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A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

The strongest point urged against the Reciprocity Treaty, by the antagonistic press of the United States, was the alleged ill-treatment of labor immigrants in Hawaii. Harrowing tales of enforced servitude and suffering were printed and circulated throughout the States and Europe, and so circumstantial were the various details that they obtained pretty general credence for a time. In vain did the Hawaiian press and representatives abroad protest against the injustice of these accusations. They were repeated time and again, with new and startling additions, until public indignation was aroused, and foreign Governments, whose subjects had emigrated to this country, felt called upon to take special cognizance of the matter. Commissioners were sent here to investigate and report. The result was altogether different from what had been expected. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the several foreign Commissioners that labor emigrants are well treated by Hawaiian planters, and that the Hawaiian Government is scrupulously exact in guarding against the possibility of abuse in the direction indicated. The moral sense of the world was, in this way, satisfied that there was no foundation for the shocking tales of oppression and injustice that had been scattered abroad; but occasionally the question still crops up in the domain of politics. For example, the treatment of German emigrants in Hawaii formed the subject of debate in the German Reichstag recently, as narrated by our special correspondent at Berlin. No more complete or thorough vindication of our Government and planters could be imagined than that which is contained in the speeches of the German Ministers quoted in this letter. It sets the matter at rest forever. The only thing that now remains is for those journals which maligned this Kingdom, and brought it into partial disrepute for a time among Christian people, to acknowledge their error, and admit frankly that they were imposed upon by men wholly unworthy of belief. We refer our readers to our correspondent's letter for fuller details.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We direct attention to an article in another column on the Reciprocity treaty with America, from the *Alta California*. It is a logical and effective argument, and will be duly appreciated in Hawaii. Unfortunately, few leading papers in the States have given unbiased consideration to this question, having been misled by the exaggerations and sophistry of parties interested in breaking down the treaty. But the light is spreading by degrees, and before the treaty can again come up in Congress there is a strong probability that the views expressed by the *Alta* may be more generally entertained. It was unfortunate that so many commercial treaties were brought forward at the present session of Congress, because, whether they were politic or not, the impression was created that the Republican administration sought to shackle the incoming Democratic administration by definitely arranging the tariff to suit a multiplicity of treaties with foreign powers. That impression alone was sufficient to kill the various treaties referred to the Senate for approval. The Hawaiian treaty was prejudiced in this way. If it had been brought forward on its merits it would have been renewed, but as it is it can afford to stand over for another year.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting yesterday appointed Messrs. Davies, Heyman and Carter a committee to confer with the Finance Minister on the question of currency. This is a sensible course to pursue, because it must be evident to every thinking person that the welfare and prosperity of the Kingdom depends in great measure upon the adjustment of the misunderstanding regarding the currency. Although nothing definite has as yet been done, we are justified in saying that the conditions are favorable for a satisfactory settle-

foreign investments might legitimately be allowed to turn the scale of decision in favor of the treaty. It both home and foreign interests should suffer by the abrogation of the treaty and benefit by its maintenance, as undoubtedly they would, the policy of extending the treaty is certainly not open to doubt. In short, the trade with the Hawaiian Islands has been built up on the basis of reciprocity, and in justice to its own citizens our Government cannot now destroy it by destroying the conditions under which it exists.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Spanish, Mexican and Nicaraguan Treaties have been virtually disposed of, but the Hawaiian Treaty remains. It is on a different footing from the others, or from either of them, and the considerations that enter into the question of its ratification are entirely distinct from those in the other cases. In the first place, the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty is not a new or untried thing. It has been in force many years; its effects are questions of fact, and not of speculation, and there is no room for uncertainty regarding it. The propriety of its extension can be reduced to a simple mathematical computation of the benefits derived. If it were the case that the United States was getting the worst of the bargain, it might be the proper thing to terminate the treaty; but still it would be obligatory to take into consideration the interests that it has fostered and developed, which rise almost to the dignity of vested rights, and to treat them with the same respect that other interests of similar origin are usually treated by enlightened Governments. In the creation, alteration and repeal of tariffs, for example, it is an accepted doctrine of all schools that existing industries have a right to live, and that to destroy them by the sudden substitution of one fiscal policy for another would be as unjust as it would be unstatesmanlike. Now, since the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom has been in force, a web of connecting interests has been gradually woven between the two countries, and every one of its strands represents some person or industry which would suffer if the web should be cut. The manufacturing and commercial business of San Francisco is something different from what it would have been if the free exchange of products between Honolulu and this city had never been established, or from what it would be if that free exchange were interrupted. Hence, while in the cases of the Mexican and Cuban Treaties the United States has to calculate only what it would gain by establishing the new order of things, in considering the Hawaiian Treaty it is necessary to bear in mind what we should lose by breaking up the existing conditions. Under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty the trade with the Hawaiian Islands has assumed such importance that a hundred sailing vessels are engaged in it under the American flag, and the value of exports to the Islands amounts to \$12,000,000 a year. Considering the territorial insignificance of the Islands, compared with other countries equally accessible, this is an immense development of trade, and no one can suppose that the treaty has not been the main agency in its creation. With the exception of Great Britain, the Islands are our best market. But of equal importance with the extent of the trade is the consideration of its character. In the case of Mexico there is strenuous opposition made to a treaty of reciprocity because there are so many chances for competition with the products of this country—a state of affairs that does not exist with respect to the Islands. They produce one great staple which there is no hope of seeing produced in the United States in quantities at all proportionate to the demand; and it is quite the ideal sort of commerce to be able to exchange many products for one, since that diversifies our own industries and reduces foreign competition to a minimum. The commercial position of Great Britain is thought to be singularly fortunate because she can exchange manufactured products for raw materials, and San Francisco stands in the same relation to the Hawaiian Islands that Great Britain does to the less advanced countries with which she carries on a large and profitable trade. Another condition growing out of the treaty is the large property interests of Americans in the Islands. They have been all but annexed in consequence of the commercial freedom that has existed, and the treaty could not be abrogated without depreciating the value of millions of property in the Islands, which is now in American hands. Here is another consideration that must be seriously thought of. It is true that Americans, going to the Islands and investing in sugar lands on the hypothesis that the value they acquired by reason of reciprocity would be permanent, took their chances, and if other considerations imperatively demanded the abrogation of the treaty, the property interests of Americans in the Islands could not be allowed to stand in the way, because it is a Government's first duty to protect the property of its citizens at home, and but a secondary one to look after

their speculations abroad. But, nevertheless, it is American property wherever situated, and if no home industry suffers by the maintenance of the treaty, the success of certain local financiers and the Government. It is very unfortunate, however, that any question of the kind should have arisen, because the community, as a whole has been seriously injured by it. The prosperity of this country, as of all countries, depends upon keeping the public credit unimpaired. Anything which tends to cast a doubt upon the national credit must be injurious.

A BUDGET OF INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The S. S. Alameda, Captain Morse, arrived in harbor yesterday, after one of her usually quick passages from San Francisco, bringing us our usual budget of news. From our American exchanges we compile the following summary:
 The passengers and crews of the ice boats crossing the Northumberland Straits, between Prince Edward's Island and the mainland, had a narrow escape from freezing to death early in February. They were forced to return after suffering great hardships on the ice, and were ultimately rescued by persons who saw them from the shore. Several of the sufferers will lose the use of their limbs.
 There is a dead-lock in the Oregon Legislature on the election of a United States Senator. A similar state of things will probably happen in the Illinois Legislature, the two parties being equally divided.
 The Sarosta (Florida) Assassination Society, having committed several atrocious murders, will be suppressed by the authorities. Several of the gang are in prison charged with murder. Unlike most organizations of the kind its members were drawn from the leading men in the district. There were twenty members in all. One of them, Alfred Bidwell, was formerly a reputable farmer near Albany, New York.
 A Dublin dispatch in O'Donovan Rossa's newspaper, states that \$10,000 is the price put upon the head of the Prince of Wales. His assassin is to receive that sum of money if he comes forward to claim it.
 An attempt to blow up a dry goods store in New with dynamite was recently made. Striking clerks are supposed to be the perpetrators of the outrage.
 The public debt was reduced by \$9,420,000 last January. Cash in the United States Treasury on February 1st, \$460,341,804.
 Secretary McCulloch has got himself in hot water owing to his instructions regarding the terms upon which Chinese may be admitted. He took upon himself to nullify the Restriction Act, and has been asked for an explanation by the House of Representatives, which he has sent in to that body. It is too late to take action upon it this session.
 The iron workers in the various branches of that trade in San Francisco have struck. Owing to the dull times the employers reduced wages 15 per cent all round. The men refused to acquiesce and went out. This strike will seriously affect business.
 Congress has agreed to the President's suggestion to return the warship Albatross to Great Britain with the thanks of the country. The Albatross was employed on the Greeley relief expedition.
 Two negro train wreckers were recently killed on the San Antonio and Harrisburg Railroad, Texas. They were shot in the act.
 There was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the Western States early in February, which delayed the mail two days, and thus prevented the Australia sailing from San Francisco for the Colonies before Monday, the 16th instant.
 James D. Egan was shot and killed at Daggett, in Southern California, by William Curry, when engaged in an act of burglary on the latter's premises.
 The centennial of the cotton trade was celebrated at the New Orleans Exposition on the 12th of February. One hundred years before, the first bale of cotton was shipped from New Orleans for England.
 The Social Labor party held a meeting in Concordia Hall, New York, on the 12th, and unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the dynamite policy for Irishmen.
 A special from Boise, Idaho, says the Republican newspaper office was gutted and sacked on the 13th, and an attempt made to fire the Democratic newspaper, the result of a bitter political fight.
 A Brownsville, Texas, special says: The bodies of three dead men, lying face downward, were found near Zaca-tecas. They had been shot from ambush by unknown murderers.
 H. Blood, aged 22, was shot and killed on the 9th by Wm. McKuan, a barkeeper, at the Quebec mine, near North Bloomfield, Nevada county, California.
 Three men were killed, nine seriously injured and forty-two hurt by a gas explosion in a coal mine near Savana, Indian Territory, on the 3d of February. An explosion of natural gas in Pittsburg on the same night entailed considerable loss of property.

VINDICATION.

Treatment of German Emigrants in Hawaii.

The German Government Declares Itself Satisfied.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, January 15, 1885.
 The Parliament of the German Empire has been repeatedly occupied of late with the subject of German laborers in the Hawaiian Islands; and in view of its great importance to your readers, I send a complete account of the proceedings. On December 15, 1884, during the debate on the Budget, Herr von Bunsen, the reporter of the committee, asked the Government whether the official documents now received from Honolulu would enable it to give some information on the former charges with regard to the bad treatment of the German laborers in the Hawaiian Islands.
 Herr Reichardt, of the Foreign Office, then made the following statement: "By order of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, the commander of a German war-vessel last year made a thorough inspection of the laborers' quarters on certain plantations. This inspection was extended to all demands of humanity, particularly to the manner of work, to the fulfillments of contracts by the owners, and to the guarantees of legal protection for the laborers, in case of breach of contract. The inspection has resulted in establishing the fact that there is no cause for complaints, and that all conditions of the contract are strictly fulfilled. Certain complaints which have recently appeared in the press are dependent on conditions which the Government is not in a position to remedy. The disappointment to which emigrants are nearly always subject, has also appeared in Hawaii in a high degree, after the laborers recognized that they would have to work just as hard for certain wages as at home, and therefore need not have emigrated at all. The honorable firm (Messrs. Hackfeld & Co.) against which these charges have been preferred, has also been deceived by unscrupulous agents, who have contracted with industrial workmen of doubtful value, in place of field laborers. All these charges therefore may be considered as exaggerated, partly untrue, and partly frivolous. The result of the investigation is to the effect that the indignation expressed in the Reichstag against the Government for having permitted the sailing of these expeditions from German ports, was totally devoid of foundation."

This official statement, one would think, should have effectually settled the question; nevertheless, the question again came up in Parliament on the 18th of January, during the debate on the Emigration Bureau. Herr Hasenclever (Social Democrat) once more preferred charges, alleging the bad treatment of German emigrants to Honolulu, stating that they have been compelled to live on meat from perished cattle; that they are put into the calaboose for the smallest offenses, etc.; in short, that the condition of emigrants in Hawaii is of such a nature as to justify the most energetic interference on the part of the Emigration Commissioner.
 Herr Meyer (Deputy from Bremen) then said: "These accusations refer to the emigrants sent out by the house of Hackfeld & Co. This firm has built churches and schools on their plantations, and I have seen with my own eyes the circular to emigrants, in which they are expressly informed that they will have to perform not light, but, on the contrary, hard work. The charges against other German firms, which have appeared in the papers, have not yet been substantiated. The same complaints have also been sent home by the Swedes and Norwegians employed in the Sandwich Islands. As Sweden had no Consul at Honolulu, the Consul at Washington was sent out to investigate the matter on the spot, and by his comprehensive report it was proved that these charges were unjustifiable. If the German Government were to follow this example, which I consider quite unnecessary, the result would be the same."
 Another Social-Democratic Deputy, Herr Boek (from Gotha), then said: "The complaints of these emigrants are completely justified. Several hundred emigrants from Thuringia went out to Honolulu on contracts with Hackfeld & Co. Their treatment there has been so inhuman and brutal that they have had to complain, after long sufferings. They were thrown into prison without any inquiry into the matter. These are not newspaper reports, but I have myself received two letters, which I am ready to submit to the Imperial Government. In any case the firm of Hackfeld & Co., at Bremen, should be held fully responsible for the full carrying out of the contracts which have been signed in Germany." The subject was then dropped. F. B.

The Ebervale coal mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is on fire; cause unknown.

Hawaii at the New Orleans International Exhibition.

We have been permitted to publish the following extracts from the report received from the Hon. Dr. J. Mott-Smith, one of the Hawaiian Commissioners at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition, for the information of those who have taken an interest in the representation there of the products and industries of this country. He says:

"I am able to report that the goods for the exhibit have arrived in good condition, and will be fully arranged in place shortly. We have had assigned a space 24 by 24 feet on the main floor (half the space originally assigned to San Salvador), as you will notice by the diagrams already mailed. On this space has been made a platform, with counters on the two sides, with show cases, and the whole space enclosed by an iron railing. The corner posts of this railing go some twelve feet, and support a cornice overhead. When this structure shall be draped with our flags, and hung with the portraits and pictures and filled in on counters and floor with our articles for exhibit, it will present an attractive appearance."
 "We have been well received by the managers of the Exposition, and every facility afforded us for making our display. They are pleased to have Hawaii represented here at least, and so far as I can see now, our exhibit will meet with favor and be regarded with interest by all classes, even to the sugar people. They will learn through the exhibit many facts about the Islands, and get a better idea of the situation than they have had before."
 "I find in the Exposition a machine called a 'cane shredder,' which is working itself into favor, having been tested on Governor Warrmouth's plantation, and is strongly recommended by him to public favor. Coleman's cane planter is a novelty, and it already attracts attention."
 "The exhibit of Jamaica is especially elaborate and fine. They have over 2,000 articles on show. It attracts my special attention, for most of what we show is produced on that island. Their exhibit also is full of suggestion of what we might do."
 "Notwithstanding the financial embarrassment of the management, and comments made thereon in the newspapers, you may be assured that the Exposition will run its allotted time, and will accomplish all the public benefit for which it was gotten up. The weather has become beautiful; the attendances increase every day, so that current expenses are likely to be met by current receipts. I can report to you that the Exposition is broad, and grand, and instructive, and that Hawaii will lose nothing by putting in an appearance."

The undersigned, having leased the commodious premises of Captain Clinie, situated at the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets, takes this method of informing the general public that he is prepared to take colts and matured horses to break, in the most scientific manner, shortest possible time, and at the lowest rates. Having practiced the profession of horse-breaking for five years in this Kingdom, and many years before coming here, under such great lights in the profession as Profs. Tapp (tamer of the man-eating stallion Cognac), Flynn, Marshall, Pratt, Rockwell, and others, I offer my services to the public, in the above-mentioned capacity, with perfect confidence that I can give entire satisfaction in every instance.
 I am not a horse tamer; at least not of the so-called school that pretend to take a wild horse in a few hours so as to be handled in any manner with safety, for people do not take much stock in such nonsense nowadays. They know more now than they used to, and are not so easily deceived. Those who have invested money with this class of individuals, find out sooner or later that the methods which they practice are humbugs, and worthless. While this sort of thing has sometimes, apparently, been done, it was only for the time being, and just as soon as the horse is out of the so-called tamer's hands he becomes as wild and unmanageable as ever.
 The real, true and secret art of breaking, taming and training wild and vicious horses is a subject that has received a great deal of discussion, most people believing it to be something shrouded in mystery, and entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, if not even bordering upon the supernatural. Now, while there are a great many appliances to be used in the practice that are indispensable, a perfect knowledge of the use of which can only be gained by experience, I will give three of the most important secrets connected with the business, in the possession of which anyone can, with experience, become a successful handler of colts and horses, I care not how wild or vicious.
 The first is common sense, which all know cannot be learned, but which one must be gifted with by nature. The second is perseverance; and the third, the most important of all, is patience. The more of the last named material the better, and I think that about ten times as much of it is required in this profession than any other that I know of, unless it is the management of children—the different types and dispositions of both requiring to my notions exactly the same methods of treatment. Kindness and gentleness being the best and only course in the majority of cases; while firmness must be practiced with an occasional one, and sometimes even the same kind of correction resorted to that any good housewife would administer to a squalling youngster, when forbearance has ceased to become a virtue.
 While our Creator has endowed every living and creeping thing, from the ant to the elephant, with the means or weapons of defending themselves, it is the right instead of the wrong use of these weapons that we have the power of educating them to. Take the elephant in what state, and can charge him, and he can tear down massive trees, or even houses with his ponderous trunk, but man with his superior intellect can tame this same elephant, and make him as great a benefit as a beast of burden as he was an object of terror in a wild state. Exactly in the same manner the horse, in a wild state, uses his legs, or his heels rather, upon the near approach of man, as a means of defense; but as soon as he is rightly educated in the proper use of his legs, and becomes convinced that man is his friend, instead of his foe, he will suffer himself to be handled in any manner, and when he becomes his friend he will even suffer pain, and he will even do what he thinks or what he has been learned would not be right. Do we not see horses working in our streets nearly every day that are lame, or have sore backs, sore shoulders, or similar ailments? But he has been educated to know that he must submit to any task that his cruel master sees fit to impose upon him; when, if they had reason like ourselves, instead of instinct, they would be pretty sure to reverse the right and wrong use of their legs by kicking out a few boards.
 During my long experience in the practice of my profession, as handler of all classes of horses, from the pet colt of a lady, that will make you promise a dozen times or more to never show him a whip, to the wild untamed steed of the prairie, that will snort and tremble with fear at the approach of a man with a stone's throw. I have studied their habits and dispositions so much that I have long ago made up my mind that the horse—the most intelligent of all the brute creation—is closer related to the human family in sympathy and affection than they hardly ever get credit for, and also that they appreciate kind treatment in every way fully as much as we do. I have many times taken colts that were so wild they would run over each other to get away from the approach of a person, when after a very few days by gentle and careful treatment would become so tame and so affectionate, and remind one so much of the dear creatures of our own kind that one could not help loving them; and I will here give anyone a tip, that in the management of either wild or tame horses, that the nearer you treat them like they were human beings, and could talk and think like yourself, the better you will get along, and the more service you will get out of them.
 In regard to the use of the whip, I regard it as a very important factor in the management of horses, but not one to be used very lightly in learning them to start, but after they are broken is the time that a whip is the most useful; every well broken horse will be a more prompt and cheerful driver if he knows that there is such an instrument always behind him.
 All vicious and unruly habits like kicking, biting, striking, shying, backing, bucking, pulling back at the halter, running away, rearing up and falling backwards, and shaking about the head in bridling—the result of cruel treatment, are all quickly and thoroughly cured, and the horse made safe and gentle.
 Extremely wild and vicious horses, and those that have been given up by others solicited. If I do not do all that I claim I will make no charge.
 All animals entrusted to my charge will be well fed and cared for, and my terms as reasonable as any.
 Respectfully,
 The Public's Obedient Servant,
C. B. MILES.

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 Once more solicits the patronage and support of those who for twenty years know and deal with him.
Plain Talk Pays Always.
 Peter has for many years worked for and endeavored to please every class of the community from the highest in the land down to the humblest of the working classes, and he can say that during that time he never made an enemy or lost a customer. Now he has again put his hand to the plow, and is as well able and willing to give honest work, good material, and fair value for money as ever yet was done in the Hawaiian Islands. Has always on hand
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 And he is willing to part with a share of the above to his friends (as a special favor) at reason-able prices.
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ON GOOD PROPERTY SECURITY, STOCKS, BONDS, ETC. Apply to
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R. F. EHLERS & COMPANY having this day assigned all their property and claims to us, the undersigned, we hereby notify all persons owing said firm to make immediate payment.
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H. W. SCHMIDT, G. W. MACFARLANE, Assignees R. F. Ehlers & Co.
 Honolulu, Jan. 5 1885 256 ft