

it seems contrary to the course of natural laws. What would be a miracle to a savage, would be no miracle to a man of science. The savage, when he first happens to stand looking at a steam engine running, followed by a number of railway cars, is amazed, and wonders at the unusual phenomenon; this is a complete miracle to him; but not when he is told all about the steam engine, the railway and the cars, it then ceases to be a miracle to him. The word miracle is derived from the Latin word, *miror*, to wonder at, or be amazed.

It is because men are ignorant of the laws of nature, that they do not know many things that are facts.

The philosopher or scientist, before he is acquainted with the laws of nature, and their unchanging character, is as ignorant in his childhood as the savage; but when he studies and understands the operations of nature's laws, his mind is clear on the subject of science. He sees a chain of *causation* between *cause* and *effect* which leads him to the formation of an hypothesis or *guess*. He tries, by what is called an experiment, to see