

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.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Declines His Position on the Spanish Situation.

IS OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION

He Says the War in Cuba Must Cease, Asks Congress For Full Power to Terminate Hostilities—He Is Prepared to Execute the Obligations Imposed on Him.

Washington, April 12.—When President M'Kinley'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 conquest, inaugurated by Captain General Weyler of Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Imlar 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 vicinage, 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 need 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 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.

"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.

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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.

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.

March 24, 1898.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to cause the following notice to be published in the Decatur 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.

First Ward—A. Bell's ward, at the office of A. Bell's, "A" Ward, same ward at the office of the Decatur Stave Works.

Second Ward—A. Bell's ward, Third ward at Romberg's barn.

ALBERT BRUTON, 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. Stephen Sprague, No. 5693, Divorce.

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

Notice is therefore hereby given that he and appear before the Honorable Judge of the Adams circuit court on the twenty-first day of May, 1898, the same being the thirty-third judicial day of the next regular term thereof to be held at the court house in the city of Decatur, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1898, and plead by answer to the complaint, or the answer to 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. BURTT 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. Manufacturers and others will not be received. Applicants must be seventeen years of age before they will be licensed. Besides the statutory branches and sciences of education, applicants will be required to answer a list based on a selected list made by the state board of education.

The examination will be in the science of education ("What is a Teacher?") and the general culture ("Teaching the Language—Arts"). The 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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