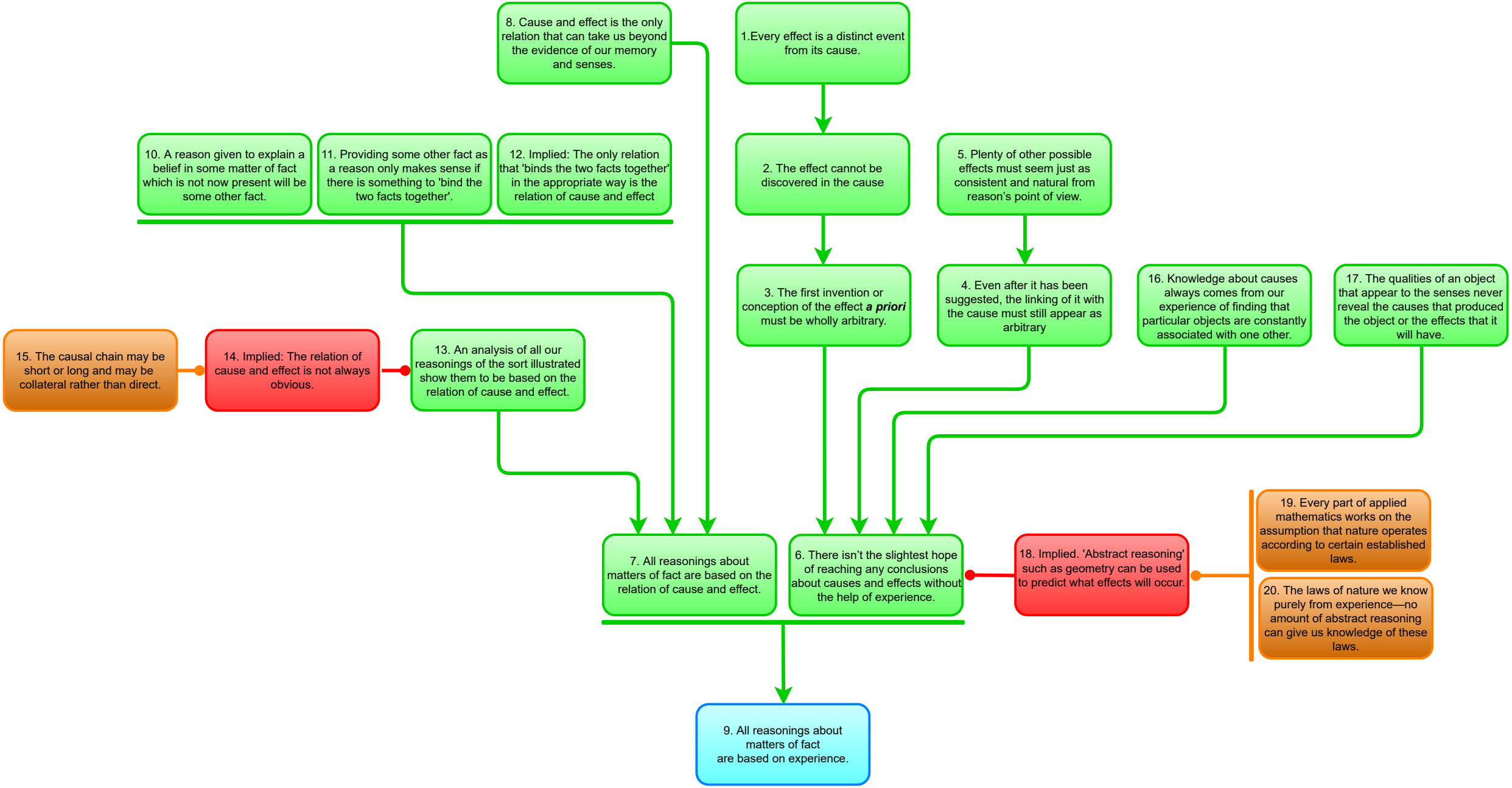
8. Cause and effect is the only relation that can take us beyond the evidence of our memory and senses.
1.Every effect is a distinct event from its cause.
10. A reason given to explain a belief in some matter of fact which is not now present will be some other fact.
11. Providing some other fact as a reason only makes sense if there is something to 'bind the two facts together'.
12. Implied: The only relation that 'binds the two facts together' in the appropriate way is the relation of cause and effect
2. The effect cannot be discovered in the cause
5. Plenty of other possible effects must seem just as consistent and natural from reason's point of view.
3. The first invention or conception of the effect ***a priori*** must be wholly arbitrary.
4. Even after it has been suggested, the linking of it with the cause must still appear as arbitrary
16. Knowledge about causes always comes from our experience of finding that particular objects are constantly associated with one other.
17. The qualities of an object that appear to the senses never reveal the causes that produced the object or the effects that it will have.
15. The causal chain may be short or long and may be collateral rather than direct.
14. Implied: The relation of cause and effect is not always obvious.
13. An analysis of all our reasonings of the sort illustrated show them to be based on the relation of cause and effect.
19. Every part of applied mathematics works on the assumption that nature operates according to certain established laws.
7. All reasonings about matters of fact are based on the relation of cause and effect.
6. There isn't the slightest hope of reaching any conclusions about causes and effects without the help of experience.
18. Implied. 'Abstract reasoning' such as geometry can be used to predict what effects will occur.
20. The laws of nature we know purely from experience—no amount of abstract reasoning can give us knowledge of these laws.
9. All reasonings about matters of fact are based on experience.