

acet $C_6(C_2H_5)_3 NH(C_2H_5O) H H$ which gives
either $C_6(C_2H_5)_3 NH(C_2H_5O) NO_2 H$
or $C_6(C_2H_5)_3 NH(C_2H_5O) H NO_2$ which
 HCl gives $C_6(C_2H_5)_3 NH_2 NO_2 H$
or $C_6(C_2H_5)_3 NH_2 H NO_2$ identical with
the first. Hence the three hydrogens are unequal.

Mesitylen oxidized with nitric acid yields
mesitylic acid $C_6H_3(COOH)_2$ from ~~water~~
xylo $C_6H_3^{COH}$ and by chromic acid isopropyl
acid $C_6H_4(COOH)$. These facts are independent of
any structural formula. If applied to mesitylen
it follows -

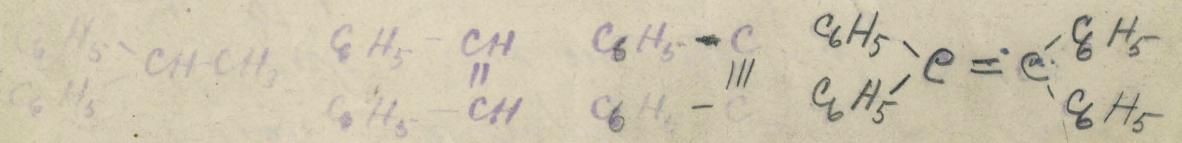
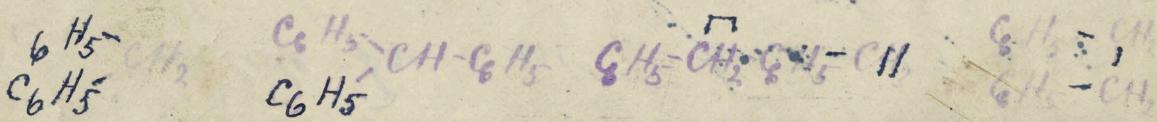
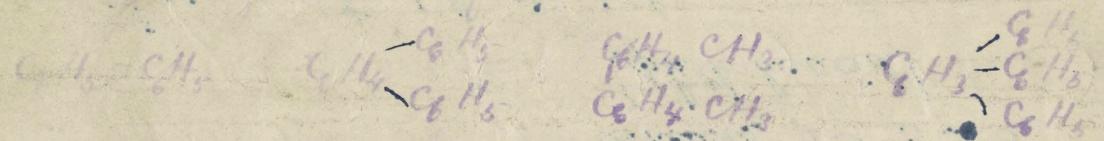
1st. That para compounds (terephthalic acid)
have the side chains in the position 1.4.

2nd. That meta compounds (isophthalic acid)
have the side chains in the position 1.3, or 1.5.
Mesitylen has its side chains at 1.3.5.

3rd. Ortho compounds (phthalic acid) have the
chains at 1.2 or 1.6

Diphenyl boron

Includes substances which contain two or more aromatic nuclei, whether these are joined directly or by means of other carbon atoms. For example

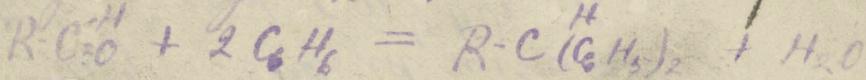


The large number of isomeric substances is easily possible with the diphenyl group.

The hydrocarbons formed

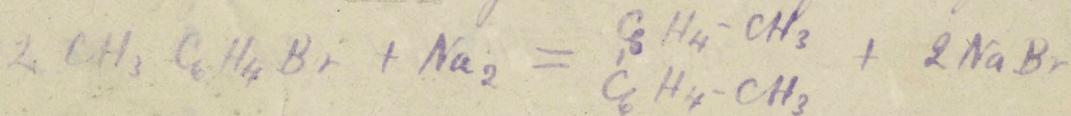
- From aldehydes and aromatic hydrocarbons by strong H_2SO_4

Baeyer



Substitution products of methan may be from methylal ($\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{OCH}_3}{\text{C}}\text{H}_3$).

- From haloid substitution products of aromatic hydrocarbons by abstraction of halogen.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Behavior sulfates Ac. towards alkyl haloids & C_6H_5COCl .

" " " acid haloids "

Behavior agoxalactic ester towards C_6H_5I .

" " " acetyl acetone " its alkyl sulfates perheto"

transester shows " for acet acetic (ester towards
alkyl with) slow devivs -

Malonic ester ester $NH_2-NH-C_6H_5$, the pyrazolone derivs -
MHOH $NH_2-C_6H_5$, etc. / HONO . $C_6H_5-C_6H_5$. HN03

MH_3 , $NH_2-C_6H_5$, etc. / $C_6H_5-C_6H_5$.

Bz, C_2 , I_2 , $SO_2C_6H_5$

cond products of A.A. dehydroacetic acid

<u>$C_6H_5-C_6H_5$</u>	<u>Cabdef</u>	60	<u>$B_12\alpha$</u>	12	\$6
	<u>Caabde</u>	30	<u>$B_6\alpha$</u>	7	\$3
	<u>Caaabcd</u>	16	<u>$B_6\alpha$</u>	7	\$3
	<u>Caabcc</u>	11	<u>$B_4\alpha$</u>	4	\$3
	<u>Caaabc</u>	10	<u>$B_3\alpha b$</u>	5	\$1
	<u>Caaabed</u>	6	<u>$B_2\alpha^3$</u>	3	\$1
	<u>Caaabfc</u>	3			
	<u>Caaa-bbb</u>	3			
	<u>Caaaabc</u>	3			
	<u>Caaaab</u>	3			

syntheses of Cott's acetate

Puthi
Malomine Va

ortho uida Br corn
meta para NH₂ C₆H₄ & CH & Br (M_g out)
NH₂ C₆H₄ & Br (M_g out)

3 H₂ of nitrogen = { dials reduce b = c
laboratory form NO₂ NH₂ - C₆H₄
dials reduce NO₂ etc



carboxytartronic acid
trichloroacrylic acid $\text{CCl}_3-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$

Syntheses of C₆H₆
Const. work on benzoic acid

A₁₃ A_{2.5} (2) A₁₄ 5
Δ₁₅ 3

A₂ (2) A¹
Benzoyl group

2
10 isomers

With H. D. Bowmans compliments.

ogale rock, metallic, black, pyrroferrite, $\frac{1}{2}$ (HgO wt) Burnoff at H. D. Bowmans place, 1907. D. A. Smith's name appears on this sample, possibly his own. Very difficult to identify due to lack of suitable comparison samples. Difficult to identify due to lack of suitable comparison samples. Difficult to identify due to lack of suitable comparison samples.

(mollibazolith, or mafit) (Chondrite)

A. M. L.

H. 000 O-O-A.O

H. 000 O-O-A.O

and olivine $\frac{1}{2}$ (HgO wt) = 3 mm. planar

and plagioclase $\frac{1}{2}$ (HgO wt) = 3 mm. planar

and pyroxene $\frac{1}{2}$ (HgO wt) = 3 mm. planar

$(001)_{\text{M}} : (111)_{\text{M}} : (001)_{\text{P}} = 3 : 6 : n$

$(111)_{\text{P}} = q$

100
 $(111)_{\text{M}} : (001)_{\text{M}} : \text{mineral} \text{ (plagioclase)}$
 $\text{no min. } (111)_{\text{M}} : (111)_{\text{M}} : (001)_{\text{M}}$
 $(111)_{\text{M}} : \text{mineral} \text{ (plagioclase)} : (111)_{\text{M}} : (111)_{\text{M}}$



Minerals	Relationship	Orientation	Orientation
	$100^{\circ} \text{ CP} - \text{P}_{\text{M}}$	100°	$(100) : (001) = 6 : n$
	01 TS°	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 01 \text{ TS}$	$(011) : (011) = n : n$
	$110^{\circ} \text{ TS}^{\circ}$	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 11 \text{ TS}$	$(110) : (100) = n : n$
	100° P	$10 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 11 \text{ TS}$	$(111) : (100) = n : n$
	$100^{\circ} \text{ TS}^{\circ}$	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 01 \text{ TS}$	$(111) : (100) = n : n$
	01 TS°	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 01 \text{ TS}$	$(011) : (001) = n : n$
	$110^{\circ} \text{ TS}^{\circ}$	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 11 \text{ TS}$	$(111) : (111) = n : n$
	100° P	$10 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 11 \text{ TS}$	$(111) : (011) = n : n$
	$100^{\circ} \text{ TS}^{\circ}$	$00 \text{ TS}^{\circ} - 01 \text{ TS}$	$(111) : (011) = n : n$

100 (001) $\text{M} : \text{mineral} \text{ (plagioclase)} : (111)_{\text{M}}$

Die Krystalle sind farblos und durchsichtig. Ihr Habitus ist schwankend, und zwar sind die meisten dick tafelförmig nach $a(100)$ oder prismatisch, zuweilen auch tafelförmig nach $m(110)$ oder nach $m'(1\bar{1}0)$. Im letzteren Falle wird die Fläche m leicht mit c verwechselt (ohne dass man den Krystall auf dem Goniometer orientirt), weil bei dieser Aufstellung die Flächen p und a gerade wie Klinopinakoid resp. positive oder negative Hemipyramide aussehen.

Die Krystalle sind vollkommen spaltbar nach $a(100)$ und nach $c(004)$.

Natürliche Aetzfiguren (Fig. 2, rechter

Krystall), die man zuweilen auf der Fläche $c(004)$ beobachten kann, sowie solche, die durch momentanes Eintauchen in Aether hervorgebracht werden, weisen auf Hemimorphie hin. Mit den Aetzfiguren stimmt auch der starke pyroelektrische Charakter der Krystalle. Es wurden zahlreiche Krystalle mit dem Kundt'schen Verfahren untersucht, wodurch das Vorkommen zweier enantiomorpher Typen nachgewiesen wurde, bei welchen das positive bzw. negative Ende der Orthoaxe b als analoger Pol functionirt.

Ferner wurden sehr schöne — sogar modellartige — Zwillinge beobachtet, und zwar nach zweierlei Gesetzen:

1) Zwillingsebene $a(100)$, oder
Zwillingsaxe c (Drehungszwillinge), aus zwei gleichen Individuen bestehend (Fig. 3).

2) Zwillingsebene ebenfalls $a(100)$
— Spiegelungszwillinge, die aus zwei enantiomorphen Individuen zusammengesetzt sind (Fig. 4).

Die Zusammensetzungsebene ist bei beiden Arten $a(100)$.

Dieselbe Fläche scheint sich auch als Gleitfläche zu verhalten, wodurch Zwillinge nach dem zweiten Gesetze entstehen.

Die Doppelbrechung ist sehr stark.

Im Natriumlicht sieht man durch eine Spaltungsplatte nach $a(100)$ eine negative stumpfe Bissectrix, in der Richtung nach $c(004)$ zu stark geneigt. Die Ebene der optischen Axen ist senkrecht zu $b(010)$ und bildet (für Natriumlicht) mit der Verticalaxe e einen Winkel von $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ im stumpfen Winkel β . Für blaues Licht hat dieser Winkel einen etwas grösseren Werth als für gelbes. Die positive spitze Bissectrix steht senkrecht zu $b(010)$.

Folgende Messungen beziehen sich auf Natriumlicht:

Axenwinkel (aus Messungen in Oel um die beiden Bissectricen berechnet)

$$2V = 85^{\circ} 58'.$$

Brechungsindizes:

$$\alpha = 1,604 \text{ (aus } V, \beta, \gamma \text{ berechnet),}$$

$$\beta = 1,654 \text{ (aus } H, V \text{ und dem Brechungsindex des Oels berechnet),}$$

$$\gamma = 1,718 \text{ (direct mit einem Prisma gemessen),}$$

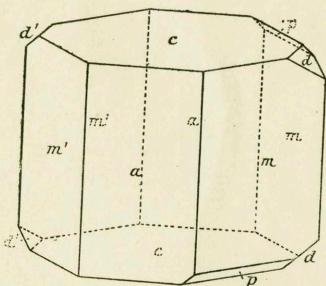
daher ist

$$(\gamma - \alpha) = 0,114.$$

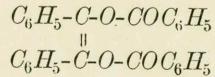
4. H. L. Bowman (in Oxford): Krystallographische Notizen über einige Stilbenderivate.

Die vorliegenden Notizen beziehen sich auf einige von Prof. J. U. Nef in Chicago dargestellte Substanzen, welche an das mineralogische Institut in München eingesendet und dort von mir untersucht wurden.

Fig. 4.



I. Isobenzil¹⁾ (Dibenzoyldioxystilben)



Schmelzpunkt = 158° C. Krystalle aus Aether.

Krystalsystem: Monoklin, hemimorph.

$$a : b : c = 0,9682 : 1 : 0,8409; \\ \beta = 79^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'.$$

Beobachtete Formen: $a\{100\}$, $c\{004\}$, $m\{110\}$, $m'\{1\bar{1}0\}$, $d\{011\}$, $d'\{0\bar{1}1\}$; nur an rechten Krystallen (Fig. 4) $p\{111\}$, nur an linken Krystallen $p'\{1\bar{1}\bar{1}\}$.

Gemessene Kanten:	Grenzen:	Beobachtet:	Berechnet:
$a : c = (100) : (004)$	41	$78^{\circ} 38' - 79^{\circ} 56'$	* $79^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$ —
$m : m = (110) : (1\bar{1}0)$	42	$86^{\circ} 38' - 87^{\circ} 32'$	* $87^{\circ} 40'$ —
$c : d = (004) : (011)$	8	$39^{\circ} 17' - 39^{\circ} 50'$	* $39^{\circ} 34\frac{1}{2}'$ —
$c : p = (004) : (111)$	8	$54^{\circ} 4' - 54^{\circ} 51'$	$54^{\circ} 35'$ $54^{\circ} 44'$
$c : m = (004) : (110)$	21	$81^{\circ} 38' - 82^{\circ} 59'$	$82^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}'$ $82^{\circ} 21'$
$p : p = (\bar{1}11) : (1\bar{1}\bar{1})$	2	$110^{\circ} 13' - 110^{\circ} 38'$	$110^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$ $110^{\circ} 46'$
$m : p = (110) : (\bar{1}11)$	2	$87^{\circ} 5' - 87^{\circ} 9'$	$87^{\circ} 7'$ $87^{\circ} 5'$
$m : p = (110) : (1\bar{1}\bar{1})$	8	$42^{\circ} 28' - 43^{\circ} 48'$	$42^{\circ} 53'$ $42^{\circ} 55'$

1) Siehe auch Hintze, diese Zeitschr. 1884, 9, 556.

Fig. 2.

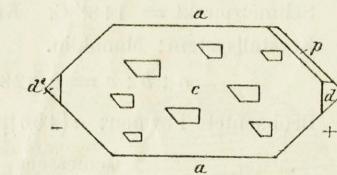


Fig. 3.

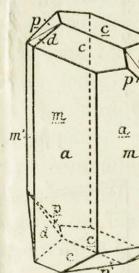
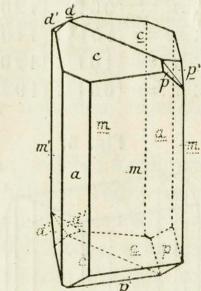
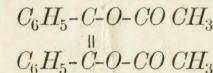


Fig. 4.



Die Krystalle sind besonders interessant, indem sie ein gutes Beispiel der beiden Arten von Zwillingsbildung, wobei das eine Individuum aus dem anderen durch Drehung bzw. durch Spiegelung hergeleitet wird, welche natürlich nur bei enantiomorphen Körpern unterschieden werden können, darbieten.

II. Diacetyldioxystilben



Schmelzpunkt = 148° C. Krystalle aus Aether.

Krystalsystem: Monoklin.

$$a : b : c = 2,828 : 1 : 3,242; \quad \beta = 86^0 56'.$$

Beobachtete Formen: $a\{100\}$, $c\{001\}$, $m\{110\}$, $n\{120\}$, $r\{10\bar{1}\}$, $k\{10\bar{2}\}$.

	Gemessene Kanten:	Grenzen:	Beobachtet:	Berechnet:
$a:c = (100):(001)$	24	86° 50' — 87° 2'	*86° 56'	—
$a:m = (100):(110)$	38	70 17 — 71 33	*70 30	—
$a:r = (100):(10\bar{1})$	45	42 5 — 42 49	*42 25	—
$a:n = (100):(120)$	43	79 27 — 79 55	79 42	79° 57'
$c:m = (001):(110)$	10	88 56 — 89 2	89 0	88 59
$c:n = (001):(120)$	3	89 25 — 89 30	89 28	89 28
$r:m = (10\bar{1}):(110)$	6	75 29 — 75 43	75 37	75 44
$r:n = (10\bar{1}):(120)$	4	—	82 29	82 36
$c:k = (001):(10\bar{2})$	4	—	30 39	30 33

Fig. 5.

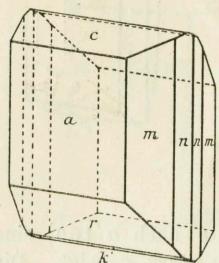
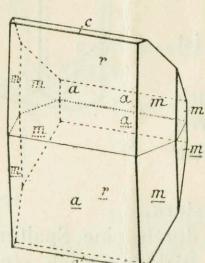


Fig. 6.



Die Krystalle sind farblos und durchsichtig, meist dick tafelförmig nach $a\{100\}$ (Fig. 5), zuweilen auch prismatisch oder tafelförmig nach $r\{10\bar{1}\}$. Sie sind sehr leicht spaltbar nach $c\{001\}$ und weniger vollkommen nach $b\{010\}$.

Es wurden beobachtet Zwillinge (oft sehr symmetrisch) nach $c\{001\}$, wobei die Basis Zusammensetzungsebene ist (Fig. 6), sowie Zwillingslamellen nach demselben Gesetze.

Die Ebene der optischen Axen sowie die stumpfe Bisectrix sind senkrecht zu $b\{010\}$. Die spitze Bisectrix liegt in der Symmetrieebene und ist um 43° gegen die Verticalaxe c nach hinten geneigt, wie die Auslösungsrichtung auf einer künstlichen (Schliff-) Fläche b beweist.

Der optische Axenwinkel ist aus Messungen in Oel um die beiden Bisectricen bestimmt worden:

$$2V = 84^0 39' \text{ (Na-Licht).}$$

Die stumpfe Bisectrix zeigt gekreuzte Dispersion, und zwar ist die Auslösungsschiefe gegen die Verticalaxe c grösser für blaues als für gelbes Licht.

Die Doppelbrechung ist negativ und sehr stark.

Der kleinste Brechungsexponent ist mittelst eines Prismas, bestehend aus den Flächen r und a , bestimmt worden:

$$\alpha = 1,551 \text{ (Na-Licht).}$$

Die beiden anderen Exponenten (wie oben beim Isobenzil) sind aus den wahren und scheinbaren Axenwinkeln und dem Brechungsindex des gebrauchten Oels berechnet worden:

$$\beta = 1,6167$$

$$\gamma = 1,7189$$

also

$$\gamma - \alpha = 0,1679.$$

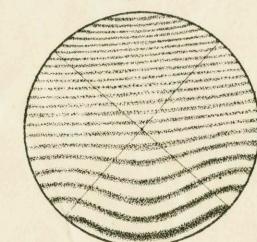
Die Axenbilder durch die Flächen c und r gesehen sind normal und stimmen mit der oben angegebenen Lage der optischen Axen. Aber das Axenbild, welches man im Natriumlichte durch das Flächenpaar a erblickt, ist anomal, und deutet auf eine sehr stumpfe Bisectrix resp. die Normale zur Axenebene, welche in der Symmetrieebene, stark geneigt zur Flächennormalen in der Richtung nach $r\{10\bar{1}\}$, am Rande des Gesichtsfeldes austritt (Fig. 7). Dieses Bild zeigt Compensation, wenn man einen Quarzkeil längs der Axe b hineinschiebt, es kann also entweder der stumpfen Bisectrix oder der optischen Normale entsprechen.

Die Hyperbeln der letzteren Richtung, welche 43° schief zur Flächennormalen gegen $c\{001\}$ zu austreten sollten, sieht man jedoch nicht, sondern eine Schaar ungefähr gerader Linien, die parallel b laufen und den der optischen Normale entsprechenden Theil des Gesichtsfeldes decken.

Obwohl in den meisten Fällen derartige Anomalien irgend welcher Zwillingsstructur zuzuschreiben sind, ist letztere hier, wegen des scheinbar vollkommen einheitlichen Charakters der Auslöschung durch die Flächen a und b , schwer anzunehmen. Auch ist hier das Vorhandensein von »reflectirten Axen« sehr unwahrscheinlich, weil das Bild, sowohl bei dünnen wie bei dickeren Platten, unverändert bleibt, und bei ungeschiffenen Krystallen keine Spur von SpaltungsrisSEN sichtbar ist.

Bis jetzt ist es mir nicht gelungen, diese anomale Erscheinung zu erklären.

Fig. 7.



C" paper Nitro f- English	2 papers
TW Goodspeed	Morley + Trevor
JP Idings	Jones H.C. Parker Son
+ C Chas John	Ranouf E.
JA Kent	Soch M.
WR Harper +	+ Wells S.
WA Rupt	Kennell
By Hale	Moor
Terry	Jamieson
Geo C Walker	W Clark +
CO Whisman	Bancroft WA
H H Donaldson	Al Noyes
20 Jordan	Drown
Curtiss Rd.	+ Wells
Bertrand	Purfield
Hesse	Gooch
Jones LW	Hart
Dixie (2)	Smith E.H.
IPuta (100)	Bridge
Boyd	McPherson
Hutchison	+ Atwater
Winston	Bunting
Stone	Meers
Prichett	Wexler
Vaughn	Matroy
Song	Cluttarden
Julian	Ett Kaiser
+ Frankforter	+ Ondorff
Nicholson	
Wiley	
+ Reckards TW	

Thorleifur
Hornbraek

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"On t. Const. of t.
Nitroparaffine Salts"

Allen (from last)
Edwards
Ewan
Walker, John ~~Daniels~~
Seymour
Graham
Ransome
Daniels
D. Fall
Strong A.E.
Sanderson, A.P.
Morse, H.L.
Jesse
Bewad
Konowaloff
Bischhoff
Curtiss
Wishcenus, J
Wallach
Merlin
Kiehl
Groth
Mathieu
Beckman
O'Fistley
McConrad
Haatzsch
Baukayev
Lange
Tradoff
Noellney
Haller
Ransay
Walker, James
Kipping
Kapason

Brauner
Eichhorn
Crafts
Day, D.T.
Gill
Menke, A.E.
Vorlow, T.H.
Lager, C.R.
Andrewson
Mallet
Monroe
Franklin
Hollenbaum
SewKowitzch
Kraft
Gattermann
Duden
Fittig
E. Fischer
J. Koenig
Willmann
Richardson
Rising
Multiken
Cramer
Metzcell
Chandler, C.F.
Bretthorn

Heller & C "paper Annalen"

Ikuta (3)

- 4 Smith Alex
- 5 Harper
- 6 Seagfield
- 7 Augstli
- 8 Fries
- 9 Constance
- 10 Jackson
- 11 Hill
- 12 Eliot
- 13 Benssen
- 14 Bailyer
- 15 Koenigs
- 16 Kekule
- 17 Abel
- 18 Meyer V.
- 19 Grapfield
- 20 Young
- 21 Nicholson
- 22 Stieglitz
- 23 Noyes W.
- 24 Mother
- 25 Gibbs

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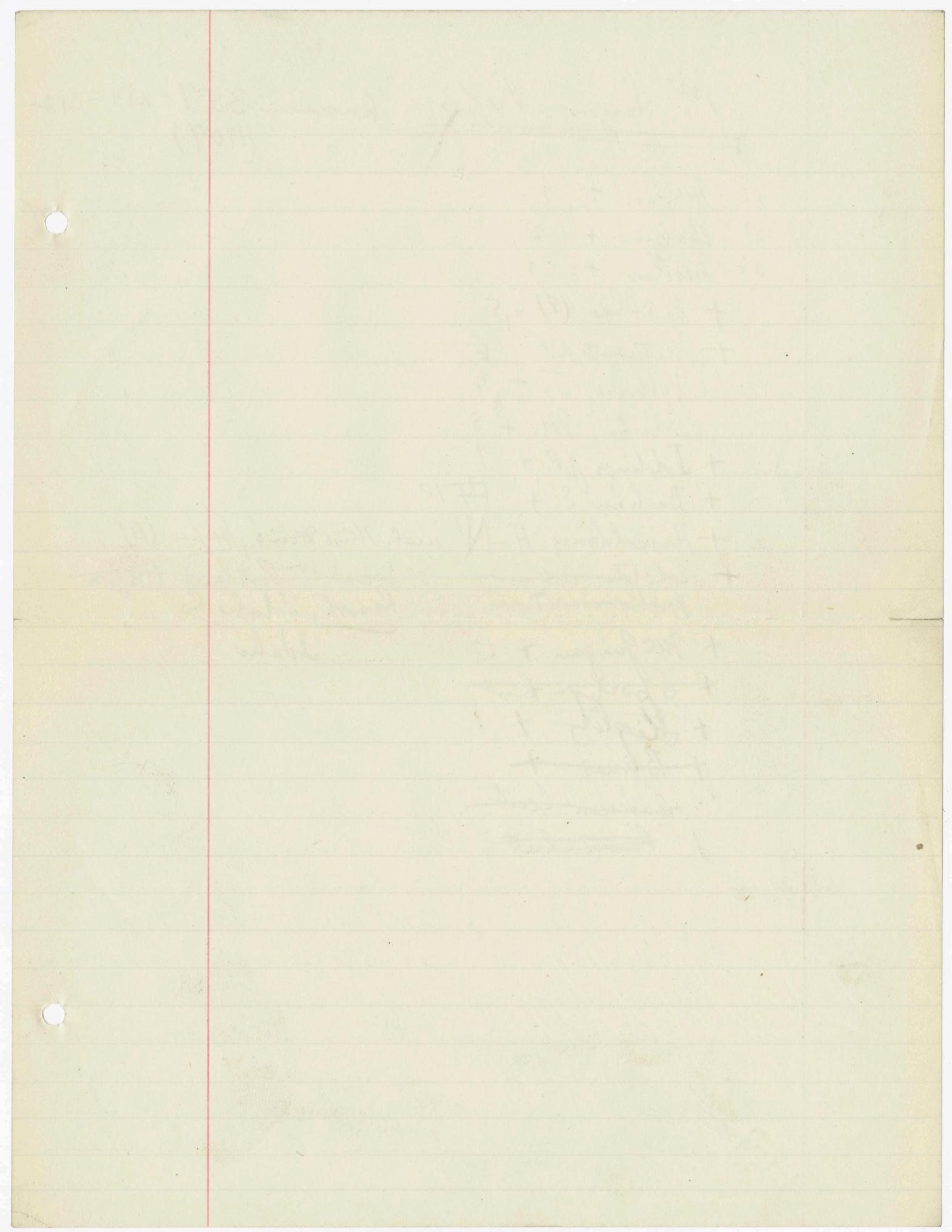
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18th Sugar Paper

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(1907)

- 1) McLean + 1
- 2) Barnes + 2
- 3) Mother + 3
- + Hesler (2) 4, 5
- + Mathews A.P. 6
- Volhan, J. + 7
- Ikuta, M. + 8
- + Iddings, J.P. + 9
- + Buchner E. + ~~7~~ 10
- + Hasselbring H-N incl. Miss Den's paper (11)
- + Eckstein Oskar ~~109 Second St Portland Oregon~~
~~Gillette, Walter~~ Resort, Idaho Co, Idaho
- + McGuigan + 12
- ~~Spencer Bent~~
- + Higley +
- ~~Barnes +~~
- ~~Auden Bent~~
- ~~Adams Bent~~



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 Proc. Amer. Acad 26, 295-312. 3 (1891)
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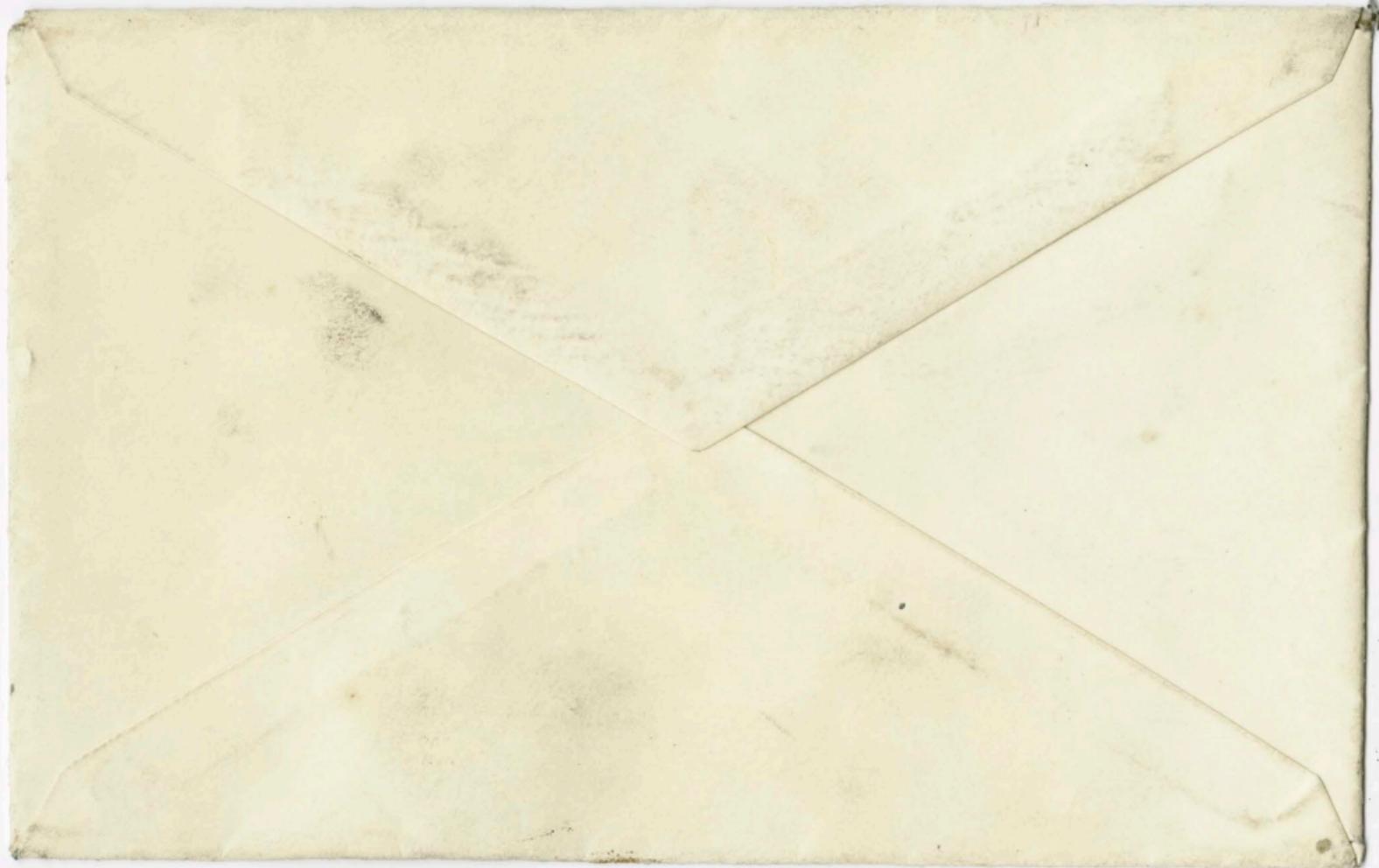
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	520*		260	120		430	290	150
20	120	10	490			530*	410	70
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	230	60	120	20	20	+	360	10
	590*		130	140	30	120	10	20
240	30	10	10	240	70	150	-110	30
840	40		490	250	80	160	+130	40
350	280			360		160	40	290
590	*310		560*			-80	160	70
20	100	10	20	120	10	-30	480	70
40	-20	40	260	150	20	510*	530*	
50	+100	50	380	170	30	240	20	10
70	200	70	410	290	50	360	140	30
-30	220	100	430	130	70	380	40	40
-270	250	120	530*	140	70	420		530*
+90	260	130	670*					
-270	500	180	80	10	10	240	20	30
-240	*		200	20	40	120	240	60
-100	10	50	80	50		-120	280	80
-90	250	80	100	170	70	-110	290	110
-170	490	90	130	410		530	110	80
	520*		-230	450		240	10	
20	160	20	360	80	30	480	10	
220	400	40	380	90	50	600*		
340	430	60	390	210	70	40	120	10
220	450		410	250	80	-80	150	30
240	480		420	350	120	-70	210	50
	720*		440	270	120	-60	410	30
20	120	10	450	270	170	530*	530*	
30	180	20	700*	350		100	100	10
190	300	60	700*			110	120	20
230	310		120	20	30	120	140	20
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480	370		370	130	40	150	460	
490	470		380	210		580	*	
550*	490		410	450		120	40	
30	120	10	700*			150	120	20
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	610*		+30	120	40			
-120	40	10	50	220	50	100	120	10
-110	120	20	130	280	80	130	140	40
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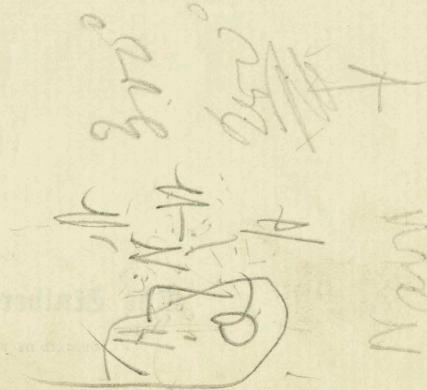
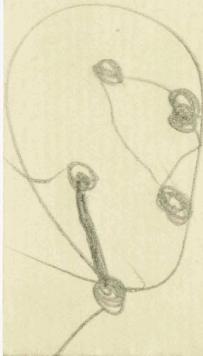
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The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The University desires to announce that it will shortly open a Primary School, under the direction of the Department of Pedagogy. Miss Clara I. Mitchell will be in immediate charge. Twenty-five children aged from six to eight inclusive, or with attainments about equal to those of children in the first three grades of school work, will be admitted. Applications will be considered in the order of their reception. They, with any requests for further information, may be directed to JOHN DEWEY, Head Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy, University of Chicago. The tuition fee is \$12 per quarter. No expenditures for books will be necessary.

N. B.—The school will open early in January; the exact date and place will be fixed within a few days.



Nano

CIP-Na⁺

Fe²⁺K⁺

Li⁺Mg²⁺

~~O₂ + H₂ → H₂O~~

CCl₄-CO₂H

H₂SiN₃H₂

R

Cl-C≡N-H

Fe²⁺NH₃

LiC≡N-K

ENH₃-C≡N-H

ENH₃-C≡N-H

PO

-H
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22 Joffa,
was of Joffa on 1st, Oct 1861
in Monsonia Blaine myself.

220

Aug 13th 1861
full lighted fog & full moon, 7 persons
arrived, were, traps, houses ruined mostly, especially in number,
of fishery, the Hudson raised 250-300,000⁰⁰ lbs weight. Herald will
tell you about it. Our Hous. River raised 8" or more so dam broken they had
water up tributary 2-3 days. This dam was known to be unsafe for years past.
Latham Worthing C. R. started 12 looms more & John Seil is fixing them.
I finished the Mars palt & Chancey is cutting the cards. Today I wove a trial
border for Mars, which is very handsome, & so I shall put it in the second
new Mars palt, & go ahead with the design.

This fabric upon being woven will prove a useful article, & much sought
for in England.

J. W. Seeley has made his appearance. He is in full force & trouble
with government. He was trying to find an endorser to notes for him
from his nephews the Montgomeries, for which you know, Dr. H. most his
property is gone.

200000-025. Found in driftwood, 10 ft. above ground level.
The wood is very hard and heavy. It has a fine grain and
is yellowish brown. The wood is very durable and
will last a long time. It is used for making furniture,
tables, chairs, etc. It is also used for making
fences, posts, and other outdoor structures.
It is a good material for building houses and
other buildings. It is also used for making
furniture, tables, chairs, etc. It is a good material
for building houses and other buildings.
It is a good material for making furniture,
tables, chairs, etc. It is a good material
for building houses and other buildings.

Psalm 90

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

For a thousand years in thy sight are but yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Let thy work appear unto thy servants and thy glory unto their children.

And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

Psalm 23

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

B surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Matt. 7: 16-20

Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Even so every good tree bringeth forth; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Wisdom is justified of her children.

Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

THE MESSAGE OF MAN. Compiled by Stanton Coit.

"We acknowledge but one motive,--to follow the truth as we know it, whithersoever it may lead us; but, in our heart of hearts, we are well assured that the truth which has made us free, will in the end make us glad also.

F. Adler

"March to the tune of the voice of her,
Breathing the balm of her breath,
Loving the light of her skies."

277.

"Blessed is he on whose eyes
Dawns but her light as he dies;
Blessed are ye that make choice of her,
Equal to life and to death."

a. c. Swinburne.

"The greatest intellectual revolution man has yet seen is now slowly taking place by the agency of science.

282

She is teaching the world that the ultimate court of appeal is observation and experiment and not authority; she is teaching it to estimate the value of evidence." Huxley

Happy is he whom truth by itself doth teach, not by figures and words that pass away, but as it is in itself.

282

All our progress is an unfolding; thou hast first an instinct, then an opinion, then a knowledge, as the plant has root, bud, and fruit. Trust the instinct to the end; it shall ripen into truth, and thou shalt know why thou believest."

Thomas à Kempis - *Imitation of Christ*

323

"Let a man be of good cheer about his soul, who has cast away the pleasures and ornaments of the body as alien to him, and has followed after the pleasures of knowledge in this life, who has adorned the soul in her own proper jewels, which are temperance, and justice, and courage, and nobility, and truth."

Plato

328

"Mother of man's time-travelling generations,
Breath of his nostrils, heart-blood of his heart,
God above all gods worshipped of all nations,
Light above light, law beyond law, thou art."

"Thy face is as a sword smiting in sunder
Shadow and chains and dreams and iron things;
The sea is dumb before thy face, the thunder
Silent, the skies are narrower than thy wings."

Swinburne

"Now who can take from us what we have known,
We that have looked into each other's eyes?

Though sudden night should blacken all the skies,
The day is ours, and what the day has shown.

What we have seen and been, hath not this grown part of our very selves?
We made love-wise
What power shall slay our living memories
And who shall take from us what is our own?"

