natural/ savage, :

cience.

stand

llowed

di and

this is

hen he

e rail-

be an

erived

er atd

In hinA

hypoth

e laws:

things

w itteds

he is

their

n his

udies

ture's

ct of

m to

He

whether his hypothesis or guess is true or not; and when he finds his guess to be true, he sets it down as a fact, and a number of these facts put together form a theory or a branch of science. Men who study science can explain what often is a miracle to those who are limited in knowledge.

But often men of science neglect the chain of thought or causation, which is the connection between cause and effect, and jump to their hypothesis, assuming it to be a theory. And it is because they neglect to prove their hypothesis by inductive experiment, that they assume things to be true that are often found to be false. This manner of hypothetical reasoning is the weak place in evolution, both Lucrecian and Darwinian. They both fall to nothing in the end, because they are merely hypothetical or guess work.

unchanging character, is as there at the station childhood as the savaged but where he station and understands the operations of savary's laws, his said as there as the algest of savence of the savary at the savary of the sava

avects when and that which property is

the the wind is called an estatement, to see