

**Chapter 1 : Materials Development for Nuclear Security**

*LaTeXTools for Atom. by Ian Bacher and Marciano Siniscalchi. This is an Atom port of the LaTeXTools package for Sublime Text. It aims to provide a 'one-stop' solution for all your TeXing needs.*

OUR most important national interest, of a physical nature, is, undeniably, our cotton culture. This is the great staple on which our vast foreign commerce mainly depends. This affords the rich mine from which we draw the means of paying for the enormous quantity of the productions of foreign art now necessary to the daily comfort of all classes of our population. We could not, therefore, more usefully fill a portion of our pages, than by devoting them to the subject denoted by the above title; of the different points of view in which it presents itself, its financial importance, as connected with the currency, induces us to direct our attention to that branch of the subject, in particular, in this article, the interesting topics of the history of its culture and manufacture, both in our own and in other countries, being reserved for future numbers. Previously to the peace by which our national independence was established, no cotton was produced within the present limits of the United States. It can hardly be said to have been cultivated, excepting perhaps as a rare exotic, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Its subsequent history may safely be pointed to, as exhibiting a signal instance of the influence of free, popular institutions, such as were created by that imperishable instrument, to develop the natural resources of a country. Document of House of Representatives, No. For a series of years, the pecuniary condition of the United States was deplorable in the extreme. No one of the present generation. Some of the fairest and most productive sections of the Union had been totally exhausted by the ravages. The citizens of those sections, which had not been overrun with ruthless bands of foreign mercenaries, had patriotically expended their resources in the public defence. With peace came strong temptations to indulgence in the luxuries. Instead of weaning our countrymen from their expensive tastes, the long compulsory abstinence they had undergone, had greatly increased their relish for such gratifications. Our productions, which could be exported in payment for foreign commodities, possessed at that time a comparatively trifling value. The inevitable consequence was, that a large proportion. Indebtedness and embarrassment, approaching to desperation, pervaded the community, to such an extent that in several sections of the United States, popular tumults arose, and, in some instances, were carried to the extent of an organized resistance to the laws. The enemies of our free institutions, both at home and abroad, boldly and confidently anticipated a speedy overthrow of the government of the people of the United States in the art of self government. These trying scenes were met by the men who, in the midst of innumerable privations and disasters, had withstood unshaken both the arms and the intrigues of the most powerful nation on earth. The burden of debt which pressed so heavily upon all classes was gradually reduced by laborious industry and careful frugality. In connection with our tobacco, fish, lumber, rice, and bread-stuffs, cotton, has mainly enabled us to pay for the articles of necessity as well as luxuries, which we have so largely imported from England, France, and other countries. It has accordingly become one of the principal sources of the wealth of our citizens, greatly to the advantage even to the States which do not produce it. In this point of view the production of cotton in the United States may be regarded as the most important element of our actual commercial independence. The precise circumstances under which this cultivation began in the southern States, the time when, and place where, it obtained first a permanent footing, are involved in much obscurity. It doubtless commenced upon so small a scale as to have attracted little general attention. The great obstacle to its extension was the infinite trouble and delay with which the separation of the fibre from its seed was attended. Among the early cultivators, the fibre was usually separated from the seed by the hands of the laborers. A pound of clean cotton was the usual task for the days work of a female. The first planter who raised cotton upon a large scale, as it was then called, was Mr. In his crop was lbs. It was found, however, that cotton in the seed was an unsaleable article among the manufacturers. Rollers and the bowstring were subsequently introduced, to facilitate the separation from the seed, and continued in use until the saw-gin was invented; but the process with their assistance was exceedingly tedious and expensive. After they had been universally abandoned, upland cotton was known for many years in the English market as Bowed Georgia. In

fact it is sometimes quoted by that name in the prices-current of the present day more than forty years since the instrument from which it was originally called has been entirely out of use. In , the difficulty which had so long been. Soon after his arrival in that State he was apprised of the great inconveniences to which growers of cotton were subjected in preparing it for market. With the characteristic enterprise of his origin, and a prophetic perception of its incalculable national importance, he immediately racked his invention for the contrivance of a remedy. The ginning was not, as has been the case with so many of the most valuable discoveries, the offspring of a lucky accident, but was the result of the systematic application of earnest thought and powerful mechanical genius. When it was originally put in motion it was precisely identical in principle and operation with those now employed throughout the southern and south-western States. For the sake of the credit of those States which have derived almost incalculable wealth from his simple and ingenious invention, we wish it were in our power to say that a fit reward had been bestowed upon ELI WILKINSON! The commencement of the cultivation of sea-island cotton is more clearly ascertained. It was first grown upon Sapelo Island, on the coast of Georgia, in 1793, from Pernambuco seed. This description of cotton greatly exceeds all other kinds, both in fineness and length of fibre. For the highest and most expensive manufacture, this species of cotton is indispensable, and only coming to perfection upon the islands, and near the coast of the Atlantic, the limited quantity produced maintains its comparatively high price in the market. This fibre does not cling so strongly to the seed as that of the upland, but adheres principally at the ends. This increased labor is. No part of the world produces cotton of equal excellence. The amount raised has been nearly stationary for the last thirty years, from the limited extent of territory upon which it can be grown. The admirable report of Jr. Woodbury, on this subject, to the last Congress at its first session, gives, in a succinct form, the best data any where to be found relative to the progress and extent of the cultivation of cotton in the United States. It furnishes, indeed, the quantity produced, as well as manufactured, in every part of the world, at different stated periods. We have been struck in examining this document, with the vast amount of important information on this subject, compressed within the compass of less than a hundred and twenty pages. Woodbury is distinguished. From that invaluable collection of the leading statistics of four subjects, we derive the following statements, to show the remarkable fact of the wonderful increase of its production, within the period of less than half a century. The quantity exported in 1793, was 1,000 lbs. In 1800, 10,000 lbs. Its diminution, during the two last named years, furnishing, even in the absence of all other testimony the most conclusive evidence of the difficulty of preparing the commodity for market, to which we have adverted. From this period the exportation has gradually increased to its present extent being in 1820, the last year stated by Mr. The whole of the exportation of cotton from the United States during the three first years before stated would hardly suffice for the cargo of 38 S Cotton. Such a wonderful increase in the production of a single article, within so short a period, cannot fail to fill the mind with astonishment. Among the sudden changes which have influenced for good or evil, all classes of society throughout the United States, none perhaps. Within the last twenty years, during which it has been by far our most important staple, it has exercised a controlling influence upon our whole commerce. The whole community are affected directly or indirectly by the prosperity or adversity of these engaged in the production of cotton. The question of the origin of the pernicious fluctuations of price which cotton has undergone during this period is, one of scarcely less importance to all portions of our community, than to the particular sections of the Union more immediately concerned with it. Those fluctuations have been enormous; and though usually cited, with reference to the single pound, by the change of a few cents more or less, each one is accompanied by a convulsive agony to the social body, involving an incalculable amount of present suffering, and a permanent evil effect still less easy to be accurately measured. The leading idea ought never to be lost sight of that steadiness and uniformity are essential to the sound prosperity of all productive industry, instability of value, even though it may occasionally stimulate to a temporary excess of delusive prosperity, being the worst of evils, and beneficial only to those classes whose profession it is to live, by their superior vigilance and dexterity, upon that productive industry. No subject, then, appears. Price is, of course, in all cases, immediately dependent on two elements, acting distinctly, though with a mutual influence on each other, the first being the demand for the purpose of consumption, the rise or fall of which naturally acts directly on the price, the other being the state

of the currency, whether of expansion or contraction, relatively to the average standard of the business wants of the community, increasing or decreasing the facilities of obtaining money, and proportionately appreciating or depreciating its real value, and with it raising or lowering the scale of nominal prices. The former is a wholesome, as it is a natural, stimulus to production, to the extent required to furnish the due supply; the latter produces only a delusive and temporary excitement which sooner or later involves those who act under its influence except only a fortunate and skilful few in disappointment, and often ruin. Whenever both these stimulants happen to co-operate in giving impetus to production, the result has always shown that the fundamental law of physics which was first explained and demonstrated by D'Alembert, and has since been the foundation of some of the most brilliant discoveries of modern astronomy, may be said to apply in like manner to economical science. The great principle that the action of forces, producing motion, is always equalized by their reaction, enabled Laplace to unravel all the apparent irregularities of the solar system, which had confounded his predecessors. In its application to mathematical science, this principle is susceptible of exact proof. The principles of economics being, from their nature, incapable of similar rigid demonstration, the mind must rest satisfied whenever the records of experience will enable us to draw a sufficient number of correct inferences to establish any important general truth. We have stated that a rise of price, occasioned by the increased demand of the consumers, is a healthy stimulus to production. But the immediate influence of high profits, though salutary in furnishing a supply co-extensive with the demand, rarely stops at that point. Whenever high prices are obtained by any description of cultivator those of cotton for instance other persons whose capital and labor were previously bestowed upon occupations affording less profit, are induced to abandon them, and embark themselves and their means in the more promising employment of cotton. The profits acquired from time to time in the business are also reinvested as speedily as possible. The accession of new adventurers, and the expansion of the cultivation of the old, combine to increase production in a ratio the rapidity of which is rarely perceived by those whose attention is devoted each to his individual affairs. In the ordinary pursuits of life, whenever any employment becomes peculiarly profitable, those engaged in other occupations are seldom able to rush suddenly into it. Generally, it is a work of considerable time to change entirely the objects of agricultural industry, to withdraw laborers from employments to which they have been accustomed, and train them to pursuits entirely novel. Under most circumstances, the extensive enlargement of production in any branch of agriculture is, therefore, a gradual operation. But the peculiar condition of the southern and south-western States have enabled them to increase the amount of their crops of cotton with great rapidity. Their facilities in this respect, since this culture was introduced among them, has been greatly overlooked by those who may have anticipated a permanent rise of prices from a supply presumed to be insufficient, to satisfy the immense and increasing consumption of Europe. The processes of cultivation and preparation for market, require comparatively a small degree of skill. Accordingly, it is always easy to increase the supply with little delay, to any amount to which the present impetus, whether of a healthful or a factitious character, may stimulate. But it is impossible generally to ascertain beforehand when the supply shall have reached the demand at remunerating prices, or, if known, to arrest the increase of production at that point. Many other circumstances tend to aggravate the evil of over production after a brisk demand. The profits of the cotton growers are generally grossly exaggerated, not only by themselves, for the purpose of enhancing their importance and increasing their credit, but by most of those employed in other pursuits. Few individuals who newly embark in the business, probably suppose that the same causes which have induced one to engage in it, have probably impelled thousands. The employment to which a person is accustomed, and from which he derives a fair profit, is abandoned in the expectation of realizing a speedy fortune; while those already engaged in the business, from which they have obtained large profits, strain all their energies to extend their cultivation. A supply increased beyond all calculation ensues, and a glut of the market is By the ruinous fall of price the recent adventurer discovers, that his anticipated fortune only existed in his own sanguine imagination, and finds, too late, that it is impossible to return, without immense sacrifice, to the former secure business which he abandoned in his haste to be rich. Such a state of things might occasionally occur, to a certain extent, from mere competition, under an equal and stable system of practical currency. But these evils are aggravated in a tenfold degree from the second source of the influence

upon prices, before mentioned. Unlimited power, in effect, if not in form, has been given, both in this country and in that where our cotton finds its principal market, to a few irresponsible individuals, to raise or lower the value of all property, by increasing or decreasing the amount of the circulating medium, according to their own interest or caprice. The facilities of obtaining money, and the temptations to improvident speculations, which are invariably offered by these individuals, until they become alarmed by a call for specie, or are influenced by a wish to effect ulterior designs when they suddenly curtail their accommodations, and render it impossible for those dependent upon them to fulfil their engagements, have produced a degree of insecurity in the property of those engaged in commerce, which is destructive to all sober and prudent calculation, as it is to all sound national prosperity and happiness. The past year has witnessed the overthrow of many large fortunes, possessed by worthy and respectable individuals, from this source. They were ruined by being required to fulfil engagements entered into when currency was unduly expanded, and enforced when it was scarce. Most of them were men of great integrity and intelligence, who probably never would have defended the management which occasioned their disasters, had they understood the real causes of their own destruction.

**Chapter 2 : Full text of "A guide to Lisbon and its environs, including Cintra and Mafra"**

*tl;dr: In Sublime Text, open the command palette from the Tools menu, search for "LaTeXTools: Reconfigure and migrate settings," and hit Return. There was an update to the package LaTeXTools as of*

ALTHOUGH the salmon is the acknowledged king of fishes, and the taking of it the most royal of sports, yet comparatively few indulge in the pastime. There are most certainly many, and those too among the foremost men of our country, who concede fully the benefits to be derived, not only from open air life and exercise, but from having some pursuit or specialty outside of business and profession, call it hobby if you will, which, while it gives rest to certain faculties of the mind, equally exercises and strengthens others. They realize truly that life is better than fame, and sound lungs and good diges- VOL. The three principal hinderances to salmon-fishing in this country are: Beginning at Quebec and following down the river St. Lawrence, the salmon-streams are very numerous upon the northern shore, and extend far away to the Labrador coast. Among them are the well-known Laval, Godbout, Trinity, St. In the last named, the Governor General of Canada and party killed, some years since, salmon in seven clays. On the Godbout, Comeau, the river guardian, is said to have done the best fishing on record in this or any country, killing between July 8th and 3 ist, fish, weighing lbs. This was but an average weight of about lbs. The range of mountains on the north shore runs within a few miles of the St. Lawrence, and hence the rivers upon that side are very short and rapid, giving but few good pools, and are, as a general thing, very difficult to fish. Only a few good streams are found on the south shore, among which are the Rimouski, Grand Metis and Matane. Passing down the Gulf of St. Dawsons most charming letters written from there, where, at a good ripe age, he had taken his first salmon. The Nipissighuit on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur and the Mirimichi on the eastern coast of New Brunswick are the last salmon-streams of any account until we come to Nova Scotia, where there are a few upon its south-east coast below Halifax. Some years ago while searching for good salmon-fishing, I was advised by a noted angler who is somewhat of a wag, to apply to a certain lawyer whom we will call Brown. The angling wag said that Brown had spent a year or so near the streams just mentioned above, and could fully post me on those matters. Presuming upon the spirit of good-fellowship which pervades all salmon-anglers, I, although a stranger, addressed Brown upon that topic, telling him that I was informed that he spent some time formerly in the vicinity of Halifax. Brown replied that while in Nova Scotia he was so closely confined that he had neither time nor inclination for angling. My waggish friend informed me soon after, that lawyer Brown, for some violation of the letter of the local laws, without any wrong intent, had been in jail for nearly a year in the region about which I had questioned him. In Cape Breton there is a single good river, the Margarie. Here and there small streams are found in other parts of New Brunswick and in the Island of Anticosti, but practically, salmon-angling is confined to the rivers of Canada East and those of the northern part of New Brunswick, which includes the Mirimichi. But few of the rivers we have mentioned debouch near a steamer landing, and all others are difficult of access. To reach these latter the angler must manage in some way to get transportation for many miles over a. The Restigouche and Matapedia are reached with comparative ease from Dalhousie, a landing-place of the Gulf Port steamers. These are the York, St. John, and Dartmouth, called by the natives the South-west, Douglasstown, and North-west. These rivers are among the best stocked in Canada. The scenery about them is most varied, and in this respect unlike most other parts of Canada, where one tires of the monotony of mere grandeur and longs for the picturesque. They flow chiefly through deep gorges, or cañons, and between mountains, which occasionally rise to the height of a thousand or fifteen hundred feet. Beautiful lakes, filled to repletion with brook-trout, are found on the high land between the rivers, which for quite a distance flow within a few miles of one another. These streams are very rapid, and in early spring are almost torrents, and yet they have very few falls around which a carry must be made. Comfortable houses have been erected at some trouble and expense every ten or twelve miles on those parts of the York and St. John which abound in good pools. The Canadian Government exercises complete control of the principal salmon-streams, both in their tidal and fluvial parts. The one giving the largest advance upon these prices gets the permit. The very fact that such advertisement is made

indicates of itself that the rivers are not, for some reason, very desirable. The best rivers are leased for eight or ten years, and upon the likelihood of a vacancy, numerous applicants bring influences of all sorts to bear to secure the chance at once. It is understood that as a general thing leases of the better class of streams are not to be given to the States people, as they call us of the United States. Our political anglers often remark that it is more difficult to lease a good salmon-stream than to secure an election to Congress. A thousand dollars has been paid for the use of the fluvial part only of a first-class stream for a single season, this including, of course, all the fittings and canoes, etc. While the Canadians are so tenacious of their leases, and naturally desirous of keeping the best streams for themselves, yet they are most generous and kind to their States friends. Often, one is not only accorded a permit to fish, but receives an invitation to make, for the time being, all the accessories and fittings of the stream his own, including houses, canoes, and cooking-utensils. My invitation, some years ago, from that genial sportsman, Mr. Reynolds, of Ottawa, was to make the York my own, paying simply for my men and provision. His guests kill every year many salmon to his one, and he enjoys their successes far better than his own. An Indian would wish him, in the happy hunting grounds, the exclusive right of the best stream. We can only express our heartfelt wish that for a score of years to come he may continue yearly to take his pound salmon in his favorite stream. To the cost of stream and tackle must be added the great uncertainty of getting fish. One may secure the best stream, purchase the best tackle, and travel a thousand miles to no purpose, for *salmo salar* is a very uncertain fish, and the worst sort of a conundrum. Sometimes he comes early and sometimes late; sometimes he goes leisurely up the rivers, lingering accomodatingly at the pools, and seemingly in good mood for sporting with flies, and sometimes, as last season, when kept back by the ice of a late spring, he goes for head-waters at once, only stopping when compelled by fatigue, and then having no time to waste upon flies. Last year with scores of salmon, by actual count, in the different pools, often not more than one in a pool could be tempted to rise to our flies. All these combined causes make the number of salmon-anglers small. A stream being secured, the selection of tackle is an easy matter. A simple reel with click is the only one worth taking, and it may be of hard rubber or metal, as preferred. If of metal, it is usually nickel or silver-plated. In olden times the Scotch salmon-angler strapped around his waist a roughly made wooden reel of large size, called a *pirn*. It was entirely unconnected with the rod, along which the line was carried by rings, beginning quite a distance above the hand, as is shown on the poacher in the cut. In old Scotch works upon angling, we read of the gaffer singing out to his laird, *Pirn in!* The Scotch poaching angler suspends by straps under his outer garments a capacious bag of coarse linen for concealing his salmon, while he carries in his hand quite innocently a string of trout. Lord Scrope once caught a poacher with a salmon in his bag, and demanded how it got there. The reply was, *How the beast got there I dinna ken. He must ha louped intil ma pocket as I war wading.* His clever answer so amused Lord Scrope that he let him go scot-free. The leader, of seven or eight feet nearest the hook, is of the best selected silk-worm gut, which should stand a test of four or five pounds strain. This gut is made by taking the silk-worm just before it begins to spin its cocoon, and soaking it in vinegar some hours. The secreting glands of the worm are, at that time, filled with the mass of glutinous matter from which the silk of the cocoon is to be spun. One end of the worm after it is thus soaked, is pinned to a board, and the other stretched out some eight or ten inches and secured. When this is hardened it becomes the beautiful white round gut of commerce, which, when stained water color, and dropped lightly in the pool, will not attract the fish as having any connection with the gaudy fly displayed before him. In the matter of rods, the conservative man still clings to a well-made wooden one of greenheart or other approved wood, of which the taper and strength are so accurately proportioned that the addition of but a few ounces at the end of the line carries the main bend or arch nearer the butt end. Those not so conservative, and who are fond of lessening in every practicable way the somewhat tedious labor of casting the fly, choose a rod of split bamboo, which weighs about two pounds. My own weighs but twenty-seven ounces, although nearly sixteen feet long. No one will risk himself upon a stream without extra rod, reels, and lines, and if he takes a greenheart and split bamboo he has two as good rods as are made. One who has long used a heavy wooden rod has at first a feeling of insecurity and adistrust of the slender bamboo, which can, if necessary, be wielded by a single strong arm. It is said an old Scotchman handling one of these rods for the first time, exclaimed: *Do ye ca that a tulle to kie a saumont wi? I wad na gie*

it to my bairn. It should be explained, that a grilse is a young salmon just returned from a first trip to the sea. After its second trip, it returns a salmon proper, with all the characteristic markings. It often happens that a grilse called by the Scotch gilsie, or salmon-peel is larger than a salmon one or two years older, the varieties differ so in size. The young of the salmon are first called parrs, and have peculiar spots and dark bars, or finger marks, as they are called. For a long time the parr was held to be a species of trout and entirely distinct from salmon. Lord Scrope, the author of *Days and Nights of Salmon-Fishing*, a work now extremely rare, held long and animated discussions with James Hogg, the IEttrick Shepherd, upon this subject, which was settled practically by a Mr. Shaw, of Drumlanrig, who tagged a parr and identified it again as a full grown salmon in In , Sir David Brewster announced that the fibers of the crystalline lens of the parr were arranged like those of the salmon, while trout of all sorts showed an entirely different arrangement. Figures 1 and 2 show front and rear view of the lens of a salmon, and Figure 3 the arrangement of the Fig. The manufacture of a fine rod of split bamboo is a work requiring great skill and judgment, not unlike that required to make the far-famed Cremona violin. The rods are made usually from Calcutta bamboo, as it has a larger proportion of enamel with tough fiber and long growth between joints. In the Japanese bamboo the fibers follow the joints too closely, and so must be cut into in straightening the pieces. Our American cane is lighter, and the enamel is very hard and elastic, but the inner woody fiber is soft as well as brittle. Sometimes several invoices of Calcutta cane will not contain one suitable piece for rod-making. The canes mildew on the passage, and this injures the fibers. Sometimes they are injured in being straightened over a fire, and often a single worm-hole ruins the entire piece. Just as our forest trees have the thickest and roughest bark on the north side, so the bamboo has thicker and harder enamel upon whichever side was exposed to storms. In making fine rods not only the best cane is selected, but the best side of this selected cane is preferred. The split-bamboo rod is an instance in which nature is successfully improved. The cane in its natural growth has great strength as a hollow cylinder, but it lacks the required elasticity. The outer surface or enamel is the hardest of vegetable growth and is made up largely of silica.

**Chapter 3 : The Human Zoo - Desmond Morris | R C - calendrierdelascience.com**

1, Likes, 13 Comments - TED-Ed (@tededucation) on Instagram: "Have you read "A Wrinkle in Time"? What did you think? We've listed it on our #TEDEdBookRec page".

Sci-Fi Film and Sounds of the Future. Rock and Roll and the Future – Cynthia J. Barbarella and Hearing the Future. Proposing an Alternate-Destiny: Strauss, Kubrick and Nietzsche: The Sounds of a Martian Breeze. Seeing Beyond His Own Time: The Sounds of Jerry Goldsmith. Miller About the Contributors. Music can be our guide to navigating strange, new places, and to encountering new people and forms. Filmmakers critique, poke fun of, and challenge our thoughts of alternate realities and the future using musical cues that are created to guide the players onscreen and the players off screen us, the dedicated voyeur. One wave of the hand in front of the theremin or one chord played on the piano can create a shorthand that speaks to us more than any screenwriter could hope to affect with dialogue. Being the multi-mediated, multi-tasking youth of the 60s that I was, I was doing so while listening to music on my headphones. I happened upon a late-night showing of Barbarella. I was amazed and completely confused. The music that I was listening to, probably The Pixies or something else of that musical era, did not match up to the peculiar, confounding visions that I was seeing, and, of course, the skin. Though fearful that I had come across something that was supposed to be on a scrambled channel at that time of the night, I decided to turn up the volume of the TV, and put down my portable tape player. It was then that my ears helped to make sense of what I was seeing. Barbarella equals sexy, and heroic; the future equals scary; sex equals an escape from the weird and unknown; sex equals good; and technological innovation pales in comparison to the human experience. Within the musical structure I heard computer noise, feedback that compared to the best Grateful Dead freak-out, a long with what sounded like playful cocktail music. Somehow it all came together and helped me make sense of this universe. It brought me back to the present and made me aware of the good old value of sex. Music is such an important part of the equation because even as our senses are overwhelmed, we look to them to provide some kind of grounding. Filmmakers use music as a sensory experience that helps to construct questions about our present, laugh at our potential legacies, and to guess what could be. Collectively, Sounds of the Future: Many of the authors who took part in this area are part of this collection with a few others picked up along in the conversation. These areas include the technical, including the construction of sub-jectivity through musical forms and technologies. No matter the area of focus, the power and potential of musical forms are critically examined by scholars drawn to this powerful intersection of popular culture forms. Linking together these diverse works is a central theme that will be explored and problematized: The text, every so often, offers diverse views on overlapping subjects. Several cornerstone pieces pop up throughout the book, like the music of 1: This is a theme that is at the heart of this book, and one that will be dealt with throughout. The two essays in this part point out intriguing parallels. Apparently, as consumers of popular culture, we are looking for an escape from the mundane. We want to be shown promise as well as our worst fears. Both the sobering and the transitive live in spaces of dialogue and song. The Omega Man , 1: In addition to my aforementioned piece on Barbarella , the part is comprised of two other essays. The two describe how this great music of rebellion and youth somehow got caught up in the world of science and progress. Rock became the cinematic hallmark of rebel scientists who followed their own vision of the future, owing allegiance to no master or mainstream ideology. Langguth takes us on another otherworldly ride with the transcendent through the music of Sun Ra. The Motion Picture , and Alien. Instead, the hope is a guide to media literacy is often overlooked. Music, like the visual, is a force that shapes our perceptions and our attitudes about our future as well as our current day. As some of the authors point out, music can enhance or fundamentally challenge what we are seeing and how we comprehend the world around us. Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Film is a popular medium that is easily readable by its audience. Films produced within the United States often present a linear Classical Hollywood narrative, which follows an easy to understand cause and effect relationship. The viewer, well acquainted with can easily read within what is presented and predict what this will come this next. A Familiar

Sound in a New Place DeLeon 11 The viewer feels as if they are privy to a world in which their presence is unknown; the characters within this world are unaware of such voyeurism. Through this exchange, familiarity and recognition occurs. Easy navigation draws the viewer in and keeps their attention through character relatability, eliciting emotion and empathy. Meaning or readability is not naturally given; the reader actively creates meaning and understanding through context and the interplay of signs Andrew The language becomes conventionalized through shared perceptions about signs and meaning. This process goes unnoticed by the reader who subconsciously receives, processes, and understands signs and the systems that hold them. This is most obvious through the simple structure of cause and effect linear storytelling. It is the system of signs that allows for context and understanding. Within such accessible storytelling there is the further layer of genre. Genres, while possessing particular nuances, conventions and styles, are wellknown to the viewer through continued exposure. In a romantic comedy, boy meets girl, boy loses girl and of course at the conclusion of the narrative, the viewer knows that boy will get girl. Altman utilizes semiotics to conclude that repetition creates genres, which calls familiarity, to the structure of language the text and its familiarity to the viewer. Walter Murch views audio as the silent queen, reigning over the image Chion viii. When visuals need to be accented, the story moved along or a character emphasized, it is the score that provides added emotional and intellectual weight. When two characters kiss, the music swells to stress the emotion. As Irwin Bazelon contends: A solid structure allows for ease in readability, which in turn allows acceptance spectators of the narrative world: The scores the viewer hears, regardless of genre, are always similar in their construction. Scores can be slightly manipulated to suit particular genres or actionsâ€”uplifting music when the hero saves the girl, the lone piano or 1. A Familiar Sound in a New Place DeLeon 13 violin when a character dies â€” but they always possess recognizable structures with similar major movements throughout their progressions. Composers utilize minor movements to cue the viewer that the story is strange in some way. This is furthered through the use of instruments. Orchestral compositions played with classical instruments of brass, strings and woodwinds are often heard in numerous genres and utilized in very similar ways to rhythmically bind the images viewed. There may be particular elements that call attention to the genre in which it resides â€” a harmonica or banjo for a western, for example. Despite particular elements of the genre, however, the basic structure is the same; it is here where you should feel tension or joy, supporting characters, emotions, and context. Context is at the center of viewer comprehension and this can only occur through a solid, familiar foundation. The entire score is an electronic transcription of classical compositions that are extremely familiar and readable to the viewer, who has heard the orchestrations a number of times in various contexts. This allows for ease in readability, but also, due to the use of synthesizer, tells the audience that the world presented is different from what they know. Through such ease, the viewer can move through the world and have acceptance for the unfamiliar. Instead, it is based on the technology and science of the future or a world that is unknown. The genre asks the audience to accept and understand words for strange and unusual planets, people and objects, new technologies, foods, and life forms. This, however, is not the case. The happy, jumping theme that opens each installment could easily belong to a Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers musical. The rest of the score utilizes nuances from a variety of genres while maintaining familiar orchestrations. This indicates that something unfamiliar and new may occur, but the classical orchestration also denotes readability. Diegetic music within this genre also mimics the readable score. In Star Wars the band at the bar plays music that is similar to a ragtime song, but with a little tweaking. While this may not be what one would expect in a bar for lowlifes at the Mos Eisley space port, it allows for the viewer to be in a state of familiarity and open to new elements within such strange worlds. The score supports the action and aids in the creation of a strong foundation that allows for easy narrative comprehension, which in turn creates an environment that promotes the viewer to be open to that which is unfamiliar. The use of the band at the bar gives credence to the space, but also comfort and stability. Strange or unique sounds are used perhaps for a moment and then discarded. If the musical score mimicked the world itself, the viewer would be lost. Not only would the viewer have to contend with new objects, animals and sounds, but viewers would be confused as to how to read what is laid before them. Sound effects can afford free experimentation because the narrative context already establishes the effects as part of the unfamiliar, placed within the strange diegetic world. Even diegetic

music must retain elements of the familiar, further cementing the role of music within the language. In one scene the doctor asks the protagonist, Miles Monroe Woody Allen , if he can identify various artifacts from his time, indicating that the current world is far removed from As the opening credits begin, the viewer is presented not with a discernable melody, but with the electronic tones that seem to be strung together in an almost haphazard arrangement. The only cohesive element is the movement through various amplitudes and frequencies. This creates movement through sound – a soundscape, which is quite different than the familiar progression of structured music. The crew discovers that the colony has perished except for Dr.

Chapter 4 : Full text of "Brethren at Work, The ()"

*This is a list of Confederate monuments and memorials that were established as public displays and symbols of the Confederate States of America (CSA), Confederate leaders, or Confederate soldiers of the American Civil War.*

Nino, for his guidance and mentorship over six years of undergraduate and graduate school. Nino has enabled me to develop values standards, and expectations, as well as learn lessons that no other advisor could have offered. I would also like to thank Dr. Baciak for his kindness, guidance and always being there to help and offer input. Along with my professors, I would like to thank all of the graduate students who have taught and mentored me over the time I have been a student especially Chris Turner for his mentorship while I was an undergraduate I would also like to thank and acknowledge the members of my research group who have been there for helpful discussions over the years. Without them I would know absolutely nothing about materials science. I would like to thank the scientists at PNNL who worked with me over the course of my time in graduate school. Bob Runkle, Warnick Kernan, and most of all Mary Bliss, thank you for the inspiration, guidance, and advice I was generously given over the past several years. I would like to additionally thank Professor Keitaro Hitomi for inspiring my studies and allowing me to perform research at his laboratory in Rokkasho, Japan to help complete my Ph. D I have many thanks to give to those whose support has helped me get through graduate school Primarily I would like to thank my parents for shaping me into who I am today and for always offering their love and support at all times I also want to thank the friends who have been there for me over the past several years of grad school. To the friends I made in my time at UF: Also, to my great friends who remind me that there is life outside of research, I want to sincerely thank you as well: I would finally like to express my deepest gratitude to the U. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this work are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy. Data is presented for both raw powder and crystals. BiI 3 single crystal analyzed in this work BiI 3 samples etched in methanol for 1 minute BiI 3 crystal grown without superheating gradients to a Cs gamma ray source. Four trap states, N 1 through N 4 are clearly distinguishable. Trap states N 1 through N 4 are shown. Four trap states, N1 through N4 are clearly distinguishable. BiI 3 with varying Sb content BiI 3 doped with mass concentrations of Sb ranging from 0 to 50, ppm. Shown in the inset is a normal probability plot of the residuals. Indication is given that the crystal region around the anode became Bi rich following bias. Two different reactions were identified. Inset shows the Raman spectrum of BiI 3 sample that was used to detect the drift of Br atoms after the application of a strong electric field BiI 3 anode and cathode surfaces. The sample was exposed to a V bias for 7 days and re measured to examine the effects of polarization. C 70 and P3HT: Decay rates shown in inset. Johns May Chair: Nuclear Engineering Sciences BiI 3 has been investigated for its unique properties as a layered compound semiconductor for many decades Among these are several qualities that make it an attractive candidate for a room temperature gamma ray sensor. However, despite the exceptional atomic, physical, and electronic properties of this material, good resolution gamma ray spectra had never been reported for BiI 3 The shortcomings that have previously prevented BiI 3 from reaching success as a gamma ray sensor are herein identified and suppressed to unlock the performance of this promising compound. Included in this work are studies on a number of methods which have, for the first time, enabled BiI 3 to exhibit spectral performance rivaling many other candidate semiconductors for room temperature gamma ray sensors. New approaches to crystal growth are explored that allow BiI 3 spectrometers to be fabricated with up to 2. Fundamental studies on trap states, dopant incorporation, and polarization are performed to enhance performance of this compound. Additionally, advanced detection techniques are applied to display the capabilities of high quality BiI 3 spectrometers Overall, through this work, BiI 3 is revealed as a potentially transformative material for nuclear security and radiation detection sciences. Many forms of radiation are nearly unavoidable to humans and come from a variety of sources: The average human has very low risk of being exposed to non naturally occurring radiation However, because of how dangerous illicitly utilized nuclear material can be being able to detect radiation and radioactive sources used for harmful purposes has

become one of the primary global security concerns of the 21<sup>st</sup> century [2] From the scope of international security, it is necessary to prevent rogue nations and terrorist groups from obtaining and deploying weapons of mass destruction made via radioactive material. International treaties such as the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons NPT and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT rely on detection technology to discover the undeclared production of nuclear material, prevent trafficking, and analyze underground detonations Likewise, one of the overarching goals of the National Strategy for Counterterrorism has been to prevent terrorist development, acquisition, and use of weapons of mass destruction [3] Doing so involves utilizing state of the art technology to detect and interdict diverted nuclear materials

Living organisms have no natural means of detecting radiation; therefore, technology that can do so is necessary to enable humans to protect cells from the harmful effects caused by biological ionization. Fundamentally, radiation detector science is based off three branches of sensors: Gas chambers and semiconductors directly detect radiation through the electronic signal produced when ionization occurs In scintillators the signal that is used to detect radiation comes from the secondary interaction between photons produced in a scintillator and a photocathode film. Classes of Radiation Detectors The earliest developed and most rudimentary radiation detectors are charged tubes filled with gas In these devices, an electric field is passed through a gas so that when incident radiation creates ionization the resultant free electron and charged gas ion will drift toward charged collecting electrodes. The magnitude of the applied electric field in these devices dictates the way in which the chambers produce a signal. Under low electric fields the gas chamber will operate as an ionization chamber. In this mode, a small ionization current is generated upon radiation interactions that is strongly dependent on radiation fluence and weakly dependent on the bias applied. When the bias is further proportional region the electric field around the anode is strong enough to allow the electron produced in the primary ionization event to itself ionize other nearby gas molecules. A schematic representation of a proportional counter is provided in Figure 1.1 At even higher bias the gas chamber operates as a Geiger Muller tube, where in the entire anode becomes saturated with charge from the Townsend avalanches and further increasing the bias does not affect signal generation. Gas chambers are most useful in situations where the radiation source emits some type of heavy charged particle that can easily ionize the gas or where X or gamma ray fluence is high enough to compensate for the low attenuation coefficient of the gas Due to the high neutron interaction probability in gasses containing the isotopes  $^3\text{He}$  and  $^{10}\text{B}$ , gas chambers are also very important tools for detecting neutron emitting sources However, because of the low density of gas relative to solid matter, the stopping power of a gas chamber to gamma rays is very low. Likewise, the efficiency of ionization chambers relative to gamma ray counting is also very low, and the main source of such signal comes from photoelectrons liberated into the gas cavity from the chamber walls. In the fields of nuclear security and radiological science apart from a high detection efficiency, the most desirable quality of a radiation detector is the ability for it to produce a spectral response that allows the identification and characterization of the specific radiation source Good resolution in a gamma ray detector refers to the ability for a sensor to produce a gamma ray spectrum where the nuclide identifying photopeaks are very sharply defined. Additionally, for practical purposes detector systems need to have small sizes on the order of few  $\text{cm}^3$  for benchtop or handheld applications, be thermally, mechanically, and electronically robust, and be produced at low cost. Due to these criteria the most commercially available and deployed radiation detectors that provide a spectral response are currently based on scintillation technology, with polyvinyltoluene PVT, NaI: Tl LaBr<sub>3</sub> CsI: Tl, and Bi<sub>4</sub>Ge<sub>3</sub>O<sub>12</sub> BGO serving as some of the more common scintillator materials [5, 6] When incident radiation interacts in a scintillating material, energy from the particle is transferred into the kinetic energy of orbital electrons. These ionized electrons then drift through the scintillator crystal expending their energy in Coulombic interactions into other orbital electrons. If these orbital electrons are given enough energy to enter a higher potential energy state, in the transition back to the ground state they will emit a scintillation photon with energy equal to the difference between the two state potentials. In conventional scintillator devices, the emitted photon will then interact with a photomultiplier tube or solid state photodetector to generate an electronic signal that marks the presence of radiation In the photomultiplier tube, the incident scintillation photon will first interact with a photocathode under a negative bias, where

through the photoelectric effect an electron is ejected. Ejected electrons are then focused through a series of electron multiplying dynodes, which can produce a gain of up to  $10^8$  at the anode [7]. A schematic of a scintillator detector is shown in Figure 1.2. A schematic of scintillation based radiation detectors consisting of a scintillator crystal that is optically coupled to a photomultiplier tube. The efficiency of a scintillation detector to produce a radiation induced electronic signal is the product of the efficiency of each step where energy is converted into a different form. Following the initial ionization by the gamma ray, these steps consist of the conversion of primary ionization energy to secondary electrons, the quantum yield of scintillation photons, the collection efficiency of these photons at the photocathode, the quantum efficiency by which scintillation photons are converted to photoelectrons, and the efficiency at which a liberated photoelectron reaches the primary dynode. The number of conversion steps in this process to produce signal from a single gamma ray interaction introduces a large degree of resolution loss in a spectrum. Typically, because of inefficiencies in this collection process the best resolution in a state of the art scintillator detector such as LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce at keV is around 2. The surface with an acceptor dopant will form a p type region characterized by a net positive space charge, while the surface with the donor dopant will form an n type region with a net negative space charge. A high bias is then applied to create conditions where free negative charges migrate to the p type region, free positive charges migrate to the n region, there are no native space charges or mobile charge carriers, which makes the density of free electrons very low throughout the crystal. When radiation ionizes the semiconductor atoms, electrons are given sufficient energy to overcome the band gap between the highest occupied states in the valence band and lowest unoccupied states in the conduction band. Silicon and germanium are the two dominant elemental semiconductors used in particle detection technology. Silicon is one of the most ubiquitous and developed materials in the modern world, and is found in nearly every electronic device including detectors in particle colliders [9] and X ray spectroscopy systems [10]. The attractiveness of using Si as a radiation sensor comes from its excellent electronic transport properties such as its low resistivity. Because of this, Si needs to be operated at cryogenic temperatures to perform well as a particle detector. The inability to use Ge without coolant limits the operation of HPGe detectors outside of laboratory conditions. Because of this, many semiconductors with larger band gaps have come under investigation as candidate materials for room temperature semiconductor detectors (RTSDs). Property Considerations for RTSDs Gamma ray spectrometers capable of operation at room temperature are a crucial technology for the fields of medical radiography, applied physics, industrial imaging, and nuclear security [1, 12]. When designing a semiconductor to serve as a gamma ray sensor, the key properties of consideration are density, atomic number, and the band gap of the compound. Because radiation stopping power is dictated by the effective atomic number and physical density of a material, it is logical to select the heaviest non radioactive elements as the basis for such a sensor. Alone, most elements from rows five and six of the periodic table exist as metals, so an additional element is needed to form an ionic covalent compound with a band gap large enough to suppress thermal excitation of electrons yet still narrow enough to allow for the production of many ionization induced electron hole pairs upon a radiation interaction. A band gap between 1 eV and 2 eV is ideal. For this, Se, Br, Te, and I are commonly selected as appropriate high Z anions which lead to compounds with semiconducting characteristics when bonded with the heavy metals. In addition to favorable atomic properties, for a semiconducting compound to perform well as a radiation sensor it must exhibit electronic properties that enable detection limits from ionization induced charges on the orders of fC to pC. Once a gamma ray interacts with the matter composing the semiconductor, the electronic properties dictated by the band gap determine the magnitude and efficiency by which the signal is generated and collected. To select and develop attractive materials for RTSD applications, it is first critical to understand three key properties: Resistivity Resistivity is a property that depends on the concentration and mobility of free charge carriers present in a material. The response of a material to an applied bias shifts from electrically conducting to electrically insulating as the band gap energy increases. At values between approximately 1 eV and 2 eV, the 5 orders of resistivity magnitude spanned within this regime are strongly influenced by temperature, crystal structure, scattering centers enabled by defects or impurities, and phonon interactions which scatter charge carriers [14]. Because resistivity is intimately related to the concentration of electrons within

the conduction band of a semiconductor, it is important to understand how electrons fill states within the band structure of a solid semiconducting material. This distribution is strongly affected by the temperature of the semiconductor, as when the absolute temperature increases, the probability of finding an electron in a band farther away from the Fermi level toward the conduction bands increases. Empirically this occurs because electrons will only transition from the valence band to the conduction band when sufficient energy is imparted to them, which always occurs proportionally to  $kT$  via thermal excitation when no other external stimuli are present. This is shown in Figure 1.4 graphically, as the value of  $F(E)$  at a given distance above the Fermi level increases with increasing temperature. At a certain point above the Fermi level the reference energy  $E_c$  will surpass the band gap and enter into the conduction band, and the relation 1.2 where  $g_c(E)$  is the density of available conduction energy states will then provide the density of energy states occupied by electrons within the conduction band. Figure 1.4 The Fermi Dirac distribution as a function of energy relative to the Fermi level,  $E - E_F$ . As the density of electron filled conduction states increases, conductivity of the semiconductor increases and resistivity likewise decreases. In an intrinsic semiconductor, the effective density of conduction states available to be filled,  $N_c$  is given as 1.3 where  $m^*$  is the effective mass of electrons in the conduction band, and  $h$  constant. From this concentration of energy states, it is then possible to calculate the actual electron density in the intrinsic states  $n_i$  as 1.4 PAGE 34 34 where  $E_c$  is the energy of the bottom most state in the conduction band relative to the band gap, and  $E_v$  is the uppermost state in the valence band relative to the band gap. When solved simultaneously this relation is simplified to 1.5 Again, it can be seen here that the concentration of carriers in the conduction band is strongly dependent on the band gap and the temperature of the semiconductor. To emphasize this, the intrinsic carrier concentrations of CdTe [15] Si [16] and Ge [16] are presented in Figure 1.5 as a function of temperature. Data on CdTe taken from ref. It should be emphasized that very small changes in band gap energy can have very profound effects on resistivity. In the presence of an electric field, the concentration of carriers in the conduction band will determine the current that will flow from the semiconductor. The electric field applied to a semiconductor causes the band structure to bend proportionally to the product of the electronic charge  $q$  and the drop in bias. The band bending results in a lower potential energy state for electrons at the anode terminal of the semiconductor, and a lower potential energy state for holes at the cathode terminal which overall causes current to flow from a semiconductor under bias. The drift current produced by the band bending is dependent on the strength of the electric field applied as well as the mobility of the charge carriers. Conductivity can therefore be expressed as 1.6 where  $\mu_n$  is the electron mobility,  $\mu_p$  is the hole mobility, and  $p_i$  is the intrinsic concentration of holes in the valence band which in an intrinsic semiconductor is equal to  $n_i$ . Resistivity,  $\rho$ , is then expressed as the inverse of this conductivity term as 1.7 It is very difficult if not impossible, to synthesize a bulk semiconductor that is truly intrinsic. Impurities and dopant atoms are known to create energy states within the band gap that impact electronic properties. These degenerate electronic states within the band gap will alter the concentration of electrons in the conduction bands and the concentration of holes within the valence band. Defects, interstitial atoms, or lattice vacancies can cause similar charge trapping states in the band structure. To put these concepts in perspective with respect to their importance for radiation detectors, consider the conditions necessary for a gamma ray interaction to be sensed by a detector. When a gamma ray interacts with a semiconductor, it imparts kinetic energy to orbital electrons throughout the lattice. Within femtoseconds the energy from the gamma ray is transferred to the ionized electrons, and then picoseconds after the initial interaction those electrons begin to thermalize and enter unfilled conduction states within the lattice [17]. Once inside the conduction band, the electrons will then drift out of the semiconductor and induce charge onto the anode of the detector. The charge induced from these ionized electrons provides the basis for the output signal of a detector operating in pulse mode.

**Chapter 5 : Drinks World Middle East | Dubai #1 by Racs Salcedo - Issuu**

*Editor's note: Mitch Horowitz is editor-in-chief of Tarcher/Penguin and editor of Penguin's new reissue of The Jefferson Bible. By Mitch Horowitz, Special to CNN (CNN)-Imagine the following scenario: A U.S. president is discovered to be spending his spare time taking a razor to the New Testament.*

January 11, at 2: I have enjoyed mine for years. And yet they were close friends and confidants. If they could hold each other in such high esteem, then I am willing to do the same for both of them - and for my evangelical friends and family, when they do the same for me. Jefferson, Adams, Franklin etc. The religious nuts in early America were just as dishonest and corrupt as their 21st century counterparts. Organized religion is nothing more than voodoo light, all based on hocus pocus and money. How big could God be if we were able to understand all that there is about Him. Do you really want to serve a God that small?? In any event, your entire belief in the Bible is that it says so in the Bible. Since the Bible itself is clearly a collection of words, you have to at least be able to fathom that, as a book, it COULD have been simply made up by people. The words themselves are no more magical than Harry Potter. If you choose to believe it, fine, but beyond your blind faith, there is no rational reason to ascribe a divine author. At some point, someone decided what was in and what was out of your bible too, regardless of which one you read. So many fundies want to claim this as a Christian founded nation, against all evidence. But that is typical of their reasoning in the first place. As for the "smallness" of god, you do know the god of the bible was god to only a very small tribe of people in the region, right? January 11, at 3: January 11, at 4: The process tells me more than I need to know. Hard to be an enemy of something that does not exist. They are in the business to advocate hatred towards Christians and other religions. It should be a hate crime for you to bash anyone who has a faith. You passed free speech a long time ago. I am engaged to a Christian. And I am an Atheist. Just a suggestion, but perhaps you should reflect on your bigotry and ask what Jesus would do. I believe that god is not real, so the fact that people want to create laws for gay marriage, contraception, etc. All I want is a life based on reason and enjoying the things that myself and my friends and my family find interesting. Also, it should be a crime for you to be mean to those of us with faith. I think to advocate that anyone who speaks out against religion should be persecuted is pretty much what Religions have been doing for centuries. Atheism is not a business. It is simply non-belief. Get it through your head. January 11, at 7: I see this as a quest to separate the two. This was the age of enlightenment where reason and its application were king. Perhaps he was just curious what the remaining text would look like. Just another attempt from the liberal media to subliminally slag Christianity. Obviously, a trend nowadays. In over years, some things never change. And people wonder why atheists have a general disdain for so-called true believers. Oh, and a lot of our other founding fathers had the same views on christianity that he had. Seems pretty relevant to me. Sorry if history offends you. Maybe you should get some thicker skin. As far as stripping the Bible for personal satisfaction, you need only go to almost any Christian Church to see such a thing in action. This is why Jefferson, Adams, Madison and the host of Founding Fathers explicitly did not endorse any one religion for this country because they had seen the evil perpetrated upon the populace by governments which dictated one "true" religion. Further, Jefferson was labeled an infidel by various religious leaders because he refused to overtly divulge his religious leanings or support them in their efforts to weed out the undesirables, undesirables such as Jews, Muslims, Unitarians and a whole host of other religious denominations. That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in nowise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities. He went so far as to say what he believed was between himself and his god. In years time history books will teach that the founding fathers were atheists. One could say he had more in common with the atheistic pov than the Christian. January 11, at 2: It is religious fanatics in this country who insist on saying that the founding fathers believed in all the religious baloney that Jefferson cut out of his bible that need to be marginalized until the day when they are ready to become responsible members

of society. Things that did not make sense to me last year make sense this year. The Bible is tough to understand so what he did was wise. Believe all that you can and in time the truth will come to you. With time we learn how to look at things in a different way. Jefferson was a busy man so he took the part God gave him and used it in the best way he knew how. Things worked out for him quite well. My advice to those who cannot believe would be to try to believe just one little thing in the Bible, be patient and faithful to the idea and you will learn the truth one step at a time. Thank you for it. I struggle with many things in the bible, but I attend bible study courses at my church when they are offered so that people who know more about it than me can teach me. Kudos to you, Dan. But thanks anyway, Harold Camping. Sorry, how is this news? How is it a "curio"? I thought this was something NEW about it! It was written by men, most of whom were not there when the stories in the bible were supposedly taking place. How do human authors equal a lack of divine inspiration? That is why it is not considered an historical account. Therefore, your comment makes no sense. A person could throw at you that Paul wrote many things but would you def say he existed. You guys are tough to figure out. You would actually need to compare articles, doc. Nice try though January 11, at 2: Without writing anything down, tell a story to a friend and ask that they tell the same story to someone else also asking that this story be passed on. If this story ever gets back to you, there will be several differences, some which would even alter the plot of the story. So, since none of those actually alive when Jesus was preaching to the masses wrote anything down, there is no way to tell which version of the story the person who did write it down heard. And that is the order of action. Rarely do you read of an atheist attacking someone religious in an effort to "convert" them. All I can tell you is what persuaded me on this issue. The books of the Bible were authored by many men spanning years. When you research the consistency not only of the facts but also of the underlying themes from book to book, the Bible has no equal that comes close in illustrating such unity. This is just one reason given to suggest that there seems to be "one author" behind the rest. Relationships only function based on love and grace for one another. And you would do the same. No one could force you anyway. His skepticism of traditional Christianity is well established. Our third president did not believe in the Trinity, the virgin birth, the divinity of Jesus, the resurrection, original sin and other core Christian doctrines. He was hostile to many conservative Christian clerics, whom he believed had perverted the teachings of that faith. Imagine the TV commercials the Religious Right would run: Thomas Jefferson hates Jesus! Jefferson was confident that a coolly rational form of religion would take root in the fertile intellectual soil of America. He once predicted that just about everyone would become Unitarian. Despite his many talents, the man was no prophet. The truth is that the greatest enemies to the doctrines of Jesus are those calling themselves the expositors of them, who have perverted them for the structure of a system of fancy absolutely incomprehensible, and without any foundation in his genuine words. And the day will come when the mystical generation of Jesus, by the supreme being as his father in the womb of a virgin will be clas. But we may hope that the dawn of reason and freedom of thought in these United States will do away with all this artificial scaffolding, and restore to us the primitive and genuine doctrines of this the most venerated reformer of human errors.

*Weekly newspaper from Austin City, Texas that includes local, state, and national news along with advertising.*

Though, SO far as science can yet discern, the great process of evolution, in every department of its activity, proceeds ceaselessly onwards, never reproducing, in very truth, forms to which it has given birth and then destroyed, nevertheless it now and again develops phenomena which resemble singularly, if superficially, the products of its activity in earlier ages. The bats and flying-foxes of our own day recall to mind the winged reptiles of the secondary age of geological time. In the political development of tribes and nations, in art, in poetry, religion, and the highest regions of human thought, analogous recurrences now and again manifest themselves. It is to one such recurrence we would direct the attention of those of our readers who may not as yet have interested themselves in the new and important study which may be called physiological, or experimental, psychology. No longer confining itself to an interrogation of consciousness, it examines psychical manifestations in the light to be obtained by exact quantitative inquiry. It also recalls to mind, memorable and fruitful period the fourth century before Christ. But I may perhaps, at starting, be permitted to make two personal remarks, in order to gain a better hearing for views which I venture to think merit more consideration than they have obtained. If I do not as in fact I do not accept as sufficient, causes for specific change and origin which do suffice in the opinion of various other naturalists, I am, of course, none the less certain that such origin is due to some natural causes. I know no causes in nature but natural causes. If I am right in regarding the process of specific origin as being still an unsolved enigma, I am not on that account without hope that its solution may hereafter be achieved, and I welcome the new psychology as a possible aid in that direction. But if what I am thus told surprises me, what I have learned from another biologist adds amusement to my surprise. I had expressed to him a wish to discuss some points of philosophy in its conception of nature, certain with his intimate friend Mr. I was phases of Greek thought in that most informed, in reply, that B. Now, considering that in all my arguments on scientific questions I have ever made my appeal to reason, and reason only, and that the sole authority to which I have referred, as claiming some deference from naturalists, has been that of Aristotle, I do feel that such apprehensions are singularly unreasonable. But it seems to be a fact that there are some men who are, like Laura in Mrs. Humphry Wards Helbeck of Bannisdale, quite unable to argue forcibly against a theological system which they detest. They seem, in consequence, beset with an abiding fear of being caught hold of by theology, as by the arms of an octopus, and dragged, willy-nilly, down into a sea of dogma from which they can find no escape. Any arguments, therefore, which they think may tend in this dreadful direction are not to be listened to, or if listened to at all, then with a mind firmly closed against conviction, but keenly on the look out for sophistries and fallacies which must, they think, be latent in such teaching. We would say to such persons: Shake off all such paralyzing fears and survey nature with an entirely unprejudiced mind. Assume that no revelation of any kind exists; adore the great God Pan or the whole heathen Pantheon; but, whatever else you do, do not shut your eyes, blunt your senses, or your reason, when you survey the world around you. It is above all things needful to avoid prejudice when we would study such a science as biology. To be able better to appreciate this science, let us briefly consider the teaching of that philosopher who initiated, and was the father of, the i-hole system of modern thought I mean Descartes. He taught that each man is composed of two entirely different substances: For him, the soul, devoted to thought alone, was a distinct spiritual substance, inhabiting the body and ruling it from, and enthroned in, the pineal gland. Every other power and property of our being followed inevitably, he taught, from the disposition of our bodily organs as the movements of a watch from its construction. For him, the essence of thought excluded extension and movement; while it was of the essence of extension and movement to have nothing in common with thought or feeling. How then was the union of the soul and body to be explained? He endeavored to explain it to his correspondent, Her Highness Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, but with small success. Indeed, he terminates his explanatory essay with these words: In fact she was not satisfied, but demanded further enlightenment, which she never succeeded in obtaining. A belief in the co-existence of these two utterly diverse substances naturally led, first

to the occasionalism of Malebranche, and subsequently to Idealism. If nothing exists but a thinking spir- itual substance and a material moving mechanism, there must be either two substances entirely distinct and then a man is not one being, but two ; or else he is one substance with the two attributes thought and motion; or, finally, one of these is but a depend- ency and modification of the other, in which case we have either materialism or idealism. What, however, does the personal The New Psychology. Do we not each of us know and feel that we are one being a unity not a compound of two separate sub- stances? We always feel in think- ing, and we mostly also think in feeling. But our experience of unity is yet much more complete, for many vital activities which normally are never felt, now and again rise into con- sciousness, and sometimes into very painful consciousness; while, on the other hand, many actions which we only learn to perform by means of reiterated conscious efforts, come at last to be produced quite automatically and un- consciously. It is evident, therefore, that we do not consist of one substance which is all thought and nothing but thought, and of another into which thought and feeling never enter. That we have a body is manifest; and it is also mani- fest that we possess an energy we may recognize as thought, but which may merely exist in the form of feeling or may pass into a state of activity which is not recognizable by thought because it is not even felt. This energy since we have no evidence that our being is dominated by more than one kind of energy appears, therefore, to operate partly as thought, partly as feeling, but mainly in an imperceptible and quite unconscious manner. But the influence of Descartes re- mains so powerful that quite a passion still exists among many biologists for representing, if not trying to explain, the phenomena of organic life as modes of motion. Such naturalists as Weismaun. N and many others, have attempted to explain the develop- ment of the germ by imagining the ex- istence in it of a multitude of exces - sively minute particles. Each of these particles, however, when carefully con- 1 See our work On Truth, pp. Pro- fessor Haldane, F. Indeed, however we may play with such con- ceptions, the same inevitable and in- soluble difficulty will ever recur; for the energy which operates in sensation, growth, nutrition, etc. The use of such images to explain any vital phenomenon is equivalent, therefore, to an attempt to make imag- inary representatives of things per- ceptible to the senses serve as repre- sentations of things imperceptible to the senses which is manifestly an absurd attempt. The view I have ever defende dfl is that every living creature is the result of the coalescence of two factors into one absolute unity; as water is pro- duced by the coalescence of oxygen and hydrogen. After that coalescence, neither oxygen nor hydrogen exists, but water only, though the water re- mains capable of being again resolved into its constituent elementsthe reap- pearance of which is the annihilation of the water. But as no two distinct substances can be identical in nature and energy, and as elements with dif- ferent energies must act with different effects, so we must conclude that in their union to produce water, each element must have acted differently, and so have had some different effect upon the result which their union has pro- duced. Also, since their energies must have been different, one of them must have been more vigorous or active than the other. It thus becomes conceivable though not, of course, imaginable how a new creature, coming into being from the unification of a certain mass of matter with a certain definite kind of energy, may possess some character- experimentally refuted. A very interesting work, by Alfred Earl, M. That the two factors which by their coalescence constitute a living organism consist re- spectively of a certain mass of matter, and a certain dominating energy, was the teaching of Aristotle. He com- pared such a union to wax stamped with a definite impress, or seal, which is one individual thing; though it has been produced by the junction of: Judging by observations of animals in their development and life history, viewed in the light of our own self- knowledge, it is the immaterial factor principle of individualism, psyche, or soul of an animal which is the imma- nent principle which dominates in its development, nourishment, growth, re- production, and sensitivity. The great German man of science, Wundt, to whom I shall have again to refer, has said: The psychical life is not the product of the bodily organism, but the bodily organism is rather a psychi- cal creation. Thus if, when contem- plating a living animale. We cannot say with truth either that a living dogs body or its principle of individuation or psyche constitutes the dog; for neither the one nor the other has an absolute existence, but only the living unity to which their coalescence has given rise. Nevertheless, if we are forced to use an inadequate expression, it would be much less incorrect and misleading to say the psychical force has made. It is not my purpose to go at any length into this matter here, having, I think, sufficiently advocated the valid- ity of this Aristotelian

conception in earlier writings. But that living organisms thus exist, seems to us difficult to deny when we observe the activities which pervade even various species of the mineral kingdom of the inorganic world which so enormously surpasses the organic world both in mass and in duration. Surely, as that eminent expert in crystallography, Professor H. Miers, has said,<sup>2</sup> Nowhere is the evidence of the paramount order that prevails in Nature written in more lustrous and indelible characters than in the mineral kingdom. Each crystalline species has its own absolute internal constitution and fixed laws, by which it endures from age to age that which it is and no other the visible expression of a definitely constituted nature, through which ceaseless order reigns. Yet what is more wonderful than the beauty of marble and serpentine, of malachite and lapis lazuli, of the sapphire, the emerald, and the opal? But these wonderful spars and gems, with their endless varieties of form and color, have their innate laws of form and other properties, and their definite anatomy and physiology. They most certainly have not been due to any mere triumph of utility. An as yet unknown energy, an X force, shows itself even here, as it does more eminently in the dominion of life. And now let us ascend from the consideration of these phenomena presented by the inorganic world to those presented by the highest energy known <sup>2</sup> In his Inaugural lecture as waynflete Professor. Science is the highest and most certain knowledge attainable, and this knowledge is divisible into three categories: Unless we can have certain knowledge of these three kinds, all science is impossible. Now when we examine the various mental powers we habitually exercise, we recognize that our mind is an energy, or principle, which is conscious of successive objects and events, and is capable of holding them, or various groups of them, in one conception before consciousness, as before a fixed point, and recognizing them as members of a series, every part of which the mind transcends. Such a principle, aware of the various kinds and directions of its own intellectual activity, consciously present to them all, and capable of reviewing its own states and external objects and events in various orders, must be a unity of the simplest possible kind. Moreover, this energy, as one which apprehends not only truth of fact, but also hypothetical truths and truth as to possibility or impossibility in various instances, must be something altogether different from what we know as matter in motion as merely physical force. If then we know as we certainly do know material bodies and physical forces at all, it is absolutely certain that this intellectual, enduring principle must be neither the one nor the other, but stands out in the strongest contrast with both. Therefore, if we know as of course we do that we have a material body, we may be certain that our being is not material only but that we are a bifold unity two natures in one person. We are each of us a unity, for we recognize that it is as much the I which feels, moves, grows or decays, as it is the I who thinks. We are certain, indeed, as to the existence of our body, but it is absolutely impossible for us to really doubt the existence of our self-conscious, thinking principle. We consist of one body and one immaterial energy, together constituting an absolute unity possessing two sets of faculties. We are thus, each of us, material and physical in one aspect, immaterial and intelligent in the other aspect. No certainty which we can attain to about any external object can be nearly so certain as this certainty we have concerning our own being first as to the immaterial, dynamic aspect of that being, and, secondly, as to its material and physical aspect. This is at once the primary and highest truth of physical science. Though we have no valid ground for attributing to animals a psychical principle which is thus truly and absolutely intellectual, no reasonable person can deny that the higher animals dogs, apes, elephants, etc. They must each of them therefore possess a psychical side to their being, more or less like our own generically similar, if specifically very different. I believe that it is the above-stated truth about our own nature which can alone explain those remarkable emotional feelings of personal attraction or repulsion which many of us from time to time experience. If, as I have urged and as Wundt has taught even as regards animals, the material organism is a psychical creation, how much more must the nobler human psychical energy affect and dominate our material framework? If the dog we love is the visible expression of an invisible, intangible energy which is the dominant side of the living animal-unity, the organization, actions, and emotions of which are that energy's expression and manifestation; *fortiori* the same may be said of the psychical energy, or soul, of every man and woman. It is, I believe, the special nature of that psychical energy, permeating, informing and dominating the body of each individual invisible and intangible though it be which is the cause and foundation of those deep and mysterious feelings, just referred to, which every now and then affect us so

vividly. That the soul of our fellow-creatures, of the men and women we like or dislike, should be imperceptible to us in and by itself is not wonderful, since, during life at least, it has no existence in and by itself. Nevertheless, being the dominating energy of that compound unity of which we each of us consist, it manifests itself to us through the animated body it informs. It thus manifests itself in the glance of the eye whether that glance denote love or hatred, in the smile of affection, the sneer of contempt, or the scowl of abhorrence; in the beckoning or repelling gesture of the hand, and in the carriage of the head, whether it be held proudly aloof or brought near caressingly. In each case it is the immaterial energy, or soul, which thus shows itself, revealing, to a greater or less extent, the essential nature of the individual man or woman whose personality may so powerfully yet so mysteriously affect See ante, p. We may have no suspicion of the real cause of our emotion and only note what is visible and tangible, though that emotion may all the time be really due to an unsuspected similarity of psychical nature; and thus the attraction which may spring up quite suddenly between people becomes less difficult to understand. And when this psychical energy which has dominated us during life has disappeared, and death has reduced our active being to a mass of mere inanimate matter, what becomes of the soul; what is the fate of this energy? Does reason give us good ground for believing, or even hoping, that it will survive the destruction of the body? No one, I think, can venture to affirm that nature affords us any certain evidence that a future life awaits us. On the other hand, the last refinements of science, including the new psychology, do not afford us one new argument against its possibility.

Chapter 7 : List of Confederate monuments and memorials - Wikipedia

*Down to the very middle of the last Friends in my possession. Under date century no directions are to be found as to of is this entry: Advised, that all that drab colors or any especial cut of coat.*

By John Heard, Jr. Our evening meal was over and, as we smoked our Tepic cigars, over a cup of coffee enlivened with genuine Tequila, I thought the moment opportune to ask my companion for some reminiscences of the French war. He had been intimately connected with the uprising of the north-western provinces, and many a piou-piou owed his translation into a better world to Oteros fondness for removing his enemies beyond the possibility of return; so I pressed him to allow me to write, at his dictation, the story he knew so well, as a contribution to history. It is not time yet, Don Juan, he said, rising to fill at the brook a cup which he set upon the table. This water is very muddy, one could hardly swallow it, he added, drawing my attention to the amount of matter in suspension; then he began to talk of irrelevant things. A half hour later he again pointed to the cup; the sediment had settled and the water was clear above it. Look you, Don Juan, it is the same way with history, he said, with that inimitable stately Spanish gravity that invests the most trite remark with the dignity of wisdom, at first it is so cloudy and thick that you cannot see through it. Then the mud settles, and the living things become clear to you with many others that float and have come to the surface. Some years have passed since then, and in the meantime many documents concerning the Intervention have come to the surface, especially in France. The real instructions were given by word of mouth, and both the men that spoke and the men that listened have passed away; they kept their counsel during their lifetime; it is not probable that they will speak from the grave. These great historical episodes are proverbially Janus-faced, and the credulous majority, usually satisfied with the face on the outside of the door, seldom attempts to investigate the inner side of the panel. So in the case of the French intervention in Mexico, the public saw only the famous Jecker claim, and innocently accepted this causa belli. Copyright, , by Charles Scribners Sons. The colonial policy of Spain has always been conducted on the same rudimentary principles. The son of the soil, a subject, and above all a contributor, was positively excluded from participation in any branch of government; and this government was absolute. Its representative, whatever his title, was responsible only to God; hence, as results, a petty despotism in its worst form, a progressive tendency toward revolt, and a lamentable incapacity for organization or self-rule. This was the lot of Mexico. Freed suddenly after many years of bondage, she did not at first know what use to make of her liberty. She was like a Frankenstein to whom a soul was unexpectedly given on his coming of age. Instinctively recognizing her own ignorance, she strove to follow the example of older civilizations by government and Landing of the Allied Troops at Vera Cruz. After the disastrous outcome of the experimental empire under Iturbide May, March, , Mexico started on an extraordinary and certainly unparalleled career of insurrections and pronuinciamentos, of which no less than two hundred and sixty have been recorded during the first sixty years of her so-called independence. In other words, it soon manifested a general preference for serving the man who paid, and the best paymaster was the so-called clerical party. During the first three centuries of its existence in Mexico the Church had undoubtedly devoted some of its leisure to the spiritual welfare of its children; at the same time it had so little neglected the establishment of its temporal power, that in , one-third of the national wealth was absolutely in its control, whereas the State coffers were empty. It was, therefore, an easy matter to convince the army of the advantages of serving God and getting paid for it, over the alternative of fighting for honor on an empty stomach, flanked by equally empty pockets. Army and church combined meant absolute power, and absolute power inevitably entails abuse. The Mexican people, miserable contribuent plebs, first appreciated the logic of this statement in , and rose, east and west and south and north. In January, , the victorious Liberal army entered the City of Mexico. After an eventful struggle of four years duration, the first two of which were marked by an unbroken series of defeats, Benito Juarez, the Mexican Washington, had achieved the independence of his people. The clerical party was crushed, dispossessed of all its property July, , and its leaders exiled. Its return to power insured a reign of terror marked by the most pitiless reprisals, and it seemed as though every precaution, however cruel, were justified, in order to avert the

possibility of such a national calamity. Helpless at home the clericals now sought aid abroad. As long ago as the growing shadow of the great liberal power on the north, the United States, had caused its leaders much anxiety, for a liberal republican government in Mexico involved the political death of the clergy. Primary education, the recognition of the rights of individuals, the disestablishment of the Church, the encouragement of immigration, hence the dissemination of independent thought, in other words, the programme of progress, foreboded serious difficulty to the future maintenance of ecclesiastical despotism. Under these circumstances, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gutierrez de Estrada, proposed the founding of a monarchy, for which audacious suggestion he was promptly rewarded by exile. From his home in Europe he maintained an active correspondence with the leaders of the reactionary party in Mexico, and in received from President Santa-Anna a special commission to negotiate, as plenipotentiary, with the Cabinets of Paris, London, Vienna, and Madrid, the establishment of a European Prince on the throne of Mexico. This choice was not altogether irrelevant, for one clause of the treaty of Aqualii stipulated that, should the principle of a constitutional monarchy secure adoption, the crown be offered first to the Infantes of Spain, brothers of Ferdinand VII. By nominating Maximilian, Napoleon was interpreting this clause freely, it is true, but with a certain appearance of plausibility. It must not for a moment be supposed that he merely intended to gratify the house of Austria by this gift of a transatlantic empire, though he was doubtless anxious to conciliate the Court at Vienna, estranged from France by the events in Italy. No Like Talleyrand he foresaw the colossal development of the United States, foresaw and dreaded it. Its power was a menace to Catholicism and to the monarchical principle; for the prosperity of a great liberal power on the American continent must eventually cast its reflection on its shadow over Europe. At that time our country was divided against itself, for when Napoleon began to show his projects openly, the War of the Rebellion had begun; our interference in Mexican affairs seemed improbable, and the time was well chosen for the attempt DRAWN RY L. Before our intestinal troubles were over, the projected empire could be organized, firmly consolidated, and the influence of the United States be thus effectively checked toward the south. Dubois de Saligny, into the necessities of the situation; guided by carefully worded hints, this gentleman undertook to supply the requisite insult to the French flag. Nothing was wanting now but a pretext for commencing hostilities. To be sure, the Mexican Congress had repudiated its debts to foreign fundholders July 17, , and diplomatic relations with England and France had been temporarily suspended. But Napoleon realized full well that the redress of mere commercial wrongs inflicted upon French residents in Mexico, would not be accepted by the nation as a sufficient August, the Mexicans celebrated a victory won by the Government troops over General Marquez, and, according to his own testimony, Mr. Down with the French Minister! An investigation carefully conducted by the Mexican Government, who realized what complications might arise from this apparently trivial incident, completely disproved the assertions of Mr. Negotiations were at once begun with London and Madrid, and a collective intervention was decided upon by the three Governments London, October 31, The United States was also invited to co-operate; Mr. Seward's answer was not only decidedly negative, but recorded in unmistakable terms the disapproval of the President and his Cabinet of the course resolved upon by England, France, and Spain. On January 8, , the combined squadron, under the command of General Prim, entered the harbor of Vera Cruz and landed their forces, of which were British, 2, French, and Spanish the latter had previously landed 5, men, thus making 9, men in all. On the 13th the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries was held in Vera Cruz, and the ultimatum of France read amid not a little confusion. Her claims, so extravagant as to seem absurd, were as follows: The payment of a sum to be eventually determined for satisfying such claims as had arisen since that date. The payment of the balance still due, according to the terms of the convention of A guarantee by the Government that the Jecker contract be executed as signed. Until these obligations had been satisfied the ports of the republic were to be occupied by foreign troops. England and Spain refused to be parties to such unjustifiable demands, and the result was the Convention of La Soledad, where it was agreed that all claims should be settled by diplomatic means. The Government of Juarez was here for the first time , officially recognized by the commissioners, and the treaty was ratified by him as President of the Republic of Mexico. Fearful of some interference on the part of General Prim, whose troops outnumbered the French, he at once despatched reinforcements of four thousand five hundred

men under General Lorencez, upon whose unexpected arrival the English and Spanish representatives agreed not to interfere in the home policy of the Mexican Government, and to act independently of France. Moreover, the return to Mexico at this moment of a number of former leaders of the clerical party, who unwisely proclaimed the establishment of an Empire under Maximilian, created an unfavorable impression. General Prim, who was still in command of the expedition, deemed it necessary to write a long personal letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which he expressed his disapproval of the course adopted by France, and explained that the public sentiment of the country was very largely, almost unanimously, Republican. At the same time the Mexican Minister in Paris, Sefior de la Fuente, wrote in similar but much stronger terms to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and predicting a long, but eventually successful, struggle for independence against foreign rule, requested his passports. In spite of these warnings Napoleon persevered in his mistaken policy, disregarding or disbelieving such information as did not fully agree with his theories, and, on the 9th of April, the Triple Alliance was dissolved. The Spanish and English at once notified the Mexican Government of the withdrawal of their troops, and of their refusal to take part in any further meetings to which Mexican exiles were admitted at the solicitation of the French commissioners. The allied commissioners also collectively notified the Government that the French army would commence operations as soon as the Spanish troops had evacuated their lines, In other words, war was declared, and General Lorencez, at the head of 6,000 men, undertook the conquest of Mexico, a country four times as large as France, with a population of about nine million souls. The enterprise was a foolhardy one ; even the returned exiles so farforgot their assertions that the French soldiers would be everywhere received with flowers as to shake their heads. Moreover, the expedition was begun by a breach of faith, the effect of which was to astonish and demoralize the soldiers. It had been stipulated at the convention of La Soledad that, should hostilities become inevitable, the French must retreat beyond Chiquihuite, in the yellow fever strip. This was a hazardous step, and to avoid the disease, the commander-in-chief took it upon himself to repudiate the solemn promise of the French commissioners; instead of retrograding he advanced, and of all days in the year he chose Good Friday. As he advanced, the flowers he expected were showered upon him in the shape of bullets. The situation had by this time become very clear to him, and he openly blamed the men who had deceived, and were still deceiving, the home Government by utterly false reports; most of all he blamed the French Minister, de Saligny, for which expression of opinion he was relieved from his command. These events, no longer mere matters of opinion, but of fact, should have enlightened Napoleon; but he did not wish to be disillusionized, and the men who had induced him to embark on this disastrous enterprise retained their influence over him and his ministry. He attributed the failure entirely to the incapacity of Lorencez; at the same time he sent out twenty-five thousand additional troops under General Forev. The first commander had been unnecessarily foolhardy; his successor was unnecessarily prudent. After wasting several months in organization and preparatory expeditions, he appeared before Puebla on March 16th and invested the town, which was finally surrendered on May 17th. A few days later, June 5th, the vanguard of the French army, under Bazaine, entered the City of Mexico, and the organization of the country was begun. Napoleons instructions to his agents had been most explicit, and, according to his lights, consistent. He believedhow sincerely is an open questionin universal suffrage; he shrewdly recognized that no new form of government would satisfy public opinion in this nineteenth century, unless this government appeared to be of the peoples election ; the strength which it derives from its ability to refer to universal suffrage as its origin is undeniable; hence his faith in the system. As to the method of applying the system, that, of course, was a variable quantity; skilful manipulation, all the ruses of practical politics, even to poll-packing, he admitted more spartaca in so far as the wires remained unseen above ground. Maximilian Commanding his ArmyPage They merely grasped the fact that Napoleon desired war with Mexico, and went no further. They did not realize that his ambition was to pose before Europe as a redresser of wrongs; that in this scheme of interference in Mexican affairs he desired to take the position of a generous protector of the unfortunate national party, demoralized and down-trampled because of insufficient. In colloquial English, he wished to bluff the civilized world into the belief that, albeit an emperor himself, he was the champion of fair play for the people at large. The first serious blunder against this policy was committed by Lorencez, who, deeming it essential that an intervention in favor of any nation should possess at least one

national figure-head, allowed, nay induced, Juan N. Almonte to proclaim himself Supreme Chief pro tern. This seemed incompatible with the avowed purpose of the expedition. It had been done without the consent, even without the knowledge of the Emperor, and he was not slow to express his disapproval. He had been content hitherto to outline his policy strictly within certain limits, but without developing any details. These first instructions may be summed up briefly thus: Compromise with all parties until the capital is secured and the nation has expressed its wishes at the polls. Pay Mexican auxiliaries and use them; put them in the front rank of battle. After the capture of the City of Mexico, it is to be desired that a general convention be held of all prominent Mexicans, who are well disposed toward us; this convention, under the leadership of General Almonte, to determine by vote in accordance with the laws and customs of Mexico the form of government desired by the nation at large. Should they vote for a monarchy, it goes without saying that the incumbent must be one agreeable to our interests. Should they desire any other form of government, it must offer some guarantee of stability, and be both disposed and able, with our help, to satisfy in full all claims of France on Mexico. In doubtful matters, consult Mr. In all this there is not a word concerning the already existing legal Government of Juarez which, but a short time before, had been officially recognized by the joint commissioners at the convention of La Soledad. Forey was not the man for the situation; in politics he was overweak and ready to be guided by any self-assertive advisers; as a military commander he was brave, but over-prudent, and wanting in the dashing qualities that distinguished Bazaine.

**Chapter 8 : Full text of "The Varsity, May 31, - April 15, "**

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The additional coverage could not be used for driveways, parking lots or any surface designed for vehicles. And administrative design review would be required for new portables. The earlier proposal would not have required any design review. She was moved to act after yet another night of watching the tragedy unfold on television. Her first call was to Islander Dave Ross for some advice. They helped set up the means to transfer funds collected here to the Cascade Foundation fund at Union Bank. A Division of William Shaw, Publisher wshaw soundpublishing. Grady, Editor editor mi-reporter. Second-class postage paid at Mercer Island, WA. Send address changes to, 78th Ave S. Money is needed to help the community with both the immediate concerns as well as longer term issues. Hovsepian hopes both Island residents and business owners will pitch in. She wants Islanders to donate, volunteer and spread the word. Receipts will be provided. For volunteer opportunities and more information, contact Barb Hovsepian via email at barbaucourantsalon. April 22 Special Election ballots in the mail today Ballots for the April 22 Special Election that will include a county-wide measure will be mailed next Wednesday. The deadline to register to vote or update voter information- Islanders needed for City Boards and Commissions Several positions will be open June 1 on city boards and commissions. Most appointments to boards and commissions are made by the Mayor and affirmed by the City Council. Generally, terms run June 1 through May 31, for a four-year period. For information go to www. However, applications are accepted year-round as other public involvement opportunities occur, such as the creation of an ad hoc committee or a vacancy on an existing board. For more information on City Boards and Commissions, and instructions on how to apply, go to the City of Mercer Island website. We truly appreciate our generous and caring community. For detailed information about each camp week visit: Lawmakers explain why the package stalled and what comes next By Brandon Macz bmacz bellevuereporter. The Washington Legislature passed a supplemental budget before adjourning its session March 13, but left key issues like education, marijuana reform and a transportation package unresolved. There were fewer disagreements about what major transportation projects to fund than there was about the funding measures needed to pay the bill, according to Rep. Steve Litzow, R-Mercer Island. Clibborn, chairwoman for the House Transportation Committee, said the transportation package passed by the House last year remained on the table and ready for amending once the Senate provided a bill of its own. Litzow, who serves on the Senate Transportation Committee, said Democrats fought a Republican proposal to redirect sales tax for transportation projects from the state general fund back into funding transportation. He said if taxes were to be raised under a package "an It was more of a political County Council approved creating gesture. But King County Metro also the general fund. That will tour by members of have an affect on 28 of Jane Hague the 33 Metro routes in the MCC across the King County Bellevue, including movstate, where Litzow Councilmember ing stops further from said there was a lack of public faith in the Bellevue College. WSDOT has also faced million annually. Jay Inslee for a special sesLitzow said he understands not all sion to continue negotiating a plan. SF Your Island Realtor sarahford cbbain. Taxable retail sales between July 1 and Sept. For the City of Mercer Island, taxable retail sales jumped The amount is still less that the amount that was counted in , just as the recession began. Retail trade is a subset of total taxable retail sales and includes purchases of clothes, home furnishings, books, cars and general merchandise but excludes sales in industries such as manufacturing and construction. Largest gains in taxable sales included: Most categories saw increases in third quarter taxable sales: Some notable examples included: For more, go to http: Your traditional hardware store with an excellent stock of construction supplies and tools. The new requirements give students and their families the ability to explore what is meaningful for them. Pathway Requirements that allow students to Changes in the graduexplore or focus on a ation requirement offers range of fields flexibility of knowledge and direct that interi n p u t est them, and from stuincreased dents on opportunities how they to earn course plan their equivalency future. Finally, the bill directs the Office of the Education Ombuds to convene a task force to review barriers to the credit diploma for students with special needs. The board is

comprised of 16 members: We are in good shape he said. In addition, the bill provides school districts the opportunity to request a waiver of up to two years to fully implement the new requirements, and the ability to waive up Serving Lunch until 4pm everyday A.

Chapter 9 : The league of five, or, Washington's boy scouts

*This degree of Royal Arch masonry is incomparably more sublime than any which goes before it impressing the mind with sensible demonstrations of the being and perfections of God, as well as of the merits and obedience of his Son, 14, vi, 2, 2. our Lord and Saviour.*

Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, in which Austria makes a formal demand upon Sardinia to disarm, and dispose of the volunteers which are hooking to Sardinia standard from all part of Italy. The cabinet of Austria has rejected the final propositions of the English cabinet, and the prospect of a peace congress appears to be at an end. Large bodies of French troops are moving towards the Sardinian frontier, and warlike preparations in France are carried on with renewed vigor. There was a panic in the Paris Bourse, and a heavy decline in the French funds. The Austrian Cabinet, however, refuses to reconsider her resolution, and has already prepared a manifesto to accompany her declaration of war against Piedmont. The English holidays prevented the full effect. The final propositions submitted to Austria by the English Cabinet, were, in substance, a general disarmament of all the armed powers, and the consent of Austria to the admission of these propositions, all the powers except Austria readily assented, and immediately upon the rejection of these propositions, Austria sent her ultimatum to Sardinia. The London journals express the opinion which is generally entertained in England, that the last chance of peace has about vanished. The Austrian army is making strategical movements on the Ticino, and an attack was considered probable at any moment. In 1848, Felix Robertson was appointed first surveyor of the colony. The government appointed H. League Empresario of the colony, and the company appointed said League their agent. The company introduced and settled in said colony over one hundred families previous to the year 1848. On the 10th of April, 1848, the National Congress of Mexico passed a Decree prohibiting further entrance of North Americans into Texas, and directed the civil and military authorities to execute said Decree. At this time there was a Mexican garrison established at the town of Tonoxtitlan, on the Brazos, Col. Ruiz commanding, and were living in and near said town several families of North Americans — the Borons, Morrors, John Teal, John Williams and others — and several Mexican families. General Terun and Colonel Piedras never settled the said Indians, nor established said military colony; but Stephen F. Austin increased his number of colonists, not to the prejudice or other advantage of the Nashville Company. In November, 1848, Stephen F. Austin, being a member of the State Legislature, set out for Saltillo, then the seat of the State Government, and safely arrived about the first of January, 1849. On the 25th of February, 1849, a very few days before Viesca departed the office. Austin, a member of the State Congress, obtained a contract from said Viesca and Del Valle, to settle eight hundred Mexican and foreign families, including the territory of the Nashville contract, and other territory. This contract was taken in the name of Austin and Williams, to the great damage of his constituents, the Nashville colonists, who had not previously received titles for their lands. This contract being signed by Austin for himself, and as attorney of Samuel M. Williams admitted that — "In that year, James Bowie resided Saltillo, and induced some Mexicans to settle for the purchase of lands, and I believe obtained about fifteen or sixteen grants of eleven leagues each. Williams became the attorney of said Santiago Del Valle in this concession; said Del Valle, secretary. Viesca and Blanco had but recently transferred to Austin and Williams "the lands, tenements, and hereditaments" of the Nashville company and colonists. And it may not be amiss here to note that said Juan Gonzales, regidor of the city of Lona Vicario, Saltillo, who executed the powers of attorney to Samuel M. Austin says, he was not equally lucky in that respect. The dates of the concessions in sale of the thirty-three leagues in the names of Jose Maria do A;uirre, Rufael de Aguirre, Temas do la Vega, and Santiago Del Valle, and the other twenty titles located in the Nashville colony by authority of Austin and Williams, harmonize with other facts connected with these transactions. One of the excuses of Austin for seeking to oust the Nashville Company and colonists, was, that English and French companies were trying to obtain contracts for that country, and which he said "was truly alarming, and would have been pernicious to the best interests of Texas. Although the contract which he and Williams obtained was for the settlement of Mexicans and foreigners, it appears that he had a poor opinion of the North Americans so long as they re-

mained in the Nashville colony, whom he was seeking to supplant, as well as the Mexican families settled by Robert-son in the Nashville colony—und especially one of those, Del Toro, whose bolection tho Rafael do Aguirro title pur ports to conflict with. We are strength-ened in the belief that lie mudo hut a cheap estimate of French, English, North Americans, and Mexicans settled in the Nashville colony, by the facts al-ready alluded to, and his bearing to the City of Mexico, in tho year , a mem-orial on tlio subject of Indian claims to land. After these colonists, suffering innu merable hardships and disappointments, and consequent loss of life in emigra-ting to, and sotling a savngo frontier, and about the time of the accomplish ment of their long and weary hopes, Austin and Williams, not practicing that fellow feeling common to sojourners in strange lands, deprived them of their hopes and habitations. The hand of timo has beckoned away, to their final account, many of these old colonists. I hero repeat that no title had yet isBued to tho oolonist , owing to the ennsea and iutorruptious before men-tioned In May, , Robertson was appoint-ed Empresario of the colony, William U. On his route to Monclova, Williams found it useful to visit the hospitable Alcalde of Bexar. This obliging official for that occasion, took npon himself the prerogatives of Po-litical Chief, and at the "verbal request" of Williams, granted a certificate dated. February 14, , that tho Lefttfick contract had been forfeited. At this time Augustin Viesea was Governor, nnd Ramon Musquis was Vico It was ascertained, afterwards, that each of them becamo tho grantee of an eleven league grant. In oftertlrno it was found that the Execu-tive decree based upon the decree of April Gth, , restoring Robertson, had been lost, and that the spurious decree of May 18, , bad found it way into the Stato Department. Austin returned from Mexico in Sep-tember, , and in December follow-ing, was transferred to the more suit-able purpose ot Booking assistance for Texas in the United States. Austin and Williams never procured the appointment of a Commissioner to issue titles to colonists, but absorbed a largo portion of this country in the loca-tion of these grants, locating their own, nnd, nn it was said at that time, selling locations at fifty dollars per league to others. See Appendix to Journals of Congress, of They are over vigilant nnd on the wing. They drend organisation as a great evil; because honest investigation follows, as a matter of ooursn, which they dread, preferring darkness ta light. I mean to say that there were land speculators and land frauds of an unknown number in existonce, ab-sorbing tho public domain; nnd I give it as one of tho grounds for urging the in-vestigations which I did in tho Legisla-ture, that it seems tho Convention of , nnd Congress of , were con-vinced of tho existonce of land frauds of nn unknown extent, in what purport to bo old titles. Tho Congress of acted upon this hypothesis in the passage of laws to detect tho fraudulent land certificates, and punish the parties con-cerned. It is hcrely declared that the said act of In favor of John T. Mason, and of tbo 14tb of March, , of the said Legislature ot Coahuila and Texas, and each and every grant, founded thereon, 1 and was from tbo be-ginning, null and fold.