= The Breeders Tour 2014 =

The 2014 tour by American alternative rock group the Breeders comprised a series of thirteen concerts in central and western United States in September 2014 . The Breeders ' line @-@ up for their successful 1993 album Last Splash consisted of Josephine Wiggs , Jim Macpherson , Kim Deal , and Kelley Deal ; however , Wiggs and Macpherson were not in the band for the group 's next albums , Title TK and Mountain Battles , released in 2002 and 2008 , respectively . In 2013 , the foursome reunited for a tour to commemorate Last Splash 's 20th anniversary , and the following year , they began working on new songs together . The band Neutral Milk Hotel invited the Breeders to open for them at a September 18 concert at the Hollywood Bowl . The Breeders decided to go on a tour leading up to this show , and to use the opportunity to practice some of their new compositions .

Between September 2 and September 17 , the Breeders performed in eleven cities , including St. Louis , Denver , Seattle , Portland , San Francisco , and Las Vegas . Support groups the Funs and the Neptunas opened for them at five and six of these eleven shows , respectively . The Breeders then played at the Hollywood Bowl concert , and wrapped up the tour on September 20 at the Goose Island 312 Urban Block Dance Party event in Chicago . On the tour , the Breeders performed four new songs , as well as the compositions " Off You " and " Safari " , and numerous selections from the albums Last Splash and Pod . Among these were " Cannonball " , " No Aloha " , " Saints " , " Divine Hammer " , " Doe " , and " Iris " . The tour received good reviews from critics ; appraisal included comments that the performances were rousing , and that the band was as good as ? or better than ? in its heyday .

= = Background = =

In 1993 , the Breeders released their second album , Last Splash . At this time , the group ? s line @-@ up consisted of sisters Kim and Kelley Deal on guitar and vocals , Josephine Wiggs on bass and vocals , and Jim Macpherson on drums . Last Splash went silver in the United Kingdom , gold in Canada , and platinum in the United States , and the group toured extensively , including participating in Lollapalooza 1994 . In November 1994 , Kelley Deal was arrested on heroin @-@ related charges , and in 1995 Wiggs decided to pursue other musical projects . Macpherson continued playing with Kim Deal in her side @-@ project group , the Amps , and then in the 1996 incarnation of the Breeders , but quit the band in 1997 . The Breeders ? line @-@ ups for their albums Title TK (2002) and Mountain Battles (2008) included the Deal sisters , Mando Lopez , and Jose Medeles . In 2013 , Wiggs and Macpherson rejoined the Deals to tour the 20th anniversary of Last Splash ? the LSXX Tour .

On December 31 , 2013 , the Breeders performed their final concert on the 60 @-@ date tour in Austin , Texas . The foursome enjoyed the LSXX concerts , and decided that they would like to record new music together . Throughout 2014 , Wiggs traveled from her home in Brooklyn , New York to Dayton , Ohio , which Macpherson and both of the Deals live in or near . The group began practicing new material in Kim Deal ? s basement , including one composition by Wiggs and others by Deal . By August of that year , there were three songs that they could play well , two less so , and others that they had not yet practiced . Titles of new songs included ? Skinhead Number 2 ? , ? Simone ? , ? All Nerve ? , and ? Launched ? . The group Neutral Milk Hotel asked the Breeders to open for them at a Hollywood Bowl concert to be held on September 18 . The Breeders decided to go on a tour leading up to this concert and to perform some new compositions to prepare for the songs ? eventual recording .

= = Performances and reception = =

The September 2014 tour comprised thirteen American dates , all in western and central states . Support groups included the Funs , the Neptunas , and Kelley Stoltz . The tour began in early September with dates in St. Louis and Kansas City , Missouri , and then continued west to Denver ,

Salt Lake City , and Garden City . On September 10 , the Breeders started a short Pacific Coast stretch , performing in Seattle , Portland , and San Francisco . These shows were followed by the inland cities Las Vegas and Phoenix , then San Diego , California , leading up to their concert on September 18 at the Hollywood Bowl with Neutral Milk Hotel and Daniel Johnston . Following the Hollywood concert , the Breeders finished their tour at the Goose Island 312 Urban Block Dance Party event in Chicago on September 20 , with groups such as Unknown Mortal Orchestra and Thao & The Get Down Stay Down .

In addition to the four new compositions " Simone " , " Skinhead Number 2 " , " All Nerve " , and " Launched " , the Breeders performed many songs from their albums Pod and Last Splash . These included " Saints " , " Hag " , " SOS " , " New Year " , " Cannonball " , " No Aloha " , and " Divine Hammer " from Last Splash , as well as " Doe " , " Limehouse " , " Hellbound " , and " Iris " from Pod . They also played " Off You " from Title TK and the title track from the Safari EP . Another composition they performed was " Walking with a Killer " , which had originally been released ? with the B @-@ side " Dirty Hessians " ? as the first in a series of solo 7 " singles by Kim Deal , and which the Breeders had also played in 2013 on their LSXX Tour .

The Breeders ' performances on their 2014 tour were generally well received by critics . Regarding their September 3 performance in Kansas City , Danny Phillips of Blurt magazine wrote that the Breeders " like wine , seem to improve with age " , commenting that " everything [was] perfect " about the show ; The Kansas City Star 's Timothy Finn likewise summed the night up as " an evening that exceeded its promise " . Tim Hinely , also of Blurt , wrote that in Denver two nights later , the Breeders did " not [play] a classic set by any stretch , but it was fun and hardly any of the set slipped into boring noodling " . In Portland on September 11 , 94 / 7 's Yume Delegato heard the group 's performance as " delightfully raw and [having] a great deal of heart " but felt that some of the new songs " fell flat " . Critic Lissa Townsend Rodgers of Vegas Seven magazine praised the band 's " knockout punch " performance of the songs " New Year " and the " irresistibly throbbing ... ' Cannonball ' " at their Las Vegas concert on September 16 ; Leslie Ventura of Las Vegas Weekly also liked the show , and described their overall performance as " decisive " . Critic Alex Packard of Listensd.com , who attended the September 17 concert in San Diego , opined that the Breeders " deliver [ed] the classics like they wrote them yesterday and new material in no less of a moving way " . For their September 18 show at Hollywood Bowl , reviewer Keith Plocek of LA Weekly felt that the group played a set of " solid tunes " , while Consequence of Sound 's Philip Cosores rated a few of the songs as " pretty @-@ perfect @-@ sounding renditions " , and commented that Kim Deal 's " rock and roll soul is still as strong as ever " .

= = Dates = =

= Émile Lemoine =

Émile Michel Hyacinthe Lemoine (French : [emil l?mwan] ; 1840 ? 1912) was a French civil engineer and a mathematician , a geometer in particular . He was educated at a variety of institutions , including the Prytanée National Militaire and , most notably , the École Polytechnique . Lemoine taught as a private tutor for a short period after his graduation from the latter school .

Lemoine is best known for his proof of the existence of the Lemoine point (or the symmedian point) of a triangle . Other mathematical work includes a system he called Géométrographie and a method which related algebraic expressions to geometric objects . He has been called a co @-@ founder of modern triangle geometry , as many of its characteristics are present in his work .

For most of his life , Lemoine was a professor of mathematics at the École Polytechnique . In later years , he worked as a civil engineer in Paris , and he also took an amateur 's interest in music . During his tenure at the École Polytechnique and as a civil engineer , Lemoine published several papers on mathematics , most of which are included in a fourteen @-@ page section in Nathan Altshiller Court 's College Geometry . Additionally , he founded a mathematical journal titled , L

'Intermédiaire des Mathématiciens .

= = Biography = =

= = = Early years (1840 ? 1869) = = =

Lemoine was born in Quimper , Finistère , on 22 November 1840 , the son of a retired military captain who had participated in the campaigns of the First French Empire occurring after 1807 . As a child , he attended the military Prytanée of La Flèche on a scholarship granted because his father had helped found the school . During this early period , he published a journal article in Nouvelles annales de mathématiques , discussing properties of the triangle .

Lemoine was accepted into the École Polytechnique in Paris at the age of twenty , the same year as his father 's death . As a student there , Lemoine , a presumed trumpet player , helped to found an amateur musical group called La Trompette , for which Camille Saint @-@ Saëns composed several pieces . After graduation in 1866 , he considered a career in law , but was discouraged by the fact that his advocacy for republican ideology and liberal religious views clashed with the ideals of the incumbent government , the Second French Empire . Instead , he studied and taught at various institutions during this period , studying under J. Ki?s at the École d 'Architecture and the École des Mines , teaching Uwe Jannsen at the same schools , and studying under Charles @-@ Adolphe Wurtz at the École des Beaux Arts and the École de Médecine . Lemoine also lectured at various scientific institutions in Paris and taught as a private tutor for a period before accepting an appointment as a professor at the École Polytechnique .

= = = Middle years (1870 ? 1887) = = =

In 1870 , a laryngeal disease forced him to discontinue his teaching . He took a brief vacation in Grenoble and , when he returned to Paris , he published some of his remaining mathematical research . He also participated and founded several scientific societies and journals , such as the Société Mathématique de France , the Journal de Physique , and the Société de Physique , all in 1871 .

As a founding member of the Association Française pour l 'Avancement des Sciences , Lemoine presented what became his best @-@ known paper , Note sur les propriétés du centre des médianes antiparallèles dans un triangle at the Association 's 1874 meeting in Lille . The central focus of this paper concerned the point which bears his name today . Most of the other results discussed in the paper pertained to various concyclic points that could be constructed from the Lemoine point .

Lemoine served in the French military for a time in the years following the publishing of his best @-@ known papers . Discharged during the Commune , he afterwards became a civil engineer in Paris . In this career , he rose to the rank of chief inspector , a position he held until 1896 . As the chief inspector , he was responsible for the gas supply of the city .

= = = Later years (1888 ? 1912) = = =

During his tenure as a civil engineer , Lemoine wrote a treatise concerning compass and straightedge constructions entitled , La Géométrographie ou l 'art des constructions géométriques , which he considered his greatest work , despite the fact that it was not well @-@ received critically . The original title was De la mesure de la simplicité dans les sciences mathématiques , and the original idea for the text would have discussed the concepts Lemoine devised as concerning the entirety of mathematics . Time constraints , however , limited the scope of the paper . Instead of the original idea , Lemoine proposed a simplification of the construction process to a number of basic operations with the compass and straightedge . He presented this paper at a meeting of the Association Française in Oran , Algeria in 1888 . The paper , however , did not garner much

enthusiasm or interest among the mathematicians gathered there . Lemoine published several other papers on his construction system that same year , including Sur la mesure de la simplicité dans les constructions géométriques in the Comptes rendus of the Académie française . He published additional papers on the subject in Mathesis (1888) , Journal des mathématiques élémentaires (1889) , Nouvelles annales de mathématiques (1892) , and the self @-@ published La Géométrographie ou l 'art des constructions géométriques , which was presented at the meeting of the Association Française in Pau (1892) , and again at Besançon (1893) and Caen (1894) .

After this , Lemoine published another series of papers , including a series on what he called transformation continue (continuous transformation) , which related mathematical equations to geometrical objects . This meaning stood separately from the modern definition of transformation . His papers on this subject included , Sur les transformations systématiques des formules relatives au triangle (1891) , Étude sur une nouvelle transformation continue (1891) , Une règle d 'analogies dans le triangle et la spécification de certaines analogies à une transformation dite transformation continue (1893) , and Applications au tétraèdre de la transformation continue (1894) .

In 1894 , Lemoine co @-@ founded another mathematical journal entitled , L 'intermédiaire des mathématiciens along with Charles Laisant , a friend whom he met at the École Polytechnique . Lemoine had been planning such a journal since early 1893 , but thought that he would be too busy to create it . At a dinner with Laisant in March 1893 , he suggested the idea of the journal . Laisant cajoled him to create the journal , and so they approached the publisher Gauthier @-@ Villars , which published the first issue in January 1894 . Lemoine served as the journal 's first editor , and held the position for several years . The year after the journal 's initial publication , he retired from mathematical research , but continued to support the subject . Lemoine died on 21 February 1912 in his home city of Paris .

= = Contributions = =

Lemoine 's work has been said to contribute towards laying the foundation of modern triangle geometry . The American Mathematical Monthly , in which much of Lemoine 's work is published , declared that " To none of these [geometers] more than Émile @-@ Michel @-@ Hyacinthe Lemoine is due the honor of starting this movement [of modern triangle geometry] ... " At the annual meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1902 , Lemoine received the 1 @,@ 000 @-@ franc Franc?ur prize , which he held for several years .

= = = Lemoine point and circle = = =

In his 1874 paper , entitled Note sur les propriétés du centre des médianes antiparallèles dans un triangle , Lemoine proved the concurrency of the symmedians of a triangle ; the reflections of the medians of the triangle over the angle bisectors . Other results in the paper included the idea that the symmedian from a vertex of the triangle divides the opposite side into segments whose ratio is equal to the ratio of the squares of the other two sides .

Lemoine also proved that if lines are drawn through the Lemoine point parallel to the sides of the triangle , then the six points of intersection of the lines and the sides of the triangle are concyclic , or that they lie on a circle . This circle is now known as the first Lemoine circle , or simply the Lemoine circle .

= = = Construction system = = =

Lemoine 's system of constructions , the Géométrographie , attempted to create a methodological system by which constructions could be judged . This system enabled a more direct process for simplifying existing constructions . In his description , he listed five main operations : placing a compass 's end on a given point , placing it on a given line , drawing a circle with the compass placed upon the aforementioned point or line , placing a straightedge on a given line , and extending

the line with the straightedge .

The " simplicity " of a construction could be measured by the number of its operations . In his paper , he discussed as an example the Apollonius problem originally posed by Apollonius of Perga during the Hellenistic period ; the method of constructing a circle tangent to three given circles . The problem had already been solved by Joseph Diaz Gergonne in 1816 with a construction of simplicity 400 , but Lemoine 's presented solution had simplicity 154 . Simpler solutions such as those by Frederick Soddy in 1936 and by David Eppstein in 2001 are now known to exist .

= = = Lemoine 's conjecture and extensions = = =