Michigan State


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Lecturer—MORTIMER  WHITEHEAD,  N  J.

Secretary—S.  E.  ADAMS,  Minn.

It is always flatters women when guests are on

And I couldn't help but like him, as I fear I al-

There was dinner on the table, and I asked

And 'twas getting near the middle of a hungry

Then he tired up on the mercies of our Great

They trimmed 'em and they wired 'em, and

House;  and  with  a  poem  in  his  motions,  with  a  sermon  in

And his new-constructed necktie was an inter-

His right-hand  thumb  he  baa-ed  for  to  go

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The Legal Rights and Liabilities of the Farmer.

By C. H. Richardson, of Ann Arbor.

President and Members of the Farming Club: The prospect of preparing the invitation from your club to prepare a paper on "The Legal Rights and Liabilities of the Farmer" has made me aware that I may be charged with pre-eminence in the matter. So, in order that I may state the law, which has so many sub-titles, I shall lay down the following:

I claim, however, no great amount of originality, and whatever I say on this subject is to be quoted either in form or substance; but I have quoted from two excellent treatises on the subject, and addressed by the Hon. E. H. Bennett, of Massachusetts, and another treatise, which naturally suggests itself; in the consideration of this subject.

How to Purchase a Farm.

A person desiring to purchase a farm—whether he will make a written contract, or enter into a binding agreement; whether he will make a written contract, or enter into a binding agreement, will depend on the circumstances. In each case, the parties will be able to enter into the land by permission of the owner, and the owner may refuse to do so; but if the contract is written, the owner is bound by it, and if he does not enter into the land, he must be held liable for the rental.

The boundaries of a farm are determined by fixed, visible and permanent marks, such as rocks, trees, or dimensions, and stakes, all together. If these are destroyed, the lines must be marked, and the measurements are usually taken. The boundaries are determined by the owner of the land, and are not inapparent or part of the land, unless the deed or bonds are found in the same manner and left with a broker.

By and between two parties, be-...
Florida Letter, 1876.

In cane bottom times most of the few hundred thousand people that were living in Florida, were living in cattle raising, and they obtained their hands through the labor of slaves. While the idea of owned and unowned people is not one that is often associated with the present day, it should be remembered that the idea of a "slave" was very common, and that the term was applied to a person who was owned and worked for another.

The Captain was an expert. A stream of music poured from his throat, clear as a mountain spring. While he was singing, the others were busy working on the plantation, some were filling out the casks of whiskey, and others were hammering the nails into the planks that constituted the frame of the barn. The noise was deafening, and it seemed as though the earth itself was being moved by the weight of the labor.

The other men moved slowly toward the center of the group, and the Captain turned around and faced them. He was a tall, graceful man, with a face that was as smooth as a marble. His eyes were blue as the sky, and his voice was as sweet as honey. He said:

"Every man who is willing to work for me shall have a share in the success of this project. It is not a small one, and it will require much labor and attention. But if we work together, we shall succeed."

The men laughed, and one of them said:

"Captain, you are a fine fellow, but you are a little too optimistic."

"Optimism is the only thing that can save us," said the Captain. "Without it, we shall never succeed."

The men nodded their heads, and the Captain continued:

"We shall begin by planting the trees. The soil is perfect, and the climate is ideal. We shall reap a great harvest, and our children shall inherit the wealth that we create."

The men cheered, and some of them began to sing:

"Oh, Captain, we are with you!"

The Captain smiled, and said:

"Thank you, my friends. Let us work together, and success shall be ours."
The Grange Visitor.

Schoolehart, June 15, 1876.

J. T. OBER, Secretary.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY GRANGES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THIS OFFICE, PLEASE ALWAYS GIVE THE NUMBER OF THEIR GRANGE.

LEGISLATIVE WANDERINGS REBUTTED.

A little episode occurred in the course of our Legislative wanderings. Senator Bro. Childs took his seat, Senator Brown, from the 11th district, got up to speak, and with more malice than discretion, put himself on the record as hostile to the Order, by saying that Senate Bill No. 238, which was reported by this famous Senate Judicial Committee on the 23rd of May, was apparently in place of one intro-

We shall constantly strive to secure equal harmony, good fellowship, and brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall ever endeavor to supplant personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unholy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mutual moral, social, and material advancement.

This tenor and spirit of the whole document is fully represented by what we have quoted. This grand "Declaration of Principles," immediately after its promulgation by the National Grange, in Jan., 1874, was printed in every newspaper of importance in the State, and the Granges were then in existence, and were being established everywhere. In Michigan alone, there have been organized 667 subordinate Granges. Prominent men of all shades of political and religious opinions have joined the Order, and have been, and still are, in nearly every State in the Union.

The Order is, to all intents and purposes, a sort of volunteer army, raised, maintained, and directed by itself, and it is a fact that the Grangers have done that is true to its constitu-

The Order has been said to be a political or religious influence. It is an existing fact. A fact that some persons are likely to regard with suspicion.

Our specific objects are, "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen the attachments to our country, to foster mutual understanding and cooperation; to maintain inviolate our laws, to cherish and uphold justice—broadly, to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses both individual and corporate, and to make the best of things."

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, voting together, traveling together, and, in general, acting together, for our mutual protection and advancement. Men may, for men should, and must, associate together. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

The season of picnics has come again, and the Grangers have taken to the groves with their well-filled baskets of fruit, cheese, and crackers, and have made a beautiful little city.

As much as its fine features, the total area of the Grange is not yet sufficient to determine and then to report with confidence. Thus, the Picnic would have a success, and that we shall have our host and hostesses. The Great Western 

With all its beauty and excellence we cannot give notice only that the people of the State are overjoyed to have him master of the situation.

It has been proposed that an excursion might be arranged for next year to the National Grange at Canandaigua, N. Y., in November next. Let us hear from our friends on this subject.

Communications.

The Question of Appeals.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: As this question is being discussed in several places, perhaps the experience of other states may throw some light on the subject.

In Maryland, the Peacetime jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount does not exceed $50, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all cases between $50 and $100. For all sums above that amount the District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. They also have jurisdiction in cases between $50 and $100, and the Grange cases can be heard in the Circuit Courts.

His official position requires him to be the medium of imparting instruction to his fellow members, and that the man in that age cannot.

There is, however, a growing disposition among thinking men to avoid this right of appeal, if possible, more than it is now the case. Perhaps the experience of other states may throw some light on the subject.

As to any other mode, the objections are numerous. Could the law be applied to the circuit courts of appeal? It would be far better, but this is not always possible, as magistrates are not always available or capable of framing them correctly, in which case the appeal would be lost, and thus it would be lost in most cases. It may pay somebody, or it may be a good and sufficient reason for having a special court, such as the circuit court of appeals, to which the judge of the电路 court comes to do the work of an election to the State.
When a man is singled out by his fellows to perform service for them there is in the act recognition of superior ability of qualities that inspire confidence. If the designation be made by a great body of electors the man so selected becomes in some sense a public character, and the circumstances and incidents that constitute his personal interest.

Although he may have moved along the common road, his whole experience all his days, when he is called in the service of his fellows, they have especial interest in his personal career. For such reasons a few facts concerning the life of Wm. G. Wayne will be gratefully received by many thousands of readers whose representative he is in the high office, Master of the New York State Grange.

Wm. G. Wayne.

Was born in the town of New Scotland, Albany county, N.Y., his father was born and reared on a farm. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Wayne, came from Draytonshire, England, about the year 1720, long enough before the revolt of the colonies against the tyranny of his sovereign, to be imbued with the spirit of independence. In the beginning of the war, even before the battle of Bunker Hill, his sympathies were plainly declared, and at the earliest opportunity he was at the front in the field and cast with the defenders of his country in the common liberty so far as it might be preserved.

After the peace he married and settled on a farm near his father's house, where he continued to reside. In the fall of the year 1814 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the State, and was re-elected a member of that body in 1825.

On his farm he was the father of eight children, of which four are yet living—three sons and one daughter.

The industry upon which our Order is founded is based on agriculture—the most important and beneficial pursuit of all others—the true foundation of our national prosperity. We have all the conditions of an ample reward awaiting us, and viewed with alarm the efforts made against it by speculators and adventurers. While agriculture is the chief source of our wealth, and the bond of our prosperity, as a branch of business; to relieve the burdens and trials of life, enhance its charms. With a family of sons and daughters mostly grown to man and womanhood, true to the obligations resting upon well-ordered families, there is the source of years passing into the shadow of age.

Early in 1874 the New York State Grange had a meeting in Albany. At the first the organization a few months before there was a session (orange (orange) organized at Seneca Falls, of which Mr. Wayne was Master, a position which entitled him to a seat in the Altar meeting, a body composing truly a hundred delegates from all the various parts of the State. In all the list there was perhaps less than a hundred of members who had even slight personal acquaintance with him. He was a kind of blind wisdom—if it were not a happy thing he was selected to occupy the seat as the head of the Executive Committee, the highest and most important of all the State Grange, has been widely copied and studied in various parts of the country, to discuss plans and devise means and methods of cooperation, existing without the absence of the officers.

Exile beyond the limits of our species would be the severest punishment man could possibly suffer. We are absolutely dependent upon others for all we hope for, and have been taken of their unorganized condition. It is in the interest of all farmers to make themselves help to the organization of the farmers. It is said that the real work of the farmers is the bond of friendship and love. A man who has left his inheritance to his children to objects and designs can only be accomplished by united, combined, concerted, and sustained effort, and the one great work of the future of all we hope for, and have been taken of their unorganized condition. It is in the interest of all farmers to make themselves help to the organization of the farmers. It is said that the real work of the farmers is the bond of friendship and love. A man who has left his inheritance to his children to objects and designs can only be accomplished by united, combined, concerted, and sustained effort, and the one great work of the future of all we hope for, and have been taken of their unorganized condition.

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Success depends only upon the wisdom of our plans, the zeal and energy with which they are executed. The embroidered wisdom of the circle can be accomplished but by united, combined, concerted, and sustained effort, and the one great work of the future of all we hope for, and have been taken of their unorganized condition.

Co-operation is more needed in our agricultural pursuits than in any other line of business, both in the business of the great grangerizes who have endeavored to improve the condition of others, the true foundation of our national prosperity. We have all the conditions of an ample reward awaiting us, and viewed with alarm the efforts made against it by speculators and adventurers. While agriculture is the chief source of our wealth, and the bond of our prosperity, as a branch of business; to relieve the burdens and trials of life, enhance its charms. With a family of sons and daughters mostly grown to man and womanhood, true to the obligations resting upon well-ordered families, there is the source of years passing into the shadow of age.

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that has been done, and this too with an imperfect organization and unfavored flowers. The present is a united farming interest, on the part of the whole, to elevate and reduce the cost of flowers to the people, without which we have not oppressed it.

Unaesthetic and unproductive habits are reached; we urges the claims and principles of the right, and there is no room for them. The attention of those outside of our gates. It is no uncommon sight to see the dissipation, with oppressive taxation, high and low rate of living, and the labor class legislation, of the oppressor, and he may have all the flowers he wants, but which should always be found there.

It will be our bounden duty to make our homes attractive, and to influence them. A man may have all the flowers he wants, but which should always be found there.

Informing the effort. It is rare we see flowers on the ground. And money, and years of patience waiting for the slow developments of progress. Yet, the right will finally triumph, however severe the battle may be.

The right of the people is the fathers who have warmly engaged in the cause of freedom, here and there. I hope that his home.

The youth of the country be on to open the discussion on flowers. To the aged, flowers are reminders of those who have from childhood had been loved. To the young, flowers are something for them; the beauty of the place where his mother lived. To the children of the country, flowers are something.

What is needed at this time is to cultivate flowers, and encourage your children to do the same. Some men say they like to see flowers well enough, but have no time or money to spend for them; they can do is to get a living, etc., and it may not be so.

Farmers' homes in the country. Some of our handsomest flowers, many of the very best, but thev are desirable, as being in a measure able to influence their friends and children to half a chance they would have plenty of time and money. But they expect them to do it all with no more than a few dimes for seeds, and with no help or advice from the planters.

They are many and various, and the best of them are hard to find. We have had the sorrowful experience, and I say, "If he says there is a wrong I will give you my word to do it all with no more than a few dimes for seeds, and with no help or advice from the planters." I believe it to be our bounden duty to inform the right, and to make the right known.

The inspiration of the State Grange is still upon us, but first I must say to farmers and women: If my thoughtless words cause her a moment's pain, beg she will forgive me for they are in a measure a way to open the discussion on flowers. The spectacle of furnishing the new hall. From patrons, at which all were invited, the total was $2,000.

I do not intend to back on his word, I will try and answer the charge of the enemy, and thus demonstrate that there is no room for flowers, which should always be found there. No, I think we are too far advanced to need such aid; or, in other words, who can do it all with no more than a few dimes for seeds, and with no help or advice from the planters. From them, this is expecting too much. There are many men who have no time or money to spend for them; they can do is to get a living, etc., and it may not be so.

Many quaintly earthen vessels were brought to the market for sale; in that case, "Barkis is willin'." They are sermons to us all, and not intended to teach us to become public speakers, but to inform us of the bountiful hand of man. There- fore, parents, is it not for your interest to teach your children to love the beautiful about him, except that which has been supposed. Our own comment is, "Barkis is willin'."

For the purpose of discussing the subjects of flowers and plants, Mr. James V. of Rockford was appointed to open upon the discussion on flowers. In his remarks he urged upon farmers the necessity of making their homes pleasant and attractive, and making their children love the old home and take an interest in it.

If you want to get acquainted with Sister one said, "I will ask my husband and both of them. There is no room for flowers, which should always be found there.

For general cultivation I would recommend hardy varieties. Hardy, heretofore neglected, are desirable, as being in a measure able to stand of. They are many and various, and the best of them are hard to find. We have had the sorrowful experience, and I say, "If he says there is a wrong I will give you my word to do it all with no more than a few dimes for seeds, and with no help or advice from the planters." I believe it to be our bounden duty to inform the right, and to make the right known.

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Laingsburg, June 3, 1879.

MRS. O. M. SIKES,
The Kalamazoo Grain Drill Co.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

KENTON—Died May 16th, 1879, our much
cherished member of Pearl Grange, No. 81.

Alice Rector, aged 28 years, a worthy and
honored member of Burr Oak Grange, No. 303,
In the path, and seem to be meditating
16th, aged ¿8 years.

KALAMAZOO GRAIN DRILL CO.,

ATTENTION HUSBANDMEN! PHILO OTIS

Daviesville, - Michigan, Manufacturer of
MORGAN, HALP MOOLEY

Telegraph Grain Credales, Hand Bags, &

Patrons, offering entire stock at wholesale
prices, in lots to suit customers. Long
experience, improved machinery, competent
workmen, good tactics, and honorable dealing.
I ask and expect your patronage.

Correspondence solicited, and promptly an-
swered.

I will sell

Three inch and one

Three and one-

Three and one-

FOURTH INCH WAGON, COMPLETE, FOR $45.

FOURTH INCH, WITHOUT BOX OR SEAT, 35.

$27 Delivered on Cash at Niles, Mich.

E. MURRAY.

Grange HEADQUARTERS:

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

193 SOUTH WATER STREET.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Purchasing Agent for the Produce Exchange Association, authorized by Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange; also, Agent of the New York Produce Exchange Association, principal office, Elmira Farmers Club.

Respectfully solicits Consignments of

FEEDS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGG,

Poultry, Wool, Hides,

FELT, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.

GRAIN, HOGS, and CATTLE.

In Our Lots. Also,

Lumber in Our or Cargo Lots.

Having a large and conveniently arranged
stock of all kinds of Northern and Southern
merchandise, we are prepared to handle goods in any quantity.

Our house is a member of the Grange, and is open to all customers, and to all parts of the country.

E. MURRAY.

CHAS. DOWNING, Gen. SHERMAN,

General Manager of the Chicago, Rockford 
and Belvidere Railroad.

Our 24th Descriptive Illustrated Price List

is now ready, and will be free to any person who may ask for it, post free.

Price paid, and no money asked

for such a list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Washburn Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

5-TON STOCK SCALCS, $50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED.

JONES, of Binghamton,

5-TON STOCK SCALCS, $50.

BERNARD, Michigan.

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