

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of May, 1892:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids		\$1,905	\$ 409 35
Agricultural implements		653	241 95
Alc, beer & port wgs 12,479		5,572	2,316 16
Animals		60	18 00
Books, pamphls, etc.		7,557	2,508 30
Brass & manufs of..		2,139	474 34
Breadstuffs, etc, viz		957	283 30
Grain, of all kinds			
bush { 5		5	50
Flour, brls	547	560	76 44
Meal, "	772	3,387	579 00
Itico and all other breadstuffs	751	1,630	315 50
Candles, lbs		6,307	2,980 75
Chicory, lbs	12,979	1,204	315 45
Coal and coke, tons.	3,696	112	147 84
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	7,569	1,451	151 91
Copper and m's of		8	2 80
Cordage all kinds...		209	78 55
Cotton, manufs of		454	99 20
Drugs and medicines		11,322	3,350 85
Earthen, stone and		34,761	13,081 57
China ware		2,360	792 09
Fancy goods		1,565	474 05
Fish		2,640	535 90
Fruit, dried		1,020	257 73
Green		8,215	881 75
Furs		6,575	1,576 84
Glass, glassware		751	203 70
Gunpdr, exp subs		1,257	410 10
Hats, caps, bonnets.		1,257	35 58
Hops, lbs	1,503	27,246	8,632 12
Iron and steel m's of			
Jewelry and watches and m's of gold and silver		447	109 35
Lead and manufs of		609	112 38
Leather and m's of.		3,328	849 42
Marble and stone and manufs of...		718	200 51
Malt, bush	866	702	129 90
Metals, composition and m's of		1,058	303 54
Musical instruments		1,659	513 95
Oils, coal and kerosene, gals	10,825	2,523	770 40
All other, gals	2,643	1,194	285 44
Paints and color		903	272 85
Paper and m's of...		1,305	356 05
Perfumery			
Provisions			
Hacon hams, etc...	13,516	3,255	04
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs	136,100	779	102 10
Seeds		172	19 25
Silk, manufs of...		3,643	1,028 25
Soap of all kinds...		296	73 46
Spices of all kinds..		363	62 10

THE WAYS OF WALL STREET.

The ways of Wall Street are almost like those which King Solomon attributes to woman—"Past finding out."

Stocks sometimes go up when everything seems in favor of their going down, and either go down or become stagnant when most things are in favor of their going up."

It is this paradoxical phase of Wall Street affairs which has recently puzzled and frightened off the public, out of whom alone speculators and operators can make money.

When room traders go through the formality of buying and selling between themselves, there is no money in the operation. It simply sustains appearances, and when kept up sufficiently long, may serve to inveigle the public to take a venture.

But operators now-a-days are usually

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Starch, lbs	5,012	156	100 24
Spirits, Of all kinds, gals..	4,459	7,358	9,474 14
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals...	2,543	2,214	1,658 21
Wines sparkling doz	116	1,366	600 00
Sugar above No 14 lbs	5,166	251	41 31
Not above No 14 lbs			
Sugar syrups, cane juice, etc., lbs	17,675	569	265 11
Molasses			
Ten, from U.S. lbs	1,718	447	49 80
Tobacco and cigars	1,907	1,314	1,507 09
Wood and m's of.		3,762	1,092 85
Woollen m's of.		11,332	3,432 53
All other dutiable articles		46,032	12,781 59
Total dutiable goods		\$210,773	\$80,748 97
Coin and Bullion ..			
Free goods, all other		162,496	
Grand total		\$404,135	\$80,748 97

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of May, 1892—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	2,100	10,500
Gold dust, nuggets, etc		21,816
Other articles		50
THE FISHERIES.		
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		5,950
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other articles		25,659
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Flour of wheat and rye, lbs	250	1,113
Other articles		57
MANUFACTURES.		
Sewing Machines	1	25
Other articles		895
Miscellaneous articles		200
Grand total		\$ 66,265
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of May, 1892:	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce—		
Swine	1	15
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, &c		502
Sewing machines	3	85
Wood m's of all kinds		1,633
Other articles		2,382
Coin—gold		62
—silver		521
Grand total		\$ 5,200
Total exports of all kinds		\$ 71,465

imprudent, and kill the goose that lays the golden egg before that egg gets time to mature.

Hence the increasing feeling of trepidation in recent times on the part of that class of speculators and investors who were formerly the very life and soul of Wall Street business.

In former times, the "lams" were permitted to acquire a pretty thick fleece prior to shearing; but the modern operator begins his clipping too soon, and is so hastily greedy and unscrupulously cruel, that he is not satisfied with the wool, but takes a portion of the hide with it.

This avaricious and barbarous practice has been amply illustrated in many of the deals that have been engineered during the past winter. It is the most potent cause of the present dull market, which should be booming under the influence of many favorable circumstances, among which cheap money is one of the most prominent and powerful.—*Court Journal.*

MEN WITH BRAINS.

It is not every man who knows his position in life. Some aspire to govern who are only able to serve, and in rare cases we find those serving who are well qualified to govern or lead. A man who can direct and who is yet content to follow the leadership of others is doing himself, his family and his associates a great wrong in remaining in obscurity. On the other hand, a man who cannot direct and who aspires to the management of affairs is doing the business community a great wrong on account of the cost of his experiments and the loss of the plans that miscarry. It was the remark of a veteran in business some time since: "Show me a man who can direct men, who can always select men adapted to different purposes, and I will show you a man who can do anything to which he aspires." When we look over the great industrial and commercial enterprises of the country, the railroad lines, the mining enterprises, the banking houses, the insurance companies, and so on to the end of the chapter, we are impressed with the idea that at the head of each there is one particular man who is able to select subordinates intelligently, and who is able to adequately direct the special business to which his time is given. Without these governing or directing minds these great enterprises would not exist.

MASTS 100 FEET HIGH.

What would lumbermen say in this day of shipbuilding to masts 100 feet high? But we write of the past, not the present. A writer on the subject of shipbuilding among the ancients says: "Large ships were not unknown to the ancients, and some of the most roomy attained dimensions equal to ships of modern times. Nevertheless they were unmanageable monstrosities, almost at the mercy of wind and wave, and utterly unfit to cope with the fury of a hurricane. Doubtless we are indebted to travelers' tales for the detailed descriptions that survive the lapse of ages. Constantius conveyed to Heliopolis to Rome an obelisk weighing 1,500 tons, and, in addition to this long-cored monolith, the ship carried about 1,200 tons of pulse stowed about the small end of the obelisk in order to bring the ship on an evil keel. In 268 B.C., Archimedes devised a marvellous ship for Hero of Syracuse. Her three lofty masts had been taken from Britain. Luxuriously fitted sleeping apartments abounded, and one of her banqueting halls was paved with agate and costly Sicilian stone. Other floors were cunningly inlaid with scenes from the 'Iliad.' Stables for many horses, ponds stocked with live fish, gardens watered by artificial rivulets, and hot baths were provided for use or amusement. Ptolemy Philopator possessed a nuptial yacht, the Thalamegon, 312 feet long and 46 feet deep. A graceful gallery, supported by curiously carved columns, ran round the vessel, and within were temples of Venus and Bacchus. Her masts were 100 feet high, her sails and cordage of royal purple hue."

Immigration continues to flow into Manitoba and the Northwest.