

ENTOR EAGLE: Notwithstanding nearly every moment of my time occupied with the work pertaining to my legislative duties, it is a relief to set down for a friendly chat, though short it necessarily be. One week of the eight has been consumed, and the legislature has gone earnestly to work. Republicans, democrats, independents and liberals are vying with each other in measures of reform. So rife has become the spirit of reform that an attempt is being made to organize a new political party with "reform" as the whole platform. The trouble with the reform movement is its leaders, who are with one or two exceptions, men that have been kicked out of the old party of freedom—a party which was conceived in the struggles of race for manhood; a party that sprang into existence at the reorganization of Sumner's party; a party that preserved to us the government of Washington and the fathers.

The house adjourned on Friday till Monday noon, but the senate remained in session till late Saturday night, setting a good example of reform. So strong has been the spirit of reform for reform between the new combination and the republican party that it resulted in resolutions to test the relative strength of the two parties. The resolution was offered in the senate by Col. A. M. York denouncing congress and the president, which was followed by the following, from the republican side, as a substitute:

Resolved, By the senate, the house concurring, that the action of congress, at its last session, in increasing the pay and voting back pay to the members thereof, deserves to be condemned by all good citizens of our state; and we hereby do not only condemn the same, but condemn all servants of the people who are guilty of the offense, and we hereby heartily approve and commend the action of the present congress in reducing the salary of its members; and be it further

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the republican party, and that we hereby renew our pledge of fidelity to said party and believe that the reforms needed by our state and nation can and will be obtained through that party; and be it further

Resolved, That as a republican pledge ourselves to stand firm and faithfully on the side of all necessary measures of reform without regard to the sources from which they emanate.

The discussion that followed was lively, to say the least, and lasted a day and night, the republicans supporting, and Mr. York, Moonlight, Simons and others trying to amend and break them down. Personal histories were gone into, and some of the leaders of the attempt to destroy the national party of our state were shown up in steals, frauds, etc. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of twenty-one to five, with four republicans absent. The house will have a warm time over the matter. In the meantime the republican members of both houses are determined not to be outdone in the advocacy of all the reforms asked for by the people of the state, especially by the farmers' movement.

The senatorial question is hardly ever mentioned. There has been no attempt up to this writing to nominate any one in caucus. Ex-Gov. Robinson, Hon. Sid. Clark, ex-Senator Ross and Col. A. M. York's names are mentioned in connection with the reform candidacy. Col. Phillips, Gov. Osborn, Col. Plumb, ex-Gov. Harvey and J. C. Carpenter are other names given out as possible candidates.

Our southwestern representatives compare very favorably with the body of the lower house. Our own representative, Hon. E. P. Thompson, is at work like a beaver. He has good material in him, and his influence will be for good all the time.

I had the honor of introducing the first iron bill into the senate. No. 1 repeals the law relating to the issuing of mortgages from taxation. No. 2 provides for dividing the state into three congressional districts—one eastern, one northern and one southern. The rural districts are not yet strong enough represented on the floors of the house and senate to pass this bill. I fear, but we can make the trial. Its success would be a great thing for the people living outside the cities, in which cities all the force of the monopolies are centered. The cities want three parallel districts running east and west, which virtually leaves all the western portion of the state out in the cold. The 3d bill repeals the infamous "debtors law," which has done more to measure was slipped through by designing men when its tendencies were not understood, or its evil effects anticipated. The 4th bill referred to is a new tax law providing for semi-annual payment of taxes, and for taxing railroads, telegraph companies, etc., upon a different basis from the one now in force.

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MEMBERS IN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

ADVICE GRANGE, No. 1, Sedgewick County, Kansas.

JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN, Special Deputy, N. S. G., Sedgewick County, Kansas.

ADVICE GRANGE, No. 2, Sedgewick County, Kansas.

ADVICE GRANGE, No. 3, Sedgewick County, Kansas.

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