

GOV. ROOSEVELT NOW HOMEWARD BOUND

Left Salt Lake This Morning for Evanston, Wyoming—Rousing Meetings at the Theater and at Saltair.

Governor Roosevelt has come and gone. It was his first visit to Utah, but he declares that he will come again some time, so pleased is he with the warm welcome that awaited him and the enthusiastic receptions everywhere tendered him in the State where he stopped.

At 6:30 this morning he left for Cheyenne, where he will address the citizens of that part of Wyoming. From there he goes to Denver and then through Nebraska. He will reach Chicago October 5th, after which he will return to New York and give personal attention to his campaign in the East.

By 7:15 last evening there was not a seat vacant in the Theater, and before Governor Roosevelt had commenced to speak an hour later, fully 2,000 people had clamored for admission in vain.

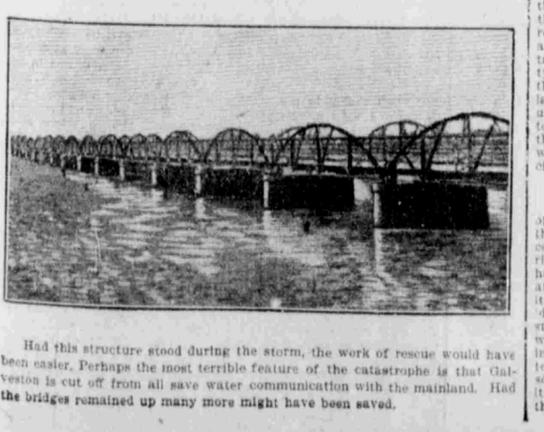
Every inch of space was taken, from the orchestra to the last man who could crowd himself into the doorway of the topmost gallery, while the stage was packed to the limit with overflowed in the various dressing rooms. Taken as a whole it was an orderly crowd and accommodating forsooth, cheerfully resigning itself to having its toes stepped upon.

Upon the appearance of Governor Roosevelt the big audience greeted him with prolonged cheers. The gathering during the course of the evening listened to three speeches, from the lips of Gov. Roosevelt, Hon. John Proctor Clark of New York, and Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, respectively.

AT THE THEATER

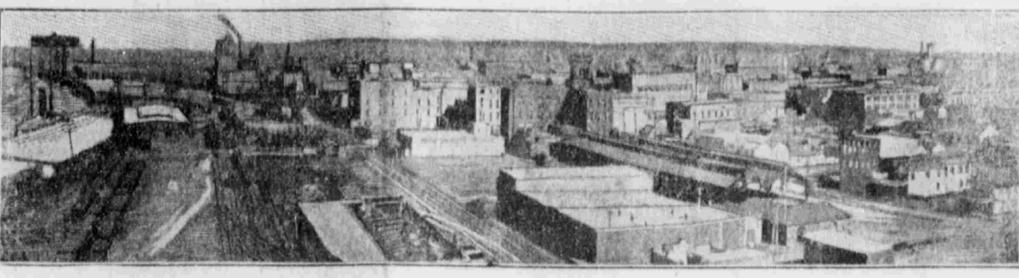
The Distinguished Vice-Presidential Candidate Given a Great Ovation. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would be a poor American who was not thrilled by such a greeting as you, my fellow-Americans, men and women of Utah, have given me this evening and it is going to make me alter the speech I was going to make.

ONE OF GALVESTON'S RUINED BRIDGES.



Had this structure stood during the storm, the work of rescue would have been easier. Perhaps the most terrible feature of the catastrophe is that Galveston is cut off from all save water communication with the mainland. Had the bridges remained up many more might have been saved.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GALVESTON, THE HURRICANE-SWEPT PORT.



Difficult is it to believe that so fair a city in a few short hours could be so frightfully wrecked. The town was growing steadily and bids fair to attain important dignity ere many years. Fostered by the late Collie P. Huntington, it might even have become a metropolis. Now it is doubtful that the Southern Pacific will rebuild its ruined property there.

speaking broadly, the wave of adversity overwhelms all the nation as it overcame it in 1893, and when it receded and the tide of prosperity comes on as it began in 1897, it covers all the land.

Now, there is another lesson I want to preach from that same election. Out in the East where the battle for the Democratic party was won, the fight was avowedly made on the theory that a certain element of the wage-earners, should vote to overthrow the Republican party and to get at the capitalist, at the employer of labor, because he was too well off.

WHEN A WESTERNER.

Now let me tell you a little experience of mine when I, too, was a Westerner living out in the cow country on the Little Missouri. I don't have to explain to at least a portion of this audience what a maverick is. In the East I should have to explain it, but not here, and our range law at that time was that the maverick should be branded with the brand of the ranch on which it was found.

HORRORS DISCLOSED BY THE SUBSIDING FLOOD.



Desolate homes, wrecked vessels, ruined industries and countless victims. Stout hearts indeed are needed for the rescue work now going on in Galveston. The details are too harrowing even for the least sympathetic, and there is great peril in the mission.

as he leaned over to brand, I said: "Put on the Thistle brand." He said: "That's all right, boss, I know my business." In a minute or two I said: "But you are putting on my brand." "Yes, I always put on the boss' brand." I said: "Oh, now you can go back to the ranch and get your time." "What's that for?" I was putting on your brand." I said: "Yes, my friend, but if you will steal for me, you will steal from me."

That is a good rule to remember in politics as well as in private life, that if a man seeks to impose a portion of our people with the belief that he will benefit them by hurting some one else, that he can bring aid to them by doing damage elsewhere in our country, you cannot afford to trust him, for his counsels inevitably lead to disaster.

In the East they cannot prosper unless the West prospers, nor the West have its share of prosperity unless it strive to prosper forward, or is to East and West we are bound together, and it rests with us only to decide whether we shall all sink or all rise.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

We have heard a great deal recently of the Declaration of Independence, of the doctrine of government without the consent of the governed; of each man's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That doctrine was enunciated in 1776. It was a great thing that it should have been held up as an ideal toward which the world should strive. But more than seventy-six years went by before that doctrine was put into actual effect.

by the performance. Mind you, that does not alter the fact that it was well to have said it. It was impossible to reach the ideal at once. In healthy growth you do not go by bounds, but by steps. The steps may at times become long strides, but they are steps always, and it would have been worse than folly for the men of '76 to have thrown away the chance of doing what they could do merely because it was not ideal, the best thing that could possibly have been done.

Now our opponents talk of liberty in the Philippines. The Philippines shall have liberty. They shall have a measure of liberty of which they have been in absolute ignorance throughout the ages; they shall have such liberty as they never could have under any racial and bloodthirsty oligarchy of their own brother. They shall have liberty, but they shall have it under the American flag. (Great Applause.)

"I AM A ROMAN."

That is what I mean when I quote the boast of the citizen of the Roman empire. When that man said "I am a Roman," he said, "I am a man, a citizen of the proudest nation upon which the sun shines; I am a citizen of a nation that has shown it can organize the whole civilized world. I am a citizen of a nation that shrinks from no task when the task is put squarely before it. I am a citizen of a country so proud that the mere fact of citizenship in it confers upon me distinction that could be conferred in no other way." (Applause.)

MR. CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Does Not Like Bryan Whom He Calls the Phrase-Maker of Nebraska.

General Cannon then introduced Hon. John Proctor Clark of New York as the next speaker. The gentleman spoke in part as follows: "When the gentleman who is now running upon the opposition ticket for the highest gift in the hands of any nation came into my country four years ago, he stated that he was going into the enemy's country. Since the 5th of September the governor of my State and two other tenderfeet, of which I am one, have been traveling through this waste of boundless extent and boundless possibilities, and in every town and in every State we have felt not that we were in our friends' country, but that we were in our own country, and since we have struck an oyster about the black men south and west of the desert, we have felt absolutely at home.

NATIONAL IDEAL.

I ask that we make the national ideal, and that we take the first step toward achieving it this year. Let us show by our actions; let you show by your votes this November that you will not mar the material well-being to which this country has attained; that you will not mar the peace and the uniformity of the last four years on the one side, with the prophecy of disaster which has so signally failed on the other; that you vote to keep that material prosperity which stands at the foundation of national well-being, and that you vote furthermore for what is even dearer and higher than material prosperity; that you vote to ensure the moral lift that comes from a sense of duty done by their fathers

and their forefathers, so that exactly as every man of us holds his head higher, as every woman is proud because of the great deeds done in the Civil war, so our people shall think with pride and not with shame of the way in which this generation has faced its portion of a world work allotted to it. To each generation its allotted task. Under Providence we have our duty made out before us. If we shrink back inside our own borders, if we abandon to an abler and braver people, the task of spreading civilization to the world's dark places, if we do that, then unless our children grow braver and better than we have shown ourselves to be, this nation's history will end as ingloriously as it began gloriously. I ask that you take the first step right and that you see that the nation takes its first step.

COLONEL GULD TALKS.

Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, was then introduced and delivered the following speech. Both men had been in the South, together during the war, and had become fast friends and each spoke of this. Among other things Colonel Guild said: "Mr. Chairman and Neighbors and Friends:—I am glad to see you and friends, though I come from Massachusetts, because I know that a soldier of the Seventh army corps is a neighbor and friend to the friends of one of the best soldiers in '90, John G. Cannon. The battle of the flag is on. In the State of Michigan they say vote for Aguinaldo because you hate a black man.

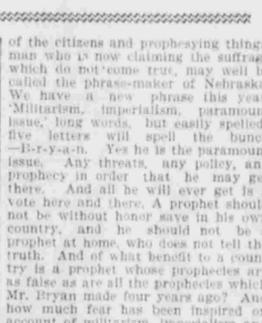
AT SALT AIR BEACH.

Gov. Roosevelt Views Salt Works, Takes a Bath and Makes a Speech. There was a big crowd of people at Saltair yesterday afternoon, and they were enthusiastic in their greetings of Governor Roosevelt, who came at 2:45, stopped at the Saltair Hotel, and then proceeded to the salt works. He was met by a large number of the party who had not visited Utah before took great interest in viewing the immense salt beds along the line, and came to the conclusion, as most of them concluded, that Utah was the salt of the earth.

ARRIVED AT MANILA.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Gen. MacArthur has reported to the war department that the transport Arrive arrived at Manila with a lack of food and horses belonging to the 7th Cavalry.

GALVESTON COTTON EXCHANGE.



The devastated town always has been proud of its Cotton Exchange, where fortunes have been made and lost. Today Galveston's business men stand there contemplating despairingly the annihilation of their brilliant commercial hopes.

in the Philippines, and under its folds they have more liberty than they ever had under savage Spanish law. It is there for liberty and law and order and nothing else will ever be established. "How did we get the Philippines? What are we doing there? In the providence of God, or under the rule of destiny or fate? You must believe if you are a thinking people that there is some power above us which controls the destinies of nations no less than those of men. Under that providence the Spanish war began. That career had been waiting at our side for sixty years, until something had to be done."

Regarding the signing of the peace treaty with Spain, the speaker said: "Mr. Bryan hurried to Washington, leaving his volunteer command, and urged his Democratic friends to ratify the treaty of peace. What was Mr. Bryan when he went to Washington? Was he a broad-minded, splendid, patriotic citizen doing the best work he could, or was he a low-lived, political trickster, not to vote for him. When under that treaty the Philippines became ours, they became ours by the same right that the Spanish territory of Louisiana was obtained when Jefferson made a treaty with France, asking not the consent of any living being. And now under the Constitution of the United States if the President undertakes to withdraw the flag and abandon the islands, he would be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. But you need not sit up nights wondering about the result of that trial.

"We are there by law. Mr. Bryan says 'you cannot govern by force, and if any body undertakes to govern anybody else by force, why that is something awful.' Well, what is the matter with paying some little attention to Kentucky and North and South Carolina? Distrust a man who practices one thing in one place and another thing in another. Distrust a man who worries about the troubles of the brown men in the Philippines, and is dumb as an oyster about the black men south of Mason and Dixon's line."

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He called attention to the fact that New York legislators should dare to draw the elective franchise to the women. He then traced the advance of civilization westward for 2,000 years, and the duty of the American people to see that they did not try to stop it. He also urged the development of commerce in the Pacific, the encouragement of American shipping, and the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and pointed to the great strides made under President McKinley's administration for the prosperity of American commerce on land and sea.

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