The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - October 10 1877.

STATE TICKET.

—o:—

FOR SUPREME JUDGE

JAMES P. STERRETT,
of Allegheny County

FOR TREASURER

W. B. HART,
of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

J. A. M. PASSMORE,
of Schuylkill County.

—o:—

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JOHN R. SCOTT,
of Somerset Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

WILLIAM BAKER,
of Milford Township.

FOR POR HOUSE DIRECTOR

JOSEPH G. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley Township.

The Philadelphia *Times* urges its readers to support Judge Sterrett for the Supreme Court, on the ground that the judiciary should be kept free and apart from political disturbances. —So much obliged to the *Times*.

The Public Debt was reduced during the month of September three millions eight hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents (3,882,524,80.) For the three months commencing July 1st the reduction has been $8,570,968,39.

Judge Jere. S. Black has been employed to assist in the prosecution against the Louisiana Returning Board, to be tried before the Supreme Criminal Court at New Orleans.

If there is nothing political in this cause, why is it that so bitter a partisan is taken all the way from Pennsylvania to secure conviction if possible?

Tilden's own state having thus been carried against him, all his action for a re-nomination as a Presidential candidate are squelched, and if the kid glove, white neck-tie, anti-Conkling Republicans of New York City, succeed in defeating the ticket nominated at Rochester, the State will be remanded to the tender mercies of her old plunderers, who are pledged to break the prison bars of that "thief of the world," Boss Tweed.

THE NEW York *Tribune* says: Senator Conover, of Florida, is not only an unshaken and an unshakable Republican himself, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, but he is also firm in the belief that Florida will be Republican at the next election. He expects to be re-elected by a Republican Legislature, because the influx of Northern capital and voters has had so great an effect upon the State that a full and fair vote can be taken, and that means an easy Republican victory.

As the 15th of October approaches, the struggle for speaker of the next House intensifies, although to date, there appears to be no certainty as to the result. The three leading candidates Cox, Randall and Morrison, are all in Washington, and each professes the greatest confidence in his prospects. Randall's friends are apparently much the most numerous, and the probabilities favor his success.

THE portraits of some of the most famous Americans are to be put upon the new stamps for lager beer kegs. The stamp for the eighth of a barrel is blue, with the vignette of Washington for a centre piece; the sixth of a barrel, brown, with a vignette of Thos. Corwin; one-fourth barrel, green, with vignette of Thomas H. Benton; one-third barrel, purple, with a vignette of General George H. Thomas; one-half barrel, buff, with a vignette of Jefferson; barrel, pink, with vignette of ex-President Johnson; hogshead, black, with vignette of Silas Wright.

IT appears to be understood that the President in his message to Congress will not only ask for a liberal appropriation for the army, but will also recommend the increase of the regular force to about forty thousand men, such augmentation to be gradual and for specific purposes, among which will be noted the employment of surplus officers on the rolls; the punishment of refractory Indians; the guarding of the Texas border; the prompt suppression of riots in any part of the country, and the providing of employment of hundreds of deserving men now out of work, and fitted to make excellent soldiers. The message paragraph on the army will be backed by an elaborate paper from the Secretary of War, advising the immediate strengthening of the army, and showing that the number of effectives is now less than 20,000 men.

The New York Democratic State Convention which assembled at Albany last week, was a regular cat and dog affair, ending in the Tammany dog thoroughly chawing up its Tilden adversary.

The boasted Tilden reformers now holding the State offices, struggled in vain to secure nominations. They were all summarily set aside, and followers of John Kelly and the old Tweed gang were nominated in their stead. This convention was completely under the control of the Tammany chief—John Kelly, who, it will be remembered, so bitterly antagonized Tilden's nomination at St. Louis, and candidates of his own kidney were selected throughout.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to attend the agricultural fair at Frederick, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 11th inst, where he will be certain of a hearty reception.

We observe that the Republicans of Blair county have nominated M. Edgar King Esq., editor of the Altoona *Radical*, as their candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. D. M. Jones. This, in our judgment, is an admirable nomination, well bestowed upon a deserving and hard working Republican, an able and indefatigable member of the press. If Mr. King is elected—and we do not doubt it—he will make an active and intelligent legislator, a credit to the constituency that selects him, and a useful and efficient member of the General Assembly.

Democratic Journals oppose the election of our candidate for State Treasurer—Captain Hart—on the ground that he "is only a clerk of Bob Mackey." Mr Mackey's administration of the State Treasury, was one of the most able and efficient we ever had, and Captain Hart's training in such a school, is proof positive of his entire competency. Between the trained efficiency and through practical knowledge possessed by Hart, and the ignorance of State finance and untried business capacity of Noyes there can be no hesitancy of choice.

The Democrats and the Labor party of Philadelphia have evidently struck hands. Last week the Labor party withdrew its candidate for District Attorney, and tendered the nomination to Benjamin Harris Brewster who was defeated for the nomination in the Republican Convention by Judge Thayer. The object of this dicker is plainly to draw Republican votes enough from Thayer to elect Hagert the Democratic nominee. Brewster is a distinguished lawyer and hitherto a professedly ardent Republican, but any man who will go into a convention as a candidate, and failing a nomination lend himself to the defeat of his successful rival be richly deserves to be beaten, which we trust will be the reward meted out to Brewster by the voters of Philadelphia in November next.

THE steady rain that fell here, all day of Thursday last, proves to have been but the skirt of a severe storm prevailing in the eastern portion of the State, and along the coast, creating great damage and causing a fearful loss of life, by accidents to railroad trains occasioned by the washing out of tracks and culverts. The Saturday issue of the Baltimore *American* contains the following summary:

One very serious accident in its consequences occurred on the Pickering Valley Railroad, near Phœnixville, Pa. An excursion train returning from the Freemaypacker Reunion with two hundred passengers, mostly residents of Phœnixville, was thrown from the track by the rain having washed out the track. The engine and three passenger cars were wrecked. Twelve are reported killed and about fifty wounded. Seven bodies were found and the list of wounded includes forty-three persons. An embankment forty feet in height was washed away by the flood, and into this abyss the engine and passenger cars plunged. The first and second cars telescoped, which accounts for the large number of injuries.

On the Washington and Northern Railroad the track was washed away near Centerville, P., and the engine was upset in the break, killing the engineer and scalding the fireman.

Three persons were drowned by the wreck of the south-bound train on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Frenchtown. The train lies in the Delaware river, some distance from the place where it was washed by the current from the creek. Those that escaped saved their lives by swimming to the shore.

The steamship Massachusetts, which left New York on Thursday for Providence, went ashore at midnight five miles east of Horton's Point. She is badly strained, and will probably be a total loss. She had about two hundred passengers, including seventy-five ladies, all of whom were rescued by boats from the shore. The ladies behaved bravely, and were landed first, before any of the male passengers were taken off.

At Chester, Pa., the Crozier Mills were flooded by the bursting of two dams on Chester creek, throwing several hundred hands out of employment for the present. Several schooners, sloops and smaller boats were wrecked in the creek.

At Philadelphia a lady was drowned by a bridge giving away as she was crossing it, and a seafaring man was washed from a boat and drowned.

At the Delaware Breakwater ten schooners are reported sunk, and three barks that were anchored disappeared during the night but are supposed to have dragged their anchors and blown out to sea.

The storm has been very severe all along the Atlantic coast, but though many vessels have been blown ashore or sunk, the loss of life has apparently been less than might be expected.

Reports from Chicago report damage to lake shipping, but no loss of life was reported.

Rev. Baird Faces the Music.

RICHMOND, VA., October 4.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Baird, ex-Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, under indictment here on a charge of embezzling funds of the Board some months ago, returned from Canada, where he has been since that time, and surrendered to the authorities. He says he had no knowledge of the indictment till quite recently.

The State Campaign.

The election, this year, involves only such officials as will have duties to perform within the State, and hence it is claimed that it is purely a question of men. While we have no objection to meeting this issue, it is well to remember that the moral effect of the election will reach over into the Gubernatorial and Congressional campaign of next year. Nor is it true that, confining the issue to purely State matters, is only a question of men. The two political parties in this State represent diametrically opposite ideas of State government, and their administration, particularly of the financial interests of the Commonwealth, have been marked by very different results. Under the Democratic party farms were taxed, and the theory maintained that real estate should be made the basis of taxation. Under Republican administration corporations were made to bear the bulk of taxation, and farm lands were relieved. Under Democratic direction the State debt steadily increased till it aggregated about $40,000,000. Under Republican direction it has decreased until it practically amounts to but about $13,000,000. Under the Democratic system, State taxation was felt to be burthensome and oppressive; under the Republican system, it is spread over the traveling population that crosses the State, and represents current expenses and not direct and tangible taxation. In the election of Treasurer and Auditor General, these two theories are represented; as while there are only executive offices, it is well known that the Legislature looks to the executive officials, charged with the financial administration of the State. The question from the standpoint is; Do we prefer the Democratic to the Republican system? Do we wish to be directly taxed, and to have the State debt increased; or to have the revenues of the State derived from corporations, and the debt decreased?

There is not the slightest hesitation on the Republican side, in comparing the records of the candidates. A fair statement as to the Democratic candidates, embraces the following: Mr. Noyes is privately an agreeable gentleman, but publicly has been involved in legislative schemes of a corrupt character. We have specified these, at different times, and they are matters of record. He favored, as a member of the Legislature, the nine million steal, and various railroad schemes that were known to be corrupt. He has been associated with the advocacy of many such schemes, and stands in a very bad relation to the history of such movements in the past. The bearing of these facts on the canvass is, that as Treasurer he may fairly be expected to favor any methods of finance that will benefit the railroad corporations at the expense of the people. His whole history commits him to such a course. On the other hand, Mr. Hart is free from entangling alliances. His record is that of a faithful soldier during the rebellion; and since, on the basis of merit, he became cashier of the Treasury, he has been retained by opposing interests,—Irwin keeping him, after his election,—on the score of merit. He has been a faithful, expert official, and will go into office knowing his duties. Can there be any doubt as to which will prove the best man for the place?

The Democratic Candidate for Auditor General, Mr. Schell, has had less prominence than Noyes, but his record is no better. It is very broadly rumored that when a candidate once before, for a State office, he stepped out under arrangements made with the leaders of both the regular political parties, and for favors received. Among those who know the inside of politics, his reputation for purity is not of the highest. It must be obvious that we do not want a man who ever has been, or who can be approached by corrupt influence, in charge of the accounts of the State. His integrity is so sure to be assailed, that we cannot afford to put him where the temptation will come, lest he be tried above what he is able to bear. Mr. Passmore has no such record, and is, as between the two, and partisanship aside, the preferable man. Such is the brief presentation of the State issue. We do not allude at length to the canvass for Supreme Judge. Recognizing and admitting all that may be said of Judge Trunkey, it is incontestably true that Judge Sterrett has had larger experience, is possessed of a more even temper, and better judical mind, and is a gentleman whose private character is above suspicion. It is not necessary to decry Judge Trunkey to sustain Judge Sterrett. The latter is so incontestably and in every respect the superior man, that it is impossible for any candid man to hesitate between the two. The special plea has been put in for Trunkey that he has special knowledge of oil litigation. We doubt if he has had much greater experience than Judge Sterret, even in that direction, but we do not want a mere specialist for Supreme Judge. We need a man, broad minded, learned in all phases of the law, pure in private character, clear of brain and able fairly and impartially to consider all cases that may come before him. Such a man is Judge Sterrett. His election will not be an experiment, as his qualities have been tested. Such are our ticket, such is our issues. The result cannot be in doubt.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

The Interior Department Spitting Flooded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A heavy rain storm did considerable damage to the Interior Department. The entire north hall, occupied by the Patent Office, was flooded. The ceiling of the north hall being expected to fall, guards were stationed to warn people of the danger. Business in the Land Office was entirely suspended, and the land records suffered considerably. It is feared that some of them will be destroyed before they can be placed in dry rooms.

The damage to the Ninth and G streets wings of the Patent Office from heavy rains to-day is very great, many records and public papers being thoroughly saturated. The water flowed into the Ninth street rooms and balls so rapidly this afternoon that it was found necessary to cut a hole through an immense wall of the building to let it out. It is now feared by many that the damage by the flood may prove nearly as great as that by the late fire.

Another Highway Robbery.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 4.—Last night's coach from Deadwood, carrying six passengers, was stopped by two road agents twelve miles south of Ft. Laramie. The robbers got about four hundred dollars from the passengers. The treasure box was broken open, but contained nothing of value to the thieves.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1877.

THANKS WHERE DUE.

It is justly held stupid to open conversation with speaking of the weather, but the rule doesn't apply to such weather as we have now. To-day completes a week of perfect, sunny, cool, delicious days that are the charm of the Hudson river country in September. Farmers begin to talk of a drouth, but the country needs a few weeks of such dry days to dry out healthily after the soaking rains of summer.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The New York State convention opened yesterday with what sanguine republicans are pleased to term a slap at the administration.

The adoption of a most moderate and just platform, advising resumption, denouncing subsidies, insisting on the rights of labor and capital to an equal hearing, and expressing no opinion on the administration policy, while hoping it will result in peace at the south, and promising that no act of the Republicans of New York shall be withheld for its success. It can hardly fail of approval from all men not pledged to the support of measures and men rather than principles. Ex Congressman Ward made the strongest possible answer to all fault finding in the pithy declaration that if the announcement of Republican principles be the condemnation of the administration, let that condemnation fall. The good Republicans of the State do not derive great encouragement from the sight of a President escorted and flattered by ex-rebels, who have never shown any convincing proofs of a change of heart. They do not relish the modest demand to appoint Herschel V. Johnson to the vacancy on the supreme bench. The late news from Mississippi which reads as if dated before the war, with the sight of reconciled Democrats surrounding Republican speakers with shot-guns in good old southern fashion is not the exact style of harmony preferred here, and sound Republicans who professed their faith before the battle of Antietam desire to have it distinctly understood that the harmony has not got to be entirely on their side. The administration, say these Republicans, talk too much in the vein of the man who believed in unanimity in families, and complained that he was always unanimous but his wife wasn't. At least the New York convention has the courage to express its opinions, and nobody has any difficulty in knowing what its acts and words mean.

BOOK SALES.

The trade sale of books held last week and this has exceeded the hopes of dealers, and a million dollars' worth of books will be upon the market in the next ten days. That means that people have money once more, and begin to buy books and surround themselves with comforts and indulgences again. A bookseller who attended the sale from Illinois said the great harvest was no sooner gathered in August than he began to sell more books than he had done before for a year. Books will be cheaper than they have been since the war, as auction prices ruled 20 per cent. below the usual wholesale rates.

RIVER ACCIDENTS.

The sunny afternoons tempt small craft out on the river, and one of the worst forms of town savagery is the recklessness with which larger vessels wreck those that come in their way. Hardly a day passes without an account of a row-boat run down and her crew sunk by a tug or lighter, out of pure wantonness. The river pilots are utterly careless of human life, and laugh at it as fine sport to run down a pleasure boat with two or three boys and girls aboard. Two weeks ago a party of boys and girls in their teens, living in the same tenement house, went out from the foot of Canal street about sunset for a row, and found a small steamer bearing down on them. They changed their course, when the boat changed hers so as to bring them exactly in her path, ran them down, and kept on her way, never paying attention to the screams of the creatures struggling in the water. A girl of sixteen was drowned; one of the boys succeeded in swimming ashore with the other, though his own leg was broken in two places and his shoulder crushed. The officers of the flagship Minnesota have made complaint to the pilot commissioners that one of their boats going ashore made signal of danger to a tug coming its way, to which no attention was paid, and an apprentice boy from the ship was drowned in the collision. They said it was no uncommon thing for the steam-tugs to deliberately run down small boats. People's lives are literally in the hands of the coarse and demoniac set who fill the posts of cardrivers and river pilots.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK.

The Clairmont Savings Bank failed for only $100,000, but the history of its defalcations reads very much like the practice of many similar institutions outside the city, where real virtue is supposed to flourish. How many country banks are there which refuse to lend their funds to friends of the officers, or which do not have little outside affairs in which the help of the bank comes handy. How many Presidents there are who consider themselves mere figureheads and take the word of the people at the bank that everything is right, when they spare time from their other pressing business to look into its doors. How many trustees there are who don't know much how things are going on in their bank, but take it for granted that all is right, just like the trustees of the Clairmont bank, one of whom did not know his name was on the list, while another had withdrawn months ago, though his name had not been taken off. What hasty release of hypothecated securities is necessary sometimes to get everything clear for the inspection of trustees when they happen to grow curious, and how handy it comes, when a friend is secretary of a bank, to borrow of him, on a pot of band, to tide over a low place. When these things come to a climax it is small comfort for the president to say that he considered the concern only a little one-horse bank anyhow, and he doesn't see any sense in making such a fuss about it, like the worthy Mr. Broadhead of the Clairmont bank. The sense of honor among many business men amounts to just enough to make them meet their obligations before banking hours close, to keep their credit good, and outside of this, they are as reckless of others' interests confined to them as the bay pilots are of the row-boats in their way.

LOW PRICES.

It seems like old times, when one goes out to do fall shopping again, and a man buys a good Wamsutta and linen shirt ready made for a dollar, and a calico wrapper for his wife for another dollar, and a pair of buttoned shoes for his six-year old for another dollar still. There are plenty of six dollar a yard goods for fine ladies, but the prices are low enough where they should be, on cheap things such as ordinary people want, and I often wish that readers who live where prices take the profits of the big harvest, and the skill of the seamstress and shoemaker is hard to come at, could benefit by the cheap conveniences of city life.

SUPPLIES.

The grape yield is enormous, and fine Concord grapes are selling daily in the streets for five cents a pound. Potatoes are fifty cents a bushel, the best oysters a dollar a hundred, and if flour and beef fall, as they must soon, it will not take large wages to feed and keep a family in New York next winter, especially with coal at three dollars a ton.

FASHIONS.

The fall hats out are a style like the masculine helmet hat in gray felt, with a scarf of dark moss plush, thick in its pile as the tufted wood mosses that wrap themselves about an old trunk. A twist of the scarf about the crown, and a silvered bird's wing added, and the simple trimming is complete. For early fall, black chip and straws are shown of reversed Gipsy shape, that is, coming close on the forehead, with full trimming of satin loops and roses behind, filling the upturned brim. The bright geranium red is largely seen in the flowers and ribbons mixed with fall trimmings, and an occasional hat with long full lace barbes indicates that lace is coming back to use.

The Breton habit is one of the late importations in dark camelia's hair with bangs of moss cloth in mixed shades and buttons for trimmings coming with the pattern. The moss-cloth in autumn colors is a handsome relief to quiet colors. Suits of Scotch waterproof in the Tartan plaids have long been favorites for service in England, but this fall is the first time they have been worn here. A firm is making them in fine goods, principally in the Argyle plaid, like the forty-second, but with more open squares. The dresses are made up in either the large or small plaid of these colors, and suits of this kind for both ladies and young girls cannot be too highly recommended. The sacque seen on nearly all the fall suits is of such simple and convenient cut that country readers are advised to procure patterns without delay. It is known as the French sacque, fitting closely in the back with two or four pieces as desired, and fitting the figure gracefully in front by a single dart and gore directly under the arm without any cross seam at the waist. Ladies will recognize how easily such a sacque can be fitted and made, but will keep in mind that its style depends on the neatness. Seams pressed till almost invisible, a side gore hidden under the arm, and not a particle of fulness more than is necessary to go over the hips, for which the dressmaker takes the measure as closely as for the bust. Such a sacque is made up as part of a suit, or as the outside garment in heavier cloth. The length in the back is about 30 inches, in front twenty-seven.

PIETRO.

Read th election proclamation.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, GEORGE W. PILE, sheriff of the county of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that a General Election will be held in said county on Tuesday the

Sixth day of November, 1877,

the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.

The electors of the borough of Confluence to meet at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the borough and township of Somerset to meet at the Court House, in said Borough.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the house lately occupied by Thomas King, in said township.

The electors of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Shultz, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Upina borough.

The electors of the borough of Upina to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the school house in Petersburg.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Aaron Hoehler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the new school house in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the school house in the City borough.

The electors of the borough of Pale City to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Hoffman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at Bittner's school house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the school house at Shanksville, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of George A. Kimmel, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of ——, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Holsinger, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thos. Gallagher, at Jenner X roads, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerville to meet at the school house in said borough.

At which time and place the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for District Attorney of Somerset county.

ONE PERSON for Surveyor of Somerset county.

ONE PERSON for Poor House Director of Somerset county.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 4th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. This last qualification shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipts therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received the same. If a naturalized citizen, shall also say when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so offering to vote shall be a native born citizen, he shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States; or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence of his citizenship such as a father, born in the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence of his citizenship such as a father resident in this State, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one years, shall have resided in this State one year, or if a native born citizen of the State shall have resided out of the State and returned, then he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; and if he has resided out of the State and has no father in this State to prove his citizenship, then he must have resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not voted within two years of his offering to vote; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The last affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipts therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received the same. If a naturalized citizen, shall also say when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so offering to vote shall be a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence of his citizenship such as a father, born in the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence of his citizenship such as a father resident in this State, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one years, shall have resided in this State one year, or if a native born citizen of the State shall have resided out of the State and returned, then he has