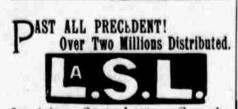
## CAPITAL CITY COURIER, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

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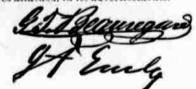
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person man-age and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with hon-esty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Con.jpany to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signa-gres attached, in its advertisements."





We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres't Louisana Nat B'k PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'k A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Natl Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Manic, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 18, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters,

\$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentleths \$2; Fortleths, \$1.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is \$600.0
1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is 200,0
1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 is 100,0
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,0
2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are 40,0
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 50,0
10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 50.0
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are 50,0
100 PRIZES OF 800 are 80,0
200 PRIZES OF 600 are 120,0
590 PRIZES OF 400 are 200,0
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$1,000 are\$100,0
190 do. 800 are 80,0
100 do. 400 are 40,9
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

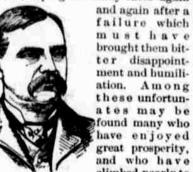
HOW THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINA-TIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

Many Are Called but Few Are Chosen Even the Most Hopeless Yearners for Government Jobs Make Frantic Efforts to Succeed-Some Knotty Problems.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, June 13 .- It would not

be easy to find in the capital city a more interesting scene than that presented in the quarters of the civil service commission on a departmental examination day. Nearly three hundred and fifty candidates for employment in the government service are going through what is commonly known as the hopper. The casual visitor might well think the building a school or college. Four or five rooms are in use, and each is fitted up like the average country school house, with rude desks, a few maps on the wall, a rostrum for the teachers or principals. But what a queer lot of pupils! They are of all ages, from 20 up to four score. Many have black skins; gray hairs are copiously mixed with shifting young faces, and two-thirds of the whole number are Incorporated by the Legislature for Edu-cational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwkeiming pop-ular vote.

never willing to give up. He is nearly always the last person to leave the examination room, fearing that if he departs earlier his fellow candidates will discover that he has failed and jibe him. Black and ignorant though he is, he appears to be very proud. Another old man, white, and with a face that is finely molded, is pointed out as one who, twenty years ago, was rich and almost famous, successful in politics and thought to be a future senator of the United States. Now he is living chiefly on hope, and a delusive one at that, for the chances are that he will fail to pass the examination. Nothing is more pathetic than the efforts of these old men and women-for old women are also to be found here-to compete with younger and fresher minds in the race for employment, trying in many cases again



climbed nearly to WILLIAM H. WEBSTER. the top round of success. What stories of humbled pride and breaking hearts this examination hopper has ground out!

A gla: ce about the rooms shows so many interesting characters that one cannot stop to mention them. In one of the rooms, where tables have been improvised with boards, youth and age sit side by side in the persons of a patriarch whose face is like that of Father Time himself and a girl who declares she is 20 but whose face and form indicate no more than sweet sixteen. It is notewor-

ment within a your, must also come back and be ground once more through the unpromising hopper. When the list of eligibles is made up the candidates showing the highest average are placed at the head, and experience shows that only those whose score reaches close to 100 need expect to profit for their pains. Therefore the struggle is for a rating of 95, and thus is explained the knitting of brow, the arduous concentration of thought, the throwing off of self consciousness everywhere apparent.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the pupils arrive. Each must bring his own ink, pen and pencils. To each is assigned a desk and a number. For the purposes of this examination, names and identity are merged into a mere numerical designation. The chief examiner or one of his assistants informs the class that they must hold no conversation or communication; that their papers must be written in ink, and that no competitor can have issued to him more than one examination blank. Then the mill is started in motion. Blanks are passed out to the class, and these each one must mark with his number. The examiner reads about 250 words of

extract from some book or speech for the doom. information of the class, and rereads it in groups of words at a rate of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five words a minute. As he reads every candidate follows him as closely as he can with pen. This is deemed an important exercise, as it shows not only penmanship but ability to take from dictation,



YOUTH AND AGE.

construction of language and punctuation. Though these lessons are plainly given out, very rarely, indeed, is a candidate found who will succeed in catching every word. This over, twenty words are given out, with their definitions, as a test in orthography. Then follow questions and problems in arithmetic, bookkeeping, elements of the English language, letter writing, elements of the history, geography and government of the United States. As we look the old man who resembles

Father Time is struggling with this: Add §4 of 1.988 to 7-16 of 1,968, and from the sur take 7-4 of 388.

The distressed colored man, having finally succeeded in ascertaining the cost of a tract of land 21 miles wide by 31 miles long, at \$1.251 per acre, is now relapsing from exultation into despair over the following:

over the following: The stationery division of the treasury de partment had on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1883 certain letter paper valued at 158.32 1-7, and weighing 1.225 5-7 pounds. During the next fiscal year 7.639 pounds were received, and 6,452 25-35 pounds were used. Required (1): The price of the paper per pound, expressed in cents and fractions of a cent in lowest terms; and (2) the value of the stock on hand at the end of the var 1884.

RUSSIA'S GREAT FLOOD.

Frightful Scenes When the Neva Overdowed Its Banks. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 13 .- The flood that

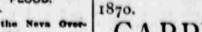
overwhelmed St. Petersburg was not quite so terribly sudden as this Conemaugh one, but it was fully as destructive, and to this day you may see on many of the great Russian public buildings a red line, with the date "7th November, 1834," marking the height of the water on that fatal morning. For three days previous the waters of the Neva, swollen high by a sudden thaw, had been driven back by the furious west wind that was blowing with ever increasing violence up the Gulf of Finland; and as the river rose, the alarm guns kept booming through the howling storm all night long from the citadel, while through the darkness the red glare of signal lanterns lit up every watch tower. A few took fright and fled with what property they could save, but the greater number stayed and met their

Just at daybreak on the morning of the fatal 7th those whose houses looked down upon the great open space of the Admiralty plain (which flanks the river) were awakened by a hollow rumbling like distant thunder, and soon the solid ground below them melted into a sea of leaping, glittering, foaming water, on which wagons, barges, casks, sentry boxes, bundles of hay and shattered

timbers were whirled along like straws, together with drowning horses, men and oxen, whose cries swelled dismally the universal uproar. Then the three great canals burst their banks, and on went the flood in one mighty wave through every street and lane, till fully twothirds of the city was under water. And now the tragedy began in earnest.

As the timber houses along the river bank began to shake beneath the battering strokes of the waves, the doomed inmates tried to clamber to the roof, mostly failing in the attempt and falling headlong into the raging waters below. Children sank before the eyes of their mothers, wives before those of their husbands. Many of the poor wretches, in the madness of their terror, fought savagely for a few inches of foothold till they were all engulfed together. Higher and higher rose the flood, house after house came crashing down, and the shricks of those who were perishing beneath the ruins were heard above all the roar of wind and storm. And still the alarm bells pealed and the alarm guns boomed in the distance, as if calling in vain for the help that none could give. But all at once a large boat was seen

to come gliding around the corner of the Voznesenskaya Oolitza (Assumption street), rowed by eight strong men, and steered by the Czar Alexander himself. Just at that moment a huge mass of wood work, torn from some fallen house, bore right down upon the boat. A collision would have been certain death to all; but the czar saw that there were two children clinging to the drifting mass, and with one turn of the tiller he brought the boat alongside, and, at the risk of his own life, snatched the poor little waifs from destruction. Then, takgold laced cloak tenderly around them, he went bravely on into the jaws of death. Several other boats were soon at work and the men who guided them, steering close to the submerged houses, shouted to those at the windows and on the roofs to let themselves down. But so utterly unnerved were these poor creatures by mortal terror that many of them, instead of lowering themselves quietly into the hands of those who were ready to receive them, leaped headlong into the rushing waters and thus perished with safety actually within their grasp. Ono struggling woman was clutched by a brave fellow in the bow of one of the boats, but ere he could drag her in the skirt by which he held her gave way and she sank forever. A number of people who had taken refuge on a wooden roof were espied by a boat's crew, who ran alongside and were just shouting to them to lower themselves down, when the whole roof fell in with a horrible crash, overwhelming the rescuers and the rescued in one common ruin. But the horror was not at its height even now. With the coming of night came a bitter north wind and a frost of wild scene scores of dead men were planks or capsized boats, with their livid faces and sightless eyes turned blindly upward to the cold and cruel splendor A few figures were seen clinging to the trees along the front of the Admiralty books and other surreptitious aids to building, and the passing rescuers hailed memory. There are several American them, but there was no reply. The boats were hastily run thither, and they were told to leap in, but not one of them spoke or moved-they were all frozen corpses. Nearly five hundred of these ghastly fruits were gathered from the trees of the various boulevards when the flood went down, and in many cases the stiffened fingers that still clutched the boughs broke short off like those of a statue! How many lives were lost during that fearful day and night (which still stands alone in the memory of the Russian people like the burning of Moscow) can never be known now; but, apart from the multitudes that were destroyed in the capital itself, hundreds upon hundereds must have perished inCronstadt and the low flat islets at the mouth of the river. Countless bodies were whirled away by the furious current of the Neva, to be found far out to sea by shuddering fishermen many days later; and, judging of the total havoe by the very small part of it which can be accurately reckoned, those few hours must have swept away many thousands of human lives.



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REMEMBER that the payment of the Prizes is guaranteed by Four National Banks of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose char-tered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

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Business block. C E ontgomery, 11th and N. do do L W Billingsley, 11th near N. Restaurant (Odella) C E Montgomery, N near

Residence.	J J Imhoff, J and 12th.
do	J D Macfarland, Q and 14th
do	John Zehrung, D and 11th
do	Albert Watkins, D bet 9th and 10th.
do	Wm M Leonard, E bet 9th and 10th.
	E R Guthrie, 27th and N.
	JE Reed, M D. F bet 16th and 17th.
do	L G M Baldwin, G bet 18th and 18th.
Se ditarium	building at Milford Nab

First Baptist church, 14th and K streets ortuary can fal and receiving tomb at Wyuki

Office

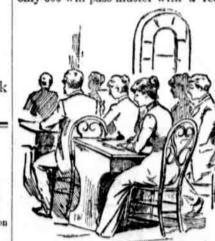
Richards Block

Rooms; 33 and 34

there are not more than one or two comely faces. The women are the women

who have to struggle for bread alone, or as helpers in needy families. Many of them wear independence and self reliance in their plain faces, few are over scrupulous in dress, fully one-half wear eyeglasses or spectacles. Involuntarily the thought comes that these are the women-for the most part 30 or more in years-who have been left on the shores of the matrimonial sea. It . the pretty woman who marries early and gets somebody to work for her. The plain woman remains single, and after struggling along as servant, store clerk or seamstress, concludes to brighten up her arithmetic, orthography and penmanship, in hopes of passing through the mill and finding a snug berth at a thousand a year, hours 9 to 4, in the service of dear old Uncle Sam.

Though here and there is one who looks like a tramp from the streets, these must be worthy, respectable men and women, for has not each of them been indorsed by three well known citizens of his town? To get in here they are required to file formal applications and certificates of character, but their politics is never inquired for. Many of these candidates are from distant cities, which means expense incurred on what is at best but little better than a lottery. Judging by the results of former examinations, of the 400 aspirants here in travail with arithmetic and orthography, only 300 will pass muster with a record



#### THE SCHOOL ROOM.

of 65 per cent. or better, and of the 300 who feel called only fifteen will be chosen to enter into the gates of the departments as clerks on the government pay roll.

Vacancies are few and far between, and already there is a long list of "eligibles" who have passed previous examinations, and who have waited long and perhaps patiently for the appointments that never came. Those who fail to pass may wait six months and try it again. Those who pass, but fail of an appoint- | wins.

The comeliest young woman in the room is bothering her pretty but rather empty head over a blank which contains a dozen such conundrums as:



#### A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

State in whose administration the following vents occurred: Purchase of Louisiana, Mexican war, nullification of South Carolina, War of 1812, Mancipation Proclamation. Where are the following battle fields? State in

what war each battle occurred: Long Island, Chancellorsville, Chapultepee, Bennington and Lundy's Lane

While the eager candidates are struggling with these question blanks, whose unparalleled severity, which completed contents, of course, they had no knowl- the deadly work that the flood had beedge of till they sat down here, two or gun. Many who had escaped the waters three bright eyed young men are walk- died by the cold of that fearful night; ing about among the desks. One of the and when morning dawned upon that rules of the commission is that a candidate shall not have on his desk a scrap drifting through the dead city on broken of written or printed paper-nothing but his blanks and pencil tablets. Now and then an article is confiscated by these lynx eyed watchers, and soon a table of the wintry sunrise. near the chief examiner's desk is piled

high with reference sheets, little hand almanacs, a half dozen pocket statistical compilations, an assortment of memoranda. One highly ingenious aspirant has covered both sides of a large sheet of wrapping paper with a perfect ency-clopedia of dates of battles, historical references, etc., and with the confiscation of this treasure disappear probably all his hopes of success.

No wonder the women are largely in majority in these class rooms. It is the woman who succeeds. One-third of the males fail to reach the coveted 65, against only one-sixth of the females. The women rank higher in the scale of excellonce, too, as is shown by the fact that while of those passing all classes of examinations during the last eighteen months only 1 in 7 was a woman, of the appointments made, 1 in 6 was that of a female-this notwithstanding the prejudice of many department chiefs and other officers against women clerks, and the option placed in their hands of asking the commission for male or female eligibles. In a contest of the wits, it is the self reliant, pushing woman that wins. WALTER WELLMAN.

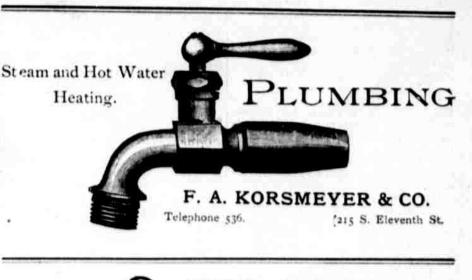
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