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CITIZENS' BANK,
LIGONIER, INDIANA.

On account of Holiday will be closed on
Saturday, October 9th, 1875.

STRAUS BROTHERS,
M. M. HITTENDEN, Notary Public.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in the Court House,
Ligonier, Ind., Oct. 7, 1875.

L. COVELL,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public

Office in the Court House, Main Street,
Ligonier, Ind., Oct. 7, 1875.

D. W. GREEN,
Justified of the Peace & Collection Agt.

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O. V. INKES,
DEALER IN MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Tombstones,
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April 19, 1875.

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LIGONIER, NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

SHARE FARMING.

The monthly report published by
the Department of Agriculture for
July contains, in addition to its usual
full reports concerning the condition
of home and foreign crops, an enter-
taining and valuable article on usages
in share farming. It will prove of
value to farmers, and ought to interest
readers of every class. The report is
in the shape of correspondence from
various sections, the reports in some
instances being given very fully.

In the New England States the element
of taxation is of special importance,
and landlords, as far as possible,
secure this one of the points in the
contract. The tenant, in most cases,
pays half of the taxes, seed and re-
pairs, and receives half the crops. In
some cases he furnishes half the work-
ing stock. In other cases he is en-
titled to half the growth of young stock,
which is sometimes commuted in cash.

On farm lands in New Hampshire,
the owner of the land often receives
two-thirds of the crop, on account of
the smaller amount of labor required
by grass crops. In some parts of Con-
necticut the tenant receives the value
of his share of the crop in money, but
generally he is left to market his pro-
duce.

In the Middle States the same usages
prevail in large sections. The tendency
to share equally in the proceeds and
expenses of agriculture is more gen-
erally coupled with the require-
ments to furnish, in whole or part,
the working stock, tools, seed, and
sometimes the fertilizers used. In some
cases, distinction is made between
plowed crops, hay and fruit; the land-
lord gets one-third of the former and
half the latter. Tenants are generally
allowed to keep their own cattle and
sheep, feeding them from their own
share of the crops. When the tenant
is unable to stock the farm or to fur-
nish implements, he gets but a third
of the produce in some counties. The
stipulation in regard to taxes is sel-
dom noted in this section.

On the Atlantic coast, a tendency is
observable to arrange the share prob-
lem into three distinct elements, al-
lowing a third of the produce as the
rent of the bare land, a third to pay
for the use of stock, tools, fertilizers,
etc., and the remaining third to com-
pensate the labor of production. The
tenant furnishing all the machinery,
stock, etc., thus enjoys two-thirds of
the proceeds. Yet this usage is sub-
ject to local variation.

In some places in Virginia the bare
land is first allowed one-fourth of the
proceeds as rent, and the remainder
is divided between the landlord and
tenant in the proportion in which
they have each contributed to stock
and furnish the farm. Some land-
lords demand from one-third to two-
fifths of the grain crops and one-half
of the hay, even though the tenant
may have stocked the farm. Differ-
ent amounts of rent. For instance,
in North Carolina, valley land rents
for one-half, while hill sides lying
only two-thirds of the crop. Again,
a distinction is made in regard to dif-
ferent crops; land in corn yields a third
of the produce to the landlord, while
in cotton he obtains one-fourth. If
the landlord furnishes the whole or a
portion of the stock, tools, etc., his
share is proportionately increased. In
some parts of South Carolina cotton-
lands are rented for a specific amount
of cotton, varying from sixty to one
hundred pounds per acre. In the rice
districts of Georgia land is sometimes
rented for seven pounds of rice per
acre.

Passing to the Gulf States, we find
share farming comparatively little
practiced in Florida, but where it is
recognized, it is generally on terms
very similar to those stated for the
Carolinas and Georgia. The same
distinction between corn and cotton,
with occasional leases, payable in
specific amounts of cotton per acre—from
eighty to one hundred pounds. In
Alabama, some counties discourage
the share system, and seek to bring
agriculture, as far as possible, to the
wages standard. In some counties in
Mississippi the share system is increas-
ing. Here a distinction is sometimes
made between renters and renters.
The former receive a certain portion
of the crop, the latter pay a specific
rent per acre in cotton or corn.

In many parts of the State, however,
there is a growing dissatisfaction with
the system, and a disposition to treat
tenants on the basis of renters rather
than sharemen. In Louisiana this feel-
ing prevails in even a greater degree,
and in many parts the system is be-
ing abandoned. And Texas belongs
in the same list, though the system is
more in use than in most of the other
Southern States. Efforts are being
made to have a system of specific rent
instead, or to supersede it by hired la-
bor.

In Tennessee and Arkansas the same
rule prevails as in other portions of
the cotton States. Land without stock
or implements is rented for a third of
the grain and a fourth of the cotton
crop; but the quality of the land some-
times varies this rule; rich river bot-
toms return one-half the product for
the land alone. If the owner furnishes
stock, tools, and seed, he gets from
one-half to two-thirds of the crops.
The effort to supersede the share sys-
tem by substituting hired labor is re-
sisted by the renters, who desire to
be master of their own time, and
hence prefer the share contract sys-
tem, which leaves them at their own
disposal. In a few cases land is ren-
ted for a specific price per acre, either
in money or produce. In the sections
of the inland Southern States, outside
of the cotton region, bare land rents
at one-third to one-half its produce,
according to its location and quality,
but if the landlord furnishes and
stocks the farm, his portion is from
one-half to two-thirds of the crop. In

WHO CHANGED SIDES?

The editor of the Columbia City
Post is very schurz in the denunciation
of Carl Schurz for raising his voice
against the Ohio inflationists, and
for standing by the declarations
of the Democracy in 1872. Of course,
the Post does not tell its readers what
Mr. Schurz said in his masterly ad-
dress; that would be contrary to its
mode of dealing with those who do
not accept its notions as conclusive
as the true faith. The Post annihilates
the distinguished orator with flings
of which the subjoined is a fair
sample:

"If this modern Moses, possessed
of a scintilla of consistency he would
not now, although differing with the
Democracy on a question of expediency,
aid and abet in the success of the
Radical party whose record on this
very question he has so freely
assailed not many days ago."

We need not tell Mr. Schurz
for himself, and our readers can then
judge how faithfully his position is
represented by the Post. Mr. Schurz
said in his Cincinnati speech:

Before proceeding to discuss
the issues of this contest, I owe you
a preliminary statement of a personal
nature. There is a strong feeling
in this campaign has been repre-
sented as part of a concerted plan
to lead the independent voters of the
country to the ranks of the Demo-
cratic party, and to commit them to
the support of its candidates in the
Presidential election of 1876. The
story is a lie. I know of no such
plan. If it existed, I would not be
a party to it. The independent
voters have minds of their own, and
I respect them too much to believe that
they can be transferred to me and
side by any individual or combination
of individuals. Besides, I not only
do not seek to commit anybody else
to any party, but I have no intention
of doing so myself. I am adding one
to my list of friends, and I advise
everybody else to do the same.

My relations to the Republi-
can party are no secret. I have de-
clared myself a Republican, and I
intend to remain so. I am a citizen,
to combat the errors and trans-
gressions of the set of politicians
that controlled it, and to attack the
policy of the Government. I was
in earnest. I thought I was right
when I did so, and it is no mere
superstition of opinion when I say I
am a Republican. I have no intention
to retract, but I am sure recent de-
velopments have convinced many
good, conscientious Republicans that
had our appeals been heeded in time,
the Government would have saved
itself many humiliations.

It is, therefore, no sentimental
policy, but a policy of self-interest,
that I have adopted. My only
brings me here. Whether the Republi-
can party will put itself in a position
to deserve support in the Presidential
election of 1876 remains to be seen.
Whether the Democracy will do so
remains to be seen also. My opinion
has long been, and I have not re-
tracted it, that the patriotic men of
the country should do better than
depend upon either.

Now, let us see who it is that may
be charged with inconsistency—
whether the accusation holds good
against Mr. Schurz or against the
champions of the Ohio inflation plat-
form. Mr. Schurz says upon this point:

I beg leave to address my remarks
to the Ohio Democracy. I have the
view of our former relations, I trust
they will not for this direct appeal
accuse me of any impropriety. When
I was nominated upon the platform
before the people, I advocated a
policy of conciliation and justice with
regard to the South; when I attacked
the Democratic party, I was not
in power. When I denounced
violations of the principles of the
Constitution perpetrated by Republi-
can officers of State, my Demo-
cratic friends, and the Ohio Demo-
crats, expressed their approval and
confidence, for which I was duly gratified.

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

But Democratic inflationists seek to
discredit my good faith by the ac-
cusation that I have changed sides. Let
me say to you, my friends, that I
am an advocate of the "Liberal" ticket,
which had also been adopted, and
which was nominated upon the plat-
form, containing, as an essential part of
its political faith, the following resolu-
tions:

"A speedy return to specie payment
is the only remedy for the evils of
inflation, and the only basis of
considerations of commercial morality
and honest government."

That platform was solemnly in-
dorsed and adopted as the political
faith of the Democracy by the Na-
tional Convention at Baltimore. Upon
that platform I stood then, and upon
that platform I stand to-day. Demo-
crats, where are you? In making
that declaration of principles, I was
in earnest. If your leaders betrayed
their declared faith, what right have
you to demand of me to do the same?
If I resist it, I resist it bravely.

Again, they pretend that from op-
position to the President I have been
driven to speak for him and pro-
mote his re-election. Let us see. In
the verbatim report of a speech made
by me before the Ohio Democracy, I find
the following language:

"I have some reason to believe, and
not a small reason either, that Grant,
in his secret heart, wishes the Demo-
crats to carry Ohio, in order that he
may be said by his partisans: 'Now,
no other man can rescue the country
but Grant; therefore, we must have
him.'"

You, Democrats, will certainly not
accuse your candidate for the Govern-
ment of making such a statement. If
he says he has good reason to be-
lieve that President Grant desires the
Democracy to carry Ohio, then, of
course, his reasons must be good.

"Grant," they say, "has been driv-
en to speak for him and pro-
mote his re-election. Let us see. In
the verbatim report of a speech made
by me before the