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UTAH DAY.

Utah day was one of the self-inflicted occasions of the great Transcontinental Exposition. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the interest considerable. It was more weather among other things because of being the first occasion of the kind at which the First Presidency of the Church were present, and only more than all there but all spoke to an attentive, appreciative and sympathetic audience. The Governor of the State was also in attendance, and those with the other Utah visitors made up a showing for "our day" that caused it to be an occasion long to be remembered. All in all, it was a most enjoyable affair in what has proved to be a most successful enterprise. It is now drawing to a finish and the gates will soon close to more to open, but the memories of its splendors and beauties will abide with the visitors in all their coming days.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The success of the peace commissioners in getting together and the unusual deliberation which has characterized their proceedings ought to have a quieting effect on the minds of the people generally, especially our people, even though somewhat imperfect. It should be held in remembrance that grave and tendrous questions are being dealt with and must be adjusted and a hasty conclusion regarding any part or parcel of the settlement might be the means of subsequent controversy. It is labor that enough time be taken to make the job thorough while they are at it, even if the task should run some distance into the coming winter. At the same time, the Spanish members are unquestionably practicing their national weakness of delay and procrastination to a greater extent than is actually necessary. This will, as a matter of courtesy, have to be, as it has been, put up with to some extent, but if the privilege shall much more be so it seems to have been presumed upon, it will be in order for the Americans to put their feet down and demand definite results at once.

It has been so long since the protocol was agreed to that many readers have perhaps forgotten it. For their benefit it is here reproduced:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the United States.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

This is an exact copy of the original as it was given out by Secretary Day on the 12th of last August. It scarcely seems as though there was anything requiring so much delay. Everything but the last item is absolute and was certainly contracted upon when the protocol was signed. It would appear, therefore, as if all or nearly all of the commission's work related to article 3 regarding the Philippines. The commissioners got together again today after a three days' recess, which was taken at the request of the Spaniards, and it is to be hoped that all hands will now settle down to business and let the waiting world know what is to be the definite settlement of the Spanish-American controversy.

THE FILIPINOS.

A correspondent of Harper's Weekly, writing from Manila, gives his observations touching the traits of character of the Filipinos. He says in part:

"After the first glamour, which naturally our troops, a season due to an exaggeration and utterance, subsided, one of the liberty and freedom we were bringing to the Filipinos, the role of freeing them made themselves felt which soiled the native and excited resentment. The Filipino is the true child of the East. He never rise to be classy as we will, the pedagogic guess of which the women make a dreamy. He will clean, sew and do herself the orthodox tour of the Anglo-Saxon. His intelligence and the generosity with which to Europe makes are infinitely beyond description; besides this, his good manner and other traits amount. There that we have, that we numbers are spelling for a fight. They hate and despise the colors for the manner he has had to deal them, and, as on the whole they are disposed to treat the Filipino the way a party policeman treats a vagrant street drabble. The native is like a pet, miserable and cause offended to small minds. Unless to appreciate the beauty of good manners, he is driven to resents the rough treatment in which the soldier points him out of the way."

The description here given of the natives of the islands is used as an argument against the American protection. In common with all Orientals, the Filipino is doubtless very sensitive to rough treatment. Depredation has that effect upon nations. They, no doubt, have the taints of savagery, but, at the same time, they possess many of the good traits of civilization, too. Many Orientals, though given to deceiving, are very good, and, if treated with kindness, are quite tractable