Editorial

The purpose of every academic journal is to provide information that may stimulate intellectual debate and become more fruitful and enriching to all those involved, whether renowned scholars, young students or even common readers who, in their search for knowledge, venture through its path. Thus, to stimulate debate is what this issue of **Cognitio**, not deviating from the norm, intends to fulfill.

Here, we bring to our reading public instigating articles that permeate myriads of themes poorly explored, even by Charles S. Peirce himself, such as aesthetics. After all, to study Charles S. Peirce's philosophy is a challenging deed. Especially when we consider the collection of his works, represented by a vast jigsaw of articles and manuscripts from which, belatedly, he bequeathed us a map, namely, the classification of sciences. There, he established the backbone of his thought. However, at the same time that this classification reveals the architecture of his philosophy, it also shows that there are gaps still to be filled and developed, among which aesthetics, as mentioned above. Thus, to remedy these omissions is a task that we take up with our hearts and minds.

In this issue, we present three articles that intend to investigate the science of the admirable. In the first article, Rodrigo Vieira de Almeida analyses the importance of the aesthetic play of musement in the article The Neglected Argument for the Reality of God, by Charles Peirce. In the other article, James Liszka investigates Peircean aesthetics under the conception of summum bonum, as a science of ideal ends. Additionally, we have an article by Alessandro Topa that outlines the influence of Schiller's aesthetic letters in Peirce's philosophy.

As a counterpoint to the aesthetic content, we find Brunella Antomarini's article, in which she draws an association between Peircean abductive logic and the cybernetics of living systems, with a view to conceiving an epistemology based on abduction without appealing to causality. Allied to this scientific content, we have Steven Skaggs' article investigating Peirce's semiotics through the integrated information theory, in the way they mesh together in relation to the systems of consciousness.

Readers will also find in this issue yet another chapter on the history of pragmatism in the interesting article by Victoria Paz Sánchez Garcia, on Morton White's critique regarding the Clarence I. Lewis' theory of valuation and normativity, particularly as regards the linkage between a theory of knowledge and ethics.

In the sphere of philosophy of language, Valdirlen do Nascimento Loyolla discusses the importance of verification in Wittgenstein's Philosophical Observations. In the field of logic, we have Pablo Fernando Campos Pimentel's contribution making a comparative analysis of inductive reasoning in the thoughts of David Hume and Thomas Reid.

This issue of **Cognitio** also brings the meaningful discussions between Professors Waldomiro José da Silva Filho and José Crisóstomo de Souza "On what a practical philosophical point of view can or cannot do." There we will find a valuable contribution to contemporary philosophy, particularly the construction of a Brazilian philosophy.

Finally, we conclude this issue with the flawless translation by Lucia de Souza Dantas of Charles S. Peirce's Telepathy and Perception*, a text from the author's mature work, revealing a valuable contribution to various philosophical areas, mainly the philosophy of the mind.*

As has become our custom, we invite readers to enjoy the articles that constitute this issue of **Cognitio**.

Marcelo S. Madeira
Assistant Editor