











YOU MUST WASH UP, MY DEAR, AND I'LL FIX UP A ROOM FOR

YOU AND HINDLEY.

AS FOR YOU HEATHCLIFF,

SERVANTS AND WILL

RECEIVE NO INSTRUCTIONS

FROM THE CURATE!









































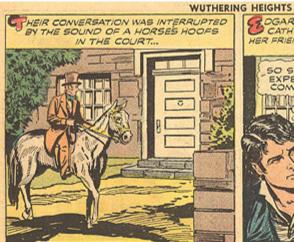




































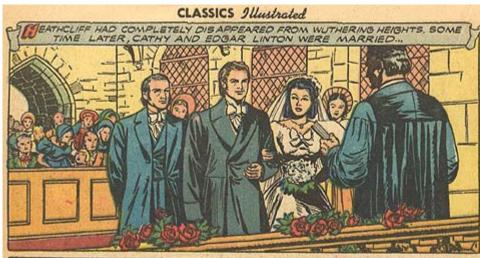
























CLLEN WAS COMING FROM THE GARDEN WITH A HEAVY BASKET OF APPLES SHE HAD BEEN GATHERING...













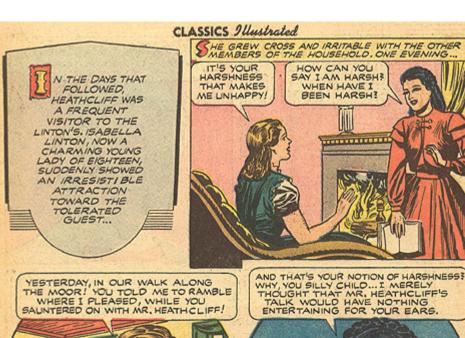




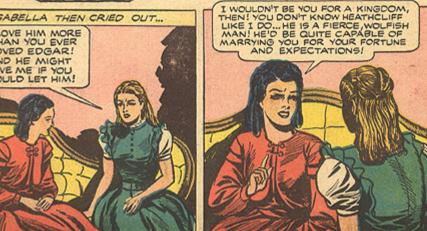
























































WHY, MA'AM, THE MASTER HAS NO IDEA YOU'RE IN DANGER, SURELY, HE DOESN'T FEAR THAT YOU'LL LET YOURSELF DIE OF HUNGER!



OWEVER, CONTRARY TO ELLEN'S BELIEF, CATHY WAS DESPERATELY ILL. SHE WAS IN GRAVE DANGER OF LOGING HER ANINO THE COUNTY DOCTOR WAS CALLED AND KEPT WATCH OVER HER ALL THAT NIGHT...







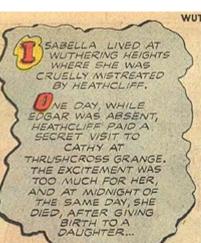






SHE WENT OF HER OWN ACCORD, TROUBLE ME

NO MORE ABOUT HER ...







YES, SHE'S DEAD! GONE TO HEAVEN, I HOPE, WHERE WE MAY ALL JOIN WARNING WE TAKE DUE WARNING AND LEAVE OUR EVIL WAYS TO FIND GOOD!





AT THAT, HE CRIED OUT 'N ANGUISH... CATHERINE EARNSHAW, MAY

YOU NOT REST AS LONG AS I
AM LIVING! SE WITH ME
ALWAYS...TAKE MY FORM...
DRIVE ME MAD! DON'T LEAVE
ME IN THE ABYSS WHERE I
CANNOT FIND YOU! I CANNOT
LIVE WITHOUT MY LIFE! I CANNOT
LIVE WITHOUT MY SOUL!







































PATHERINE INSISTED ON ENTERING THE















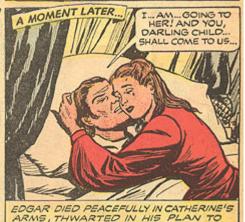


































ATHERINE BESTOWED A

GENTLE KISS ON HIS













CLASSICS Illustrated



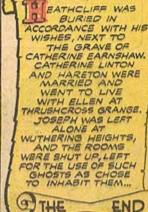












EMILY JANE BRONTE



Brontë was born in Thornton, England, August, 1818, Her father was Patrick Brontë, whose paternal name was Brunty. but this he changed. His wife was a woman of delicate

constitution and died of cancer in 1821, leaving six children. Of these, Charlotte, Emily and Anne were destined to become famous for their extraordinary literary gifts. Three months after Anne's birth, their father moved to Haworth, where he remained as rector for the rest of his life.

Legend has grown around the figure of Emily Brontë, and criticism has confused her character with those she created, so that we do not have an entirely clear picture of her life, except what was written about her by worship." her sister Charlotte.

In appearance, she looked delicate, but was seldom ill. Her pale face and slight figure told of frailness, and at times, her uncouth demeanor, partly the result of careles ness in dress, together with her frigid manner, made her appear odd. She would enter a room, when friends were present, with downcast eyes, fetch a book and depart, without a glance of recognition.

The children were educated during their life at home, except for a single year, which Maria, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Emily spent in the Clergy Daughters' School at Cowan's Bridge.

Early in 1842, Emily accompanied Charlotte on a trip to Brussels where they became pupils in the Pensionatt Heger. The talent displayed by both his English students brought them to the special notice of the principal teacher, Constantin Heger, who was a man of unusual perception, and in whose

MILY Jane hands they rapidly acquired a mastery of the language. After eight months, however, their studies were abruptly cut short by the death of an aunt, and they both returned to England. Charlotte was on the whole happy in Brussels, but Emily pined for home and the wild moorland air. Yet it seems clear that in Brussels, reserved as she was, Emily was better appreciated than Charlotte. Her passionate nature was more easily understood than Charlotte's decorous temperament. Elizabeth Bramwell bequeathed to her nieces a sum which carried a certain independence with it, and discarding a plan to fourd a school outside, the sisters now decided to take pupils at their father's house.

> Emily's poems (she alone of the sisters possessed a true poetic gift) throw most light upon her mind and heart. From them we learn of her stoicism and of her passion for the moors which almost amounted to "nature

Emily is great alike as a novelist and as a poet. Her "Old Stoic" and "Last Lives" were among the finest achievements of poetry that any woman has given to English literature. "Wuthering Heights" stands alone as a monument of her intensity. It was a thing apart, passionately sincere, unforgettable, haunting in its grimness, its grey melancholy. It is essential to realize the early Victorian atmosphere in which Emily and Charlotte Brontë wrote their novels if the greatest of their achievement is to be realized. Their world was built up in their own imagination, and it is this which makes its truth and its universal appeal.

Emily died in her thirty-first year. She had been ill for some time. Yet it was only two hours before her death on Dec. 9, 1848, after she had struggled from her bed and dressed herself, that she would allow a doctor to be called. With her death, perhaps the greatest of the Brontës passed away.



PIONEERS OF SCIENCE DMITRI I. MENDELEYEV

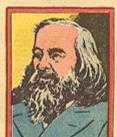
WHEN WE think of the men who have helped chemistry the most, the name of Dmitri Mendelevey is certain to come to mind. For not only did this Russian scientist properly revise the periodic law, which classifies all the elements, but he correctly predicted the discovery of three new elements. He also increased the world's knowledge on solutions, on absolute boiling point, on petroleum and on ether.

Dmitri Mendeleyev, the youngest of a family of seventeen, was born at Tobalsk, Czarist Siberia, Feb. 7, 1834. As a youth, he studied at the local school and then was sent to St. Petersburg. He graduated in chemistry in 1856, and then became an assistant instructor. His brilliant work got him a promotion as a professor of chemistry at the Technological Institute in 1863. Three years later he succeeded to the chair in the university.

Mendelevev's name is best known for his work on the periodic law. Although other chemists before him had experimented with elements and found that some were related by atomic weights and physical properties, only a makeshift classification of the known elements was created. It was Mendeleyev who constructed the true periodic table that is in use today.

Mendelevey's table was a chart of six columns across and eighteen columns down, a sort of cross word puzzle arrangement. He first placed the elements into periods in the horizontal rows. That meant that elements on a given line show a regular repetition of chemical properties. He then juggled the elements on the horizontal lines so that each vertical column was composed of elements that displayed somewhat similar properties. These vertical columns he called families.

The chart completed, Mendeleyev found that there were gaps, or empty spaces, in some of the columns. He believed that these gaps must represent unknown elements. But he believed that these elements were on the to chemistry has worked for good or evil. earth, since the periodic table was a law of only time will tell.



nature, and that these unknown elements must exist to make the law hold true.

Therefore, in 1871, Mendeleyev predicted that, sooner or later, three new elements would be discovered. He described what properties these elements would have and what compounds they would be able to form. He called these unknown elements eka boron. eka aluminium, and eka silicon.

Most of the chemists of the time ridiculed Mendeleyev's prophecy, but within fifteen vears his predictions all came true. Eka aluminium was discovered in 1871, and called Gallium, in honor of France (Gaul). Gallium is a hard metal, not very malleable and is silverwhite in appearance.

Eka boron was discovered in 1879, and the element was named Scandium in honor of Scandinavia. Scandium is one of the very rare earth metals, found only in compounds, generally in Norway and Finland. It is supposed to be abundant in the sun and stars.

Eka silicon was discovered in 1886 and given the name Germanium, in honor of Germany. Germanium looks like tin, and is found in the residue obtained in smelting American

Although the three elements discovered after Mendelevev's prediction have not added to the material wealth of the country, since they are too expensive to produce to be of any commercial value, their actual value cannot be measured too highly. For with their discovery came the acceptance of Mendeleyev's periodic law and chart. From this law scientists were able to delve into the subject of electrons, and afterwards, atomic energy.

Mendelevey received many honors in his lifetime, including the Dayy and Copeland medals. The Czar of Russia honored him by making him director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. But today, Mendeleyev's name is associated with atomic energy. Whether his extensive contribution

DOG HEROES "PETE," THE PEKE

TENTURIES AGO, some noble Chinese ladies, bored to distraction by the dull routine of court life, looked around for some pet upon which to shower their affections. They did not have to look very far, for right at their doorstep was a native breed of dog . . . the Pekingese. He was

cute, he was small, he was intelligent, and he was courageous. He had all the qualifications for being a house pet; and so, he became the first toy dog.

Nor has his life changed throughout the centuries. He has remained a pampered. spoiled pet, living a life of luxury. While other dogs have to forage for food, are forced to work pulling sleds over frozen waste lands. and round up sheep and cows from the pasture fields, the Peke sits on his mistress' lap, eating bonbons out of a candy box. Most dogs will not play with a Pekingese, and even cats, which instinctively arch their backs menacingly at the approach of any other dog, just ignore a passing Peke.

But in spite of his pint size, the Pekingese is a courageous animal, and when put to the test, has shown a fighting heart away out of proportion to his fragile body. Take Pete, for example. Pete saved the lives of his master and his master's family.

In its home in Asbury, N. J., the Ritchie family slept soundly that wintry January night. Outside, a sharp sea breeze whistled a tune over the rooftops, but inside, everything was cozy and warm.

But Pete was not asleep. For some time now, Pete had felt that something was not

just right in the house. For a while, he had been twitching his little ears and sniffing furiously with his petite nose. And now, at last, the





odor of smoke came very faintly to his sensitive nose. It seemed to come from the cellar. Pete. who knew he was the night watchman of the house, decided it was his duty to go and investigate.

As he walked down the stairs, the odor of smoke was becoming

stronger. By the time he reached the cellar, the smoke was fast filling the room and his eyes began to smart from the sting

Smoke was bad enough. But in a corner of the cellar was something far worse than smoke. FIRE!! Big, ugly red licks of flame were spreading rapidly!

Dogs have a natural fear of fire. But Pete knew that fire was his master's enemy, and he kept circling the outer rim of the fire, trying to keep it from spreading. As he was forced to back further and further away, he kept barking furiously, and as loudly as his small lungs permitted.

Pete's insistent barking finally awakened Mr. Ritchie. He hurriedly rushed downstairs, and was greeted by the horrible sight of flame shooting out of the cellar door. Mr. Ritchie raced back upstairs and quickly awakened the other members of his family.

And just in time, too! They didn't reach the safety of the street a moment too soon. For, as the firemen who answered the alarm said, had the warning barks of Pete been delayed a few moments, all the avenues of escape for the sleepers would have been cut off. They all would have perished.

What about Pete? Did he make it to



safety, too? The firemen found Pete in the cellar, suffocated to death from smoke. Who said a Pekingese couldn't be a hero?

FAMOUS OPERAS THE VALKYRIE by Richard Wagner

THE OPERA begins as Sieg-I mund, weary, wounded and weaponless, staggers to the house of the warrior, Hunding, Seeing no one there, he throws himself upon the hearth. Sieglinde, Hunding's beautiful wife, appears. Siegmund tells her that he is weary from a fight in which he lost his weapons. Sieglinde, feeling tender toward him, brings him a

drink which revives him and he arises to go.

Hunding comes in, sees the stranger and senses a peculiar tie between Siegmund and Sieglinde. He invites Siegmund to supper and asks him to tell the story of his life.

Siegmund says that one day, he and his father returned from hunting to find their home in ashes, his mother slain and his twin sister gone. From then on, Siegmund and his father lived in the woods and fought their enemies until the father disappeared. Thereafter. Siegmund wandered alone. Recently, while protecting a maiden who was being forced to marry against her will, he was overpowered by her kinsmen, disarmed and wounded in the fight from which he flew.

fought his kinsmen and warns him that he may rest that night but must fight with him, Hunding, in the morning.

While Siegmund wonders what he will do, weaponless as he is, a glow from the fire lights up the stem of an ash tree. He sees the shining hilt of a sword. Sieglinde enters and tells him that she was forced to marry Hunding and, at the wedding, an old man came in, drove the sword up to the hilt into the tree and said that the one who would rescue her could draw it forth. Since then, many had tried to draw the sword in vain. Siegmund draws the sword and both swear eternal love.

Later, the legendary German god, Wotan, calls his daughter. Brünnehilde and bids her shield Siegmund in the coming fight with



Hunding. But Wotan's wife, Fricka, tells Wotan he is breaking his own law by shielding Siegmund, for Siegmund has done the unlawful thing of stealing Hunding's wife who is also Siegmund's sister.

Wotan cannot resist his own law. He calls Brünnehilde and retracts his order. Sadly she goes down to earth; for Brünnehilde

also loves and admires Siegmund.

Meanwhile, Siegmund and Sieglinde have stopped in the woods where Siegmund decides to fight with Hunding. Brünnehilde appears before Siegmund. As she does, Sieglinde falls into a deep sleep. Brünnehilde tells Siegmund to come away with her to Walhall, heavenly realm of dead heroes; for Wotan has withdrawn the magic power of the sword and he will be killed in the fight with Hunding. But Siegmund refuses. Rather, he will use the sword to kill himself and Sieglinde. The young goddess then promises to shield Siegmund in the fight.

As Siegmund, under Brünnehilde's shield, advances on Hunding, Wotan appears, places Hunding then tells Siegmund he has just his spear in front of Hunding so that Siegmund's sword strikes the spear and is shattered. Brünnehilde, terrified by her father's anger, drops her shield and Hunding's spear pierces Siegmund, killing him. Then Wotan waves his hand and Hunding falls dead.

> He then pronounces a curse upon Brünnehilde; that she fall into a deep sleep from which a mortal man will awaken her and take her for his wife.

> Brünnehilde, knowing that she will no longer follow her father, asks that, in her sleep, she be surrounded by a fire to shield her from the approach of mortal man. To this. Wotan agrees, kissing her to sleep and placing her upon a rock. Then he strikes the rock with his spear, calling forth an everincreasing fire and sadly leaves



