

DOTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction and confidence that we issue this, our message, to the people of Adams county. After months of hard work we have succeeded in convincing the people that we are a responsible Merchant Tailoring Establishment. That we have been successful in our efforts, you would readily admit, were we to tell you of the vast number of suits we have made in the past eight months. We have had a series of low prices never before known in the history of first-class merchant tailoring. There is one thing we wish to impress on you, and that is that we don't want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied. This has and will be our motto. We have all the new styles of cloth including the new Gun Club Checks, Smooth Surface Cassimeres, Double Yarn Scotch Plaids, Imported Clay Worsteds, Blue and Black Surges, French Thibets and hundreds of other styles that we cannot mention in this space. Our work is as good as the best, and our prices lower than any. Bring this advertisement with you. Ask to be shown the goods, we would like to prove that we are selling at less than any other store, is the system followed here. Work as good as the best. Prices as low as the lowest.

C. E. DOTY, THE TAILOR.

4 doors west Old Adams County Bank.

DECATUR, IND.

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Defines His Position
on the Spanish Situation.

IS OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION

He Says the War in Cuba Must Cease.
As Congress For Full Power to
Terminate Hostilities—He Is Pre-
pared to Execute the Obligations
Imposed on Him.

Washington, April 12.—When President McKinley's message was received the galleries of both houses were crowded. In the senate the presiding officer warned the visitors to keep quiet. After the reading of the message it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The president says he does not think it would be wise or prudent for the United States at this time to recognize the belligerency or the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic, but says the war must stop and asks congress to empower him to take such measures as will secure full and final termination of hostilities and to use the naval and military forces of the United States to secure such a condition.

THE MESSAGE.

Full Text of the President's Cuban Document.

Washington, April 12.—The president yesterday sent the following message to congress:

"To the Congress of the United States:
"Obedient to that precept of the constitution, which demands the president to give from time to time to the congress information of the state of the Union,

and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain, by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own union, and the grave relation, the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt, must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

"The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by Captain General Weyler on Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was extended to embrace all of the islands to which the power of the Spanish army was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops.

"By the time the present administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinages, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

"As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death-rate in-

creased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident exceeded 50 per centum of their total number.

"Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the 27 ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1, for the negotiation of peace, with the good offices of the president.

"In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief.

"The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers as the means to bring about peace in Cuba to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until May 4, next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

"I said in my message of December last: 'It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor.' The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand, the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors where the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

"Nor from the standpoint of experience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called re-Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to in-

tervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations toward the organization so recognized.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and, is therefore, none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

2. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

3. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island;

4. and which is of the most importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation; the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to repress altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

"The elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event, which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death; grief and sorrow have been brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commanding the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

"In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state

of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it can not be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which gives us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

"In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Forty Thousand Orphans.

Constantinople, April 11.—The Armenian patriarch has sent to the Turkish relief committee a list of 40 churches wholly or partly destroyed during the recent massacres in Anatolia. He fixes the number of orphans whose parents were killed at 40,000.

Attempted to Steal a Ride.

Arcadia, Ind., April 12.—Charles Henry, 19 years old of Tipton, in attempting to steal a ride here, fell under the wheels of a Lake Erie and Western freight train and was instantly killed.

Quickly Recruits.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 11.—Captain George West, a veteran of the civil war, opened an enlistment office here Saturday and in just three hours had 72 men enlisted for an artillery company.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of John Christen Sr., late of Adams county, deceased. The estate is probably solvent. JOHN CHRISTEN, Jr., Executor. City Clerk. March 28, 1898.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Milly Syphers, late of Adams county, deceased. The estate is probably solvent. WILLIAM H. NIBLICK, Administrator. City Clerk. March 24, 1898.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to cause the following notice to be published in the Decatur Journal and Decatur Democrat for the next three succeeding publications of each of said papers to wit:

NOTICE TO CITY VOTERS.

Notice is hereby given that an error occurred in the division of the City of Decatur into voting precincts, therefore the election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1898, will be held according to the old precinct lines viz: Precinct "A," first ward, at the barn of A. L. DeVilbiss, precinct "B," same ward, at the office of the Decatur State Works, second ward at A. R. Bell's barn. Third ward at Lombard's barn. ALBERT BUTTS, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The state of Indiana, county of Adams ss. In the Adams circuit court, April term, 1898.

Florence Sprague vs. No. 5,593. Divorce.

It appearing from affidavit filed in the above entitled cause, that Stephen Sprague, the above named defendant, is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given the said Stephen Sprague, that he be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the Adams circuit court on the twenty-first day of May, 1898, the same being the thirty-sixth judicial day of the next regular term of the court, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of April A. D. 1898, and plead in answer or demur to said complaint, in his name will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court hereto affixed, this twenty-eighth day of March, 1898.

JOHN H. LENHART, Clerk. By E. BURT LENHART, Deputy.

France & Merriman, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a public examination of teachers at the county superintendent's office in Decatur, Indiana, on the last Saturday of each month. Manual script made in other counties will not be received. Applicants must be seven years of age before they will be licensed. Besides the statutory branches and science of education, applicants will be required to answer a list based on selected literature—the selection made by the state board of education. The examination in the science of education ("Piano the Teacher") and the general culture ("Teaching the Language-Arts") for the book of six months beginning with the November examination will be based on the township institute work for this year, covering one institute at each examination.

November—Outline one.
December—Outline two.
January—Outline three.
February—Outline four.
March—Outline five.
April—Outline six.

The work in reading will not be based upon any particular text book. Teachers' examination begins promptly at 8:30 a. m. Yours very truly, IRVIN BRANDYBERRY, County Superintendent.

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