

this are the bosses and the obedient rank and file of the "Liberal" faction. There is no principle, actual or alleged, in this endeavor to make "Liberalism" a factor in school government. It is to be simply a struggle at the polls to exhibit life and force in a clique the days of which are numbered.

We hope the people of this city will show at the school election that they are not in favor of mingling party issues with educational concerns, and that they are opposed to the continuation of an obstructing cabal which will not affiliate with any legitimate organism nor harmonize with anything that is for the general welfare. It is purely selfish in sentiment and peculiarly vicious in action.

The friends of education, of progress and of peace, should see to it that this disturbing and destructive element is vigorously sat down upon at the coming school election. All the respectable citizens of Salt Lake should combine for this important purpose.

GLADSTONE FOR ONCE IS SILENT.

WHILE Mr. Gladstone is giving elaborate views on all other subjects, large and small, with which the general public are concerned, some people are wondering that he should express no opinion of the Tranby Croft scandal. To those who understand him his silence is no mystery. They realize the delicacy, so to speak, of his dilemma, and pity him with all their heart.

Mr. Gladstone while clear and staunch on the principles of democracy, is as fixed as adamant in his allegiance and devotion to the Queen. With the Queen dead, what would be his position on questions vital to the prestige of royalty it is impossible to know. But with the Queen living, no man needs to be in doubt as to what he would do in all cases when the good name, influence, or prospects of the Queen's household are at issue.

Whether his loyalty is a principle, a sentiment or a fad, is not a point worth speculating on, for it will hold him to the scratch just the same, if his conduct in the past is any criterion for that of the future.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

ON THE 1st inst. the Iowa State Republican convention was held at Cedar Rapids. Harmony and good feeling, it is said, characterized the proceedings. Hiram C. Wheeler was nominated for governor on the first ballot, and George Van Houten for lieutenant governor on the second ballot. There

were present many of the old party wheelhorses and they were pleased with the smooth manner in which business was transacted.

The most significant feature of the situation in Iowa is found in the speech delivered by John Y. Stone, temporary chairman of the convention. That gentleman distinctly told the delegates that Iowa was a doubtful State, and that the good results achieved by the Republican party, during its rule of 30 years were in danger. He outlined what would take place provided the Democratic party gained control of the executive and legislative departments. It would manipulate congressional districts so that members of its own party would be in the majority in the congressional delegation. Furthermore, it would adopt the Michigan system of choosing presidential electors by districts, and thus secure several Iowa votes for a Democratic presidential candidate.

The platform adopted favors prohibition, commends Harrison's administration, endorses the McKinley bill and the silver bill of 1890. It also favors State legislation on agricultural interests, and the enlargement of the powers of the dairy commissioners. Of course it denounces the Ottumwa platform of the Democrats which was promulgated about a week ago.

The campaign in Iowa will be heated and vigorous. Both sides are fully equipped for the fray. But the silver question will not figure as prominently as is supposed. Prohibition and the McKinley bill will form the main issues of the battle. The former is a local question on which the people feel intensely. In the convention a compromise substitute for square prohibition was defeated by 951 votes to 107. This shows that the Republican party in Iowa is almost solid for the complete annihilation of the whisky interest. In Ohio the McKinley bill must of necessity be the pivot of the campaign, and Iowa will make it the basic national issue of the coming contest.

It is true that the Iowa Democrats have denounced the silver legislation of the past and emphatically demand free and unlimited coinage. They will most probably force the fighting on this question, but nevertheless the logic of the situation in Iowa will bring to the front prohibition and protection as the most important problems.

In 1880 Garfield received a plurality of 80,000 in Iowa, but the defections from the ranks of Republicanism since are astonishing. Two years ago a Democratic governor was elected. This Democratic victory was achieved before

Reed's Congress was swept into oblivion and fully one year before the tidal wave of last November.

The growth of Democracy in Iowa is attributed to accessions from the Republican anti-prohibitionists, and anti-tariffites.

The Republicans will make a tremendous fight to regain what has been the undisputed property of their party ever since its birth. They have one good advantage this year. The crops were never so prolific, farmers will be in good humor, and the soft blandishments of the orator may bring them back to their old love. On the other hand the Democrats have in Boies a leader whose personality alone is almost a guaranty of victory. In addition they have the indorsement of the Farmer's Alliance on free-trade and free silver.

Altogether the campaign in Iowa this fall will make as interesting a bit of political warfare as the most belligerent political soldier could desire. And next to Ohio it will most engage the attention of the people of the nation at large.

THE CHILEAN SITUATION.

THE war in Chile has at last assumed a condition which the outside world may in some degree consider upon its merits. The telegraphic dispatches that have come from there since the rupture began have been so contradictory and sensational in character as to render any just judgment of the situation from the news they conveyed utterly impossible. The reports carried the evidences of being not only colored to suit the purpose of the party sending them, but in many instances were shown to be manufactured outright.

The recent arrival of several representatives of the Congress party in New York and the sending abroad of similar emissaries by President Balmaceda afford at least a reliable clue to the situation.

The immediate cause of the country's taking arms was a refusal of the Chilean Congress to vote supplies for the carrying on of the government, the excuse for the action being that President Balmaceda was violating the laws. Balmaceda at once retaliated by arresting a number of the members. In the turmoil that ensued the great body of the army supported the cause of Balmaceda while the stronger portion of the navy took sides with Congress. With this superior strength on land the President has held control of a larger part of Chile while the important sea ports have been occupied by the insurgents.

After several bloody encounters, on