

Nutshell History of Lincoln

THE original name of the settlement that has now grown to be Lincoln was Lancaster. It was laid out in 1861 and had 12 inhabitants.

Lancaster county was organized in 1859. The year the town was laid out there was an election in the county, at which 23 votes were cast.

The capital of the state was changed from Omaha to Lancaster in 1867, and the name of the town changed to Lincoln. The population had increased to 30 by that time.

The site of the big viaduct was the scene of the first religious service held in Lincoln, in 1861, Rev. M. F. Platt presiding.

The first hotel was the Pioneer, which was located at Ninth and P streets.

In 1871 there was a box car which served as a station on the Lincoln-Plattsmouth line, the first line of the Burlington.

The state university opened for business in 1871.

The cornerstone of the present courthouse was laid in 1877.

In November, 1867, work was begun on the state house. Joseph Ward was the contractor and he brought thirteen stonecutters from Chicago at a wage of \$4.50 per day.

The first insane asylum was built in 1871, but has been replaced now by a handsome stone structure.

The first prohibition crusade was in 1873. It was not successful, but resulted in the forbidding women in the saloons.

The state fair was permanently located in Lincoln in 1900.

In 1870 Lincoln had but one school house, a small brown stone building on Eleventh street, between Q and R streets. The city jail was then a dugout on O street, west of the postoffice.

Facts About Lincoln of Today

PROPERTY valuations in Lincoln amount to \$64,136,235.

Bank deposits were \$20,359,450 in 1917 and bank clearances \$155,690,687.

There is a student population in Lincoln of more than 6,658, notwithstanding war conditions.

Lincoln has the largest paint factory, broom factory and one of the largest gasoline engine factories west of the Mississippi river.

The largest creamery in the world has its headquarters at Lincoln.

Postoffice receipts amounted to \$545,676 in 1917.

As a jobbing center Lincoln stands high, doing \$59,530,000 of such business in 1917.

The following state institutions are located at Lincoln: University, agricultural college and experiment station, historical society, penitentiary, orthopedic hospital, insane asylum and the state fair.

Manufacturing business amounted to \$25,970,000.

Lincoln has 83 miles of pavements, 108 miles of water mains and 10,031 gas consumers.

Lincoln is one of the finest railway centers in the west. The chief roads of the east touch Lincoln, and the main branch lines radiate in all directions.

Lincoln owns its lighting and municipal water plants, which are valued at \$1,750,000.

Its leading denominational educational institutions are:

Nebraska Wesleyan university, the central college of the Methodist Episcopal church in the west.

Cotner university, founded and maintained by the Christian church, a strong denomination in this section.

Union college, headquarters in the west of the Seventh Day Adventists.

Nebraska 1918 State Fair Features

THIS will be the fiftieth state fair held in Nebraska, making it a semi-centennial celebration.

The first state fair was held 60 years ago, a lapse of 10 years taking place between the first and second fairs.

The government will have a big and wonderfully educational exhibit from the Departments of War, Navy and Commerce.

The War Department will show the public the big guns and the various implements in use by the boys in the trenches "over there."

The Department of Commerce has a big and varied exhibit to help the folks at home realize what their part is in winning the war.

The Navy department has models of the various battleships and cruisers that are responsible for the safe arrival in France of the American army.

Better babies, on the balcony of the agricultural building, will hold their usual prominent place in the hearts of the people.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses will be shown in the pink of condition and the pride of their place as the foundation of agriculture, the business that is responsible for the feeding of our army and allies.

Great sheaves of grain and tables of luscious fruit proclaim the glories of Nebraska, one of the heaviest laden shelves in the world's pantry.

Hagenbeck-Wallace shows, one of the biggest circuses on earth, will be seen every day in front of the grandstand.

Auto races between the most daring drivers in America, and daily horse races will please the lovers of clean sport.

High class music, pleasing variety shows and beautiful fireworks will be among the attractions.



MACDONALD
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LINCOLN, NEB.