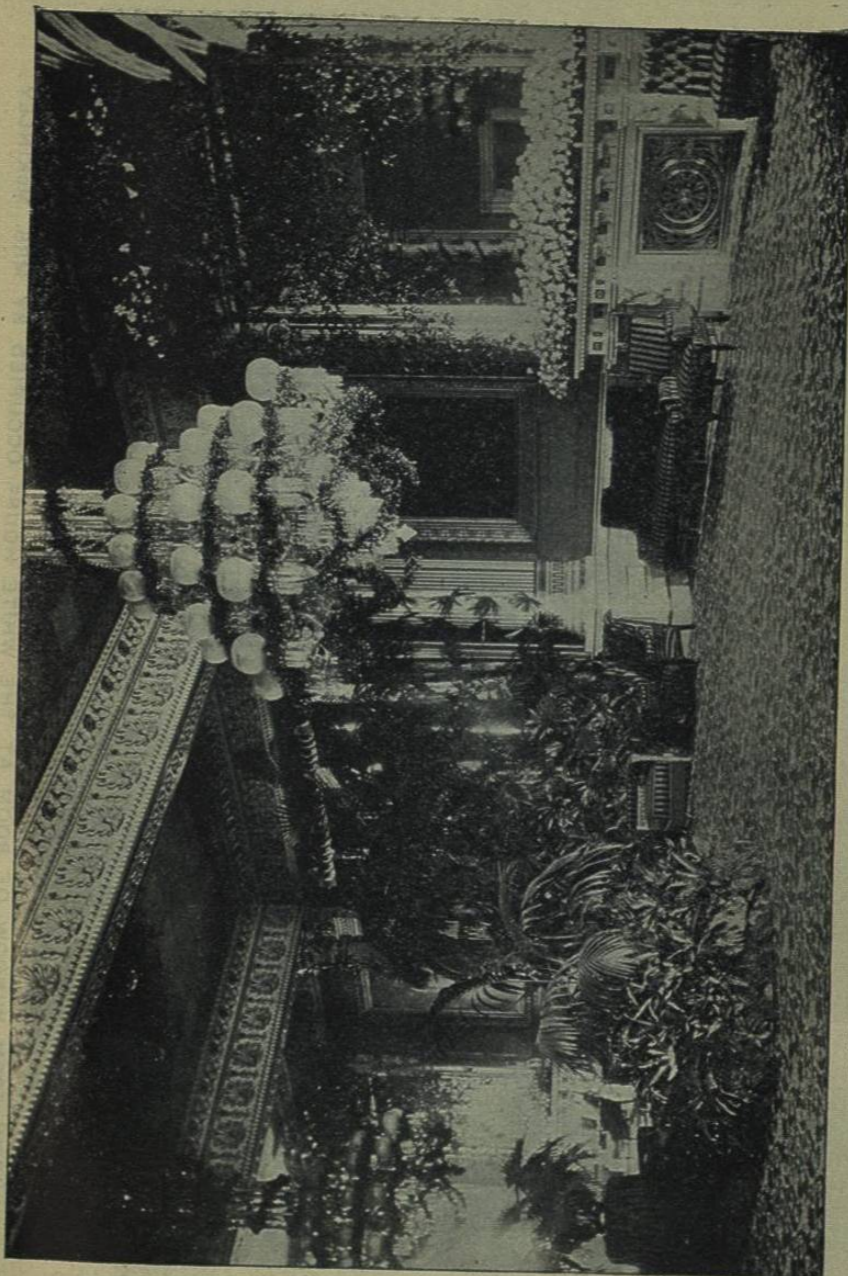


The changes in President McKinley's Cabinet were the resignation of John Sherman from the State Department, April 27, 1898, and the promotion of William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State, who resigned September 16, 1898, and was succeeded by John Hay, recalled from the Court of St. James; the resignation of General Russel A. Alger from the War Department, August 1, 1899, and the appointment of Elihu Root, of New York, as his successor; the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss from the Interior Department, December 22, 1898, to be succeeded by Ethan A. Hitchcock, recalled from St. Petersburg; the resignation of James A. Gary from the Postoffice Department and the appointment of Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to that office, and the resignation of John W. Griggs from the office of Attorney General in March, 1901, to be succeeded by Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania.

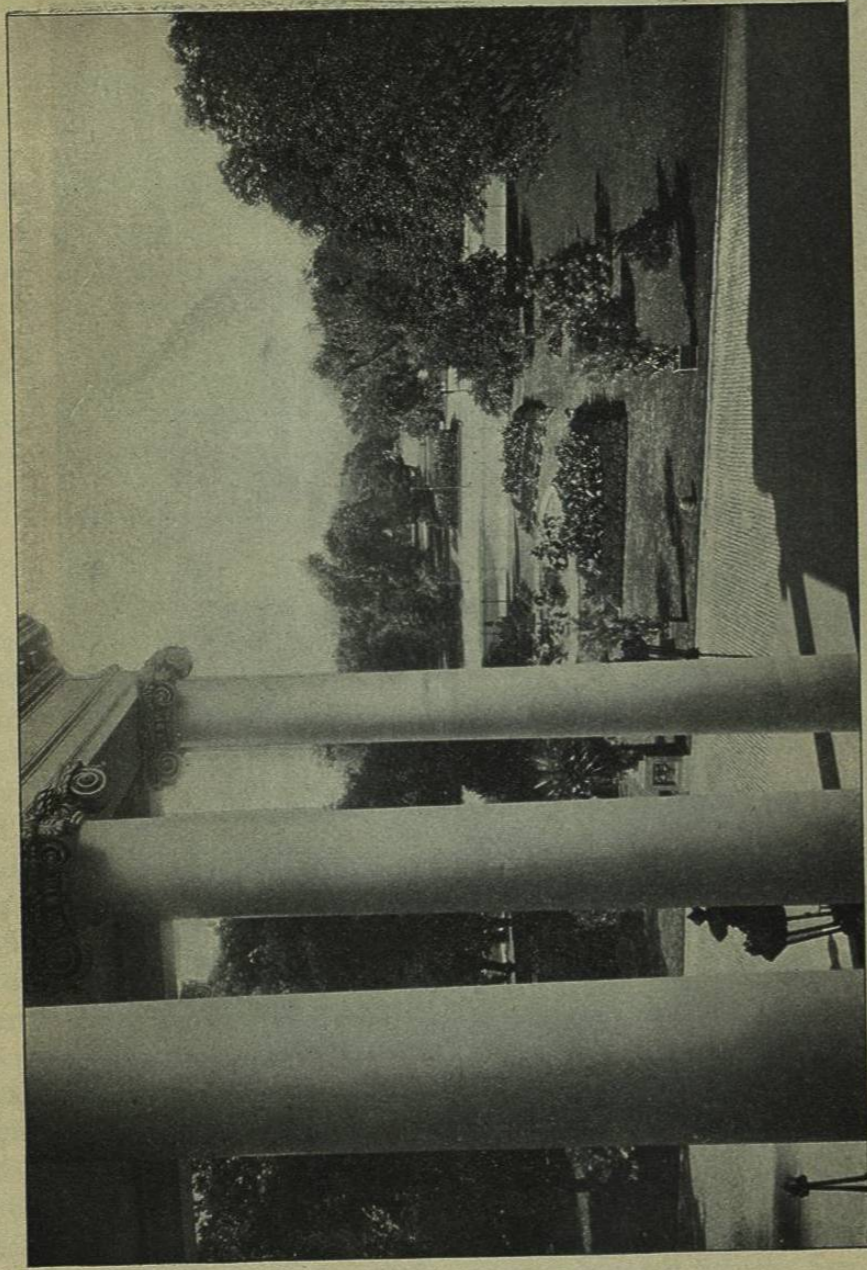
SYMPATHY FOR CUBAN PATRIOTS.

The treatment of the Cuban patriots struggling for freedom aroused the sympathy of the people of the United States and the demands of the United States Minister at Madrid for more humane treatment were disregarded. The destruction of the United States cruiser "Maine" in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, resulting in the death of 266 United States officers and men and the wounding of 69 others, aggravated the condition of affairs, and on March 7, 1898, Congress authorized the raising of two new regiments of artillery; voted \$50,000,000 for national defences, placing the amount in the hands of the President for disposal at his discretion, and authorized the contingent increase of the army to 100,000 men.

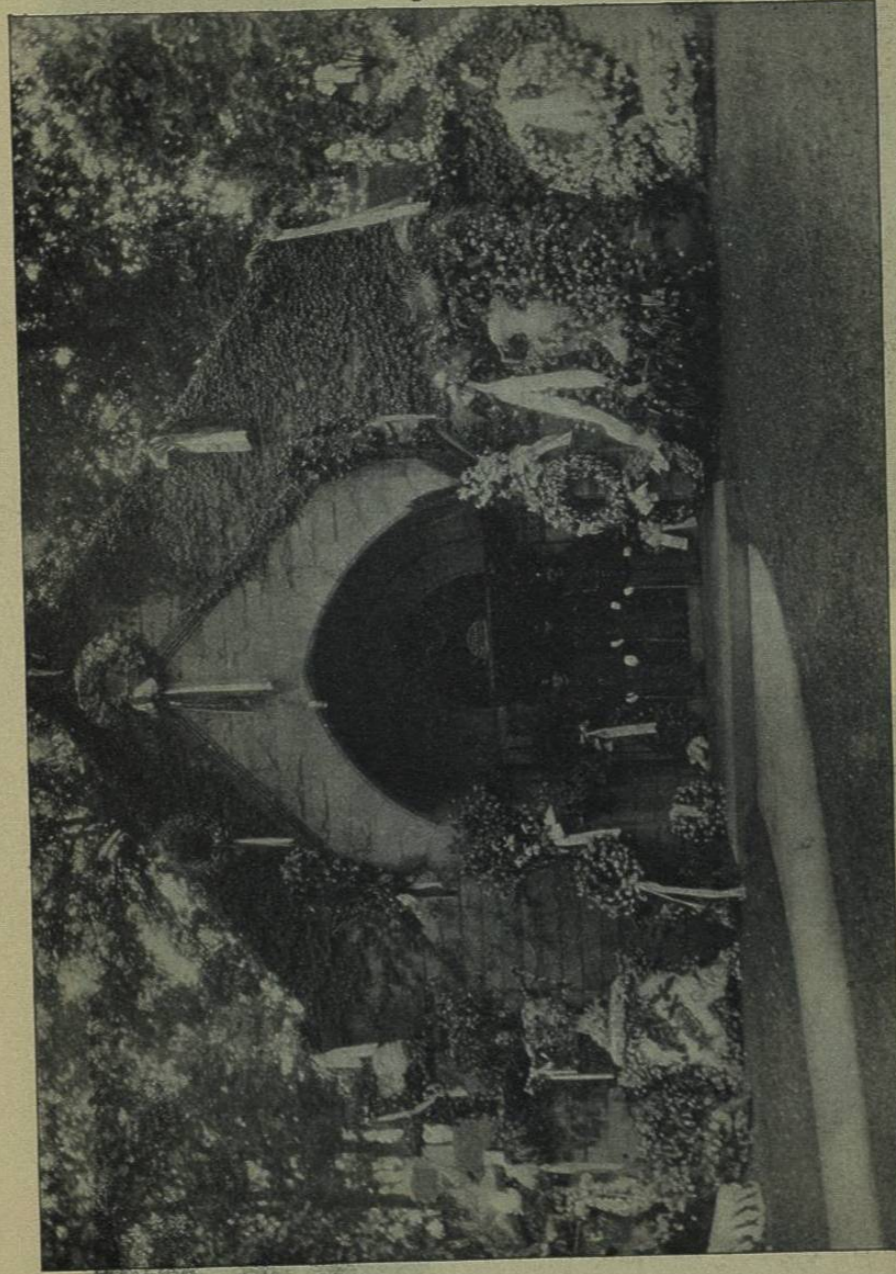
On April 13, 1898, Congress gave the President full authority to act in the matter of the difficulties with Spain, and on the 16th passed a resolution acknowledging Cuban independence. The President signed the joint resolutions declaring the people of Cuba free, and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw from the island. At noon, April 21, 1898, war was declared against Spain,



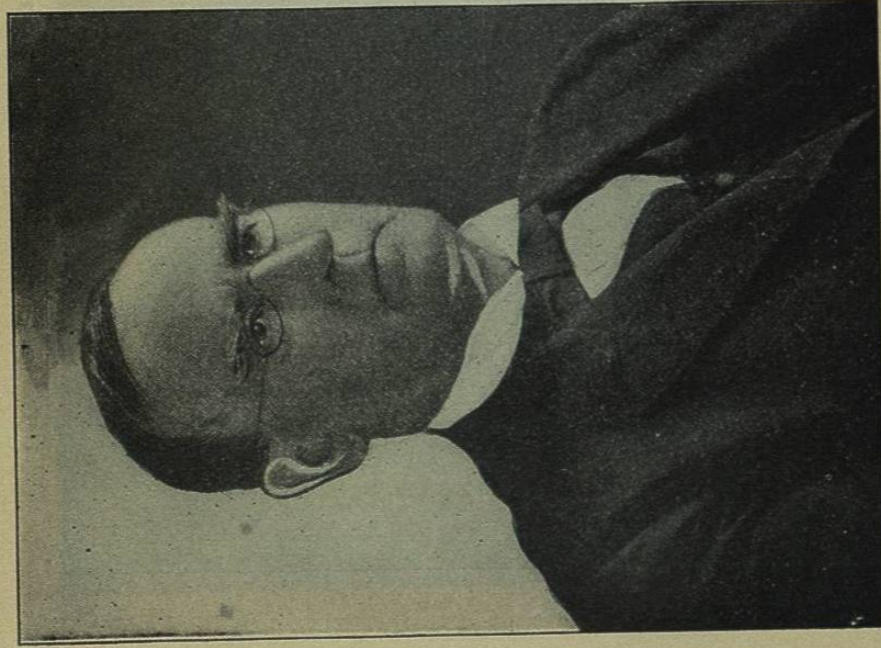
EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE DECORATED FOR A RECEPTION



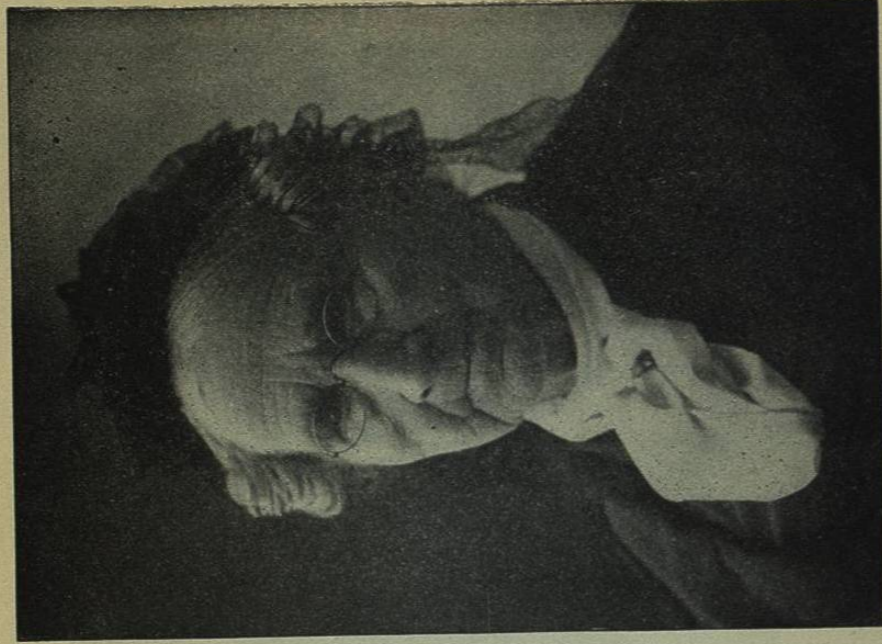
VIEW FROM WINDOW OF ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY MRS. MCKINLEY.



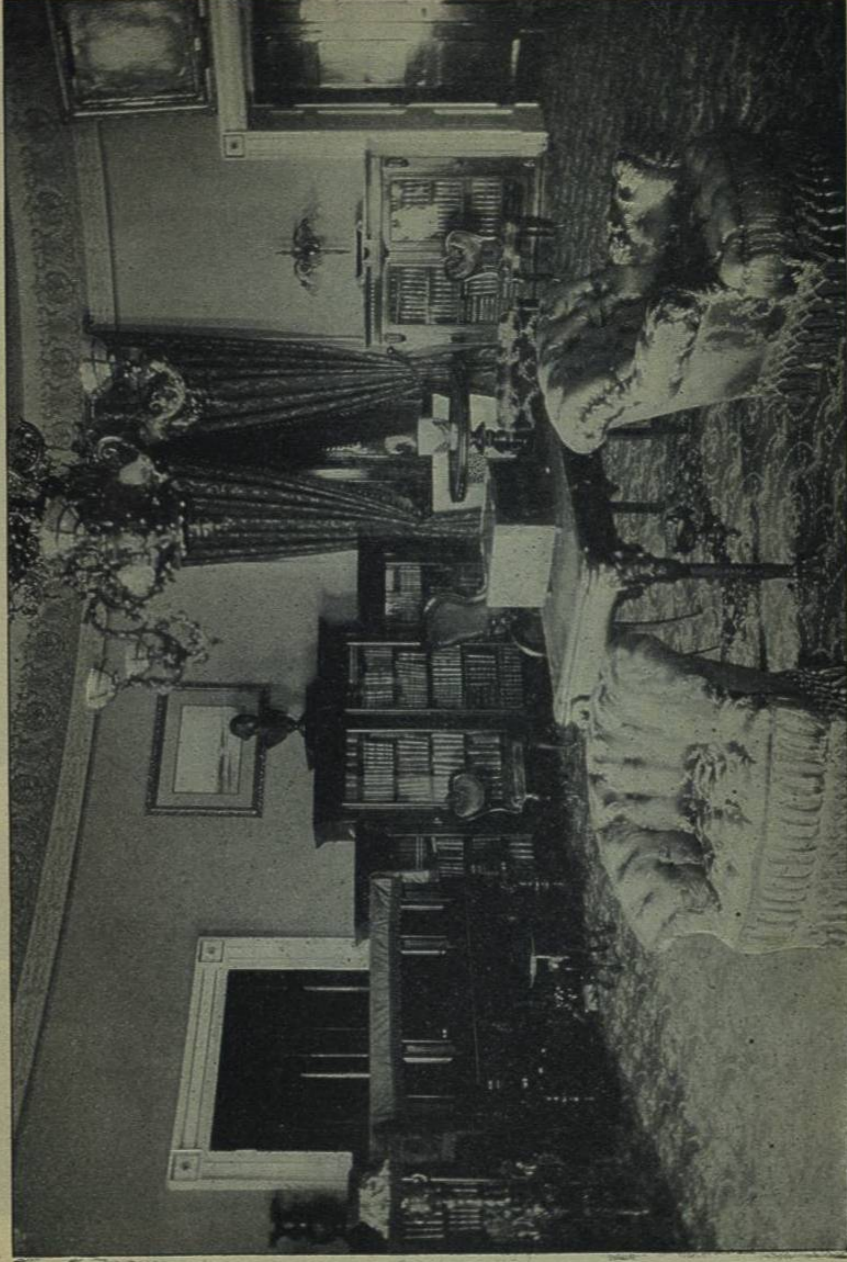
THE TOMB IN WEST LAWN CEMETERY, CANTON—SHOWING FLORAL TRIBUTES



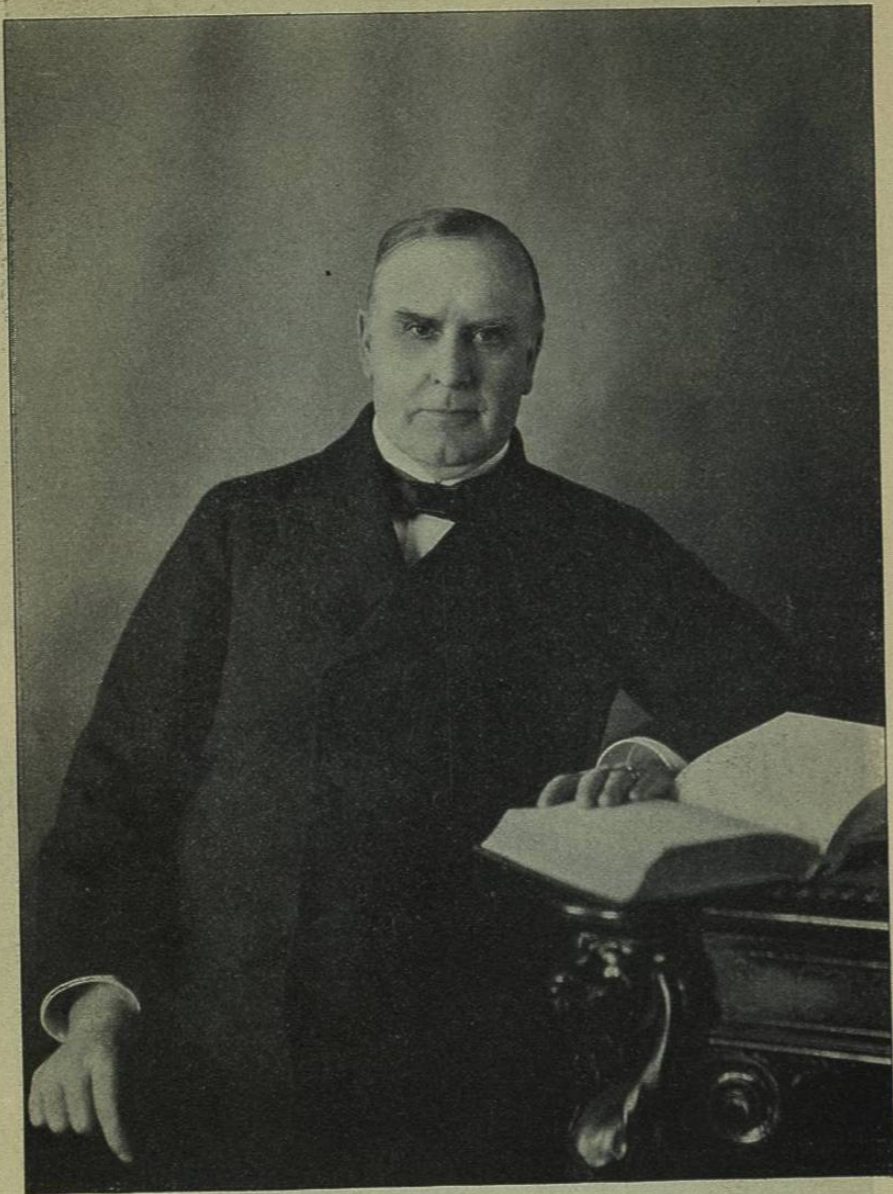
FATHER OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY



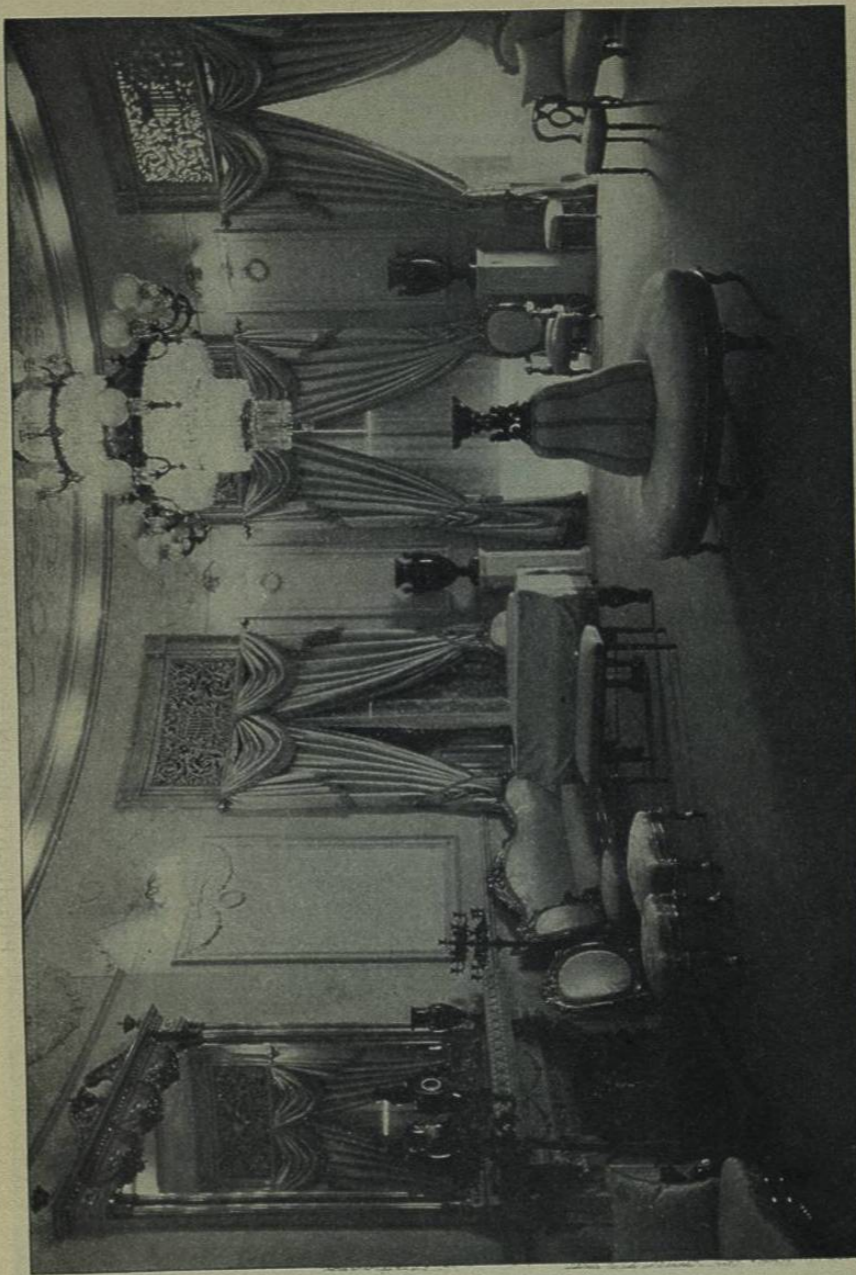
MOTHER OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY



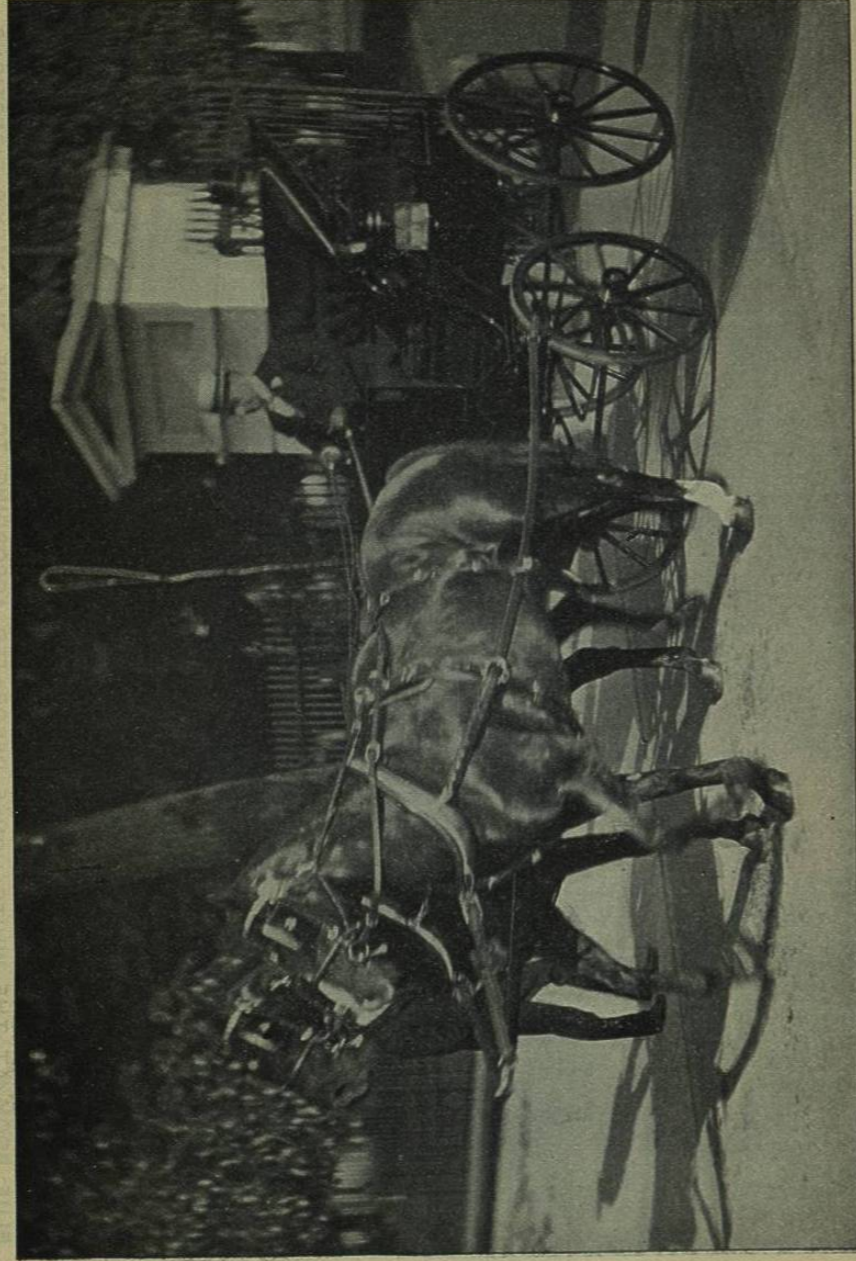
LIBRARY OF THE WHITE HOUSE



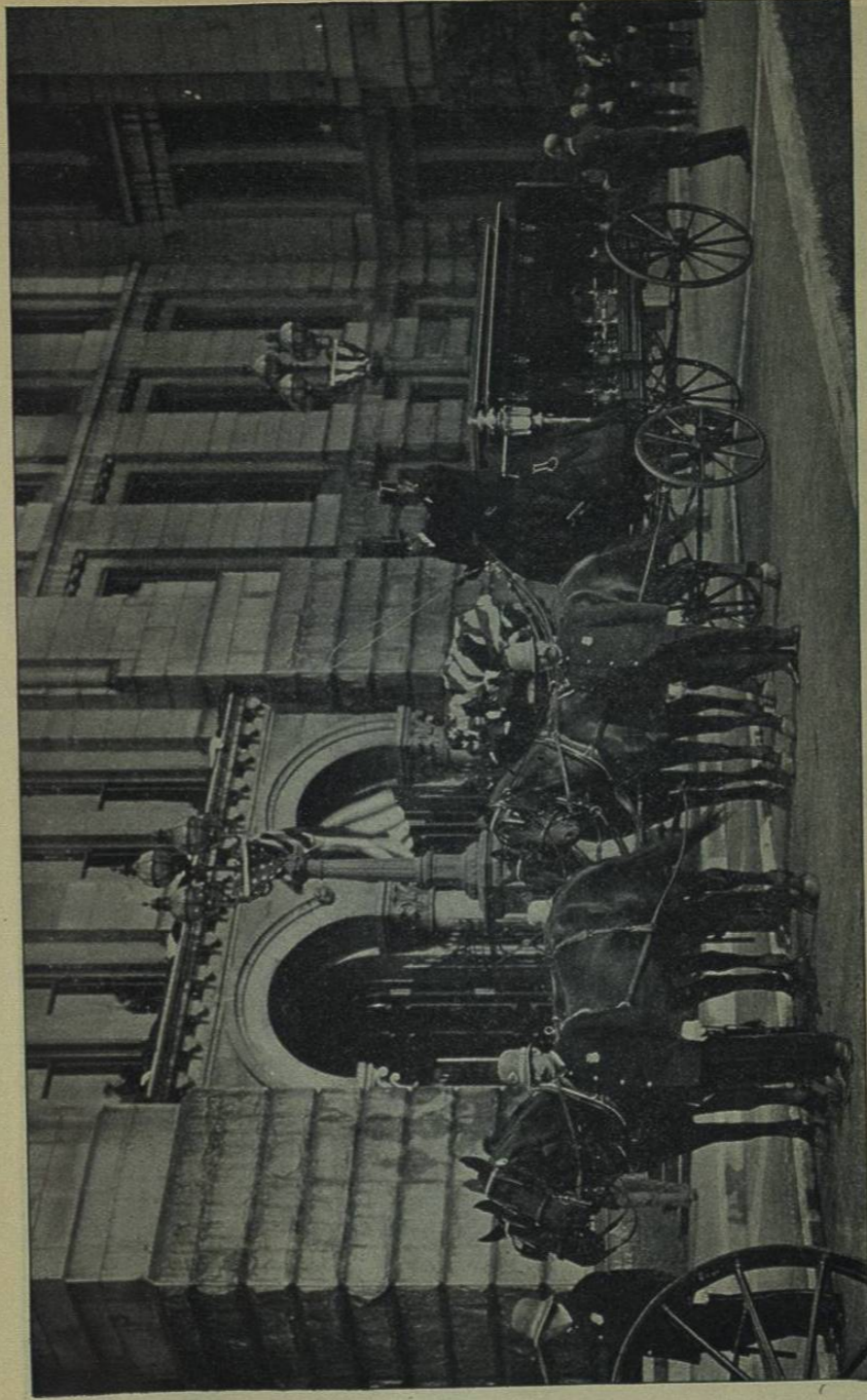
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY
FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH



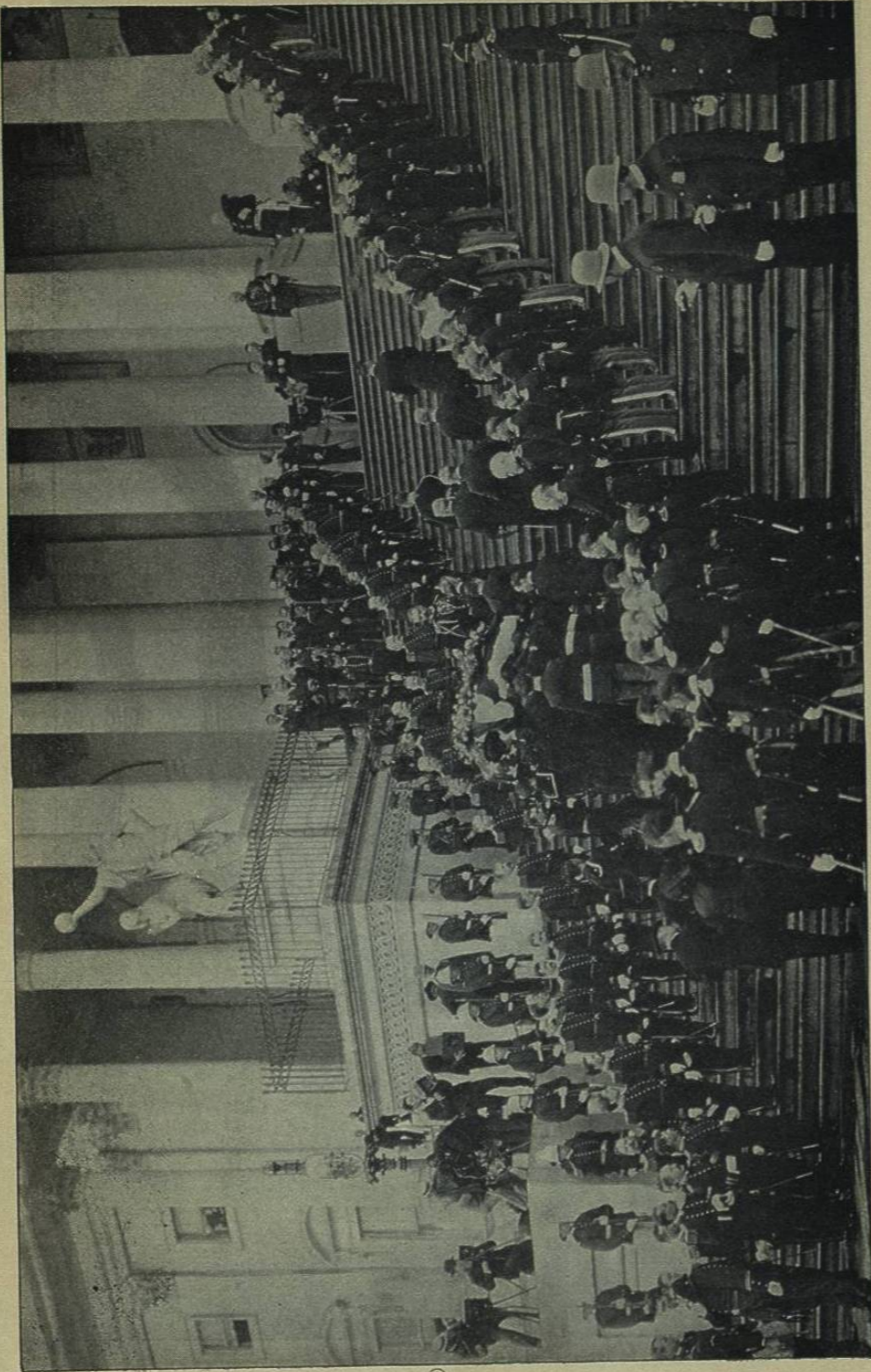
BLUE ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE DECORATED ACCORDING TO MRS. MCKINLEY'S DIRECTIONS



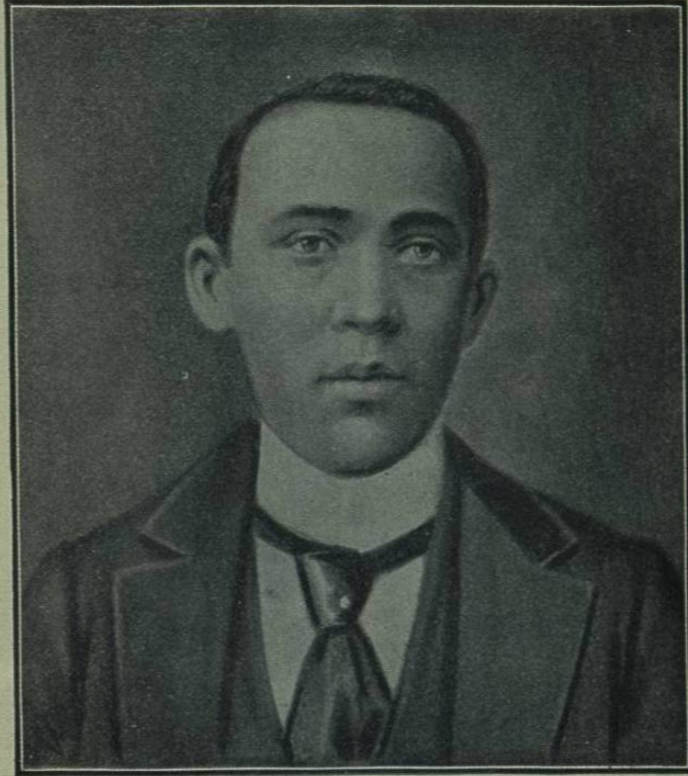
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY STARTING FOR A DRIVE



THE FUNERAL CORTEGE IN BUFFALO—SHOWING HEARSE BEARING ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

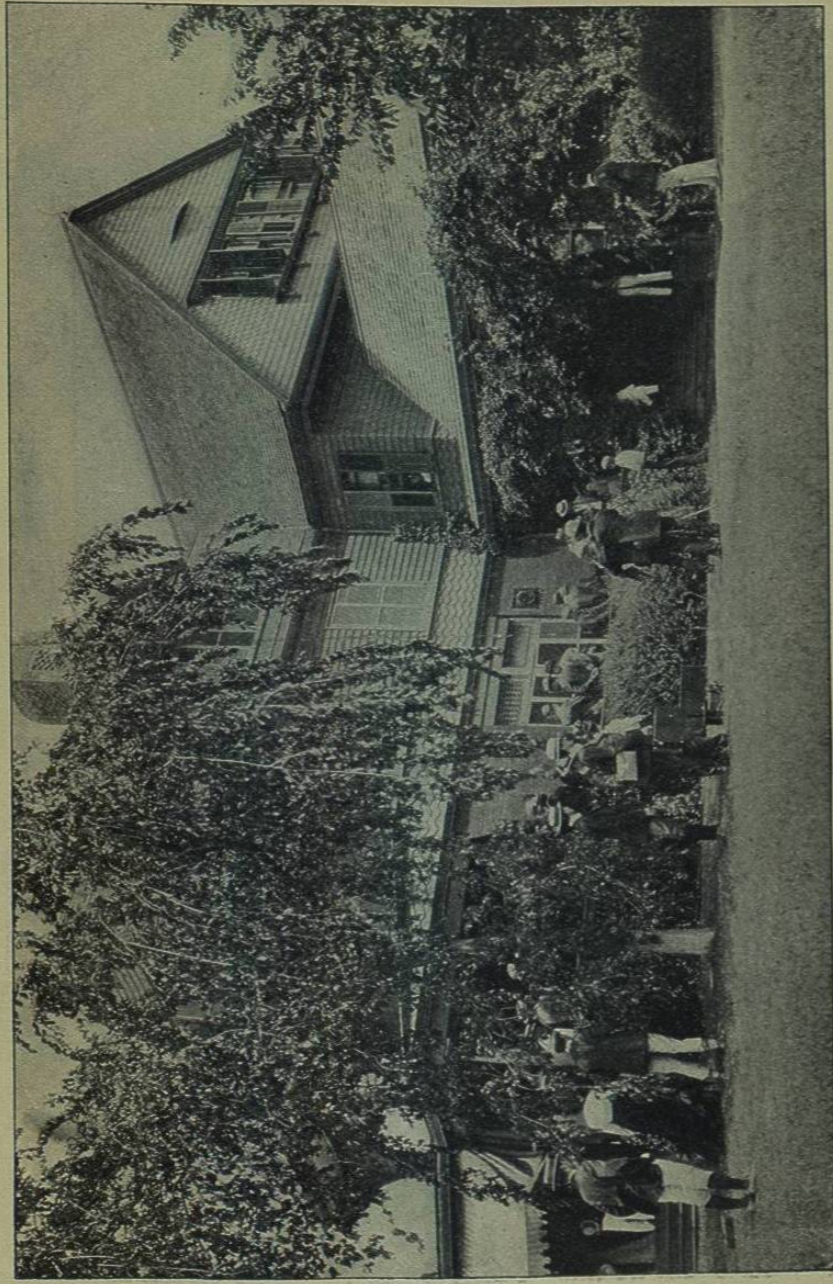


CASKET COVERED WITH FLORAL OFFERINGS BORNE UP THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

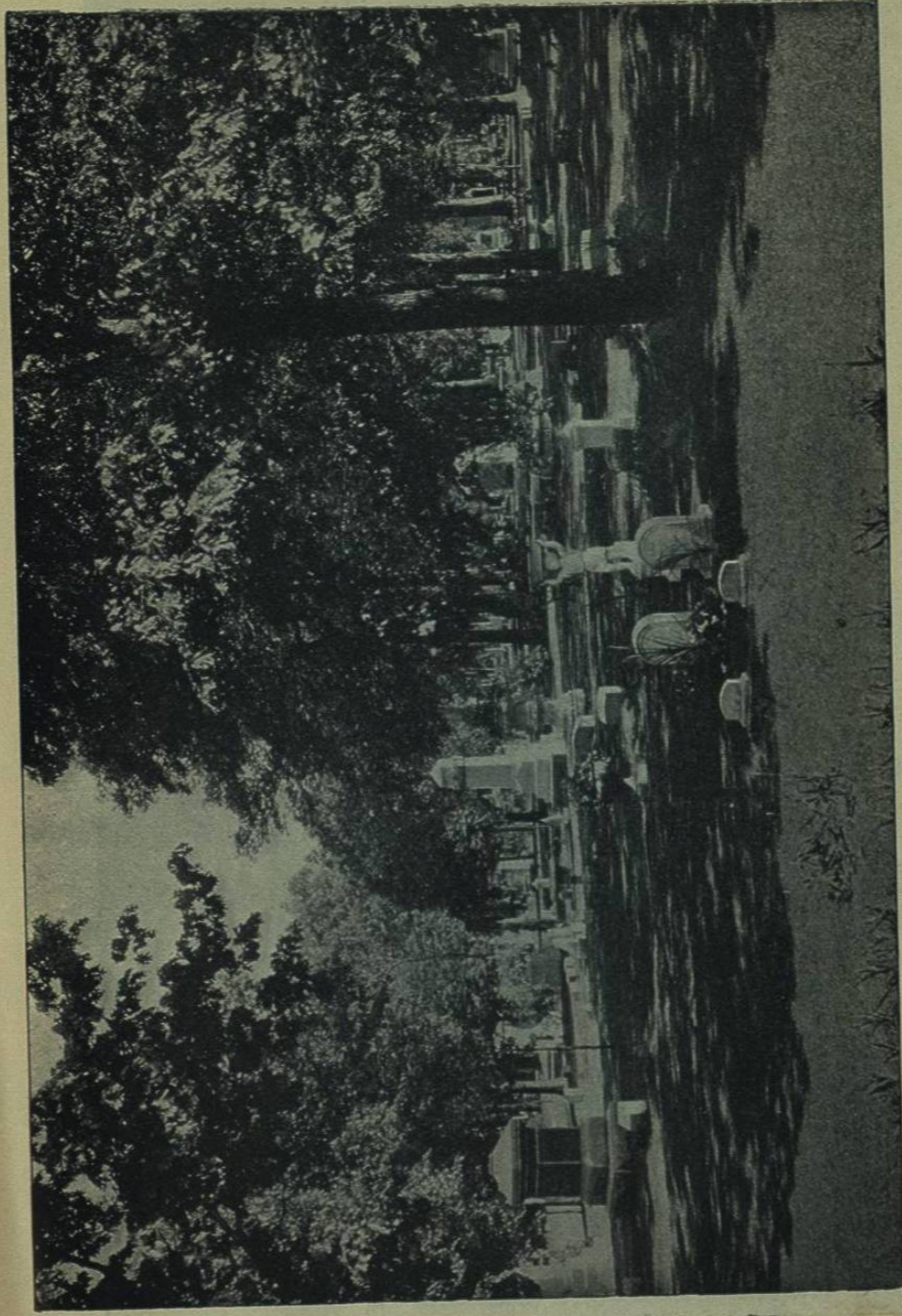


JAMES B. PARKER

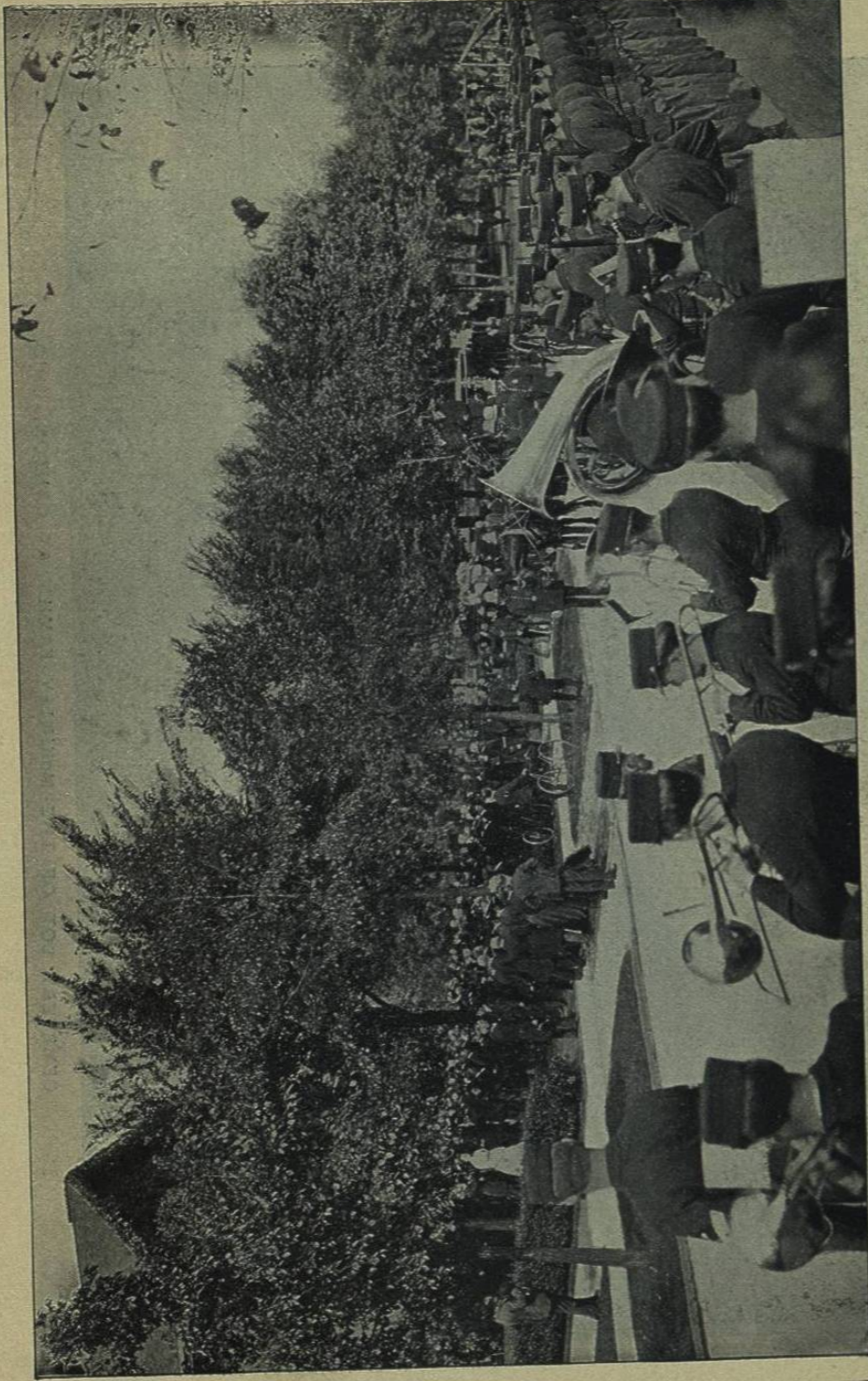
THIS IS THE COLORED WAITER WHO IS SAID TO HAVE SEIZED THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY. PARKER MADE A LARGE SUM OF MONEY BY SELLING HIS PHOTOGRAPHS.



RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.



CEMETERY LOT OF THE MCKINLEY FAMILY AT CANTON, OHIO



BEARING THE CASKET FROM THE MILBURN HOUSE—BAND PLAYING A FUNERAL DIRGE



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY LYING IN STATE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON



ALONE WITH THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—LAST NIGHT IN THE WHITE HOUSE

and on the 23d a call for 125,000 volunteers was issued. On April 30, Congress authorized an issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds, which issue was speedily taken up by popular subscription. In his proclamation of April 26, 1898, the President adopted the essential principles as laid down by the declaration of Paris, 1856, although neither the United States nor Spain was a party to the agreement between the nations as to the rights of neutrals in naval warfare.

The victory of the United States navy in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manilla on May 1, 1898, followed by the still more decisive victory over the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898, marked the beginning and end of the war, the other incidents of the campaign of historic import being the battle of El Caney and San Juan, where, on July 1-2, 1898, the United States army lost 230 killed, 1284 wounded and 79 missing, and gained a decisive victory over the Spanish troops. On July 26, the French Minister at Washington made known the desire of Spain to negotiate for peace, and President McKinley named the conditions that the United States would insist upon as a basis of negotiations.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

These included the evacuation of Cuba, the ceding of Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies, and that the city, bay and harbor of Manila should be continued in the possession of the United States pending the conclusion of the treaty. A protocol was signed on August 12 by Secretary Day and the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and October 1 following was named as the time for the meeting to arrange the terms of peace. On August 26 the President appointed William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Edward D. White Peace Commissioners, and on September 9, George Gray was substituted for Mr. Justice White.

They met in Paris October 1, and adjourned December, 10, 1898. The treaty as signed on the latter date provided that Spain relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, the surrender of all other of the West India islands held by Spain and the Island of Guam, in the Ladrone group, and the