

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

IN LIEU OF SEALING.

We desire once more to say on behalf of the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island, that compensation to the sealers for the loss of capital invested in the sealing business will not be a sufficient recompense for the abolition of the industry. Whether this point has been brought prominently before the notice of the British commissioners we have no means of knowing. It certainly does not appear to have impressed itself upon the attention of the sealers, who speak of the abolition of pelagic sealing as something that can be adjusted easily enough if the men who own the schooners are made whole for the loss on their investments.

The point to be kept to the front is that if the right to take seals is surrendered one of the sources of Vancouver Island's prosperity will be taken away and a large number of people will be deprived of a means of earning a livelihood. We suggest that there should be public compensation in addition to private compensation, and this ought to take such a form that it will aid in the industrial or commercial importance of the Island.

Several methods may be mentioned in which this can be done. One of them is the expenditure of the Dominion of the money to open the Island to settlement.

This might take the form of a railway subsidy. Another is the establishment of better communication between the Island and the Mainland. The present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. What is needed is such a service as would reach home by 6 o'clock. This could be done by means of a 20-knot steamer.

An arrangement of this kind would completely revolutionize the business relations of the two cities and be an excellent thing for both. In connection with such a service there ought to be a ferry service for the conveyance of freight cars, which would thus be brought into the city without breaking bulk.

Only a small annual subsidy would be necessary to secure a service of this kind, and its establishment would do a great deal towards compensating the people of Vancouver for the loss of the sealing industry. We hope our representatives in parliament will urge it upon the attention of the federal government.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

We hope the property owners and taxpayers of Victoria are turning their attention to municipal politics more closely than they have hitherto done, judging from the manner in which one of the members of the city has been carried on.

To find fault is one of the easiest things in the world. The Colonist is disposed to think that the present and previous city councils have done as well as the members thereof, know. Serious errors of judgment have been made, and on more than one occasion there has been reason to think that personal or other improper motives have warped the judgment of aldermen, but we believe the general desire has been to do what seemed right.

Where the trouble came in has been that the majority of the aldermen either have not known what was right or have not known how to set about to do it.

Good men, the very best available men, are needed in the city council, and they ought to be men who have some idea of how things are carried on in other cities. The services of such people can only be secured when the people who are interested make up their minds to elect them.

We are all agreed that the present council is not satisfactory in Victoria. The majority of us would not know how to go about rectifying grievances, but the case is surely not beyond remedy.

Three matters call especially for attention at this time—the condition of the streets, the fire department and the water supply.

On the whole we think that newspaper proprietors and editors have no cause to complain of the law of criminal libel as it stands in Canada. Further, we think it ought to be full of danger.

The law is meant as a check upon unprincipled and careless men, and these would be prompt to take a base advantage of any action by the legislature in the direction of giving newspapers any greater latitude than they now enjoy.

Some scientific people have been calculating the length of time mankind can reckon upon raising sufficient crops to keep them alive, and have reached the conclusion that the middle of the next century will be the extreme limit because of the fertility of the soil will then be in cultivation and therefore that it is highly necessary to look around for some other means of providing food. We are not greatly dis-

THE SCHOOL MIDDLE.

To most people it would seem as if there must have been some way by which the deadlock between the city council and the school board could have been avoided. The Colonist has already explained how the disagreement between the two bodies came about, and there is no need just now to go over the ground again, although its full discussion will be necessary later. At present we think the main thing for all parties concerned to endeavor to do is to arrange that the school session will not be interrupted. It is idle to say that the people of Victoria cannot afford to have good schools. One thing the city council ought to bear in mind, namely, that if the law gives the school board power to determine the amount that shall be expended, the council has only to find the money. They have only to do with the wisdom or expediency of such an arrangement.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Some attention is being given to what is called the responsibility of newspapers, which really means their right to criticize public men or deal with matters that are primarily of private concern. The question is of no great importance in Canada, for the journalist who cannot deal with the questions of the day, without rendering himself liable to the provisions of the criminal law, had better select some other occupation.

The law of Canada defines a defamatory libel to be "matter, published with legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person to whom it is published." If such matter is published by invitation of the party defamed, or if publication is made under belief that the matter is true and is necessary to refute some defamatory statement, or if it is of matter occurring in a court of justice, or in a public meeting, it is not a libel. Neither is a fair comment upon public men a libel, nor is the publication of matter in good faith and to redress a wrong, or a reply to an injury which the person making it has a right to make, a libel, and that that defamatory matter which is published in form a good defense to a prosecution. We think that these provisions furnish an adequate protection to respectable newspapers from prosecution for criminal libel.

As to civil actions for damages, it is very hard to know how to draw the line. We have seen a number of Canadian judges and juries to bear unduly hard upon newspapers, and we are inclined to favor very considerable strictness in this regard. Newspaper proprietors ought to be given to understand that they are to be given the charge of their properties into the hands of responsible employees, and the consequences of the publication of matter calculated to do injury to their fellow subjects. It is sometimes the case that men of means and apparent respectability take reckless and unprincipled men in a position to vilify political opponents through the public press. All respectable journalists would be glad to see this thing prevented.

There is another class of published matter for which a civil action lies, namely statements made in the ordinary course of printing the news of the day. Experience shows that very little danger is to be apprehended from this cause by the present and previous city councils have done as well as the members thereof, know. Serious errors of judgment have been made, and on more than one occasion there has been reason to think that personal or other improper motives have warped the judgment of aldermen, but we believe the general desire has been to do what seemed right.

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THE TRADES CONGRESS.

At the last day's session of the trades and labor congress, held at Winnipeg, a resolution, moved by P. C. Chotel and O. Belanger, was passed, condemning prison labor employed by governments in competition with honest labor, and requesting the labor organizations to make all possible efforts to defeat such governments unless steps are taken to abolish prison labor.

The second spoke of the evil complained of as existing in the province of Quebec owing to the competition of reformatory, penitentiary and charitable institutions which are exempt from taxation.

The question was further discussed on lines indicated by Delegates from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Maritime Provinces. Delegates from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Maritime Provinces. Delegates from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Maritime Provinces.

The motion was unanimously carried. The motion was unanimously carried. The motion was unanimously carried.

It was moved by James Wilks and seconded by J. H. Watson that the congress instruct the executive committee to exert its influence upon the legislatures of the different provinces to secure legislation that will annul and invalidate any contract or agreement by which labor is, or may be imported into any particular province from any other.

The motion was discussed, and some amendments were proposed. The motion was discussed, and some amendments were proposed.

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PROTEST AGAINST PRISON LABOR—IMPORTATION OF NOVA SCOTIANS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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THE VERY STRONG IN HER WOMAN RIGHTS.

"You can judge for yourself. She insists that she shall have her husband's throat in an Eve's apple, instead of Adam's apple," said the beautiful but eccentric young thing to the congress. "I suppose that your defeat is very hard to bear."

But she shook her head. "It is more profitable to be conquered than to fight for Spain," said America Post.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the same. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the same.

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ITALIAN BEES.

Seventy-five hives for sale at a very low price. These are better workers and very much easier handled than the ordinary bees.

W. J. ALBERTSON, 14 Fourth St., West, Victoria, B.C.

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