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A WRONG VIEWPOINT.

In an editorial in a recent issue the Toronto Globe quarrels with the British Columbia representatives in the house of commons for occupying the time of parliament in discussing the question raised by Mr. J. D. Taylor of New Westminster regarding the escape from the penitentiary of the notorious Bill Miner. It characterizes the debate as an unprofitable one and charges the members from this province with being afflicted with "a violent attack of 'big head'", the "big head" having been occasioned by the "extravagant eulogies" pronounced by the press on the addresses made by these members during the early days of this session.

This it seems to us is not only scurrilous treatment of our legislative representatives but is a very unsatisfactory way of dealing with an important matter brought to the attention of parliament. It might be urged for the Globe that it said that "Hon. Mr. Aylesworth explained the facts very fully the other day" if Mr. Aylesworth had done so. But he did not do so. He said simply that he had been informed by this official who had been informed by another official who had received a report from New Westminster that the warden had been ill and that as far as could be discovered all the servants of the institution had been doing their duty to the best of their ability.

This is the sum and substance of Mr. Aylesworth's explanation and it does not touch at all the real question brought up by Mr. Taylor; it does not clear up the mystery which is still disturbing the people on the coast—the mystery as to how Miner escaped and by whose complicity it was that he did escape.

The Globe wishes us, apparently, to understand that in pressing for some reasonable and intelligent explanation of this matter our representatives are "threshing out an unprofitable subject" and are giving evidence of being afflicted with a violent attack of "big head."

Bill Miner was a notorious train robber who after it had become too dangerous for him to pursue his occupation in the United States transferred his attention to British Columbia and was concerned in at least two serious crimes of that nature in this province. He was run to earth through the skill and resolution

But the most important feature of the case is to be found in the Sultan's apparent willingness to allow Europeans to trade within his country. This question, after all, is the bedrock of past Moroccan troubles. The Moors have all along feared the results of European commerce, believing that it was the prelude to the occupation of their country. If only this idea can be removed from their minds, affairs in Morocco will quiet down, and the country be developed to the benefit of Europeans and Moors alike.

INDIAN ANARCHISTS.

For the last few weeks little has come to light as regards Indian sedition-mongers. The action of the government has had a sobering effect. Nevertheless, those who have any knowledge at all of the Bengali—the root of the evil—and his underground methods of working, know very well that it was merely a lull after a storm. In Eastern countries far more than in Western, discontent simmers, and that for years, without any surface appearance. More than that, the march of events being slow, the seed sown by the revolutionists has ample time to take root. Legislation may do much; given time and strict application, it may work the desired cure. Time, however, is essential. Thus within the last few days Indian anarchists have once again shown their heads, undoubtedly as the result of the seditious propaganda. A youth, wishing to pose as a martyr, has murdered a native at Calcutta. On the same day a bomb was thrown at a train near Barrackpore, which—according to rumor—the anarchists believed was conveying the viceroy. In the first instance the assassin has been arrested; and will be brought to trial. Those implicated in the attempted bomb outrage have escaped. From the very outset of the anarchist movement we have never believed either that it was very widespread or that the authorities were not more than equal to grappling with the disease. The smallest incident in Eastern countries is always magnified in the repetition. This is not uncommon in the West, but in India there are no bounds to exaggeration. Thus from the outset the revolutionary movement has assumed proportions which it never possessed. If only the government rigorously applies the powers it possesses, there will be little danger of serious disturbances.

SOUTH AFRICA UNION.

The new state of the empire which is being born at the farthest extremity of the Dark Continent is to be called "South Africa," and not as formerly proposed, the "South African Commonwealth." A constitution for the country has been framed by a convention that was organized somewhat after the manner of that which drew up the act for the Canadian Dominion in 1867.

The legislature of four South African states that will form the Union will vote next month on the adoption of this constitution. After that it will be submitted to the imperial parliament.

talk the measure out, and the government side made preparations accordingly. It was decided to sit tight and let the talk flow on. One member of the opposition after another, alternated with members of the Socialists, got up to dwell on the inquiry proposed by the attorney-general. Ever and anon a motion was made to rise and report progress, varied with a motion of a different character, in order to keep within the rules of the house. Points of order were taken ever so many times, and the speaker called in to render his decision. All this of course was part of the play, and helped to fill in the time, and rest the throats of the obstructionists. Members went off to sleep in relays, others read in the library, others paced the lobbies. In groups. The night wore until daylight revealed the members tired and bleached, and the farce still in progress. It went on until 2 o'clock when the committee rose on motion of the attorney-general in order that the members might enjoy a breath of fresh air and a bite to eat. The house was enabled shortly after, and the play continued until 6 o'clock, when the house again adjourned for dinner until 8, but the tired legislators were a little slow in getting back, and it was not until about 9 that the speaker took the chair. When the galleries cleared toward midnight the Elections bill was again resumed, and the same old game.

During the afternoon in anticipation of a log siege, cots were brought in and placed in all the available rooms, and thither members retired to sleep for a time, so that they could later relieve others. Nothing like it has been seen since the days when McLure and De Cosmos made their celebrated record speeches of sixteen and six hours speeches, and talked a bill out. That was many years ago. During the day John Oliver spoke for several hours, and the leader of the Socialists must have spoken nine or ten in all at various times. The Socialists wandered over the entire realm of political economy, and threatened many dire things, even violence, which the leader of the opposition was careful to repudiate as being far from his thoughts.

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As a sample of laws we would have if legislation were allowed to run riot was an amendment of Parker Williams (Newcastle) to the Bush Fire act. He proposed that a settler clearing land contiguous to wild lands could compel the owner of the latter to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around or partly around such wild lands, and in case the owner refused to comply that the government agent might do the same and the expenditure necessary become a charge against the land. The chief commissioner properly referred to it as a

great disaster bush land was the victim of wanted to set

Talking of of Mr. Maede Manufacture ducts as rally telephone posts, etc. with the saw, from act was accer In principle of the right to th conned to auth timber as mig purposes. Th the fact that i plation to use act in a way Experience ha wherever their technical loop visions of the l If the power is tion of the gov always be the technical wash be cured by r repeats. Try to advance the try to prevent timber or the desires to set of the privileg so, keeps the re notwithstanding trailing so ma executive of while plains.

Last evening assembling after ing on with the anticipated, and which the gall regular order o up. The Civil through commi practically. If speaker the hon retary took occ proposed Super be laid on the t of members di that the Grand taken up in cor subject of almo the part of the n kept the ball rol of his political rest for the fray later on in the occasion to rev negotiations leac ent agreement, brated Kalen There were som tween him and eriment. A gr had to say was mittee in which of the bill are s cussed and not r ever, it served to peal to the galle

IN THE COURTS OF EUROPE

To Lord Dudley, the recently appointed governor-general of Australia, will belong the credit of having at length brought to an end the interminable discussion and dispute that has lasted for nine years, as to the location of the new capital of the Commonwealth, by securing an agreement of all of the states to one particular site.

Three years ago Dalgetty, on the Snow river, with a sea outlet at Tyrofold bay, in New-South-Wales, was selected by the Federal parliament. But the proposal was abandoned in face of the violent opposition of New South Wales herself. Now, however,

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Prince of W

Every now an Wales takes occ nulate respondi ing condition of him in the slum ing and condemn they constitute t of their unfortun help-apparent is capitalist, it may explain how he c of landed proper tropolis.

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