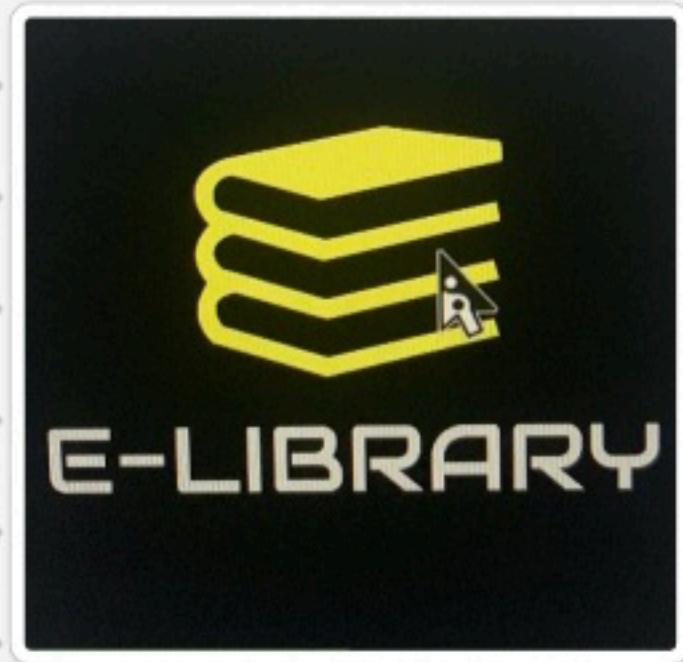
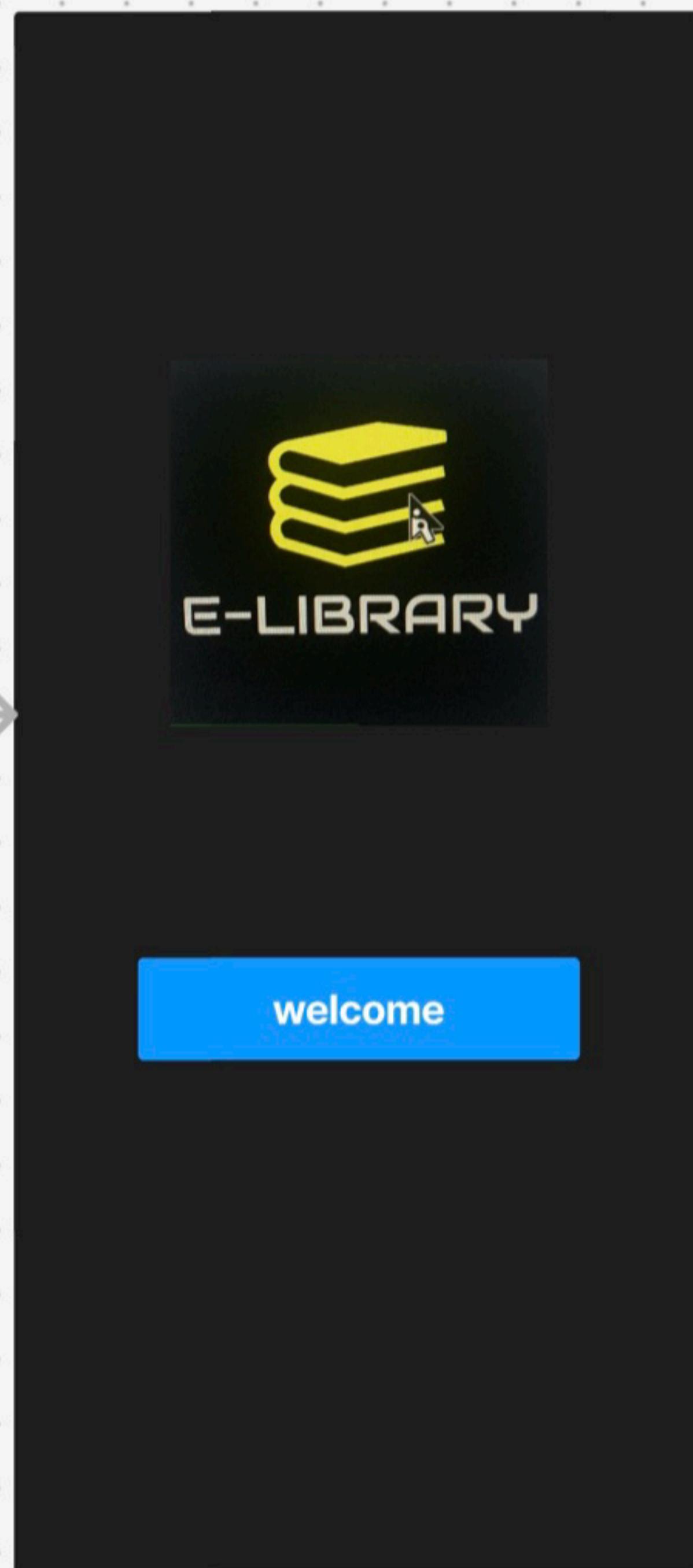


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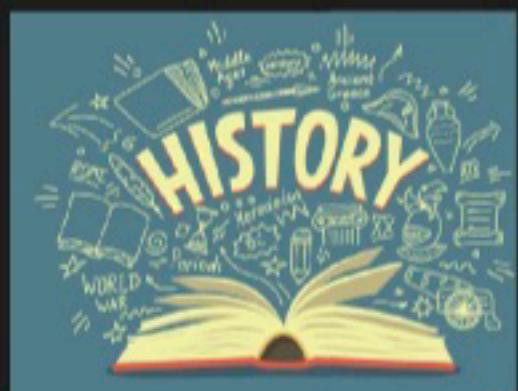
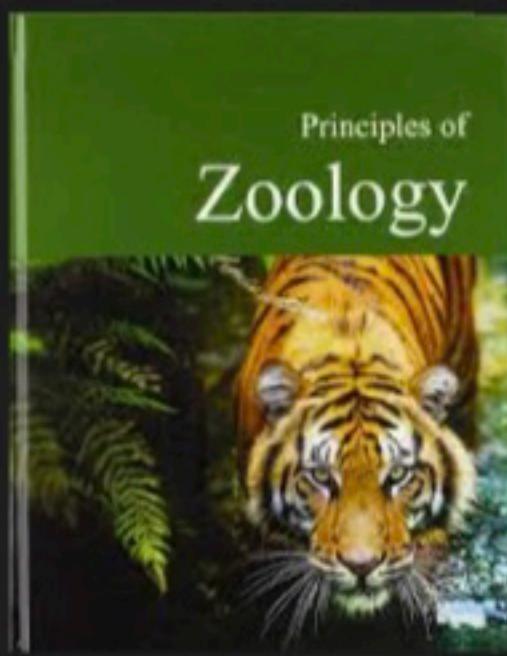
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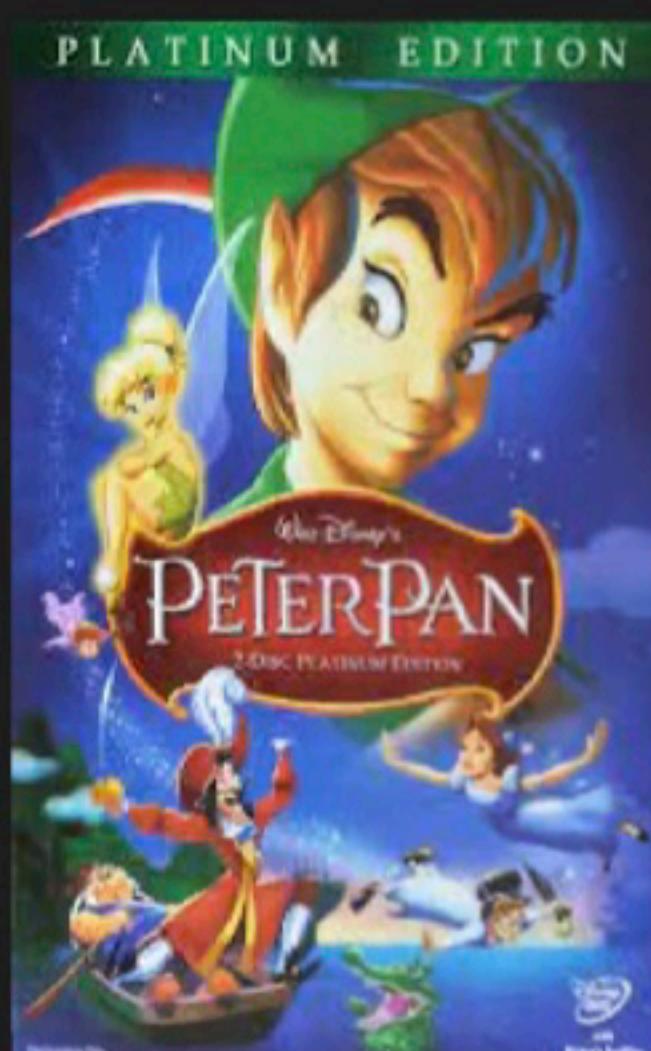


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Peter Pan



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Peter Pan

Peter Pan in full Peter Pan; or The Boy Who Would Not Grow Up, play Scottish playwright J.M. Barrie, first produced in 1904. Although the title character first appeared in Barrie's novel *The Little White Bird* (1902) composed of three acts, was often revised, and the

definitive version in five acts was published in 1928. The work added a new character to the mythology of the English-speaking world in the figure of Peter Pan, the eternal boy

The play begins in the nursery of the Darling household in London, where Wendy, John and Michael are going to bed when they are surprised by the arrival of Peter Pan and the fairy Tinker Bell, Peter has come to retrieve his shadow, which he had previously lost there. Peter reveals that he lives in the Never Land as captain of the Lost Boys, children who fell out of their baby carriages when their nurses were looking the other way. Invited by Peter to come to the Never Land to tell stories to the Lost Boys Wendy and her brothers fly with Peter to an island populated by, in addition to the Lost Boys, villainous pirates led by Peter's sworn enemy Captain Hook; a crocodile that had been fed Hook's arm by Peter Pan and wishes to eat the rest of him (but has also swallowed a clock, the ticking of which can be heard when the beast is near); and Tiger Lily, leader of band of "redskin braves" who is also in competition with...

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Peter Pan

Once upon a time three children lived in London. Their names were Wendy, John and Michael Darling.

One night, Wendy woke up and there was a strange boy sitting on the floor. He looked cross. "I'm Wendy," she said, "who are you, why are you cross?"

"I'm Peter Pan," the boy said, "I'm cross because my shadow won't stick to me."

Wendy said, "oh, I can fix that." She sewed Peter's shadow to the tips of his shoes. Peter was happy.



Back

Peter Pan

"Please fly back to Neverland with me and my fairy, Tinker Bell?" asked Peter, "you could be our mother and look after us"

"Will you teach me to fly?" Wendy asked. Peter nodded.
"I'll wake John and Michael up" said Wendy, "if you teach us all to fly we can go to Neverland"

It wasn't long before the children were flying around the bedroom.

Then, with a whoosh, they all flew out of the window.
They followed the golden arrows that pointed the way to Neverland.



Back

Peter Pan

“Please fly back to Neverland with me and my fairy, Tinker Bell?” asked Peter, “you could be our mother and look after us”

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“I’ll wake John and Michael up” said Wendy, “if you teach us all to fly we can go to Neverland”

It wasn’t long before the children were flying around the bedroom.

Then, with a whoosh, they all flew out of the window.

They followed the golden arrows that pointed the way to Neverland.

“Oh, dear,” said Wendy, “I’m not sure I want to stay in Neverland after all.”

Peter took Wendy, John, and Michael to his house in the woods. They went in through a secret door.

When the Lost Boys saw Wendy, they shouted, “Will you be our mother?”



[Back](#)

Peter Pan

“But I’m only a little girl” said Wendy.
The Lost Boys looked sad so she said, “Oh, all right, I’ll do my best.”
That night Wendy tucked the boys into bed and told them a story.
One day, Peter and the children went exploring near the mermaids’ lagoon. Suddenly Peter yelled, “Pirates! Hide!”
The boys ran away and Peter and Wendy hid.
Peter saw that the pirates had tied up the Indian princess, Tiger Lily, on a rock.
Peter had to save her!
In a voice that sounded just like Captain Hook’s, he shouted, “Set her free!”
“But, Captain,” one of the pirates yelled, “you told us to bring her here!”
“Let her go!” Peter roared, still sounding like Hook.
“Aye, aye, captain” said the pirate, and set Tiger Lily free.

Back

Peter Pan



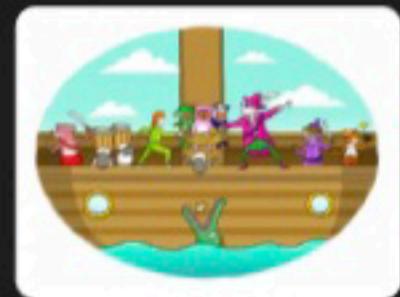
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Peter Pan

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“Aye, aye, captain” said the pirate, and set Tiger Lily free. So, Peter Pan and Tinker Bell waved goodbye and flew home to Neverland.

The End



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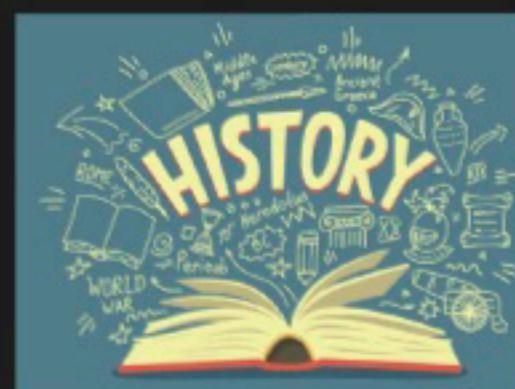
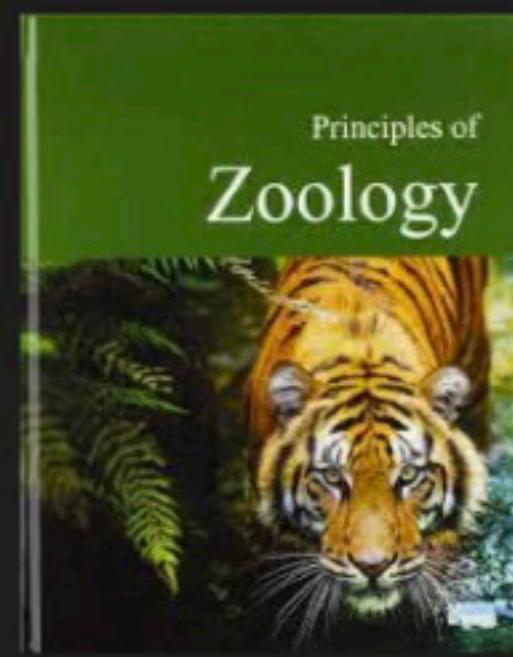
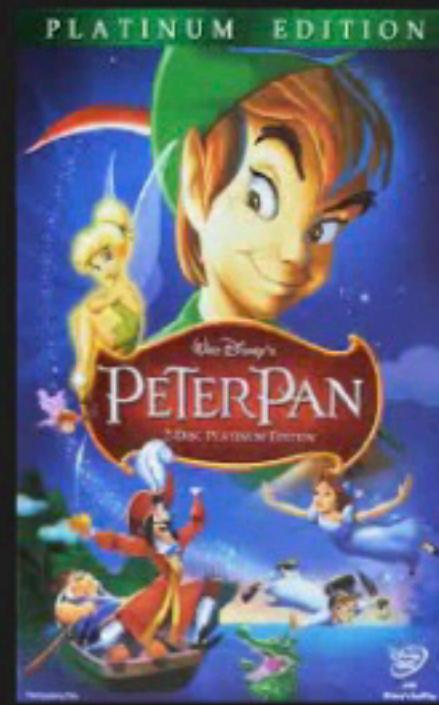
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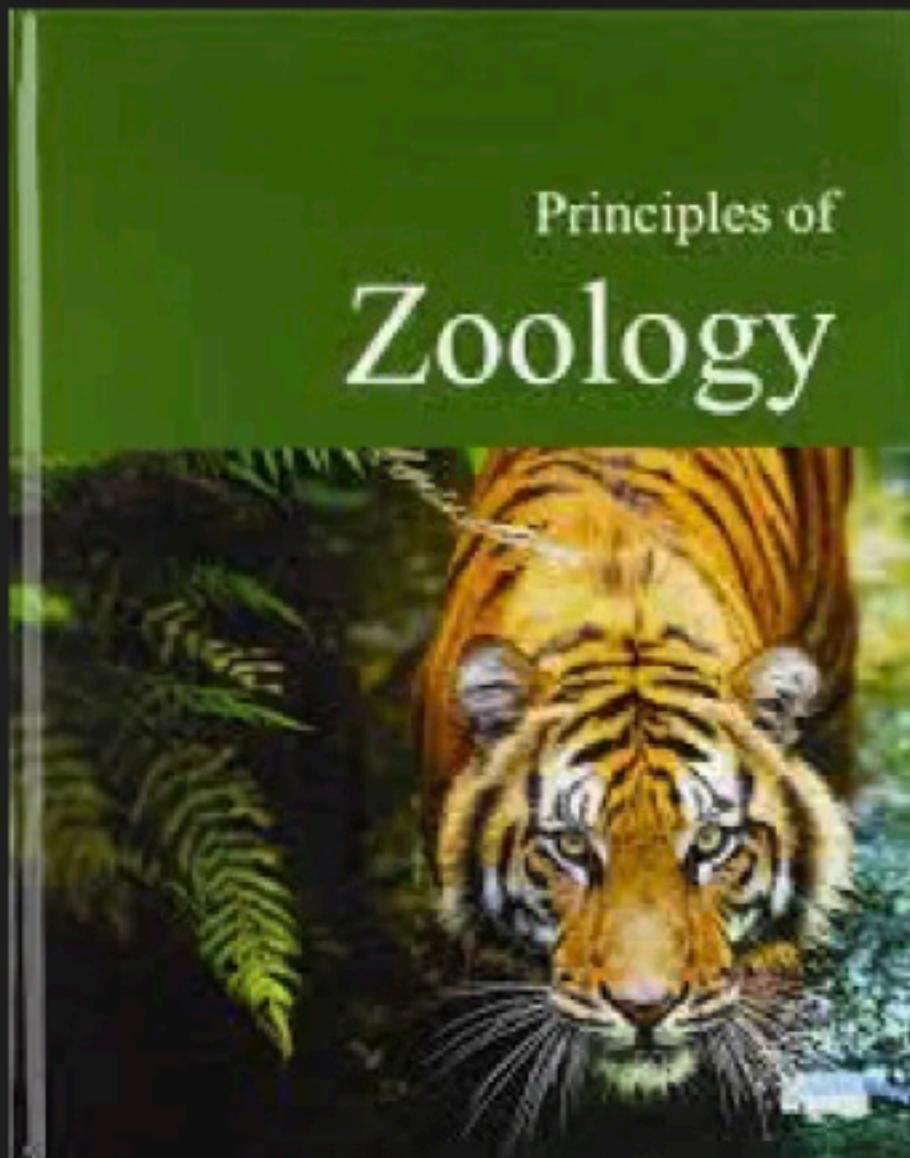


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OUR BOOK SHELF. *Resistance, Inductance et Capacité.* By M. J. Rodet. Pp. x+257. (Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1905.) This book is devoted entirely to the three subjects which form the title, and it has evidently been the author's aim to include everything within the limits mentioned likely to be of use to engineers or physicists. As a whole the author has succeeded, and has produced a valuable book of reference. The subjects are treated in the order mentioned. Under the heading of resistance, in addition to the usual constants, information is given as to the conductivities of insulators, solid and liquid, and the insulation due to a film of oil between a rotating shaft and its bearings. An account is given of the various rectifiers, including the Cooper-HEl Witt. Under the heading of inductance a full and clear statement is given of the usual phenomena, and the various methods of calculating coefficients of self and mutual inductance are explained, but no mention is made of a rectangular coil such as is used in certain instruments of the dynamometer style. The inductance of cables is also studied, and a reference is made to the apparent increase of resistance of conductors traversed by alternating currents, but no mention is made of the internal self-induction of an iron rail, which is an important factor in the application of alternating currents to electric traction. The initial portions of that part of the book which is devoted to the study of capacity follow the ordinary methods of exposition. Tables of specific inductive capacity of various substances are given, and information is presented as to the variation of this property with temperature. Following this, the distribution of the potential in a compound condenser is described, as for instance, in a condenser in which the dielectric is composed of two plates of glass separated by a layer of air. (This matter is of practical importance in the building of high-voltage machines, as brought out by Messrs. Hobart and Turner in their recent book on insulating materials.) A brief reference is made to the electrodynamic condenser proposed by Mr. Swinburne, and a section is devoted to the study of capacity effects due to cables and overhead transmission lines. The book would have been more complete if the researches of the late Dr. John Hopkinson had been referred to as to the specific inductive capacity of materials at very low temperature. For practical men, however, this volume contains almost everything that they are likely to want, and to them it can be thoroughly recommended. *Natural Phenomena. II Collection of Descriptive and Speculative Essays on some of the By-paths of Nature.* By F. A. Black. Pp. xiv+366. (London and Edinburgh: Gall and Inglis, n.d.) IN this book Mr. Black offers some essays which might well be of value to the student of physiography. Treatises on this subject are usually crammed very full of facts, and more interest might be awakened and a wider horizon opened to the student, if he reads such a work as this in connection with the ordinary text-books. There are ten essays altogether; four deal with some points connected with our own atmosphere, and four discuss problems of elementary astronomy, arising mainly from the motion of the earth on its axis. The remaining two treat of the Sargasso Sea and the Zodiacal Light with its allied phenomena. These seem to be highways rather than by-paths.

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He may puzzle the student by apparent contradictions, due to the introduction or exclusion of circumstances which can exercise an important influence upon the point under consideration. Particularly would we caution the student to beware of those explanations for which the author himself is responsible, and in which he seeks to remove difficulties that have not yet received a satisfactory solution. An example will be found in the discussion on the semi-diurnal barometric inequality. The author seems, too, to have lost his way in the chapter on weather cycles; but the book is calculated to arouse interest, to stimulate curiosity, to promote further study, and on these grounds one may welcome its appearance. The illustrations are generally effective, and a very good index accompanies the book.

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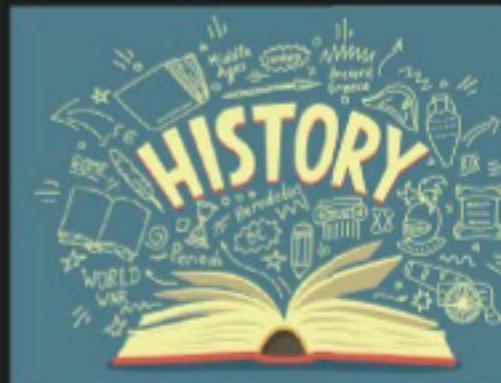
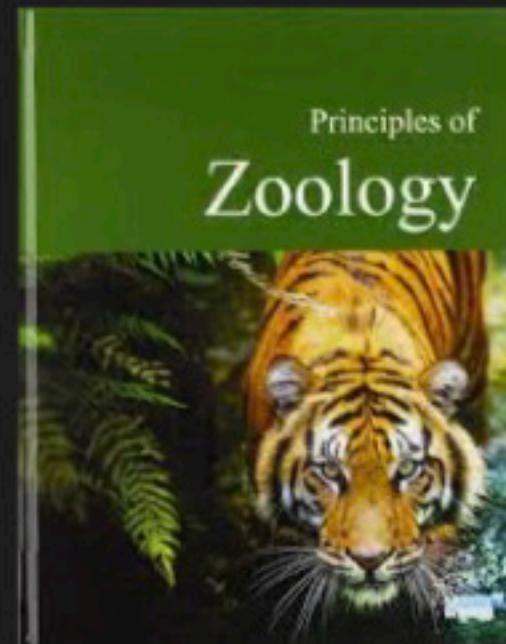
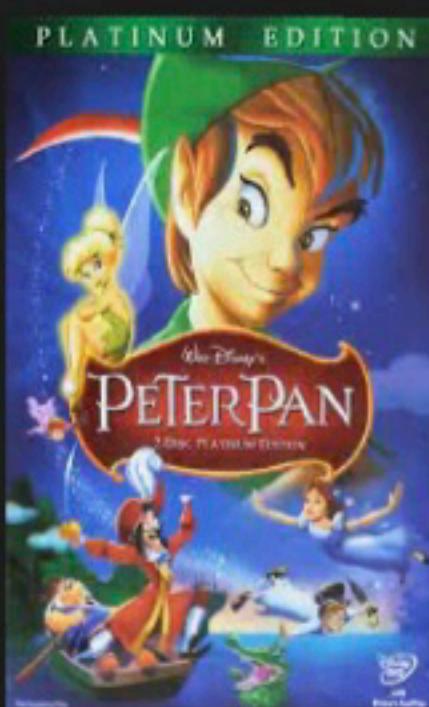
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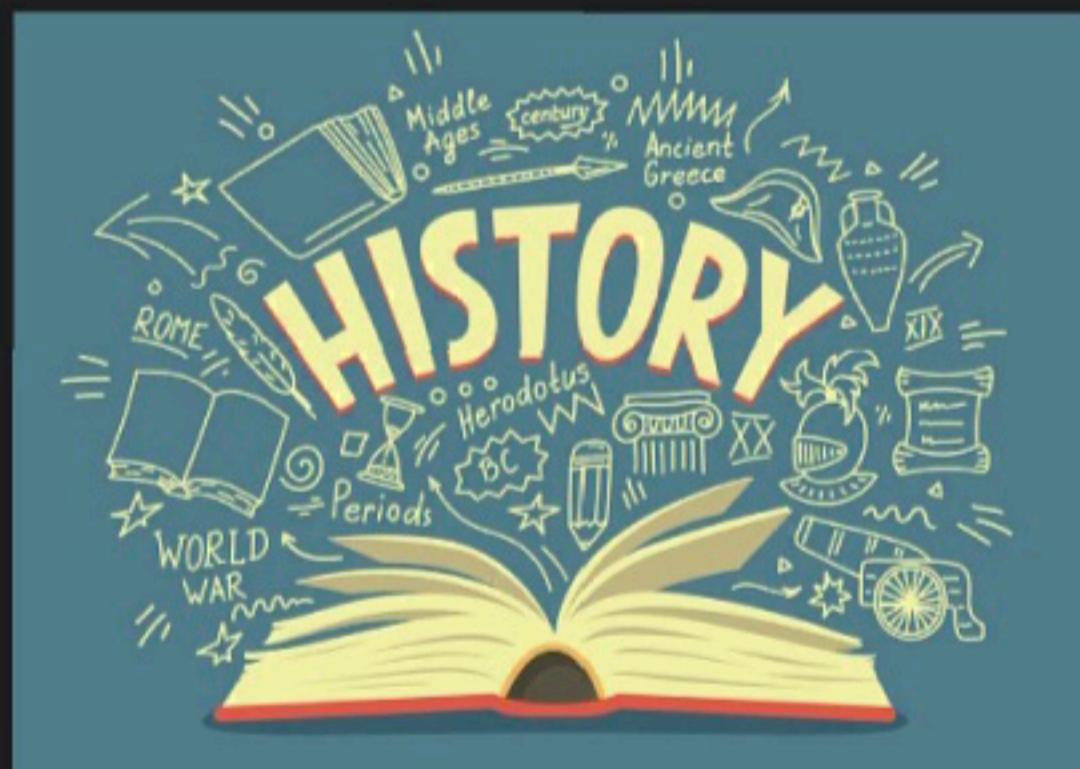


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Philippines

Mar. 31, 2023, 6:47 AM ET (AP)

Death scene in burned ferry moves Filipino rescuers to tears
A Philippine coast guard commander says the tragic scenes of death his team saw aboard a gutted ferry, including adults clutching children, moved them to tears and sparked fears other passengers could be found dead in the still-smoldering ship

Mar. 30, 2023, 7:57 AM ET (AP)

Philippine ferry fire kills 31 people; at least 7 missing
A fire broke out on a ferry in the southern Philippines and raged overnight for eight hours, killing at least 31 of the approximately 250 passengers and crew

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Philippines

Philippines, island country of Southeast Asia in the western Pacific Ocean. It is an archipelago consisting of more than 7,000 islands and islets lying about 500 miles (800 km) off the coast of Vietnam. Manila is the capital, but nearby Quezon City is the country's most populous city. Both are part of the National Capital Region (Metro Manila), located on Luzon, the largest island. The second largest island of the Philippines is Mindanao, in the southeast.

Philippines

The Philippines takes its name from Philip II, who was king of Spain during the Spanish colonization of the islands in the 16th century. Because it was under Spanish rule for 333 years and under U.S. tutelage for a further 48 years, the Philippines has many cultural affinities with the West. It is, for example, the second most populous Asian country (following India) with English as an official language and one of only two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia (the other being East Timor). Despite the prominence of such Anglo-European cultural characteristics, the peoples of the Philippines are Asian in consciousness and aspiration.

The country was wracked by political turmoil in the last quarter of the 20th century. After enduring more than a decade of authoritarian rule under Pres. Ferdinand Marcos, the broadly popular People Power movement in 1986 led a bloodless uprising against the regime. The confrontation resulted not only in the ouster and exile of Marcos but also in the restoration of democratic government to the Philippines

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Philippines

Contemporary Filipinos continue to grapple with a society that is replete with paradoxes, perhaps the most obvious being the presence of extreme wealth alongside tremendous poverty. Rich in resources, the Philippines has the potential to build a strong industrial economy, but the country remains largely agricultural. Especially toward the end of the 20th century, rapid industrial expansion was spurred by a high degree of domestic and foreign investment. That growth, however, simultaneously contributed to severe degradation of the environment. The Philippines also emerged as a regional leader in education during the late 20th century, with a well-established public school and university system, and by the early 21st century the country had one of the highest literacy rates in Asia.

The Philippine archipelago is bounded by the [Philippine Sea](#) to the east, the [Celebes Sea](#) to the south, the [Sulu Sea](#) to the southwest, and the [South China Sea](#) to the west and north. The islands spread out in the shape of a triangle, with those south of Palawan, the [Sulu Archipelago](#), and the island of Mindanao outlining (from west to east, respectively) its southern base and the [Batan Islands](#) to the north of Luzon forming its apex. Historically, the total number of islands in the archipelago was held to be 7,107, but in 2016 the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority of the Philippines announced the discovery of more than 500 previously uncharted islands. The archipelago stretches about 1,150 miles (1,850 km) from north to south, and its widest east-west extent, at its southern base, is some 700 miles (1,130 km). The island of [Taiwan](#) lies north of the Batan group, the Malaysian portion of the island of [Borneo](#) is to the south of Palawan, and the eastern islands of Indonesia lie to the south and southeast of Mindanao. Only about two-fifths of the islands and islets have names, and only some 350 have areas of 1 square mile (2.6 square km) or more. The large islands fall into three groups: (1) the Luzon group in the north and west, consisting of Luzon, [Mindoro](#), and Palawan, (2) the [Visayas](#) group in the centre, consisting of [Bohol](#), [Cebu](#), [Leyte](#), [Masbate](#), [Negros](#), [Panay](#), and [Samar](#), and (3) Mindanao in the south.

Outstanding physical features of the Philippines include the irregular configuration of the archipelago, the coastline of some 22,550 miles (36,290 km), the great extent of mountainous country, the narrow and interrupted coastal plains, the generally northward trend of the river systems, and the spectacular lakes. The islands are composed primarily of volcanic rock and coral, but all principal rock formations are present. The mountain ranges for the most part run in the same general direction as the islands themselves, approximately north to south.

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Philippines

The Cordillera Central, the central mountain chain of Luzon, running north to the [Luzon Strait](#) from the northern boundary of the central plain, is the most prominent range. It consists of two and in places three parallel ranges, each with an average elevation of about 5,900 feet (1,800 metres). The Sierra Madre, extending along the Pacific coast from northern to central Luzon, is the longest mountain range in the country. That range and the Cordillera Central merge in north-central Luzon to form the [Caraballo Mountains](#). To the north of the latter, and between the two ranges, is the fertile Cagayan Valley. The narrow Ilocos, or Malayan, range, lying close along the west coast of northern Luzon, rises in places to elevations above 5,000 feet (1,500 metres) and is seldom below 3,500 feet (1,000 metres); it is largely volcanic. In the southwestern part of northern Luzon are the rugged [Zambales Mountains](#), consisting of more or less isolated old volcanic stocks (rock formed under great heat and pressure deep beneath the Earth's surface).

[Philippines: Mayon Volcano](#)

Most of the central plain of Luzon, about 150 by 50 miles (240 by 80 km), is only about 100 feet (30 metres) above sea level. The greater part of southern Luzon is occupied by isolated volcanoes and irregular masses of hills and mountains. The highest peak is [Mayon Volcano](#) (8,077 feet [2,462 metres]), near the city of Legaspi (Legazpi) in Albay province on the island's [Bicol Peninsula](#) in the southeast.

[Taytay](#)

The island of [Palawan](#) is about 25 miles (40 km) wide and more than 250 miles (400 km) long; through it extends a range with an average elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet (1,200 to 1,500 metres). Each of the Visayan Islands except Samar and Bohol is traversed longitudinally by a single range with occasional spurs. Several peaks on Panay and Negros reach a height of 6,000 feet (1,800 metres) or more. [Mount Canlaon](#) (Canlaon Volcano), on Negros, rises to 8,086 feet (2,465 metres).

[Mindanao, Philippines: Mount Apo](#)

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Philippines

There are several important ranges on Mindanao; the Diuata (Diwata) Mountains along the eastern coast are the most prominent. To the west lies another range that stretches from the centre of the island southward. Farther west the Butig Mountains trend northwestward from the northeastern edge of the Moro Gulf. A range also runs northwest-southeast along the southwestern coast. Near Mindanao's south-central coast is Mount Apo, which at 9,692 feet (2,954 metres) is the highest peak in the Philippines. A number of volcanic peaks surround Lake Sultan Alonto (Lake Lanao), and a low cordillera extends through the Zamboanga Peninsula in the far west.

Mount Pinatubo, Philippines

Although volcanoes are a conspicuous feature of the landscape, there is relatively little volcanic activity. There are altogether about 50 volcanoes, of which more than 10 are known to be active. Mount Pinatubo on Luzon, once regarded as extinct, was in 1991 the site of one of the world's largest volcanic eruptions of the 20th century. All gradations of volcanoes can be seen, from the almost perfect cone of Mayon, which has been compared to Mount Fuji in Japan, to old, worn-down volcanic stocks, the present forms of which give little indication of their origin. The several distinct volcanic areas are in south-central and southern Luzon and on the islands of Negros, Mindanao, Jolo, and elsewhere. Tremors and earthquakes are common.



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