the Alexander archipelago and the California coast. This action did not improve the relations between the subjects of the Csar and the fercely independ-



ent Tlingit Numerous battles occurred between them.

The art of distilling whiskey was introduced among the Tlingit by Russian convicts about 1796, and although this was forbidden under severe penalties, flourished nevertheless.

To offset the growing hostillisis of the Hingh, Ruais began construction of a fort in 1799, It was built where filts now instand. Three years later, in 1607, the Palmes negret an upring, althing the st Palmes negret and the standard standard remaindor. It was one year later before the Ruaisano, under the leadership of a Orneral Bernoff, auccessfully mounted a counter attack driving the Thingit from the fory, with the use of gravity superior forces and mont the star wavesone, previous filts the explaind of Ruaisan-America.

Russian rule, established under Baranoff, was of the harabest character and there was constant trouble between the warlike Tlingit and their Russian masters.

In general, the Russians sought to maintain the status quo ennog the Eakimos and Indian tribes under their rule, all except the Aleuts and the feree Tingit. The Russian, as did other white settlers and feders, sepreted tha Tingit are support to other tribes for two reasons; because of their greater adaptability to evillation and also because they were superior in the area. Therefore, the Russians area not averse to fraternization with the Tlingit. Temporary marriages with Tlingit maidens were permitted. Therecould have been no permanent marriages under Russian'isw.

The Rousian law of this period attached the individual to the only, or remain, of his commune, This prevented legal marriage with the second s

Later on, in 1867, at the sale of Alaska to America, many of the Tlingit-Russian marriages were legalized by the authority of the Czar in compliance with the terms of the treaty. The treaty permitted Russians who were residents of Alaska to remain there and become American citizens if they so desired. There were a great many who took advantage of the opportunity offered them. Today, many of the descendants of the Russian-Tlingit marriages occupy positions of importance in the modern life of America's northern frontier. Other sturdy sons of the Tlingit tribe still find their living in the sea. Many changes have taken place in the territory of the totem pole makers, Unchanged, however, are the carved poles with their grotesque figures which point skyward, relics of another era. These are the signs of the Tlingit.



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#### CLASSICS Illustrated

## PIONEERS OF SCIENCE "MARIE SKLODOWSKA CURIE" Discoverer of Radium

CMCIRE was born in Poland in 1867, the daughter of a cultured but obscure scientist. As a student, she revolted against Poland's oppression by the Case and was exiled to France. In 1991, she registered for the science course at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Living in extreme powerty, this beautiful, shy, young student applied herself diligently to her work, with particular emphasis

on physics. Because of he<sup>2</sup> starvation diet, Marie rapidly grew anemic and became subject to fainting spells. But, gifted with an unconquerable spirit and a tremendous love of science, Marie forced herself to go on.

In 1894, she met Pierre Curie, who, at 35, was professor of physics at the Sorbonne. Pierre was almost as poor as Marie, but the two scientists were married in 1895.

In 1897, Marie, already the mother of a child, possessed two university degrees and a fellowship. She was looking for a subject for her thesis for her doctor's degree when she read a publication by the French scientist. Henti Becquerel.

Becquerel had written that he had noticed some Uranium ce, which he had left on a photographic plate in a dark room, had caused a spot, such as might be produced by exporter to light, to remain on the plate. To Maile and Pierre (when he had told her husband of Becquerel' discovery) this new moletance meant solidithas wowelerdiating element which had never before been inelated.

Uranium salts, left in the dark, spontaneously gave off rays of brilliant abnormal radiation of an unknown nature. The subject of Marie's thesis was to find out what these rays were: and Pierre gave up his own experiments to come to Marie's aid.

Obtaining pitchblende from Bohemia, for in pitchblende, Uranium salts were found, the two Curies worked in a damp shack for



more than two years, attempting to extract the ray-giving substance (radium) from the Uranium.

Working under constant hardships, Plerre became discouraged, but Marie forced him and herself to go on. Finally, in 1902, forty-five moths after they had begun their experiment, a dedgram of pure radium was prepared, and its atomic weight determined.

Marie, in 1903, told of her discoveries in her doctor's thetis. Uranium gives off alpha particles and becomes the dement Uranium X1. This in turn breaks down into Uranium X2. Then follow Uranium II, ionium and radium. The Curies did not patent their discovery but gave their tiny erystais of radium to booptials. It was soon put to work to attack cancerous skin, goiters, ulcers, hemorrhages and rheumatics.

The Curies, in 1903, shared the Nobel Prize in pbysics with Becquerel. But Madame Curie's happiness was short lived: in 1905, her busband was killed in an accident.

Continuing to experiment alone with radium. Marie again won a Nobel Prize in 1911; this time in chemistry for inolating pure radium. Further honors were heaped upon her, books written about her; but her greater glory came while touring the United States. In 1921, President Harding, on behalf of the women of the United States who had raised \$10,000,000, presented Madame Cupie with a gramme of pure radium.

Besides its uses in medicine, radium has found its way into industry. It is used to examine steel welds and castings on battlehips, bridges and buildings. It is also used in the manufacture of luminous paints and constant new uses are being found for this remarkable element that will give off rays for thousands of years.

Madame Marie Curie died in 1934 and lies peacefully alongside her husband in Sceaux, France, while her discovery, radium, is becoming a more vital factor in modern medicinal properses day by day.

