

HISTORICAL

No 3.

The considerations that led the commissioners to select Lincoln in preference to the sites offered at Ashland, Milford, Camden and other points, were, first, the fact that in several preliminary surveys made from various points on the Missouri river from Plattsmouth down to Falls City all had this place as a common point. It was the natural railroad center, to all appearances, for the irregular parallelogram running west from Missouri, between the Platte on the north, and the Kansas or Kaw on the south, to the plains of eastern Colorado.

The second consideration was the proximity of the great salt basin, in which all the salt springs of the state that gave promise of future importance were located. It was generally believed that the salt manufacture alone would build a stirring city. The third reason was that it was about as far from the Missouri river as it was advisable to go. To take it twenty miles further west would be to remove it from any immediate expectation of rail communication, and so increase the expense of building that it would be impossible to dispose of the lots or to erect a capitol with the proceeds within the two years, and hence the enterprise would fail. It was furthermore generally believed that the site selected was about midway between the western limit of arable land, and it would be always the centre of population.

The legislature met in January, '96 in the new capitol, approved the acts of the commissioners without very much criticism, provided for the erection of a state university and agricultural college on the site reserved, and for an insane hospital on state lands secured by the commission on Yankee Hill, and ordered the sale of the remaining lots and blocks belonging to the state to furnish the funds for such buildings in connection with certain lands available for the purpose. They also made appropriations amounting to about sixteen thousand dollars for completing the capitol building with a dome, and for defraying the expense of extras ordered by the commissioners on the state house to make it comfortable and habitable. Several thousand dollars were used in grading the grounds, fencing the same, planting them with trees, and erecting outbuildings. The total cost of the building, fittings and grounds, is finally stated at \$83,000.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

HARWOOD—Zachariah Harwood, born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1742, was of English origin, being of the sixth generation from the first representative of the family in this country, namely, Peter Harwood, who, upon crossing the Atlantic, settled in Concord, Mass. Zachariah Harwood lived to the advanced age of eighty years. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and spent his last days at Bennington, Vermont, where he died June 6, 1821. He married Lovina Rice, and their youngest son, Nathan Harwood, Sr., born Jan. 6, 1794, who married Nancy Dorrance in 1815, was the father of Nathan S. Harwood, of this city. Nathan Harwood, Sr., was a soldier of the War of 1812. He lived at Bennington, Vermont, until 1825, when he emigrated to Ontario county, New York, and settled near Lake Canandaigua. There he lived until 1832, when he moved to St. Joseph county, Mich.,

settling on land which is now on the borders of the town of Three Rivers, where he lived for twenty years, during which time Nathan S. Harwood was born. In 1855 the family removed again to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where the father secured a tract of land by a warrant received from the government in payment of his services as a soldier in the War of 1812. Here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring March 4, 1858.

MORTON—The first representative of the family of whom there has been preserved any authentic record was Richard Morton, a Scotchman by birth, a Puritan in religion, and a blacksmith by trade. He removed at an early day from Hartford, Conn., to Hadley, Mass., and thence to Hatfield, about 1668. One of his immediate descendants was Abner Morton, the paternal grandfather of J. Sterling Morton, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799. After his marriage he settled in St. Albans, Vermont, and became the father of a son, Julius Dewen. The latter married Emeline Sterling, Sept. 30, 1830, and they removed from New York state to Michigan, when their son, Julius Sterling was but a small boy. One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Morton, was one of the first secretaries of Plymouth colony.

CAMPBELL—About the beginning of the 18th century ——— Campbell came from Scotland and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. His son, John Campbell, was born in York county, Penna. He married ——— Hammond in 1775. There were nine children. David, who married Annie Rea, was the grandfather of David A. Campbell, clerk of the supreme court of Nebraska. The Rea family is descended from Alexander Rea, who was born in Ireland about 1700. He emigrated to America and settled on the eastern shore of the Delaware, in New Jersey, in 1734. His son, Samuel Rea, born in the same year, was a colonel in the Revolution. Samuel's son, William, grandfather of David A. Campbell, was born in 1762; married in 1788 to Jane Mason. A daughter of Samuel Rea, Ann, married Rev. George M. Scott, and the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president, was their grandchild. William Rea died in 1835, aged 72. There were nine children. Annie married David Campbell, and their youngest son, Newton Campbell, was the father of David A.

NOTE—A similarity between the Harwood and Morton families will be noticed. Peter Harwood was of English and Richard Morton of Scotch origin. Both settled at an early day in Massachusetts. The last days of Zachariah Harwood were spent in Vermont, and the grandfather of J. Sterling Morton lived in St. Albans, Vt. Nathan Harwood, Sr., moved to New York as did Julius Dewen Morton. From New York the Harwood family came indirectly to Iowa, while the Mortons settled in Michigan.

You'll never realize what "real good bread" is until you have made it of Shogo flour.

BICYCLE RIDERS SHOULD USE RIGG'S CALENDULA

for sprains, bruises, sore muscles after RIDES, etc.

—In 25 and 50 cent sizes.— Instantaneous in its results.

Established 1870
H. Whitman & Co.

Wholesale manufacturers of Light and heavy harness
DRIVING, RIDING AND RACING OUTFITS
140-143 N Tenth St. Lincoln, Neb

RAMBLERS Cost a hundred

Don't wait for lower prices.

For next year

RAMBLERS WILL STILL Cost a hundred

F. R. GUTHRIE, Agent
1540 O ST.

You want the best

The best is always the cheapest

GOLDEN THISTLE and LITTLE HATCHET FLOUR

are always the best

WILBUR ROLLING MILLS

MANUFACTURERS

THERE'S NO USE SWELTERING

Over a hot stove cooking picnic lunches. Deviled and other canned ham. Canned salmon, German and American cheese, domestic or imported sardines. Bottled pickles, a few lemons, some sugar, two or three loaves of bread, butter, and there you are, all ready to go. We keep them and put them up for parties better than you can put them up yourself. Every thing we keep is first class too. No "cheap" stuff and yet we sell it cheap.

VEITH & RESS, Grocers.
909 O STREET.

- UNIVERSITY of NEBRASKA -
SCHOOL of MUSIC.

11 and Q Streets.

Offers superior instruction to all in artistic piano playing, and the correct use of the voice in song. All principal branches of music taught by special instruction.

Pupils of any grade of advancement received at any time.

Fall Term opens September 2.

WILLARD KIMBALL,

DIRECTOR.

JACK CLARK

129 S. Twelfth street

Ladies and Gentlemen's

Grill and Oyster Parlors

Regular dinner, 25 cts.

Short orders a Specialty.

All the delicacies of the season.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

A CALL WILL CONVINCe YOU.

USE **"SHOGO"** FLOUR

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

—Absolutely guaranteed by—

F. S. Johnson & Co.

S. M. MILLS

Manager.

229 S. Ninth Street

LINCOLN