

McKINLEY ON THE ISSUES. HIS SPEECH AT BANGOR, ME.

A MASTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD. NOTHING SETTLED AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF RUINOUS TARIFF AGITATION—METHODS BY WHICH AMERICAN PROSPERITY WAS STRUCK DOWN IN CONGRESS.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR., AT BANGOR, ME., ON SATURDAY, BEFORE A GREAT RECEPTION.

Mr. President and My Fellow-Citizens: I recall with pleasure my last visit to your city. It was in the political campaign of 1888, when that great and noble citizen, the late Governor Charles Folger, was the Presidential candidate of the State of Maine. He was a leader and a champion of the Republican party. He was a man of high character, of high ability, and of high courage. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for the right, and who was not afraid to stand up for the people. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for the people.

I am here to-night, as then, to discuss before you the political issues of the day, and to speak to you in behalf of Republican principles and the Republican candidate of the State of Maine, the Honorable William McKinley, Jr. It is a pleasure to me to be able to do so in your city, and to be able to do so in your presence. It is a pleasure to me to be able to do so in your presence, and to be able to do so in your presence.

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AN INSTRUCTIVE HISTORY.

The history of the new tariff legislation is interesting and instructive. The House, which alone has the power to originate revenue bills, passed what is known as the "Wilson bill," a measure which has the unenviable distinction of being the only tariff bill in our history that was ever introduced before it before it had been reported to Congress. It was introduced by the late Representative William Wilson, of Ohio, and was passed by the House on January 1, 1894.

The bill went to the Senate and took the usual course of reference to the Committee on Finance, which is the committee which has jurisdiction of such bills. It was reported to the Senate on January 10, 1894, and was passed by the Senate on January 15, 1894. It was then sent to the President, who signed it on January 17, 1894.

The bill was a measure of great importance, and it was a measure of great importance. It was a measure of great importance, and it was a measure of great importance. It was a measure of great importance, and it was a measure of great importance.

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IT SUPPLANTS A LAW FOR AMERICANS.

The law of 1894 was enacted for the American people and the American home. Whatever mistakes were made by it were all made in favor of the occupations and the firesides of the American people. It did not take away a single day's work from a solitary American workman.

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AN APPELLING SHRINKAGE.

The value of the sheep in the United States has declined from \$125,964,261 on the 1st of January, 1893, to \$91,156,710 on the 1st of January, 1894, a shrinkage of more than \$35,000,000 in a single year.

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THEY ARE DESERVEDLY DOWNCAST.

Under such anomalous circumstances it is any wonder that President Cleveland in his letter to Chairman Wilson should have mournfully exclaimed: "There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the people of the United States. They are deservedly downcast."

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UTAH WILL BE REPUBLICAN, HE SAYS.

ALDERMAN ALFF, OF SALT LAKE CITY, DECLARES THAT THE NEW STATE IS FOR McKINLEY AND A HIGH TARIFF.

Altherman Rudolph Alff, of Salt Lake City, who has been in town the last few days on the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, to which he is a delegate. Mr. Alff was a member of the 4th Utah Volunteer Cavalry. In 1870 he landed in Utah with 25 cents in his pockets, but is now one of the wealthy men of Salt Lake City, and a considerable factor in the politics of his native State.

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