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was an inspiration, whereas with others it is often the slowly maturing process of many sorrows and lifelong toil. For this, its native spontaneity, is it none the less the reversed, loved, trusted. Nothing else than becoming in the worshiper is the homage paid to these rare souls who, like his own Michaelangelo, wrought in a sad sincerity, Himself from God he could not free.

GENESIS AND MOOD OF ANTI-ISM.

In another column on this page Mr. William Lloyd Garrison sees things, it is an unhappy day we have come upon, if one will but look through his blue glasses. Our land system is all wrong, our tariff system is all wrong, our national expansion is all wrong, our immigration policy is all wrong. Mr. Garrison is an admirable and consistent exponent of that small but eminently respectable group of malcontented reformers who are called "antislavery." As they called themselves, they are "antislavery," and usually they find themselves, as Mr. Garrison finds himself, in opposition to pretty much all the accepted notions of their race and time. They are Paddy "agin the Government," clothed upon with the habiliments of learning and cultivation. It is the same creature, whether in a Dublin riot or palatially housed along Commonwealth avenue, whether somewhat justified by oppression or building his complacencies from the airy nothings of hypercritical temperaments and excited imaginations.

Human institutions are often mistaken by the anti for artificial creations, superimposed upon the race by arbitrary fiat of the social order and susceptible of the corresponding remedy of a simple reversion to the powers that be. Now human institutions and the usages of nations and races are nothing of this sort, but are organisms, with their roots in thousands of years of painful and vicissitudinous development, with their leaves and branches unceasingly taking form and giving to the enveloping atmosphere of common life. Science should have taught us, at this time, that the social and political revolutionist is as reasonably expectant of success as he would be who should propose in a night to change the leopard's spots or transform the oak into the pine. Our land tenure is the product of human experience from the dawn of history. Everything else has been tried, time and time again, and suggestions have been incorporated from many civilizations, but the tree as it stands is adapted to its environment. Otherwise it could not flourish so prosperously to the despair of theorists.

It is just so with the National policies of the United States. It is going on 300 years here now since trade and manufactures began their career in the American colonies. Our nation has grown from many civilizations, but the tree as it stands is adapted to its environment. Otherwise it could not flourish so prosperously to the despair of theorists. It is just so with the National policies of the United States. It is going on 300 years here now since trade and manufactures began their career in the American colonies. Our nation has grown from many civilizations, but the tree as it stands is adapted to its environment. Otherwise it could not flourish so prosperously to the despair of theorists.

One would suppose that if there were any National function which the anti would despair of abolishing, it would be the tendency of virtue peoples to enlarge their boundaries; but he is as blind to the records of history as to the imperiousness of present exigency. "Do not grow old," let us say to the oak, "for while as a sapling you are happy and secure, in age the storm may wreck you or the worm decay." This advice to the anti is equally applicable in the hour of its nascent domination. No less a voice than Lord Macaulay's resented the British step to India; and in the United States every acquisition of territory has pressed to the anti the opening of numberless vials of wrath and whole apocalypses of ghastly hued horses and trumpeting angels of doom. But the procession moves on, and they who are so sure of the future must not complain if the throne declines to take their mutterings seriously.

The same anti who is stricken to the soul by every fresh manifestation of his country's greatness and power synchronously quakes at the recognition given to the uncouth masses of our working people. Power is to him a thing of dread omen, whether in the hands of a monarch or a mob, or in the hands of a few; feeble nervelessness the only good. But it has suited the American people to conserve the content and welfare of its laboring elements by adopting their views of industry and of immigration. It is entirely negligible in the Garrisonian eye whether the masses are contented or enraged; whereas to the wise statesman this is a thing of supreme importance. The anti would enforce his admirably constructed theory of trade and migration, at whatever peril of social upheaval; and it is only necessary to reflect that if once the social organism could be captured by such theorists and their ideas executed by an aggregation of force which it is startling to contemplate and whose devastation would be something unparalleled since the French Revolution, they would themselves be the first to revolt against the new order and resume their snarl. Your true anti is not to be imagined as the trusting and enthusiastic supporter of any regime that could possibly be set up.

In as few words as possible let us sum up the sources of anti-ism. One is the abnormal development and unrestrained exercise of the critical faculty. The anti is a man who is thrown himself as the path of progress. Another is the ignorance of one of the most potential elements in the social organism—human nature. Abstract principles, however logical and beautiful in the books, cannot be applied in politics without great adaptation to popular conceptions, right or wrong. Currency theories cannot be realized against the fact of the land with its pine, for even Maine, the ancient Pine-Tree State, has to send to Puget Sound to get spars for her ships. Outside of her spruce forests, New England has few valuable trees left, and the pulp mills have already consumed so much of spruce timber that the prospect of a distant beauty of the White Hills is gone never to return. The extension of railroads has, of course, greatly helped to deforest our country, since a vast number of trees have been cut to supply ties. About 3000 ties are required for each mile of roadbed, and the ties must frequently be renewed. Red cedar is in demand with mining engineers; so are cypress, larch and pine. Fir-pine logs go to the mines of Great Britain, and Douglas spruces go to the mines of Australia.

Maud P. Going, in the New York Evening Post, reports that the great Anaconda mine, in Montana, alone uses up nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber each year, and coal mines are insatiable devourers of logs. The chief of the Division of Forestry says our wood consumption per capita is, not counting firewood, eight or ten times that of Germany, eighteen or twenty times that of Great Britain. The forests of the North Pacific Coast have been depleted by the reckless employment of fire to clear land by the great railroads and by the individual settler and by the miner, who, says Senator Dubois, of Idaho, "is responsible during the past twenty years for the destruction of hundreds of miles of virgin forest." To the question, "What is posterity to do with this forest problem?" even so able and scientific an observer as Professor Shaler despairingly replies: "To meet the demand for construction woods, which generally require half a century or more for their growth, and at the same time secure a sufficient area for tillage, affords one of the most difficult and perplexing questions which civilization has to encounter."

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BETTER THAN FREE LIBRARIES. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$600,000 to Tuskegee Institute is the wisest act of his life since he began the distribution of his vast wealth in acts of public beneficence. Gifts of libraries to cities and towns which are able to support themselves nourishes a spirit that is destructive of proper civic pride and dignity. The town of Saugus, Mass., has refused to accept a Carnegie gift, saying that it will continue to pay for its own library as for its streets and other public improvements.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

The leading Eastern newspapers make extensive comment on the fact that two of the great sources of wealth on the Pacific Coast are being lost by comparative rapidity because we do not protect our splendid forests nor our incomparable supply of food fishes, like the salmon, as carefully as is done in Europe. Doubtless there is a good deal of force in this criticism, but the explanation of our imperfect protection lies largely in the fact that we are a young nation and that under our free democratic institutions it is not easy to protect our forests and fisheries from wanton destruction as it is in old Europe. For at least a thousand years nearly every government in Europe has sought to protect its forests. Originally the great forests were game preserves for the King and his landed nobility, and were thus considerably protected from wanton invasion. Then, when shipbuilding began, an important industry, the forests were protected, not so much for the King's navy, but for the government of Europe were for hundreds of years little better than despotisms, whose will was law to the people, and even today, under constitutional governments like those of Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria, it is easier for a centralized authority to protect forests and fisheries from spoliation than under our form of government, under which each state enjoys home rule and makes its own laws concerning forests and fisheries.

While it would not be just to call our people a lawless race, nevertheless under our free democratic institutions it is not easy in new states—or, for that matter in the old states—to make people obey religiously the laws which seek to preserve our timber from wanton destruction, or our great salmon fisheries from depletion. Want of thought rather than evil intent is responsible for nine-tenths of the great fires which annually destroy our timber forests, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The first explorers, the first settlers in the United States, found woods, nothing but woods, everywhere. Woodland wilderness covered all North Carolina as he found it early in the sixteenth century, reported forests everywhere. Sixty years later Arthur Barlowe discovered Virginia and described it as a land of timber trees, oak, chestnut, walnut and "fir trees fit for masts of ships, some very tall and great." 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