

1: Put-Call Parity

Subjugation definition, the act, fact, or process of subjugating, or bringing under control; enslavement: The subjugation of the American Indians happened across the country.

Only you can see this list Out of the billions of emails that are sent every day, how can you make sure that yours stands out? We asked career, email, and marketing experts to offer their best tips for crafting the perfect email subject line. Find out what they said, plus examples of great subject lines, below. Always write a subject line. Not including a subject line is one of the biggest mistakes you can make. The subject line often determines whether an email is opened and how the recipient responds. Write the subject line first. For many professionals, the subject line is an afterthought that you add just before you hit send. But Amanda Augustine, career expert at professional job-matching service TheLadders , stresses that it can be the most important part of the email. Get right to the point in about six to eight words. Place the most important words at the beginning. Otherwise, compelling details could get cut off. Be clear and specific about the topic of the email. Keep it simple and focused. Offer one takeaway, indicate how the reader can make use of it, and specify how you will deliver it. Use logical keywords for search and filtering. Indicate if you need a response. Set a deadline in the subject line. Especially if you have a lot of information to convey in the email itself, including a deadline right in the subject line exponentially increases the odds that readers will respond. If someone referred you, be sure to use their name. Moreover, she suggests beginning the subject line with the full name of the person who referred you. Highlight the value you have to offer. Using their name or company name is one of the best ways to do that, he says, and makes the recipient much more likely to open the email. Create urgency by limiting the timeframe. If you begin a thought or question that ends in the email, then the reader is forced to open the email. Consider whether instant message, a call, or an in-person chat might be a better medium for your question. Make sure you reread the subject line. Augustine also warns against copy-and-paste errors. Sometimes when people are sending a similar email to multiple people, they forget to tailor it to each reader and end up with the wrong name or title in the subject line. The easiest way to avoid this is to reread the subject line before you hit send. Instead, use dashes or colons to separate thoughts, and avoid special characters like exclamation points. Examples of excellent email subject lines: Meet about social media strategy Tuesday? Free to catch up over coffee next week? Inquiring about your design services Request for information on NY venue This article was originally published on Business Insider.

2: The Subjection of All Things Under the Feet of Jesus

PUT INTO A STATE OF SUBJUGATION 'PUT INTO A STATE OF SUBJUGATION' is a 26 letter phrase starting with P and ending with N Crossword clues for 'PUT INTO A STATE OF SUBJUGATION'.

Here are some more examples: Te gusta la pizza. Pizza is pleasing to you. Le gusta la pizza. Pizza is pleasing to her. Nos gusta la pizza. Pizza is pleasing to us. Les gusta la pizza. Pizza is pleasing to them. To say "I like it" simply omit the subject altogether: What if you like more than one thing? Now we need to conjugate gustar differently. We need the plural form, gustan, since we now have a plural subject. Me gustan los tacos. Tacos are pleasing to me. Te gustan las galletas. Cookies are pleasing to you. Nos gustan los huevos. Eggs are pleasing to us. Les gustan las papas fritas. They like French fries. French fries are pleasing to them. See Liking People below. Because they are not "countable" you should always use gusta with infinitives: Me gusta leer y escribir. I like art and music. Art and music are two things, right? Things get a little messy when y is used in the subject. The official rule comes down to "countability. Me gustan el vestido y la cartera. I like the dress and the purse. If your subjects are non-countable abstract, indefinite, you should treat them as singular and use gusta: I like technology and fashion. Ambiguity with Le and Les If you use me, te, nos, or os as your indirect object pronoun, the meaning of the sentence should be quite clear. For instance, how would you translate these sentences? Le gustan los libros. A Cookie Monster le gustan mucho las galletas. The first sentence could be translated "He likes books," "She likes books," or even "You Ud. Books are pleasing to him. Movies are pleasing to her. Do you like the songs? Are the songs pleasing to you? A Indiana Jones no le gustan los serpientes. A Elena le gustan los zapatos. Shoes are pleasing to Elena. A Marcos le gustan los videojuegos. Marcos likes video games. Video games are pleasing to Marcos. A Rodrigo y Felipe les gusta su escuela. Rodrigo and Felipe like their school. Their school is pleasing to Rodrigo and Felipe. You like Coca Cola? Me, I like Pepsi. With gustar the subject is already at the end of the sentence, so all we need to do is add the question marks:

3: Put option - Wikipedia

Since jugus means "yoke" in Latin, subjugate means literally "bring under the yoke". Farmers control oxen by means of a heavy wooden yoke over their shoulders. Farmers control oxen by means of a heavy wooden yoke over their shoulders.

Subject Sentence Examples She forced the subject from her mind. That was the end of the conversation and neither of them brought the subject up again that night. He changed the subject before Dean could ask more. Just approaching the subject was verboten. This return to the subject of Natalie caused Prince Andrew to knit his brows with discomfort: Ethel was once again making a daily print appearance, concentrating on the subject of mystic tips, and soliciting comments from law enforcement agencies. Do not seek so anxiously to be developed, to subject yourself to many influences to be played on; it is all dissipation. Throughout the meal she led the subject a weaving path around the animals, the weather, and work on the nursery. We shall not cease to express our sincere views on that subject, and can only say to the King of Prussia and others: Every time the subject of your father came up, you got defensive and I backed off because I was afraid of losing you. There was no point in discussing the subject further. On that subject she was adamant. Ice is an interesting subject for contemplation. Latham dismissed the subject with a shrug. Thankful for the change of subject, Cynthia launched into a description of her latest conquests with the cat, again tucking that nagging doubt to the back of her mind. We mutually agreed the subject of our tests was verboten until we were able to get together again in three weeks hence. Dean changed the subject by holding up the shopping bag from his lap. More than a week passed before the subject of Brandon Westlake was discussed in any detail. I mention FactCheck and Snopes as two examples of the many enterprises on the Internet that subject every government utterance to scrutiny in something approximating real time. The range of subject matter on YouTube is as incomprehensibly large as the range in quality. In despair she had dropped the subject for the time, only to renew it at the first opportunity. I could not keep pace with all these literary folk as they glanced from subject to subject and entered into deep dispute, or made conversation sparkle with epigrams and happy witticisms. She recognizes the subject and general intention of a statuette six inches high. I hesitate to say these things, but it is not because of the subject--I care not how obscene my words are--but because I cannot speak of them without betraying my impurity. The princess smiled as people do who think they know more about the subject under discussion than those they are talking with. Thoughts of home grew stronger the nearer he approached it--far stronger, as though this feeling of his was subject to the law by which the force of attraction is in inverse proportion to the square of the distance. But learning just as certainly that his will is subject to laws, he does not and cannot believe this. But just as the subject of every science is the manifestation of this unknown essence of life while that essence itself can only be the subject of metaphysics, even the manifestation of the force of free will in human beings in space, in time, and in dependence on cause forms the subject of history, while free will itself is the subject of metaphysics. She let the subject drop. But he obviously considered the subject closed, and remained silent. We were an hour into our drive south before I broached the subject, asking her about the tete-a-tete. Neither of us mentioned the subject since we left New Hampshire. When we exhausted the subject, Betsy rose and took the floor. Fortunately, after a week or two, the public grew bored with the subject and it slipped away like a bear in winter. I broached the subject of Howie, seeking his opinion. Joseph changed the subject abruptly. It was more than a year before she alluded to the subject again, and when she did return to it, her questions were numerous and persistent. It was not a special subject, like geography or arithmetic, but her way to outward things. I speak understandingly on this subject, for I have made myself acquainted with it both theoretically and practically. A man may grow rich in Turkey even, if he will be in all respects a good subject of the Turkish government. Pierre saw that Boris wished to change the subject, and being of the same mind he began explaining the advantages and disadvantages of the Boulogne expedition. The war went on independently of them, as it had to go: I asked him whose subject he was, and he jabbered in his own way. Her cheeks flushed again and in her desperate search for something to explain her preoccupation, she plunged into the subject of the curtains. She introduced dry technicalities of science little by little, making every subject so real that I could not help remembering what she taught. I ought to apologize

to the reader and to Miss Keller for presuming to say what her subject matter is worth, but one more explanation is necessary. Her whimsical and adventuresome spirit puts her so much on her mettle that she makes rather a poor subject for the psychological experimenter. Prince Andrew expressed his ideas so clearly and distinctly that it was evident he had reflected on this subject more than once, and he spoke readily and rapidly like a man who has not talked for a long time. The subject was how Mary had been a vessel to carry the son of god. With that behind her, she turned to another subject - one equally disturbing. When Mary answered, Cynthia stammered around about the weather and every other subject she could think of. His comment earned a look from Martha suggesting the subject had been discussed in the confines of their bedroom. He changed the subject by pointing out Brandon Westlake standing near the boys, his arm about Billy, as with animated motions he seemed to be giving last-minute instructions. Bell is proficient in many fields of science, and has the art of making every subject he touches interesting, even the most abstruse theories. It was, then, to a good subject that Miss Sullivan brought her devotion and intelligence, and fearless willingness to experiment. The men who set the tone in conversation--Count Rostopchin, Prince Yuri Dolgorukov, Valuev, Count Markov, and Prince Vyazemski--did not show themselves at the club, but met in private houses in intimate circles, and the Moscovites who took their opinions from others--Ilya Rostov among them--remained for a while without any definite opinion on the subject of the war and without leaders. The conversation at supper was not about politics or societies, but turned on the subject Nicholas liked best--recollections of Man in connection with the general life of humanity appears subject to laws which determine that life. A sinking man who clutches at another and drowns him; or a hungry mother exhausted by feeding her baby, who steals some food; or a man trained to discipline who on duty at the word of command kills a defenseless man-- seem less guilty, that is, less free and more subject to the law of necessity, to one who knows the circumstances in which these people were placed, and more free to one who does not know that the man was himself drowning, that the mother was hungry, that the soldier was in the ranks, and so on. Which made three times you were broaching the subject of matrimony and I thwarted your attempts. To study the laws of history we must completely change the subject of our observation, must leave aside kings, ministers, and generals, and study the common, infinitesimally small elements by which the masses are moved. That wound which Tikhon treated only with internal and external applications of vodka was the subject of the liveliest jokes by the whole detachment--jokes in which Tikhon readily joined. The actions of men are subject to general immutable laws expressed in statistics. He mulled the subject over in his mind and decided to speak to Lydia Larkin again. Tout vient a point a celui qui sait attendre. In the same way we can never imagine the action of a man quite devoid of freedom and entirely subject to the law of inevitability. The subject ended there. It is merely necessary to select some larger or smaller unit as the subject of observation--as criticism has every right to do, seeing that whatever unit history observes must always be arbitrarily selected. She was continually tormented by jealousy of her daughter, and now that jealousy concerned a subject near to her own heart, she could not reconcile herself to the idea. Reynolds was indifferent to the subject. This made Zeb laugh, in turn, and the boy felt comforted to find that Ozma laughed as merrily at her weeping subject as she had at him. Talking about it might help her, but they had already talked the subject lifeless.

4: The subject of naming, especially naming to put down | WordReference Forums

When I equip the Ward of subjugation it does not show up on my back like other shields do in the EoC. This is regardless if my weapons are.

Baxter was possessed by an unconquerable belief in the power of persuasive argument. The name "blarney" has passed into the language to denote a peculiar kind of persuasive eloquence, alleged to be characteristic of the natives of Ireland. He has that power of concise and lucid narration, of terse reasoning, of persuasive appeal, which is required by the forensic speaker. In impressive and persuasive oratory he sets before Israel, in a form adapted to the needs of the age in which he lived, the fundamental principles which Moses had taught. Furthermore, he was a man of great ambition, persuasive eloquence and wide generosity; qualities which especially appealed at that time to the classes from whom he was to draw his support. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, where he developed the gift of declamatory and persuasive oratory. His diary reveals a tender and devout private life which has been overlooked by those who have only considered the versatile facility and persuasive expediency that marked the successful public career of the bishop, and earned! He was always assiduously graceful, always desiring to present his idea, his image, his rhapsody, in as persuasive a light as possible, and, particularly, with as much harmony as possible. Throughout this period Abd-el-Kader showed himself a born leader of men, a great soldier, a capable administrator, a persuasive orator, a chivalrous opponent. Rhetoric is a faculty on any subject of investigating what may be persuasive acOavov , which is the work of no other art; its means are artificial and inartificial evidences 7riorecs , and, among artificial evidences, especially the logical arguments of example and enthymeme. So again, in the modified Benthamism which the persuasive exposition of J. Taylor is more persuasive when he is developing his second main thesis - that of the alleged existence of an ultimate dualism in the nature of morality. He has the same imperturbable and persuasive effrontery in protesting that he is doing one thing at the moment when his energies are concentrated on doing the opposite. Bordeaux was a persuasive man with a tendency to move fast - apparently not only with women. Cyprian had none of that character which makes the reading of Tertullian, whom he himself called his magister, so interesting and piquant, but he possessed other qualities which Tertullian lacked, especially the art of presenting his thoughts in simple, smooth and clear language, yet in a style which is not wanting in warmth and persuasive power. In the Scottish campaign of he was present at the barren victory of Pinkie, and in the next year was taken prisoner at Saint Monance, but aided by his persuasive tongue he escaped to the English garrison at Lauder, where he was once more besieged, only returning to England on the conclusion of peace in In the German Reichstag he was the leading authority on matters of finance and economics, as well as a clear and persuasive speaker, and it was chiefly owing to him that a gold currency was adopted and that the German Imperial Bank took its present form; in his later years he wrote and spoke strongly against bimetallism. In this capacity his industry, singular grasp of affairs, and persuasive powers of speech speedily gained for him a position of influence. Realizing that his cause was not advanced by persuasive eloquence, he adopted a threatening attitude which caused men of sober judgment to waver in their allegiance. But if we pass from this criticism of form to the actual contents of the two books, we are bound to confess that they constitute a wonderfully cogent and persuasive theistic argument. While he shows the persuasive art of an orator by presenting the subjugation of Gaul and his own action in the Civil War in the light most favourable to his claim to rule the Roman world, he is entirely free from the Roman fashion of self-laudation or disparagement of an adversary. These three conditions were interdependent; and Henry IV.

5: a subject of the verb "put" | WordReference Forums

Jesus, as a boy, was "subject to His parents," yet we know that He did not even consult them when He was "about His Father's business," (Luke , 51). Two men cannot be long in partnership in business unless willing to be "in subjection" to each other.

An argument based on speculative physiology is just that, speculation. What women by nature cannot do, it is quite superfluous to forbid them from doing. Here Mill suggests that men are basically admitting that women are capable of doing the activity, but that men do not want them to do so. Whether women can do them or not must be found out in practice. Until conditions of equality exist, no one can possibly assess the natural differences between women and men, distorted as they have been. What is natural to the two sexes can only be found out by allowing both to develop and use their faculties freely. If we tried equality, we would see that there were benefits for individual women. They would be free of the unhappiness of being told what to do by men. And there would be benefits for society at large – it would double the mass of mental faculties available for the higher service of humanity. The ideas and potential of half the population would be liberated, producing a great effect on human development. The immediate greater good, [9] the enrichment of society, [10] and individual development. If society really wanted to discover what is truly natural in gender relations, Mill argued, it should establish a free market for all of the services women perform, ensuring a fair economic return for their contributions to the general welfare. Only then would their practical choices be likely to reflect their genuine interests and abilities. Mill felt that the emancipation and education of women would have positive benefits for men also. The stimulus of female competition and companionship of equally educated persons would result in the greater intellectual development of all. He stressed the insidious effects of the constant companionship of an uneducated wife or husband. Mill felt that men and women married to follow customs and that the relation between them was a purely domestic one. By emancipating women, Mill believed, they would be better able to connect on an intellectual level with their husbands, thereby improving relationships. Mill attacks marriage laws, which he likens to the slavery of women, "there remain no legal slaves, save the mistress of every house. He also argues for the need for reforms of marriage legislation whereby it is reduced to a business agreement, placing no restrictions on either party. Among these proposals are the changing of inheritance laws to allow women to keep their own property, and allowing women to work outside the home, gaining independent financial stability. Women make up half of the population, thus they also have a right to a vote since political policies affect women too. He theorises that most men will vote for those MPs who will subordinate women, therefore women must be allowed to vote to protect their own interests. If given the chance women would excel in other arenas and they should be given the opportunity to try.

Conclusions[edit] The way Mill interpreted subjects over time changed. For many years Mill was seen as an inconsistent philosopher, writing on a number of separate issues. Consistency in his approach is based on utilitarianism, and the good of society. Utilitarianism[edit] Nothing should be ruled out because it is just "wrong" or because no one has done it in the past. When we are considering our policies, we should seek the greatest happiness of the greatest number. This leads to attacks on conventional views. If you wish to make something illegal, you need to prove what harm is being done. Individuals know their own interests best. Progress of society[edit] The greatest good is understood in a very broad sense to be the moral and intellectual developments of society. Different societies are at different stages of development or civilisation. Different solutions may be required for them. What matters is how we encourage them to advance further. We can say the same for individuals. Mill has a quite specific idea of individual progress: Individual self-reliance[edit] We are independent, capable of change and of being rational. Individual liberty provides the best route to moral development. As we develop, we are able to govern ourselves, make our own decisions, and not to be dependent on what anyone else tells us to do. Democracy is a form of self-dependence. Personal Liberty As long as we do not harm others, we should be able to express our own natures, and experiment with our lives Liberty to Govern our own Affairs Civilized people are increasingly able to make their own decisions, and protect their own rights. Representative government is also a useful way of getting us to think about the

common good. Previous ideas about the different natures of men and women have never been properly tested. Women can participate in determining their own affairs too.

6: Subjugate | Definition of Subjugate by Merriam-Webster

But it's worth remembering that in sci-fi, the future actually isn't safe or sterile at all. On the contrary, with its alien invasions, evil empires, authoritarian dystopia, and new lands.

A European put option allows the holder to exercise the put option for a short period of time right before expiration, while an American put option allows exercise at any time before expiration. The writer sells the put to collect the premium. That is, the buyer wants the value of the put option to increase by a decline in the price of the underlying asset below the strike price. The writer seller of a put is long on the underlying asset and short on the put option itself. That is, the seller wants the option to become worthless by an increase in the price of the underlying asset above the strike price. Generally, a put option that is purchased is referred to as a long put and a put option that is sold is referred to as a short put. A naked put, also called an uncovered put, is a put option whose writer the seller does not have a position in the underlying stock or other instrument. This strategy is best used by investors who want to accumulate a position in the underlying stock, but only if the price is low enough. If the buyer fails to exercise the options, then the writer keeps the option premium as a "gift" for playing the game. If the stock falls all the way to zero bankruptcy, his loss is equal to the strike price at which he must buy the stock to cover the option minus the premium received. The potential upside is the premium received when selling the option: If it does, it becomes more costly to close the position repurchase the put, sold earlier, resulting in a loss. If the stock price completely collapses before the put position is closed, the put writer potentially can face catastrophic loss. In order to protect the put buyer from default, the put writer is required to post margin. The put buyer does not need to post margin because the buyer would not exercise the option if it had a negative payoff. Example of a put option on a stock[edit] Payoff from buying a put. Payoff from writing a put. Buying a put[edit] A buyer thinks the price of a stock will decrease. He pays a premium which he will never get back, unless it is sold before it expires. The buyer has the right to sell the stock at the strike price. Writing a put[edit] The writer receives a premium from the buyer. If the buyer exercises his option, the writer will buy the stock at the strike price. Upon exercise, a put option is valued at $K - S$ if it is "in-the-money", otherwise its value is zero. Prior to exercise, an option has time value apart from its intrinsic value. The following factors reduce the time value of a put option: Option pricing is a central problem of financial mathematics. Trading options involves a constant monitoring of the option value, which is affected by changes in the base asset price, volatility and time decay. Moreover, the dependence of the put option value to those factors is not linear which makes the analysis even more complex. The graphs clearly shows the non-linear dependence of the option value to the base asset price.

7: Input | Definition of Input by Merriam-Webster

to subject, put in subjection From hupo and tasso ; to subordinate; reflexively, to obey -- be under obedience (obedient), put under, subdue unto, (be, make) subject (to, unto), be (put) in subjection (to, under), submit self unto.

Philpot "You have put all thing in subjection under his feet. For in that he put all in subjection under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. But now we see not yet all things put under him. Secondly, to the subjection of all things as put under his feet. Thirdly, that in this matter there is no exception; for "in that God put all in subjection under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. It is begun, it is carrying on, but it is not finishedâ€" "But now we see not yet all things put under him. The incarnation of the Son of God is always spoken of in the inspired volume as the greatest depth of divine wisdom, the fullest display of divine power, and the highest fruit of divine love. As such therefore it is the most sublime mystery that can ever enter into the heart of man or angel on which to exercise their admiring thoughts, whether they adore the wisdom of God in designing, or his love in giving it birth, or his power in bringing it into execution. We have viewed him in his humiliation; we have seen him at the cross, beheld his atoning blood, and heard his expiring voice. And you will observe, that he is exalted not only to the throne of dignity but to the throne of power. This is clearly put before us by the apostle, when having shown us how Jesus "humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," he adds, "therefore God also has highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every nameâ€" that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth. This was a part of the "joy set before him for which he endured the cross, despising the shame. In the verse therefore following our text, the apostle says, "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, crowned with glory and honor. Secondly, that he has put all things in subjection under his feet. The last is that which we have here chiefly to consider. The figure is taken from the practice of ancient conquerors, as we find Joshua bringing the five kings of the Amorites out of the cave, and bidding the captains of the men of war to put their feet upon their necks. And I remember to have seen a representation of a picture, still existing in one of the Egyptian tombs, of a conqueror putting his feet upon the necks of those whom he had vanquished. Thus when we read in the text, "You have put all things in subjection under his feet," the meaning is, that all things are submitted to the sovereign command of the Lord Jesus Christ at the right hand of the Father. Let us then look at some of these things. How comprehensive the expression; what a wide scope it affords for thought. But time and opportunity only allow me to hint at a few of them. She is only there because Jesus has put her there, and will only be there as long as he sees fit. We see men high in power and place, the rulers of our land, to whom we owe subjection, as powers ordained of God, on the same gospel principle as we owe honor and loyalty to our Queen. But who gives them that power? Who exalts them to that authority? The Lord Jesus Christ! He is Sovereign king over them all! Now if this be true, and it must be so unless the word of God be false, how it represents men of every station, rank, and degree as completely subject to the authority of the Lord Jesus Christ. They cannot move hand or foot, except by his sovereign good pleasure; and to lift up a hand against him, is to lift up a hand against that Sovereign, who, with one frown, could crush them into the very dust! Now could we carry about with us a realizing sense of this Sovereign supremacy of Jesus, how little we would fear the face of man. We should still render to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor Rom. You may have those placed in worldly circumstances over you, who seem not only to have the will but the power sadly to oppress you. Why need you fear the face of any man? Look around you; view your oppressor; look him fairly and steadfastly in the face. Need you fear his frown, or cower before his angry look? Is he not, with all other men, put in subjection under the feet of Christ? Could he lift up a hand against you, except the Lord Jesus Christ gave him permission? Can he go a single step beyond the will and intention of the Lord Jesus Christ? Fear not then the face of the oppressorâ€" he has no power against you, except so far as the Lord Jesus Christ gives him power; and that power he will never allow him to do you any real harm. I can speak here from experience; for I remember on one occasion being much afraid of one high in power who could have done me, and indeed threatened to do me serious injury. But before the appointed day came for my

coming before him, he was in his grave! And O how sweet were those words made to me, "Who are you, that you should be afraid of a man that shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass? There may be circumstances in your earthly lot which at this moment are peculiarly trying. You look round and wonder how this or that circumstance will terminate. At present it looks very dark; clouds and mists hang over it, and you fear lest these clouds may break, not in showers upon your head, as Cowper speaks in his hymn, but burst forth in the lightning flash and the thunder stroke. The thing cannot take place except by his sovereign will, nor can it move any further except by his supreme disposal. Then make yourself quiet; he will not allow you to be harmed. It shall only execute his sovereign purposes, and it shall be among those all things which, according to his promise, shall work together for your good. Many are the trials of the righteous, for we read, "The Lord tries the righteous" Psalm. But none of these trials come upon them by chance. They are all appointed in weight and measure, are all designed to fulfill a certain end; and however painful they may at present be, yet they are intended for your good. When the trial comes upon you, what a help it would be for you if you could view it thus—"This trial is sent for my good; it does not spring out of the dust; the Lord himself is the supreme disposer of it; for I am sure it could not come without his sending or permission. He will bring about his own will therein, and remove the trial, or give me patience under it, and submission to it. It is not by chance that such or such sickness visits your body; that the Lord sees fit to afflict head, heart, chest, liver, hand, foot, or any other part of your body. If all things are put in subjection under him, has he exempted sickness and disease? Whatever you suffer in bodily disease, if you can but believe that it is put in subjection under his feet, and that he appoints and arranges it for your good, it will give you resignation to his holy and almighty will. Do we not read? How sweet to see and feel this. Your path may at present be a path of great temptation; snares of the most dangerous and most deceitful kind may be laid for your feet in various directions; Satan may be allowed to assault your soul with all his infernal arts and weapons. You may have a sad conflict with the vile lusts of your depraved nature, and feel that you have as many sins alive in your heart as there are hairs upon your head. But are not these things put in subjection under his feet? Would it be true that God has put all things under his feet if temptations were omitted? Is it not expressly said of our gracious Lord? And again, "There has no temptation taken you but such as is common to man" but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that you are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that you may be able to bear it. How was it with Job, when Satan was allowed to tempt him? But he could not touch his life, either natural or spiritual, or drive him to blaspheme God, though he so far prevailed as to make him curse the day of his birth. They too are put under the feet of Jesus. But O that you could bear in mind that all your afflictions, be they what they may, are put under the feet of Jesus, so that, so to speak, not one can crawl from under his feet but by his permission, and, like scolded hounds, they crawl again beneath them at a word of command from his lips. The apostle seems to add these words as if he would, to use a familiar expression, clinch the nail. He adds, therefore, these decisive words—"In that he put all in subjection under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. That is his ultimatum" the word of a king, from which there is no appeal. Receive it as fully as he does and your unbelief will stop her mouth. But you may look round and ask, as if still unconvinced, "If so, why do the ungodly prosper? Why is sin permitted to go to such awful lengths in the world, and to run down our streets unchecked like water? Why are the children of God so oppressed? Why is true religion so hated? And why, if Jesus is so supreme in authority and power, is Satan allowed to carry the chief sway? We would not see saints slip and fall and bring reproach on the cause of God and truth; we would not see hypocrites so abounding in churches and congregations; we would not see the truth despised and hated, and error patronized and loved; we would not see the enemies of truth rejoice, and the friends of Jesus mourn; we would not see in this so-called Christian nation sins only to be paralleled by heathens and savages, and the gospel only known and professed by a few despised and outcast people! As Lord of all, why does he not cause the gospel to be preached more truthfully, widely, and successfully? Why are not more called out of darkness into light? Why does he not make us really what we are nominally, a Christian nation? Why should he have so few to serve and glorify him, and they so feebly and imperfectly? But even look at it thus. If all things were not put under the feet of Jesus, would this world be habitable? Would not men rend and tear each other to pieces like wild beasts? Could the saints of God dwell in this

valley of tears for a single day, had Satan full dominion, surrounded as they are by the most deadly enemies, and hated by all the malice of the wicked one? Let us then hold fast this truth, for on it depends so much of our comfort, that, in putting all things under the feet of Jesus, God left nothing which was not put under him. But we pass on to our fourth and last point, and one which, as I just hinted, may furnish an answer to some of those inquiries which naturally suggest themselves to a reasoning mindâ€”“We see NOT YET all things put under him. He saw that, viewed by the eye of sense, all things were not put visibly under Jesus, though they were actually; that sin still reigned in high places; that persecution still raged against the saints of God; that this was still a disordered world, presenting little outward evidence that the Lord of heaven and earth was exercising supreme government in and over it. He therefore directs our eyes to a future day. A day is coming when the world shall acknowledge his power and his sway; when there will be a universal reign of righteousness, and it shall be seen by men upon earth as well as by saints in heavenly bliss that all things are put under his feet! It may seem hard to believe this, and many will not believe itâ€”“But what has God said? How do the waters cover the sea? In whole or in part? So to fulfill the promise must the knowledge of the Lord one day wholly fill the earth. But that day has not yet comeâ€”“nor do we know when it will come. But take another view of the words. Look at them experimentally. Take them as applicable to the various circumstances which continually meet your eye, and especially to the trials that your mind is continually exercised with.

8: Business Letter Format | Macmillan Dictionary Blog

The subject line (along with the name or email address of the sender) is the first thing people see while scanning their inboxes. Because emails can contain viruses, as well as irrelevant information, busy people rarely open all their email.

9: How do I put a picture into the body of an email? - Ask Leo!

The most effective subject lines are brief and contain a reason for the user to open the message. Keep the recipient in mind and know what you want from that person. If the email requires the recipient's action, say so â€” preferably with the first word.

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