



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



cession of the Philippines to the United States. The United States agreed to pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, to repatriate all Spanish soldiers at its expense and various minor provisions. On January 4, 1899, the President transmitted the treaty to the Senate, which body referred it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it was ratified December 6, 1899.

#### OUTBREAK OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Meantime hostilities had broken out in the Philippine Islands between the natives and the United States troops, and the President appointed Admiral George Dewey, General Elwell S. Otis, J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University; Dean C. Worcester, of the Faculty of the University of Michigan, and Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China, a Commission to study the situation there and advise as to its settlement. The President also appointed a delegation to represent the United States at the Peace Conference called by the Czar of Russia in 1898 to meet at the Hague in May, 1899. The delegation was made up of the United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White; the United States Minister to Holland, Stanford Nevil; the President of Columbia University, Seth Low; Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), and Captain William Crozier, U. S. N., with Frederick W. Holls as Secretary and counsel.

When the Republican National Convention met at Philadelphia, June 25, 1900, President McKinley received every one of the 930 votes of the delegates for renomination as the party candidate for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, received 929 votes for the candidacy for Vice President, the single vote missing being the delegate vote of the candidate. In the election of November 6, 1900, the Republican Electors received 7,206,677 popular votes, to 6,374,397 for the Bryan and Stevenson Electors, the popular votes for the minority candidates standing as follows: Woolley and Metcalf, Prohibiton, 208,555; Barker and Donnelly, Anti-Fusion People's, 50,337; Debs and Harriman, Social Democrat, 84,003; Maloney and Rimmell, Socialist Labor,

39,537; Leonard and Wooley, United Christian, 1060, and Ellis and Nichols, Union Reform, 5698. The electoral vote stood 292 for McKinley and Roosevelt and 155 for Bryan and Stevenson. The successful Republican candidates were inaugurated March 4, 1901, and the President made no immediate changes in his Cabinet.

He visited California with his wife and members of his cabinet in 1901, and intended to make the tour extend to the principal cities of the Pacific slope, but the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley forced him to return to Washington after reaching San Francisco.

#### VISIT TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

On September 4, 1901, he visited the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., and made a notable speech in which he outlined the policy to be pursued by the Administration in maintaining and increasing the commercial prosperity of the nation, and on September 6 he held a public reception in the Temple of Music, to which the citizens of Buffalo and visitors to the Exposition gathered in great numbers. In the course of the reception, about 4 o'clock P. M., one of the visitors, while shaking his hand, shot him twice, one ball striking the breast bone and one entering the stomach.

The would-be assassin was at once captured and proved to be Leon Czolgosz, an avowed Anarchist. President McKinley was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion and other military organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Western Reserve University and McKendree College in 1897, from the University of Chicago and Yale University in 1898, from Smith College in 1899, being the second person and the first man to receive an honorary degree from that institution, and from the University of California in 1901, and that of D. C. L. from Mt. Holyoke in 1899.

He was invited to visit Harvard University in June, 1901, and the Corporation voted him the honorary degree of LL. D., to be bestowed on the occasion, but the serious illness of Mrs.



McKinley prevented his presence. The notable speeches delivered by Mr. McKinley, and not already mentioned, include the address in Canton, O., before the Ohio State Grange, December 13, 1887, on "The American Farmer," in which he opposed the holding of American lands by aliens, and urged the farmers to be true to the principles of protection; the address at the Home Market Club, in Boston, February 9, 1888, in which he persuaded the New England representatives to abandon the policy of "free raw material;" the speech at the Lincoln banquet, in Toledo, O., February 12, 1891, in which he answered President Cleveland's address on "American Citizenship," delivered on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Allen G. Thurman, at Columbus, O., November 13, 1890, and the oration delivered on February 22, 1894, before the Union League Club, Chicago, Ill., on the life and public services of George Washington.

#### GLOWING TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

One of our prominent journals pays the following worthy tribute to the late President:

"When the sun went down on Thursday evening the popular belief was as confident as it was general that the President had crossed the danger line to the side of safety, and there was a universal feeling of felicitation engendered by the medical bulletins, which gave assurances of not only the illustrious patient's recovery, but of his speedy convalescence and early return to his accustomed vigor.

"The first announcement of the change in the President's previously favorable condition was made by his medical advisers in their bulletin at 8.30 P. M., Thursday, although the previous one, which was issued at 3 P. M., stating his pulse to be 126, gave the better informed few reasons for apprehension. The 8.30 bulletin was received at too late an hour on Thursday to reach the general public, who did not hear of the relapse which the patient had suffered until they read the next morning's papers.

"The shock caused by this intelligence to the country was not less, and, we believe, it was even greater, than that which

told of the attempted assassination of the 6th instant. Although the medical bulletins had been invariably favorable, it was observed, and will be now remembered, that none of them, hopeful as all were, gave positive assurances that the President would recover from his wounds. But the trend of every statement made by his physicians was in the direction which the country wished it to be, and as the days went by and the indications improved it came to be commonly believed that all danger of an untoward result had passed, and that the President would soon be again at his post of duty.

"It was that confident belief so generally entertained which rendered Thursday night's report of the President's changed condition so serious a shock and distress to his countrymen. Since he was stricken down the popular mind has been better informed as to Mr. McKinley's real character, and as this more accurate knowledge respecting him spread abroad, the sympathy of his countrymen became the greater and more profound.

#### CROWDS WAITING FOR BULLETINS.

"The truth of this was made apparent yesterday, from early morning till a very late hour of the night, by the crowds which assembled in front of the newspaper offices and at all points where the latest news from the President's bedside could be obtained. The public anxiety, concern and sorrow were more generally exhibited yesterday than at any previous time since the assassin's shots were fired. The feeling shown suggested that each and all of the President's countrymen felt that they were about to suffer a personal sorrow and were confronted by a personal calamity.

"The people perceive now more clearly than they ever before did the simple worth and exalted patriotism of their President. Awed by the shadow of death in which he has lain during the past week, partisan detraction, rancor and misrepresentation were silent, and from all parts of his country, from the organs of all parties and factions, earnest tribute has been paid to the President's virtues, his life and character.

"Our high appreciation of the kindly, friendly nature of Presi-



dent McKinley, his elevated spirit of patriotism, his wish to be right and do right, to temper justice with mercy, was expressed in this place immediately after the assassin's murderous attack upon his life. There is but little to add to that tribute of respect and admiration for the nation's Chief Magistrate, who, having served it so faithfully in that great office, received his fatal wound at his post in the discharge of a duty.

"That they appreciated his devotion to their interests and welfare has been clearly and most gratifyingly shown from the very hour that he was stricken down, and seldom has popular admiration and the affectionate regard of a people for their ruler been more commonly or convincingly exhibited than were the admiration and regard shown yesterday by the American people for their honored ruler.

#### A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

"The demise of a President of the United States is always a sad and deplorable event, but when death comes to him at the hand of the assassin the event becomes sadder and more deplorable. The blow struck at his life is struck at the very vitals of free government, which makes the ruler the people's first and best found choice, and which makes each sovereign citizen his personal defender. When a blow is struck at the life of the nation's Chief Magistrate the whole people feel the hurt of it and suffer the grief and pain of its consequences.

"President McKinley lies dead, and the whole nation mourns the death of a ruler, who became, the longer he ruled, more honored and esteemed by his countrymen, who wisely chose him to rule over them. He died as he lived, in high faith in God, submissive to His awful will, reverently saying with his departing breath: 'God's will, not ours, be done.'

"The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,  
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!  
A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before  
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt  
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;  
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out."

Another leading journal thus eulogizes Mr. McKinley:

"The President is dead. No words can add and none can speak the loss to a land which for the third time in our day stands by the bier of a President slain. Death lifts all to a new light and a new place in the hearts of men. Nor less with the great man gone. He had all that can come to the sons of men. He fought for his land in his youth. He early won its wide praise. He shared through all his mid and active years in its greater work. Twice he was called to be its head.

"This without—and within in that hid life which to all men, high or low, is more than all else on earth, he was blessed. Early loved and early wed, through long years, with all they brought of joy and grief, and the daily strain of illness for the woman who to-day faces life's greatest sorrow, he wore the stainless flower of perfect and undivided love. He died as men both brave and good can—his face turned fearless to the great future in which he saw and knew the divine love which had guided all his days.

#### THE WORLD MADE RICHER.

"The annals of men through all time are the richer for this high record of a stainless life and his land is left poor by the loss of its first and foremost son. Round the world runs the shadow of eclipsing grief as flags drop and the nations feel a common sorrow which knows bounds as little as his name and fame. All things pass. He with them. But there remains one more memory of a good man grown great, dead at the post of duty, to breathe hope and give strength to all who, like him, make their land the heart's first desire and know that its first high service is the good life and pure. He joins the triad of martyred Presidents. One slain by rebellion, one by partisan rancor and one by the baser passions of corroding envy and a hand raised against all law, all rule and all government.

"The spirit of rebellion was buried with Lincoln. The grave of Garfield is the perpetual reminder of the risks of party hate. It will be the duty of those who live and, in all posts and places, in all ranks and work, serve the land he loved and made greater,



to see to it that his death is the end of the creed and speech which cost the nation its President. There must be an end in his grave of all the envy, malice and hatred of the advance, progress and success of men, which is the seed and root of anarchy, and which daily seeks to set citizen against citizen."

When the news of Lincoln's assassination was filling with fear and apprehension a nation just saved from disruption and it seemed as if the foundation of society had vanished and the pillars of order had fallen it remained for General Garfield to call the people back to first principles.

The memorable speech he made in New York city on that April morning in 1865, when Lincoln lay dead from an assassin's bullet, will never be forgotten. Said he to the throng as it surged about him, smitten with sorrow, anger and fear: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

#### GARFIELD'S IMMORTAL WORDS.

It was the irony of fate that the man who uttered these words should himself be the chief actor in another tragedy that, for a moment, almost paralyzed the nation again, and that his words should again help to recall it to its senses. "God reigned and the Government at Washington still lived."

A third time the nation is called upon to meet a similar crisis. A President beloved beyond the lot of most men lies dead by the hand of the assassin, and the nation is a third time almost paralyzed by grief and anger. But great and irreparable as the loss of William McKinley is, it is well now to remember the words of General Garfield: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

No man who knows where history has fanked and placed other Presidents can doubt that McKinley will stand among those few chiefs of the nation whose life and death close and open an epoch. Assassination will give his death the hallowed association of martyrdom, but this alone would not suffice for his future place if he had not been called in his administration as President to see the end of one era and the beginning of another.

History will remember and record what his day and time have often forgotten, that, as with our two greatest Presidents, his life was made and molded, not by his personal career, but by the nation's development. Washington began life a mere backwoods partisan leader in Indian warfare and ended his public life the President of a new nation, its face turned toward the conquest of a continent. Lincoln, the rail-splitter, was early but one of the pioneers who first filled the West with freemen and later led these freemen to leave no man a slave in the land for which he died.

So William McKinley had his early and youthful share in the sanguinary civil war, establishing a free industrial system. When this task was over he shared also in that patient internal development of national resources of protection, education, and honest money, which ended in the overflowing foreign trade of the past six years, and that miracle and marvel of expansion when the Republic first set its victorious feet on lands beyond the sea.

#### CROWN OF HIS LIFE WORK.

The lofty speech delivered the day before he was shot, the unconscious blessing and prophecy of a leader of his people spoken as the shadow of death drew near on the dial, was the crown, culmination and completion of his life work. He was barely a voter when he laid down the military commission of the nation to accept the first civil commission of his neighbors. By his early training, by temperament, by the industries of his district and the political geography which put him on the dividing line between the East and the West, he was set apart to the work of directing, defending, conserving and consolidating the nation's growth and progress in the appointed path of national development.

On all questions and issues he, beyond his contemporaries, united a knowledge of the convictions of the East and the needs and demands of the West. On protection he stood alike for the manufacturer and the farmer. On the currency he labored steadily to prevent a division between the sound money vote East and West which would have periled all, and whatever criticism of his course



the hour may have bred, history and the issue have alike justified his policy and position.

In all these things and at every juncture he displayed the saving sense of success. The day never came when he was not more clearly and closely aware than any contemporary of the desires, the purpose and the wish of the great body of his fellow-citizens. He knew them. They trusted him. His confidence in free institutions and in the prescient sagacity of the American voter never wavered. No man in our day was so near the people. No man so reflected the cheerful optimism, the good-humored courage, the hopeful opportunism and the resolute determination and industry of the average American as he. This personal endowment, experience and insight gave him a power, clearer in the last ten years than ever before, of speaking level to the comprehension, direct to the hearts and straight to the conviction of his fellow-countrymen. No man in our recent day has so influenced their opinion.

#### READY FOR EVERY GREAT DEMAND.

When the great service of his life and the crowning crisis of his career came and war had brought new duties and unforeseen responsibilities he was ready. He knew the secret heart and inner purpose of the land he ruled and the people he loved. Resolutely, without haste but without hesitation, he led the nation to its new place among the nations of the earth. He accepted the responsibility of momentous advance in the world relations of the United States. He neither spurned precedent nor was he spurred by novelty. He saw, as history will see, in the greater acts of his administration, the unfolding of a past which made the present necessary and inevitable.

In this great, unforeseen and successful task the purity of his character, his visible loyalty to American ideals, his power in winning opposition, his sincerity, the charm of his personality and his unaffected regard and love for all his fellow-citizens, enabled him to carry the people with him and with his view of national duty, without regard to section or party.

He had borne his share of detraction. He had known what it was to be wilfully traduced and to face partisan rancor. To all his fellow-citizens, the last fond tribute laid on his bier was the precious consciousness that he had outlived and overlived all this. He died loved by all, and knowing that he was loved by all that the Union which he had fought as a boy to save he, more than any other President, had made a "more perfect Union" of the hearts of the American people.