

GREATER LANSING

1859

LANSING, MICH.

1906

MANUFACTURING.

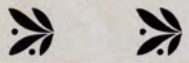
AUTOMOBILES
AND
AUTOMOBILE
ACCESSORIES.
GAS AND
GASOLINE
— ENGINES
— MOTORS.
WINDMILLS
CARRIAGES
& WAGONS.
WHEEL BARROWS
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
SUGAR.
CUT GLASS.
THRESHERS.
ELECTRICAL.
PUMPS.
ETC. ETC.

MANUFACTURING.

KNITTING,
— MILLS.
LUMBER.
ARTIFICIAL
STONE.
CREAM
SEPARATORS.
FOOD
PRODUCTS
BRASS & IRON
FOUNDRIES.
TANKS AND
SILOS.
GUM AND
CANDY.
SHOW CASE
WAX FIGURES
PLATING.
STOVES.
ENGRAVING CO.
ETC. ETC.



Published by the Lansing Journal.



BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.



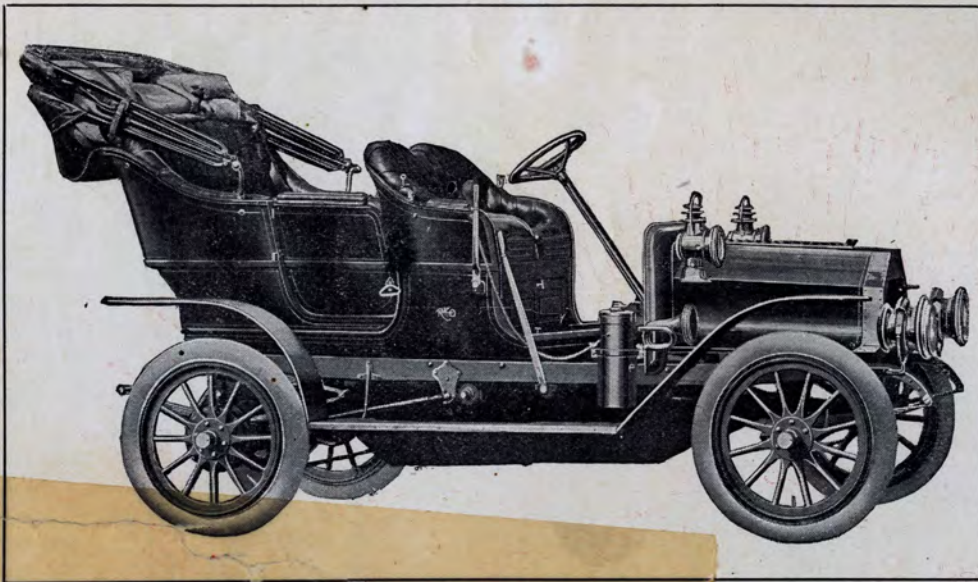
1907

REOS.

1907

**REO LIGHT
Touring Car.**

16 to 20 horse power,
1850 pounds, 5 passengers,
Side doors,
Detachable Tonneau,
35 miles per hour,
94 inch wheel base,
Water cooled,
Noiseless planetary trans-
mission,
Noiseless chain,
Capacity of 12 to 20 miles
per gallon of gasoline, F. O.
B. Factory, **\$1250**



**REO
Runabout**

8 horse power,
1150 pounds,
25 miles per hour,
Planetary transmission,
Capacity of fifteen to thirty
miles per gallon of gaso-
line.
F. O. B. Factory, **\$650**
Folding seat for
two extra passengers,
\$25.00 Extra.

The REO cars were the sensation of the New York show the first week in December as motorists were unable to understand how such cars, complete in every detail, could be built for the money which they are selling for. The answer is found in the fact that at the REO plant many cars are made at once with sound manufacturing economy and no mistaken experiments have to be charged up to the buyer. In two years trial all over the world and under the most difficult road conditions the REO cars have always stood up and demonstrated that they excel all other cars in their class in

HILL CLIMBING, RACING, ENDURANCE, ECONOMY.

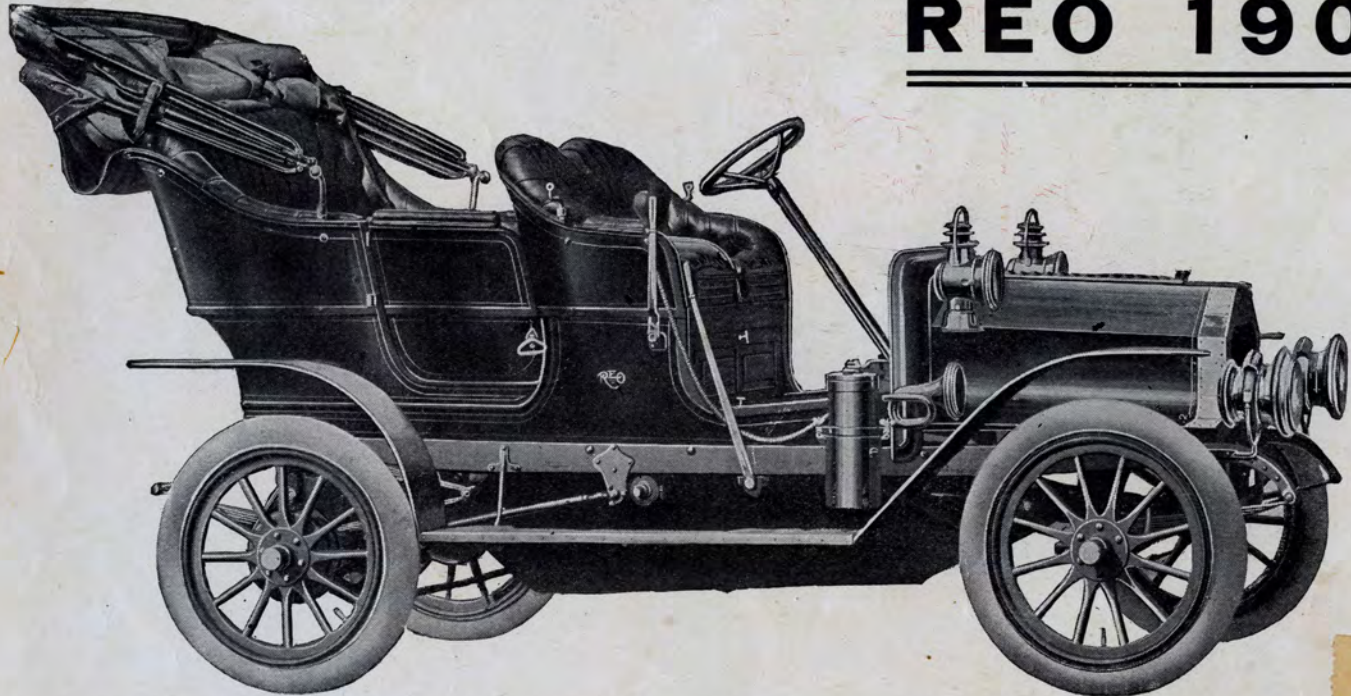
Before purchasing a car be sure and investigate the merits of the REO. Address all communications to the

REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.

Write for Catalog and Nearest Agency.

The testimony of one California REO owner; "I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT A REO IF I HAD TO STEAL ONE."

REO 1907.



REO 1907 TOURING CAR, \$1250. 18 to 20 horse power. 94 inch wheel base. Five passengers. Detachable tonneau. Two speeds and reverse. REO. disc clutch. 40 miles an hour. Full lamp equipment. \$1250 f. o. b. Lansing.

MORE SO THAN EVER.

Abler. Handsomer. Quieter. Stronger. Roomier. Easier Riding.

Here are some of the improvements that make it so: Increased motor power in the Touring Car; perfected and noiseless transmission; noiseless chain; adjustable motion-saving, wear-resisting steering gear; longer wheel-base; a lower setting body with no lower clearance; curved dash and shaplier hood.

These are features that bring the 1907 REO right up to now. They give a new style, a new finish, a new attractiveness and "go" to the car that was always right, and needed no change; the car that has captured more trophies at real motoring—in and over its class; and that gives more and does more in proportion to price and operating cost than any other motor-car ever built.

Send for the catalog which describes in detail the 1907 Touring Car. 2 to 4 passenger Runabout at \$675; 10-passenger bus; and smart 4-passenger coupe.

R. M. OWEN & CO.,

General Sales Agents REO Cars.

LANSING, MICHIGAN.

CITY OF LANSING

In writing the history of cities, their origin, work of their early settlers and the strides made in their upbuild-

The early history of Lansing takes us into the year 1846. When Michigan had been admitted into the sisterhood

the state. Ultimately Lansing was decided upon, due to its topography and its geographical situation. At this time, however, the population represented but a few settlers. The city is situated on a splendid plateau, at the confluence of the Grand and Cedar rivers, and the center of the state's

tion of but 5,243 people. From this time on, the city had, as was usual in the growth of cities, steadily gained in population as the years went by, until, in 1890, the United States census showed a population of 13,102, and the last census of 1900 brought it up to 16,845. Since that time, Lansing has made its immense strides in its phenomenal growth, in point of both manufacturing and population. Manufacturers desirous of locating or those wishing to make a change of location chose Lansing for its many advantages above mentioned. These factories meant more families, for whom it was necessary to build homes. More retail activity was displayed, necessarily, to accommodate the rapidly increasing demand for consumption. Streets, parks, public buildings and schools appeared, and today Lansing is the center of a thriving, bustling, hard-working, prosperous and enterprising set of manufacturing, retail and professional institutions, with new enterprises springing up as if by magic. The vim and energy which have been created by the advent of these enterprises have spurred the citizens on to a healthy, substantial and conservative boom for a greater Lansing.

Much is expected of Lansing's future as a commercial center. The possibilities so plainly discernible should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent and to disseminate by propaganda the advantages, broadcast, to the end that Lansing shall become the third city of Michigan within the next ten years, and to invite you to become a part in the future we prophecy.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The task of governing the city of Lansing is entrusted to a mayor and a board of twelve aldermen representing six wards, two from each ward. To properly administer the affairs of the municipality the board of aldermen is sub-divided into eighteen standing committees as follows: Claims and accounts, ways and means, streets, bridges, fire department, cemetery, police, bonds and contracts, city affairs, parks and public build-



STATE CAPITOL.

ing form the basis of interest to the reader, and especially to those who have contributed in no small share to the advancement of their city's interest, and to those who have, year by year watched the march of progress step by step, and the unfolding of their growth and development.

The marvelous growth of Lansing represents the epitome of enterprise and prosperity which has brought to it an increased output in its manufactures, and an increase in population within the past five years which exceeds that of any other city in the state in proportion.

This extraordinary growth, in point of increased output, our immense strides in manufacturing industries, together with the fact that our population has increased from 18,000 to over 29,000 inhabitants, all accomplished within the last five years, is indicative of what our citizens have been doing toward the making of Lansing, the "Third City in Michigan."

The diversity of manufacturing products has proven a surprise to many, and, together with its natural topography, railroad facilities and climatic conditions, as well as the many educational advantages, banking facilities, etc., has had much to do with the determining of location for factories.

Origin and Growth.

Small chronicles necessarily occupy a large space in early history, but these annals are often prophecies of the future. In this one instance, it is difficult to get at the beginning of things. But, as is the case with every town, Lansing must be shrouded in more or less uncertainty. Dates and circumstances are not carefully preserved in the case of incidents which, at the time, appear of no special significance, and even when events appear to be of some significance, it does not always happen that the watch is held to mark the passage of time.

of states for almost ten years, central Michigan was the scene of a dense forest, well nigh impregnable. The capital at that time was located at Detroit and was the subject of considerable agitation for its removal to some point nearer the geographical center of

population, consequently the growth naturally came to it at the beginning.

The city of Lansing was incorporated in the year 1859, with a population of about 3,085. During the following ten years the growth was slow, the census of 1870 giving a popula-



CITY HALL.

ings, sidewalks and crosswalks, sewers and drains, salaries, public lighting, ordinances, auditing, poor, supplies. In addition there is a board of city assessors consisting of three members, also fifteen appointive offices and boards, as follows: City attorney, city physician, city engineer, city auditor, superintendent of public works, director of the poor, janitor of the city hall, city scavenger, poundmaster and dog warden, weighmaster, auctioneer, building inspectors (3), board of police and fire commissioners (9), cemetery trustees (5), board of water works and electric light commissioners (9).

Since its incorporation as a city in the year 1859, Lansing has had the same experiences in its finances, probably, as has every city that makes an effort to enhance its growth. Up to 1900 the city had accumulated a bonded indebtedness to the amount of \$435,000 which was reduced up to 1905, to \$348,000 which was the total outstanding in that year.

Since that year's report there have been fluctuations in payments of

Issue of 1894, \$20,000, 5 per cent interest; issue of 1895, \$25,000, 4 per cent interest, payable \$5,000 in 1908, \$10,000 in 1912, \$10,000 in 1914, \$5,000 in 1915, \$5,000 in 1910, \$5,000 in 1911, and \$5,000 in 1913, interest payable March and September.

City Hall Bonds: Issue of 1894, \$75,000, interest 5 per cent; issue of 1894, \$50,000, interest 4 per cent; payable \$15,000 in each year of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914. \$10,000 in each year of 1910, 1912, 1914, 1915 and 1916, interest payable July and January.

Michigan Avenue Bridge Bonds: Issue of 1903, \$5,000, payable 1907, interest 4½ per cent, payable April and October.

Allegan Street Paving Bonds: \$6,000 payable 1906, 1907, 1908, \$2,000 each payment, interest 4½ per cent payable in December.

Sewer Bonds, Weinmann Creek: Issue of 1905, \$26,500, payable \$5,000 in 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1912, \$5,500 in '16, interest 4½ per cent payable in September.

Sewer, Water and Other Street Bonds: Issue of 1905, \$16,000, payable

Total amount of outstanding bonds \$481,383.

The amount of credit extended to Lansing, together with the low rate of interest involved speaks well for the thrift of the city in the above bonded indebtedness.

The city is well protected from fire, misdemeanors, etc., by well regulated fire and police supervision. The city has four fire stations with modern equipment and well appointed forces. The police department is represented by fifteen officers including two plain clothes men, whose efficiency is beyond criticism.

Lansing has fourteen public schools supervised by a board of education meeting every second and fourth Monday evenings of each month, which is composed of twelve members and four supervisors of various branches of teachers.

The judiciary is composed of a circuit judge and municipal judge sitting in Lansing, though the county seat is located at Mason.

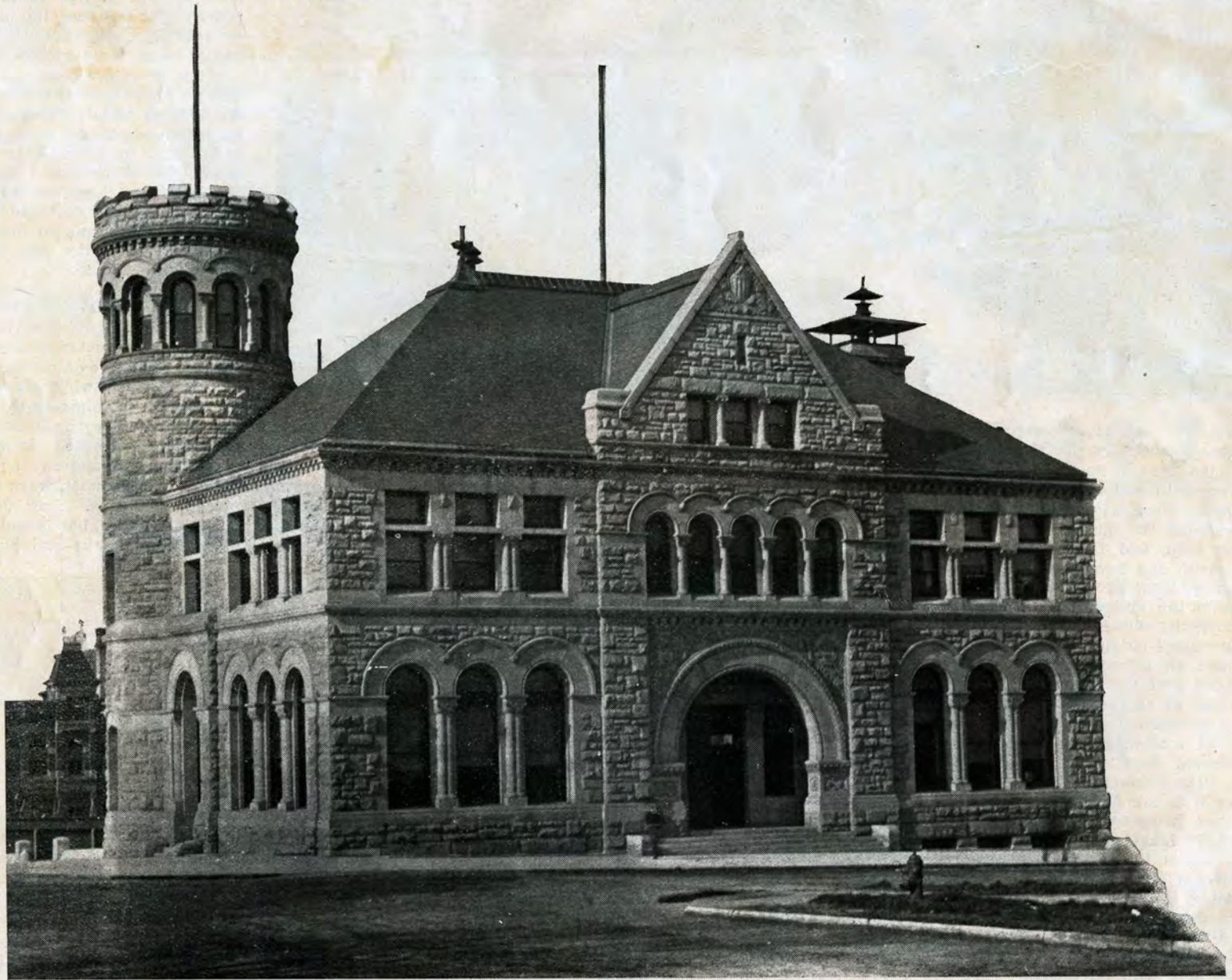
The principal state officers and boards are also located in Lansing,

vative conditions. The bonded indebtedness represents but 25 per cent of the city's vested property wealth, with bonds bearing interest at a very low rate, showing thereby how Lansing's credit stands with the world of finance.

As will be seen by the following figures, the city has done much in the way of public improvement in sewers, paving, water, light, schools, bridges, public buildings, etc.

The city owns, maintains and controls \$1,778,000 in properties, distributed as follows: Fourteen public schools, with equipment, \$218,000; four fire stations, with equipment, \$70,000; public library and contents, \$65,000; bridges, \$165,000; city hall, \$150,000; electric light plant (municipal), \$160,000; water works plant (municipal), \$328,000, which includes the new pumping station and wells, whose value is \$8,000.

The board of water and lighting commissioners has given much attention and labor to the work connect-



POSTOFFICE—GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

bonds and increased indebtedness, the latter due to considerable paving activity, especially in the past year. The report furnished to the Journal for this publication by the city treasurer, October 31, 1906, shows outstanding bonds as follows:

Water Bonds: Issue of 1885, \$50,000, 4½ per cent; issue of 1890, \$25,000, 4 per cent, payable in 1910, 1915, 1920, interest payable first of July and January, semi-annually.

Electric Light Bonds: Issue of 1893, \$60,000, interest 5 per cent, payable 1913, 1918, 1923, \$20,000 each, interest payable June and December.

Franklin Avenue Bridge Bonds: Issue of 1893, \$15,000, payable 1908, interest 5 per cent, payable June and December.

Michigan Avenue Bridge Bonds: \$4,000 in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911, interest 4½ per cent payable in September.

Ottawa Street Paving: \$16,000, payable \$4,000 each in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911, interest 4½ per cent payable in October.

Paving Parts of Washington Avenue, Capitol Avenue, Walnut Street and Washtenaw street: \$36,985, payable \$7,000 in 1906, 1907 and 1908, \$8,000 in 1909, and \$7,985 in 1911, interest 4½ per cent payable in December.

Paving Michigan Avenue East, and Franklin Avenue West: \$54,898, payable \$11,000 in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1911, \$10,898 in 1912, interest 4 per cent payable in December.

the capitol, and consists of nineteen departments, besides the state judiciary, consisting of eight supreme judges comprising the supreme court of Michigan.

The assessed valuation for the city in 1906 was placed by the board of assessors at \$12,203,690, bringing into the treasurer's exchequer \$156,000, with which to meet the expenses of maintenance, etc.

CITY UTILITIES AND PROPERTY.

The city of Lansing is a source of envy to her sister cities as regards her city utilities. As has been shown elsewhere, under the caption, "City Government," Lansing has spent her money judiciously and under conserved with this department, with the re-

sult that it has developed into one of the finest in the country, with a large saving to the municipality, as well as to individuals. There are at present, fifty-one and one-half miles of water mains in the city and forty-five miles of pole wiring for electric lighting. The board employs about 28 regular men, with about 45 during the construction seasons. The city has spent to date \$230,000 in sewer construction and \$220,000 in street paving. Besides the above enumerated properties, are three parks, with an aggregate value of \$170,000.

This city is also fortunate in having in its public utilities several concerns furnishing service to the public. Under the title "Public Utilities" will be shown statistics relating to these.

HEALTH—WATER SUPPLY.

The health department, an important adjunct of the municipal government of the city of Lansing, is in charge of Dr. Bret Nottingham, the present health officer. This office holds many responsibilities not understood by the layman. In the course of epidemics, of which Lansing has been surprisingly free, the health officer of any city must of necessity be constantly on his guard. Water is generally considered to be the source of most such epidemics, and attention and careful watchfulness is the keynote to a maintenance of health. In this respect, Lansing fortunately has an excellent water supply. It is doubtful if there is another city in the middle west that can surpass this town in that regard. The following is an analysis made by Dr. R. C. Kedzie of Lansing's water supply:

City water as supplied by mixing tile and deep wells (280-340 ft.)

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per gal.
Total solids	39.00	22.74
Of this:		
Silica92	.54
Calcium Carbonate	19.08	11.12
Calcium Sulfate...	5.58	3.25



WASHINGTON AVENUE LOOKING NORTH.



MICHIGAN AVENUE LOOKING WEST.

Magnesium Carbonate	9.32	5.43
Sodium Chloride .	2.34	1.37
Sodium Carbonate—present.		

	Per million
Iron Oxide715
Free Ammonia10

Albumenoid Ammonia02
Nitrates

NitritesNone
Required Oxygen 2.84
Being requested to make a later analysis Dr. Kedzie reported on a test made August 30, of this year which was as follows:

Michigan Agricultural College,
Chemical Dept.
F. S. Kedzie, Prof.
Agricultural College, Mich.
Sept. 5, 1906.

Mr. J. Edward Roe:
Member board of water and electric light commissioners, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:
The sample of water from the city supply drawn at my house August 30, I have just tested and submit herewith the result of this test in comparison with that made last winter at the request of the board.

Samples:	Jan.10.	Aug.30.
Total solid matter per 100,000	39.00	40.00
Free ammonia (parts pr million)10	.10
Albumenoid ammonia pr million03	.04
Nitrates, trace Jan. Less than 1-10 per million Aug.		
Nitrites, none in either case.		

This test shows that the water, notwithstanding the great drain that has been made upon the wells this past summer has practically the same composition as in January. The only



ELKS' HOME.

increase is a slight increase in total solids and albumenoid ammonia. The solid matter, I think, varies a little from day to day. I am of the opinion that the water is as safe for domestic use as it has been in the past.

Yours truly,

F. S. Kedzie.

LANSING A CITY OF HOMES.

Lansing is essentially a city of homes. To the strangers within our gates, a surprising impression meets them in viewing the fine, clean and wholesome aspect of the houses and surroundings in every direction of the city. No sordiness exists, except in isolated cases and sections, and everyone takes pride in the appearance of their homes. The wide streets, mostly paved and well shaded by foliage and well groomed lawns form an enchantment which is foreign to cities of large population. Large cities strike the imagination by their vastness, but their inhabitants know not the luxury of quietude in living as do they who are fortunate in possessing a home in

FIRE AND POLICE.

The fire and police protection of a city is a strong point. As a city grows, so do the two departments expand. Lansing has that protection, with a full quota in both departments. The police force has fifteen men in its complement, and the result of their work is that the Lansing force is known throughout the state for its efficiency.

The police system was established by an amendment to the charter in 1893, and has a police and fire commission which is an appointive board. The fire department consists of four well equipped fire stations, valued at \$70,000, and has a complement of twenty-six men, including captains, superintendents and "call" men.

This department has made a creditable record. The first organized department was formed in 1857, and a year later added to its acquisitions a hand engine and hose. In 1866 another was added. In 1871, two steam fire engines supplanted the former, and today Lansing has one of the best equipped fire department in the state.



COUNTY BUILDING—MASON.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

smaller ones, where it is adjacent to the heart of the city, and in most all cases within walking distance of their destination.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The state institutions located in Lansing number four, including the State Capitol building, Industrial

School for Boys, the Michigan School for the Blind, and the Michigan Agricultural College.

The state capitol is a magnificent

structure, erected in 1872-79, on eleven acres of ground, at a cost of \$1,957,000, exclusive of the interior furnishings, which cost \$1,500,000. Be-



*LOCATION OF NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



GRAND TRUNK R. R. STATION.



GROUP OF SCHOOLS.

sides these costly furnishings. It includes the finest library in the country, with the exception of one, containing 160,000 volumes, valued at \$300,000.

The Michigan Agricultural college is a state educational institution. A lengthy article pertaining to this college appears elsewhere in this edition.

The Industrial School for Boys occupies 300 acres of ground and consists of 30 buildings, embracing a main office building, chapel, green house, hospital, several outbuildings, the industrial building, and ten cottages, each cottage containing about seventy-five boys, which is presided over by an instructor. This school contains on an average, 750 boys a year, brought here for the purpose of reformation. They range in age from fourteen to sixteen years, and are committed for minor offenses and incorrigibility. Each boy is given a schooling and education in some of the following trades: Tailoring, painting, shoe-making, printing, blacksmithing, engineering, baking, carpentry and floriculture.

The play and exercising grounds are spacious and the boys have considerable freedom in this regard. The school has a brass band of thirty pieces, and band concerts are given weekly in the band stand, which is located on the grounds.

The Michigan School for the Blind is an interesting institution, inasmuch as the inmates are taught many things that are amazing. To teach the blind the numerous things useful to their life by means of wonderfully acquired methods.

The things taught here include trades, music, sewing for the girls, literature, domestic science. At present, there are, with the applications on file, 119 students, with fifteen teachers in charge.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Gas, Power, Telephone, Traction Lines.

Lansing is well served by its five public utilities concerns. The Lansing Fuel & Gas Light Co. supplies 300,000 cubic feet of gas daily to its patrons, through their forty miles of piping in this city, from tanks with a capacity of 145,000 cubic feet. Thirty men are employed by this concern.

The Michigan Power Co. supplies electric light and steam heat and power. Many patrons attest to the fine service of this company. The State Capitol building, together with other public buildings are served by this company, as well as the greater part of the business district.

The street car system of Lansing is superior to any other city of its size in the country, both in point of service and equipment. These results are due to the intelligence of its operatives, as well as to the management of the company. There are one hundred and fifty-one miles of tracks in operation in the city, with eighty five cars in commission. Besides these, there are fifteen cars operated over the Lansing & St. Johns Interurban road, covering forty-one miles of track. On the city lines there are employed six hundred men, and on the St. Johns Interurban, one hundred and eighty.

Lansing is furnished with telephone service by two companies—the Michigan State Telephone Co. and the Citizens', both having long distance connections, and with a total subscription list of about 3,600. The companies employ in the neighbor-

hood of ninety people, with a pay roll amounting to \$40,000 a year.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

REAL ESTATE

Lansing in her progressiveness has been simply overworked in the past two years, and the plants turning out the materials for building construction have been worked beyond the limit. Structures in stone, brick, cement and wood have sprung up as if by magic, and alterations and additions to already fine buildings have kept the artisan busy.

The real estate activity has kept pace with that of the building operations; new additions springing up and being formed, transfers, etc., having their impetus from the natural effect of the heavy building boom.

There were on November 8, 135 houses in course of construction here

We publish elsewhere a sketch of a new sub-division, Moores' Park, owned by Mr. J. Henry Moores, which is expected to become a popular location for the erection of fine homes.

A city cannot be beautiful in spots and still lay claim to superiority; it cannot have well paved streets and a well built business district and spoil the effect with poor residences and slovenly premises and still boast of itself as a place to be admired. To gain a reputation a town or city must have developed its good appearance along lines of proportion without devoting its entire attention to one district, or one section of the city.

It cannot be expected that a city is to be ideal and consist of nothing but costly and artistic dwellings. There must be some of a common and many even of a poor character, but the poor quarters of Lansing are offset by the fact that the residence portion of the city in which the people take a just amount of pride and satisfaction are not all in one portion of the city, and the humbler dwellings are overlooked by the casual observer as he glances at the more pretentious buildings, which are scattered in almost all portions of the city.

From the earliest time Washington avenue has been the center of the business activity of the city, and its

entire length is lined with business houses and residences which any city of this size can be justly proud of.

Within the past few years many pretentious business buildings have been erected on this street, notably

the Cameron & Arbaugh building, Hollister block, the Prudden block, and the City National Bank building. In addition to these, numerous additions and improvements have been made in other buildings, also on this

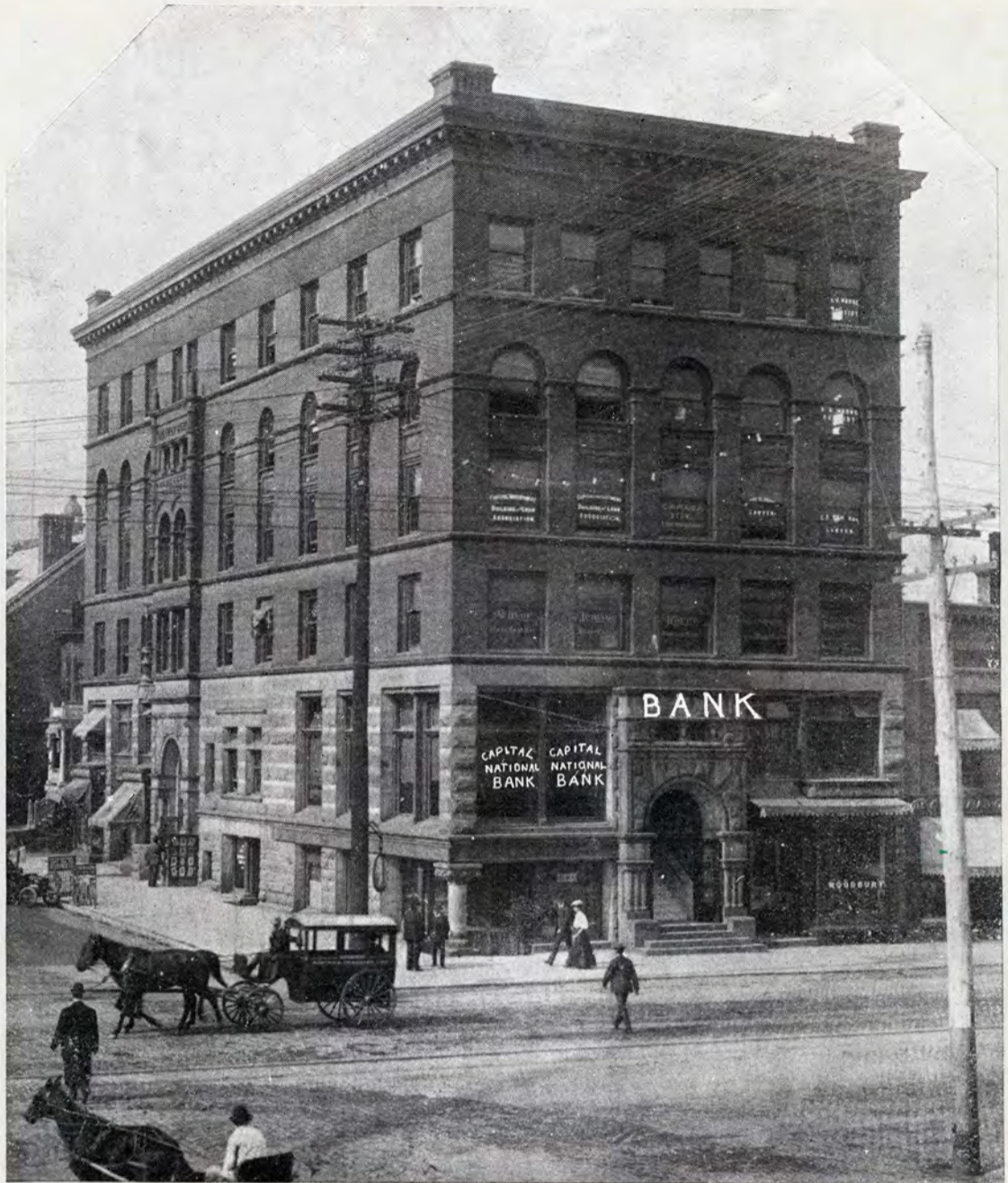
street, amongst which are the Hotel Downey, lately undergoing a thorough alteration, both in the exterior and interior, placing it among the leading hotels of the state in point of size and equipment and which stands as a monument to Lansing's progressiveness and thrift and denotes the pace in our retail activity.

In the residence districts, houses are springing up on every hand. While some of our older inhabitants are inclined to shake their heads as they compare the present creations of mortar, concrete and cement with their own staid old buildings, yet, it is simply the difficulty with which the old accepts the new. Lansing, for a city of its size, boasts of its many finely paved streets of brick and, as the city becomes more prosperous, so will it keep pace in the development of its paving operations. The city has four streets containing its business activities, joining the main artery, Washington avenue, viz.: Washtenaw, east and west; Allegan, east and west; Michigan, east and west, and Ottawa, east and west.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

Unc'e Sam started into the post-office business in Lansing in 1847 and was located in Cedar St., a little distance south of Main St. And a little later was moved to Main St., just west of river.

After several other removals, and in the year 1890 under an appropriation by the government of \$100,000



HOLLISTER BLOCK.



PRUDDEN BLOCK.

afterward being increased to \$125,000, the building at present occupied was begun. Lansing points with pride to this building, which, with the city hall forms one of the handsomest public squares in America and faces the state capitol building. It was first occupied April 1st, 1894 while L. E. Rowley was postmaster. The present incumbent is Mr. Seymour Foster, who has held this office most satisfactorily and continuously since 1897.

The business of this office ending the fiscal year June 30, 1906, was \$113,240.03, an increase over the year 1905 of \$13,530.58, and over the year 1904, of \$37,669.85. Thus, it can be plainly seen that there is a continual advance in the postal receipts of this city.

The amount of help necessary to properly operate this department consists of twenty-nine carriers, eighteen on regular city routes, with three "subs" and eight on the rural routes. There are eighteen clerks employed, fourteen at the main office and one at each of the four branch stations.



MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND WATER PLANT.



CENTRAL FIRE STATION.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lansing is proud of her educational institutions. They number fourteen public schools, and, last but not least, the Michigan Agricultural College, with its acres upon acres of grounds and its numerous branches of learning, also the Mich. School for the Blind.

In the public schools are employed ninety-five teachers including principals, who receive in salaries each year an aggregate of \$51,945.00.

The total number of pupils enrolled for the year ending 1906 is 3,153, showing a large increase over the year 1905.

The board of education consists of twelve members, two from each of the six wards, who hold elective offices for the term of two years, six being elected to office in alternate years. The board meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. The general teachers' meetings are the first Mondays in each calendar month and on special call of the superintendent.

Calendar: September 4th, school opens; November 29 and 30, Thanksgiving recess; December 21, Christmas vacation begins; January 7th, school re-opens; January 25th, end first semester; January 28th, beginning of second semester; March 22,

spring vacation begins; April 1, school re-opens; June 9, Baccalaureate sermon; June 13, promotional exercises.

The high school curriculum includes courses in Greek, Latin, German, English, History, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Algebra, Geometrical Arithmetic, Commercial Geometry, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Commercial Law, Economics, Civics and Bookkeeping.

The parochial schools are: St. Mary's (Catholic) occupying a handsome structure of which the Rev. Fr. L. I. Brancheau is director, The German Lutheran Emanuel school, Martin B. Haeusler, principal, and the German Lutheran Dreieinigkelts school, S. A. Schoeneberg, principal.

In another article given in this publication under its own caption is an exhaustive description of the Michigan Agricultural College and its work, also the School for the Blind.

There are, also, two business colleges here. The Lansing Business University and Central Michigan Business College, who rank with the best in Michigan.



CAMERON & ARBAUGH BUILDING—LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.



EAST SIDE PARK.

RAILROADS.

The railroad facilities of the city have been touched upon before, but enough has not been said of the important part they have played in the development and evolution of the Lansing of today. Four railroads supply the ingress and egress from and to the various parts of the country.

The Michigan Central, the pioneer railroad of Michigan, has proven a great factor and has enjoyed a large part in promoting the prosperity of this section. Its elaborate depot, finished in 1902 and used jointly with the Pere Marquette road attests to the importance in which Lansing is held by these companies in a future outlook of rapidly increasing business. The two roads employ in the city, jointly, about sixty hands. Sixteen passenger trains pass through the city daily over these two roads, and seventy thousand pieces of baggage are handled yearly, by them.

The Grand Trunk Western Ry., is a trunk line from Chicago to Buffalo, and Lansing is on the main line of this road, giving to our products a direct outlet east and west, with the very best of transfer arrangements.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. extends through Lansing, starting from North Lansing, to the south through good thriving territory to Coldwater, Mich., connecting at the main line there for the east.

A tremendous amount of tonnage is handled by these roads annually from Lansing, which amount is rapidly increasing.

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Lansing for a city of its size has one of the best equipped street railway systems in the country. Much has been done by the present company, the Lansing and Suburban Traction Co., in the past couple of years towards making this a system of good service and good cars. Besides operating in Lansing this company controls and operates the lines in Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, together with the interurbans connecting these two cities, as well as Jackson. They also operate the interurban running into St. Johns from Lansing, and way stations.

Much credit is due and given this company for what it has done towards these improvements, and many plans are under way for additional improvements entailing considerable expense.



TRESTLE ON ROAD TO WAVERLY PARK.



THIRD WARD PARK.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

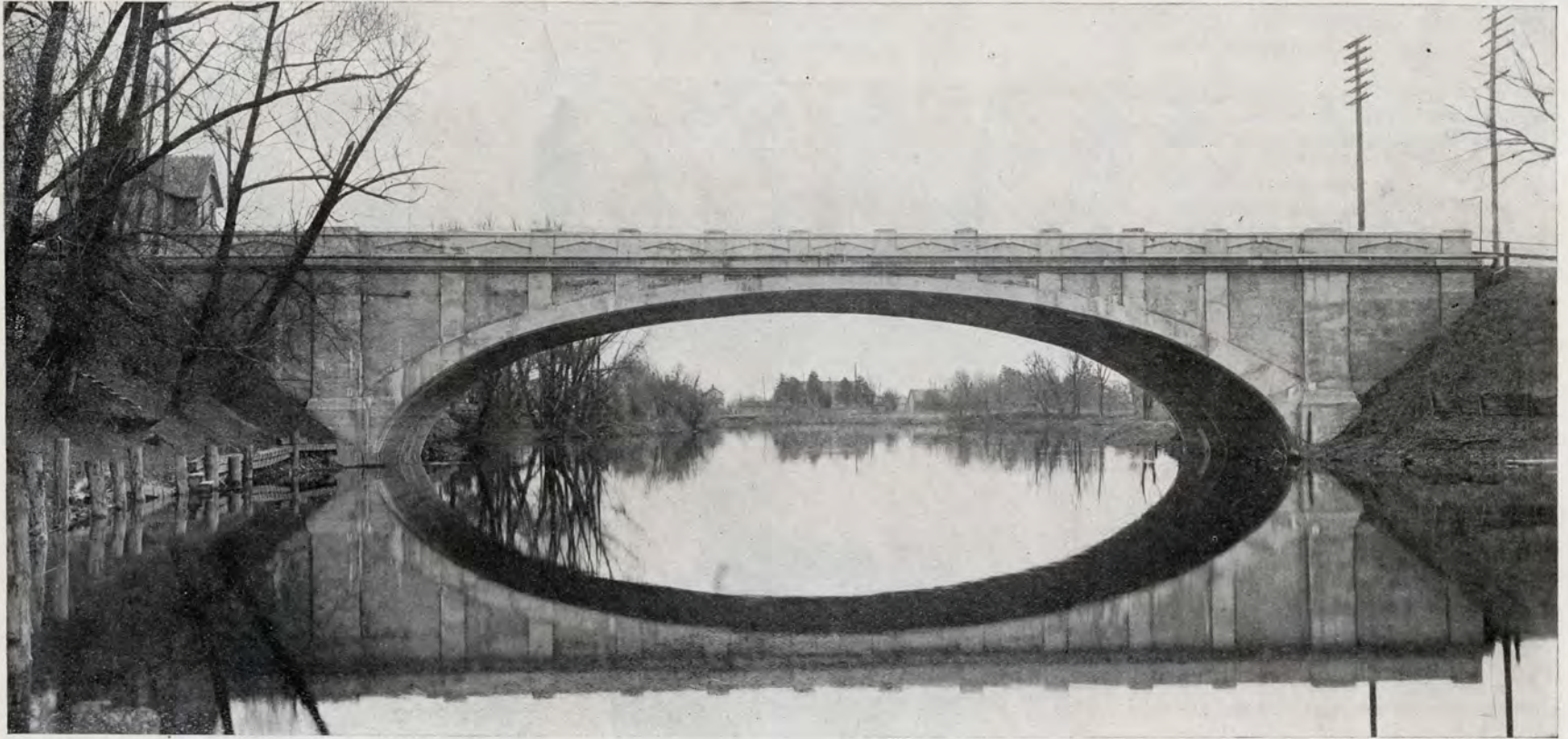
Lansing is one of the several cities in Michigan who are fortunate in acquiring one of the handsome libraries through the beneficence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The handsome structure, located on Shiawassee street west, just west of North Capitol avenue, is a standing monument to this generosity combined with the foresight of the city's officials. Public libraries should be considered, to a certain extent, educational institutions. The various classifications in reading matter and texts, covering everything from fiction to history, places before the people at no individual cost whatever, the possibilities of learning, which, in connection with the public school curriculum forms a great factor in an educational way. This library is known under two titles, locally, the Carnegie library, and the Public School library. It contains about sixteen thousand volumes of books. The amount donated by Mr. Carnegie was \$35,000. The value of the books contained therein is based at \$30,000, making it a valuable acquisition to Lansing.

OUR NEW Y. M. C. A.

To erect a suitable plant before trying to turn out a satisfactory product to the best possible advantage, is not a new thing in manufacturing, but in Michigan at least, it was a new thing to erect a Young Men's Christian association building large enough to accommodate a thousand members or more before there was a member or a vestige of an organization. But this has been accomplished.

Such a plant necessarily costs money, and for the purchase of a site and the erection of the building, the men of Lansing, together with their friends, have given in cash and pledges, a total to date, of \$59,000.

This beautiful building is, of course, to be devoted to the interests and welfare of the men of Lansing, including visitors, and will be one of the best appointed buildings of this character in the state. It will have in connection with its general work, an employment bureau, and rooming and boarding house directory; information bureau, cloak room, correspondence room, waiting rooms, lavatories and baths, lunch room, reading rooms, club rooms and "spa," the latter containing an ice cream fountain,



BRIDGE ON WASHINGTON AVENUE E SOUTH—CEMENT.

soft drinks and lunches.

A gymnasium, two stories in height, with a running track in the gallery will be a feature. A pair of the best bowling alleys made will be installed in the basement, together with a full equipment of shower baths and a swimming pool of tempered water. The location of the new Y. M. C. A. is central, adjacent to the business hub of the city, and will present a handsome appearance architecturally. Liberal support is already pledged by its friends and, with its advent, the men of Lansing will have much to be proud of and a place in which they can spend a pleasant few hours after the day's labor.

MUSIC, ART AND DRAMA.

The Lansing populace, as becomes that of every city, is a lover of music. Although there are no conservatories here, yet the city contains several good teachers in the various branches, to the number of twenty-one.

There are two musical societies here; The Matinee Musical and the Lansing Choral Union. The former was organized in 1894 and has given a number of successful concerts. The latter organization was temporarily organized in 1901 but in 1904 became a permanent one. Along with the education of city expansion, the people have not neglected the art of music.

Art and the drama go hand in hand. To the former we owe everything that appeals to us in artistic worth be the subject what it may. In architecture we have buildings and scenery that make Lansing a beautiful and much talked about residence city. To the drama we owe many pleasant hours both as entertainment and instruction. Lansing is fortunate in getting the best to be



MOORES PARK.

had in this. The best companies playing road engagements find their way into the regards of our people in the production of star performances, which are given at the city's only theatre playing the legitimate.

Baird's, which was built and completed by Feb. 29th, 1872, and is, as ever, a popular place of amusement. The Bijou Theatre is another busy amusement place. It was opened to the public as a vaudeville house July 10th, 1905, and was a success from the start.

A new building for the latter is in course of construction with expectations of occupancy by January 1st, 1907, with a seating capacity of 800. The interior space will be 128x66 feet, and will be one of the finest of its kind in Michigan.

RELIGIOUS.

Lansing contains 24 religious organizations, divided into denominations as follows: One Adventist; Three Baptist; (one colored); One Christian Science; Three Congregational; One German Evangelical; One Latter Day Saints; Two German Lutheran; Four Methodists Episcopal; One Methodist Protestant; One Protestant Episcopal; Two Presbyterian; One Roman Catholic; One Universalist; One Y. W. C. A.; Salvation Army.

Though the early activity in church work dates back to about the year 1847, it was in the year 1852 that the city's first pretentious church was erected and occupied by the First Presbyterian society. Since then, the various churches have kept pace with the advanced growth of the city, and many pretentious edifices adorn the city. Especially may they be seen in the down town district, notably near or around the state capitol building. The city points with pride to these artistic structures, rivaling those of cities of much greater population, and are presided over by pastors who bring much credit to their various congregations.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS—PANORAMA.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

That Lansing is a secret and fraternal society town is proven by its list of 29 different organizations, consisting of 62 lodges, as follows: Masonic, 9; Knights of Pythias, 4; Odd Fellows, 7; B. P. O. E. Elks, 1 and 1 auxiliary; I. O. O. Foresters, 4; K. O. T. Maccabees, 3; L. O. T. Maccabees, 2; Ladies' of the Maccabees of the World, 1; A. O. U. W., 2; Grand Army of the Republic, 3; Knights of the Grip, 2; Modern Woodmen of America 2; Royal Arcanum, 2; Deutchen Order of Harugari, 2; One lodge each of the following: Ancient order of Hibernians; Capitol Grange; Catholic Mutual Benefit Asso.; Court of Honor; Equitable Fraternal Union; Ladies Catholic Ben. Asso.; Frat. Order of Eagles; Knights of Honor; Knights and Ladies of Security; M. B. of A.; Knights and Ladies of Honor; Protected Home Circle; Loyal American Assembly; Royal Neighbors of America; Woodmen of the World; Knights of Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

The miscellaneous societies of the city number fifteen, and are as follows: Central Michigan Medical Society; Central Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Asso.; Governor's Guard; (Social); Industrial Aid Society; Lansing Business Men's Asso.; Lansing Humane Society; Masonic Temple Asso.; Nat. Asso. of Letter Carriers; United Home Protector's Fraternity; Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Woman's Hospital Asso.; Young Woman's Christian Asso.; Unterstutzungs Verein; Die Arbeiter Frauen Unterstutzungs Verein.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Labor is well represented, having all told, fourteen organizations in Lansing, with meetings as follows:



GROUP OF CHURCHES.



MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Barber's Union No. 125, last Monday of each month; Bookbinder's Union No. 64, last Tuesday in each month; Bricklayer's Union No. 31, every Monday night; Carpenter's Union No. 1008, second and fourth Friday of each month; Cigarmaker's Union No. 272 second Wednesday of each month; Electrical Worker's Union No. 352, second and fourth Tuesday of each month; Moulder's Union No. 225, first and third Tuesday of each month; Musicians' Union No. 303, first Sunday of each month; N. A. of Stationary Engineers No. 25, every Friday; Press Assistants' Union No. 22, second Saturday of each month; Pressmen's Union No. 12, first Saturday in each month; Trades and Labor Council meets every first and third Wednesday of each month; Typographical Union No. 72, last Saturday of each month; Women's Union Label League No. 56, first and third Friday of each month.

A CITY OF CLUBS.

Lansing is known as an acknowledged leader in the state for its clubs and club work, both in a social, literary and musical sense.

The Women's clubs are eleven in number and are as follows including the City Federation of Women's clubs. This organization was formed in 1897 by eight literary clubs, the purposes and aims of which, are to bring them into closer communion, and concentration of efforts in their work. The meetings are held four times a year, the last Tuesday afternoon of October, February and May, at which times topical discussions are engaged in.

The Bay View Reading Circle is a club organized for the purpose of study in various subjects and meets every Monday afternoon.

The E. M. B. club is an educational mutual benefit club, organized in 1880, and is, as its title implies, a club for educational purposes. Meetings alternate Friday evenings.

The Fortnightly club is a literary club organized in 1896, and meets every alternate Friday afternoons.

The Woman's Historical club, organized in 1895, whose work is confined to the study of history, meets every Friday afternoon.

The Lansing Woman's club was organized in 1874, its club house was dedicated April 25, 1890, and is the oldest club in the federation. The work is confined mostly to literature, science, art, history and music. The meetings are held every Friday afternoon in its hall, 110 W. Ottawa St.

The Scro'sis club was organized in 1897 for the study of literature and history, and the meetings are alternate Thursday afternoons.

The Unity club was organized in 1895. Meetings every Thursday afternoons.

The West Side Literary club was also organized in 1895. Studies: his-



MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—CAMPUS.

tory, literature and art. Meetings alternate Fridays.

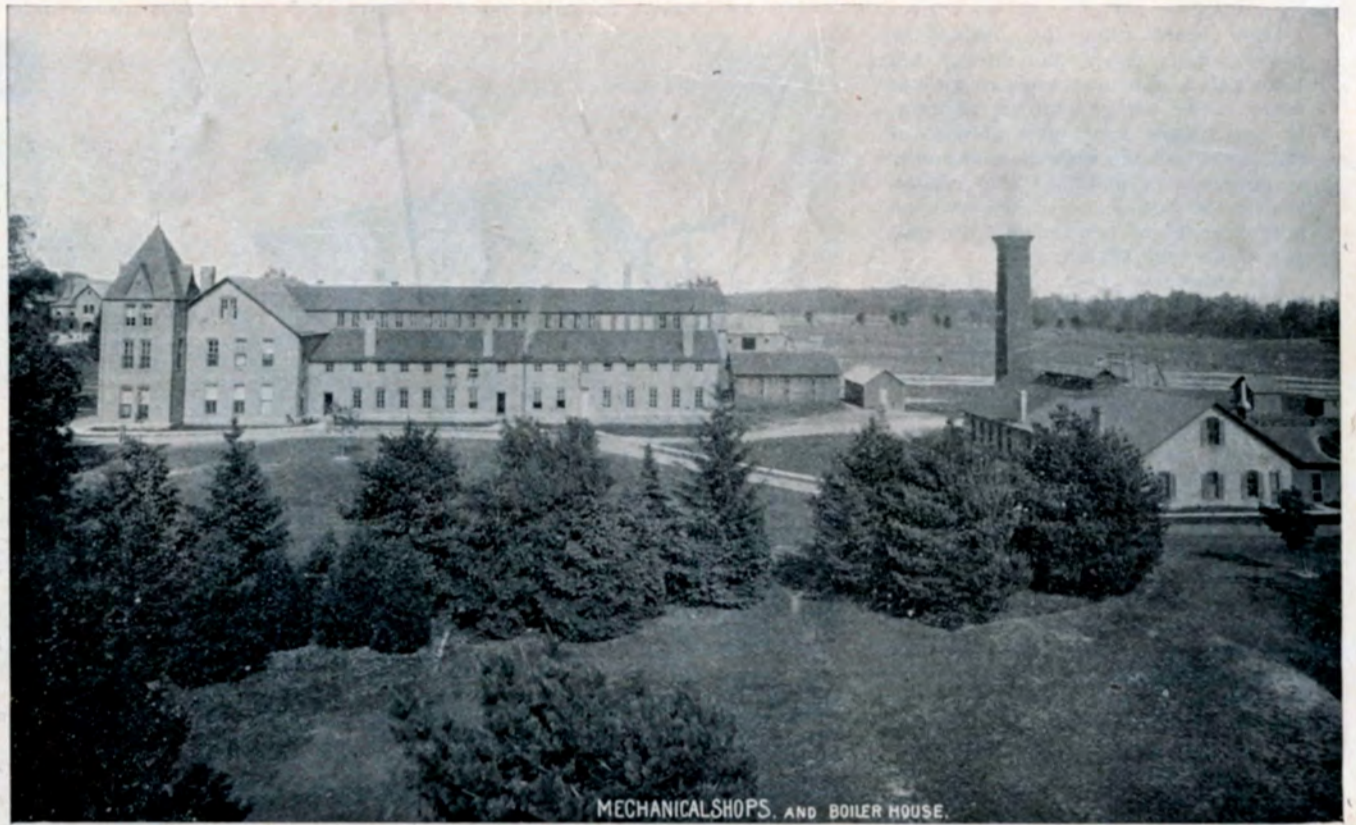
Daughters of the American Revolution, Lansing Chapter, organized in 1895, with patriotic motives and dissemination. Meetings, the last Thursday of each month.

The P. G. T. club. This club was originally a social organization, formed in 1896, but has since turned its work into music and literature, joining the federation in 1904. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

The Men's club life of the city, aside from its secret societies, is vested in the Grand River Boat club, an organization formed July 17th, 1872, as a boat club, but which has evolutionized into a strictly social organization.

The membership consists of about 200, the roster containing the names of most of Lansing's prominent business and professional men. The club rooms are located on Michigan avenue east in the building formerly occupied as the city hall, and are spacious and well appointed with all the accessories necessary to a man's club life, and where its members are brought together in good fellowship and for a better acquaintance.

Besides these clubs there are two musical clubs composed of the city's leading musicians and singers.



MECHANICAL SHOPS AND BOILER HOUSE.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—MECHANICAL SHOPS AND BOILER HOUSE.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

THE LANSING JOURNAL.

The Lansing Journal was established in Lansing as a weekly paper in the year 1848, and from that time until the present, over fifty years, it has kept pace with the progress of the city, promoting the advancement of the city's interests and sharing in its prosperity.

For forty years the Lansing Journal was published as a weekly paper, and like all papers of the period, devoted much of its space to the discussion of political questions and policies.

The Journal was the first paper published in Lansing, and was started on its career by Bagg and Harmon, who launched the Free Press, afterward changing its name to the Michigan State Journal.

John W. Higgs became the owner on June 6, 1866, when its title was again changed, to the Lansing State Democrat, again changing ownership and title in 1872, when W. H. Haze and Geo. P. Sanford became its own-

ers and the name changed to the Lansing Journal, and known as such up to the present time. In the year 1881 L. E. Rowley purchased the paper and was connected with it actively as editor from that year until September, 1900, when he sold his interest to Ira H. Clark. It has had, since its inception, many able editors among whom were J. P. Thompson, J. M. Griswold, S. L. Kilbourne, Geo. W. Peck and William H. Chapman.

Journalism, like everything else has made progress, however, and in the Journal of today politics is subordinated largely to the business of publishing the news and conveying to the public the latest happenings in all parts of the world, with public spirit instead of partisanship its predominating trait. Public and political questions are discussed but always with reference to the good of the community rather than the good of a political party. Thus has the sphere of the newspaper's influence been broadened, and confidence in its utterances strengthened.

In 1887, Lansing having then become a city of 10,000 inhabitants, the Journal began the publication of a daily paper. It was then a newspaper of half the present size. It is nearly



BOTANICAL BUILDING, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

twenty years since the Journal became a daily paper, and during that time not a year has elapsed without some stride being made in advance. It has always kept fully abreast of the times and the growth of the city. It promises to maintain this reputation in the future and to subserve the best interests of Lansing and the people of Central Michigan.

In February, 1893, the Lansing Journal Company was incorporated, and since 1900 the present stockholders have been Ira H. Clark, Oliver T. Allen, Stephen M. Mitchell and Bert J. Baker. The business management is in the hands of Ira H. Clark, who has been connected with the paper since 1887. His assistant is Bert J. Baker, who has been with the company since 1897 as circulation manager and assistant business manager. The editorial management since 1900, has been entrusted to O. T. Allen, who has been connected with the paper, first as reporter and later as editor since June 1892. Stephen M. Mitchell has been in charge of the job printing department of the company for the past fifteen years. Excellent assistance has been rendered in the publication of the paper by a valued corps of office assistants and skilled mechanics.

The Journal's watchword has been "Lansing's Good," and with this motto always in mind it has steadily increased in prosperity and influence.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

Under the title of the Lansing Republican, this paper began its career in 1855 as a weekly. After passing through several different owners it became, July 1st, 1896, the property of the Robert Smith Printing Co., its present publishers. This paper with the Journal, constitutes the field of daily newspaper work in Lansing. In connection with the State Republican plant is established one of the most complete publishing plants in America, with a complete electrotype outfit as an adjunct to their business.

The weekly papers published in Lansing number, including those issued by the dailies, five; The Capital City Democrat, The Michigan Moderator and a faculty paper published by the Michigan Agricultural College; the M. A. C. Record.



CITY NATIONAL BANK.



CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK. LANSING STATE SAVINGS BANK.

THE LANSING BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Lansing Business Men's Association was organized in January, 1901, with 65 members at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted.

In the years that have intervened to the present time the association has made great strides and grown to large proportions, its membership now being over 600, with a full paid secretary, who devotes his entire time to the work of "Making Lansing Grow."

The benefits to the city from the work of the association were felt from its very inception. Each year new industries have been added to the city and in six years the city has more than doubled in population and the attendant prosperity has been felt in all lines of business and by all sections of the city. This growth can be directly traced to the work of the association.

As stated in the constitution, the object of the association is to promote integrity and good faith, just

and equitable principles of business, to discover and correct abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to prevent or adjust controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and generally to foster, protect and advance the commercial, mercantile, manufactory and municipal interests of the city, more especially by the establishment of a permanent bureau or office, from which shall be disseminated through the press, and by other modes, all general or specific information regarding the advantage of Lansing as a business community, as a place for the establishment of manufactories and other business enterprises, and as a place of residence.

The association is governed by a board of 15 directors, selected annually, and on this board, with the officers it selects devolves the responsible and arduous work that is for the good of the entire community.

On the third Tuesday in January of each year is held the annual meeting

of the association and this is always made the occasion of a feed and smoker, which is attended by members and their friends in large numbers. At the meeting last year covers were laid for over 1,000 and the meeting to be held the coming year will doubtless break all records.

The board of directors for the year 1906 has been an exceptionally representative one as follows:

Lawrence Price, E. S. Porter, Jas. J. Baird, A. A. Platt, J. Edward Roe, C. E. Bement, Harris E. Thomas, B. F. Davis, Jay Smith, B. C. Cameron, A. C. Bird, Chas. P. Downey, Smith G. Young, Christian Breisch, Orien A. Jenison.

The officers of the association are Lawrence Price, President; E. S. Porter, Vice-President; E. V. Chilson, Secretary; J. Edward Roe, Treasurer.

"More factories and a larger dinner-pail brigade for Lansing," is the association watchword and 50,000 population in 1910 is the goal everyone is striving for.

BANKING.

Lansing is the fortunate possessor of three sound, conservative banks, two National and one Savings. Also, two Building and Loan Associations.

The Lansing State Savings Bank was organized in 1892 and has a branch at North Lansing. Its directorate is composed of nine successful men in finance.

The City National Bank was organized in 1886 and is a U. S. depository. Its directorate is composed of seven of the best known men in the city.

The Capital National Bank was organized in 1906, opening its doors to business May 24th. Its officers and directors are among the leading business men of the city.

The Building and Loan Associations are represented by the Capitol Savings and Loan Asso., and Union Building and Loan Asso.

The resources of the three banks are as follows, taken from the reports made at the close of business, Nov. 12th, 1906.

Lansing State Savings Bank; \$1,179,401.59. City National Bank; \$1,777,877.49. Capital National Bank; \$560,139.63. The bank clearances average about \$6,570,000 yearly. The total capitalization of these banks is \$350,000, with surplus and undivided profits, \$167,834.23.



12 HOTEL DOWNEY.

HOTEL BUTLER.

HOTEL WENTWORTH.

The above report shows a healthy increase since 1901, which was as follows, excepting the Capital National, which was not in existence at that time: Lansing State Savings, \$752,080.85; City National, \$1,095,789.74.

The financial condition of a city is of much importance in many ways. The manufacturer and merchant must, through ordinary business reasons, rely to a great extent upon the liberality of the banks and their mediums of exchange. Lansing's banks, though conservatively handled are a liberal factor in this city's growth, and are of a substantial nature, ready at all times to hold out the hand of welcome to any and all enterprises that would be a worthy addition to the city's industries.

RETAIL.

The prosperity of a city is demonstrated to the stranger more by the appearance of its retail stores than by any other apparent reason. Busy people within the retail precincts, well stocked and fine appearing stores and "doing business," that counts. Necessarily the retail business of a city like Lansing, a manufacturing community must by force of natural events do considerable retail business, but this business can be greatly enhanced by bright, up-to-date methods. The merchants of Lansing have ever been up to the minute in grasping new ideas in expansion, liberal advertising, up-to-date goods, and efforts to please have been the keynote to their success. The business section of Lansing consists of many fine store buildings on streets that are broad, clean, and congested, covering a territory about seven by eight blocks. Nearly everything the market affords can be found in these places of business. This retail business area does not include that section of the city designated as North Lansing.

ENSEMBLE

Lansing contains eighty-two corporations and numerous other manufacturing concerns; twelve public schools; three parochial schools; three state institutions; twenty-two churches; sixty-one secret societies; sixteen miscellaneous societies; fifteen labor organizations; eleven women's clubs; five railroads; one hospital; two libraries; four newspapers; three banks.



PINE LAKE.



ON THE ROAD TO WAVERLY PARK.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD STATION.



SCENE AT WAVERLY PARK.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Although one of the so-called land-grant colleges, was founded and had been in successful operation for some years before the passage of the first national act endowing an agricultural college in each state through a grant of land from the public domain. The College, in fact, is by origin, not a national, but a state enterprise, and owes its foundation to the public spirit of certain charter members of the State Agricultural Society. These men, in 1849, the very year of the society's organization, memorialized the state legislature in favor of an "agricultural college and model farm;" and this memorial bore fruit in article 13, section 11 of the state constitution of 1850, requiring the legislature as soon as practicable to provide for an agricultural school.

Further than this no move was made by the state for some years; but the society was not inactive, and in 1855, through its efforts, the law organizing the college was passed. Authorized by this law the executive committee of the Agricultural Society purchased the tract of land now forming the site of the college, and the board of education, which was made by the law the governing body of the school, proceeded to clear the land and build. It was a herculean task to transform the wild forest into an orderly home for a great agricultural school, and the conditions seemed by no means promising. Lansing itself was at that time but a little clearing in the woods, accessible only by stage and surrounded by dangerous swamps. The college farm was three miles and a half from this pioneer settlement. Of the six hundred and seventy-six acres, only three were cleared, and for much of the year the road from Lansing to the building site was bottomless. It is small wonder, then, that nearly two years elapsed before the first buildings were completed and the beginnings of school work were made. Nevertheless, the date of the dedicatory ceremonies and of the formal opening of the college, May 13, 1857, gives it an indisputable title to the distinction of being the oldest Agricultural College in America.

The fortunes of the new venture in educational work were fluctuating and varied. The college was constantly before the legislature; experiment after experiment was tried, and "reorganization" became an almost chronic condition. In 1861 a board of agriculture was created and given charge of the college; and finally in 1863, under Pres. Abbott, the school began the steady course of development through which it has expanded into its present "form and comeliness." The legislature has steadily befriended it, supporting it entirely during its formative period and during the eight or ten years which elapsed before the national land grant of 1832, accepted by the state in 1863 and bestowed by it on the college, began to be productive. In still later years, too, after the land-grant endowment had grown into a large interest-bearing fund and the provisions of the second Morrill bill had rendered the college practically independent of the state for its running expenses, the legislature still munificently provided buildings and apparatus, until now the college is in many respects superbly equipped for the work it undertakes to do.

Under the present organization, the college offers four leading courses, the agricultural course, the course in mechanical engineering, the women's course, and the course in forestry, each requiring either four or five years for completion, depending upon the amount of previous preparation on the part of the student.

The experiment station of the college receives an annual appropriation of \$20,000 from the United States government, which amount is to be expended in conducting experiments in the fields, on the garden, and with live stock, the results of which are printed in bulletins, issued at irregular intervals, and sent free through the mail to all citizens who apply for them.

DORMITORIES.

The two older dormitories, Williams Hall, and Abbott Hall, are so well known to students and visitors at the college that it is not necessary to give any formal description of them. It may be stated, however, that large sums have lately been expended in repairing and refitting them, and they are now all furnished with modern conveniences. The new dormitory for boys is a fine brick structure erected on the site of "Old Wells" at a cost of \$55,000. It was ready for occupancy at the opening of college in September and will accommodate 156 students. The building is 38 feet in width by 250 long, three stories with basement and attic, and is fitted with every modern convenience. There are six rooms on the fourth floor to be used by college literary societies and the basement will provide quarters for a large boarding club. The women's dormitory was erected in 1900, at a cost of \$95,000. This building is the largest one on the grounds and is provided with everything necessary for the comfort and health of the young women. The building is four stories high, of red sandstone and pressed brick; stands on the bank of a small artificial pond; is in close proximity to the library and other college buildings, and faces a pleasant stretch of lawn containing beautiful trees and shrubbery.

In this building are the offices and private rooms of the dean and of the various women instructors; a suite of four pleasant rooms for the department of domestic art; a kitchen laboratory, with adjacent small dining room for classes in cooking; a large recitation room; pleasant parlors on second floor; a large dining-room on third floor; a two-story gymnasium; music rooms, waiting and reception rooms; toilet and bath rooms; and finally, large, well ventilated and lighted living rooms for 120 young women. The building is finished throughout in red oak, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

The living rooms are furnished with bedstead, mattress, dresser, wash-stand, two chairs, wash-bowl and pitcher, and each contains a commodious closet. Thus furnished, heated, and lighted, they rent, in general, for from seven to ten dollars per term for each occupant, a very few rooms being somewhat higher in price.

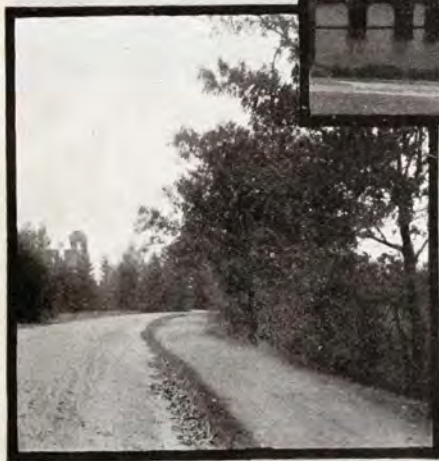
COLLEGE LIBRARY.

During the 49 years of its existence, the college has accumulated a library of about 26,000 volumes. Its growth from small beginnings has been slow but healthy—the shelves though crowded, are not filled with worthless matter, donated to the college because it furnished a convenient store-house, nor are they over-

burdened with great quantities of documentary material which for lack of proper indexing is unavailable. The books have been selected by a faculty having in mind the best interests of the students, for whose use and benefit the library was planned. It is needless to say they are alive and up-to-date. In the sections devoted to agriculture and horticulture may be found the best materials on these subjects, from 1354 (Columella, Twelve Books of Husbandry), to the productions of noted men of our own time. Economic botany, chemistry, and entomology, also mathematics and physics, receive much attention at the college, and the library contains valuable collections on these subjects. The mechanical sections are full of good things on machine design, pattern making, steam engine, civil and electrical engineering. The domestic science department has a small but good collection, which will be increased as need arises and funds permit.

The college seeks to cultivate the literary and aesthetic tastes of the student, and one may find a large and carefully selected collection on fine art and general literature, with a little representative fiction. The books on history and political science are good and up-to-date. An important feature of the library is the





The bath house erected in 1902-03, is connected with the armory by a corridor. The outside dimensions of the bath house are 77x66½ feet. Ample space is furnished for lockers, dressing rooms and baths. Beside 14 shower and 2 needle baths, there is a plunge bath 35x17 feet, having an average depth of 5½ feet. The building contains the most modern equipment.

Astronomical Observatory.—A small astronomical observatory contains a fine five and one-half inch telescope, equatorially mounted and driven by clock work.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—A bacteriological laboratory erected in 1902 affords opportunity for instruction in bacteriology and hygiene. It is the largest and best furnished laboratory on the campus.

Botanical Laboratory.—The building is 45x55 feet. The basement includes a fire-proof room, containing the herbarium of about 90,000 specimens, a lavatory, and a large work room for the preparation and storing of specimens and boxes; the first floor contains a dark room, two well-lighted rooms very fairly equipped for histological and physiological studies, and an office and laboratory for the professor in charge; the second floor contains a large room for beginners in botany and for lectures, and a study and laboratory for the assistants; the garret has recently been fitted for use as necessity may require.

Chemical Laboratory.—This building includes on the upper floor a large lecture room, the qualitative analytical room and the private laboratory, office and reference library. The lower story provides space for students' dressing rooms, two rooms for general quantitative work, the stock and supply room, and a room devoted to assay and combustion furnace work.

Adjoining this is a room formerly used as the laboratory of the experiment station. The building is provided throughout with digestion hoods and does not lack in general convenience. It is well provided with appropriate apparatus enabling the student to pursue any particular line of chemical study.

Chemical Laboratory of the Experiment Station.—This laboratory is on the second floor of the veterinary building. It is well fitted up with apparatus required in the chemical work of the experiment station.

Civil Engineering Laboratories.—The collection of apparatus for laboratory and field practice in civil engineering comprises more particularly such instruments as are employed in the actual operation of surveying, and in the practical astronomy of engineering. It is noticeably complete along these

lines. A sextant and an altitude-azimuth instrument both made by Fauth & Co., are among the equipment for astronomical work. Of instruments for land and railroad surveying, there are nine engineer's transits by different makers, three with solar attachments, nine fine engineer's levels, a telescope compass, eight ordinary surveyor's compasses, telescope attachments for the same, drainage levels, leveling rods of several kinds, and almost every kind of tape and chain; linen tapes, steel band tapes, steel tapes graduated to inches and to tenths of feet, city engineer's tapes with compensating balance and level attachment, and wire link chains of different lengths.

For topographical surveying and reconnaissance there are provided, in addition to the above, barometers, prismatic compasses, pedometers, hand glasses, hand levels, and stadia rods; also the instruments necessary for reducing and mapping, such as protractors of greater and less precision, stadia reduction charts, planimeters, scales of wood and metal, and an extensive selection of drawing instruments of the most accurate construction. The last mentioned are for illustration only each student being required to provide himself with similar tools for use.

Besides the list already enumerated, there is a large number of special instruments, such as heliotropes, signals, rod levels, cross-section tapes and rods, of use in the various applications of surveying to railroad and Geodetic work; and many photographs, drawings and blue prints for illustrating the best practice in constructive engineering.

The principal laboratory in civil engineering is the college campus, which affords room for the solution of problems on the same scale as in actual practice. The work of reduction, computation and mapping is carried on in the rooms of the department in College hall, one of which is equipped with drawing tables of the most modern construction. Experiments for the determination of constants of instruments are also carried on within doors. A photographic outfit and dark room are available as well as a lantern for exhibiting views in class-room illustration. A small observatory, mentioned elsewhere, in which is mounted equatorially a 5½ inch telescope driven by clock work, and further equipped by a sidereal clock and an astral lantern, constitutes a laboratory for practice in observation and illustration of popular and descriptive astronomy.

Dairy Building.—The Dairy building was erected in 1900. It contains a large room properly equipped with separators, churns, and workers of the latest and best types for instruction in butter-making. This room is 50 by 26 feet in horizontal area and is well lighted and east. The cheese room by windows on the north is furnished with cheese vats, presses, curd mills, a curing room and testing room, while a farm dairy room, offices, class-rooms, and cold storage room are also included in the dairy building.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture issues a report each year, containing the statement of accounts, department reports, proceedings and reports of the State Agricultural society, and the register of the meteorological observations at the college. A bulletin is also issued each month, giving an account of agricultural experiments, and of other matters of interest to farmers.

The M. A. C. Record, a weekly college paper, is printed regularly during the college sessions. It is the purpose of its editors to give to the outside world a contemporaneous account of all that goes on at the college. The subscription price is fifty cents.

The college is connected with Lansing by a street car line, and cars run every twenty minutes in each direction.

It may be said in conclusion that the increased attendance from 398 in the year 1897 to nearly 1,000 in attendance for the year 1907, speaks well for the able handling of this college by those in charge of its work.



collection of bound periodicals, which constitutes a library in themselves; many of the sets are complete and all are valuable.

A reading room connected with the library, contains a collection of literary, political and scientific periodicals, daily papers, etc., not excelled, even by our great university, in quantity or quality.

The value of a library consists in its adaptation to the needs of the people using it. Every effort is made by the college to meet these needs. The whole collection has been carefully classified and catalogued. The contents of bound periodicals, up to the close of 1897, are made available by Poole's index, while the matter contained in the current magazines is readily found by means of the Cumulative index, issued monthly since 1896.

The library is a circulating one to the college population, and is open eleven hours daily.

LABORATORIES, ETC.

Agricultural Laboratory.—This building affords a lecture room with seating capacity for sixty students. Besides this, on the first floor are two offices, provided with cases and a good collection of agricultural works, including the herd registers of the leading breeds of livestock. A work room and dark closet, with an elevator room, complete the first floor. The second floor is largely given up to a soil physics laboratory.

Armory and Gymnasium and Bath House.—The college armory contains a large, well-lighted drill-hall for use in inclement weather, a room for gun racks, and an office for the commandant of cadets. The parade ground in front of this building is admirably adapted for tactical maneuvers. The drill-hall of the armory also serves as a gymnasium. The gymnasium apparatus is so arranged that the floor is readily cleared for drill.

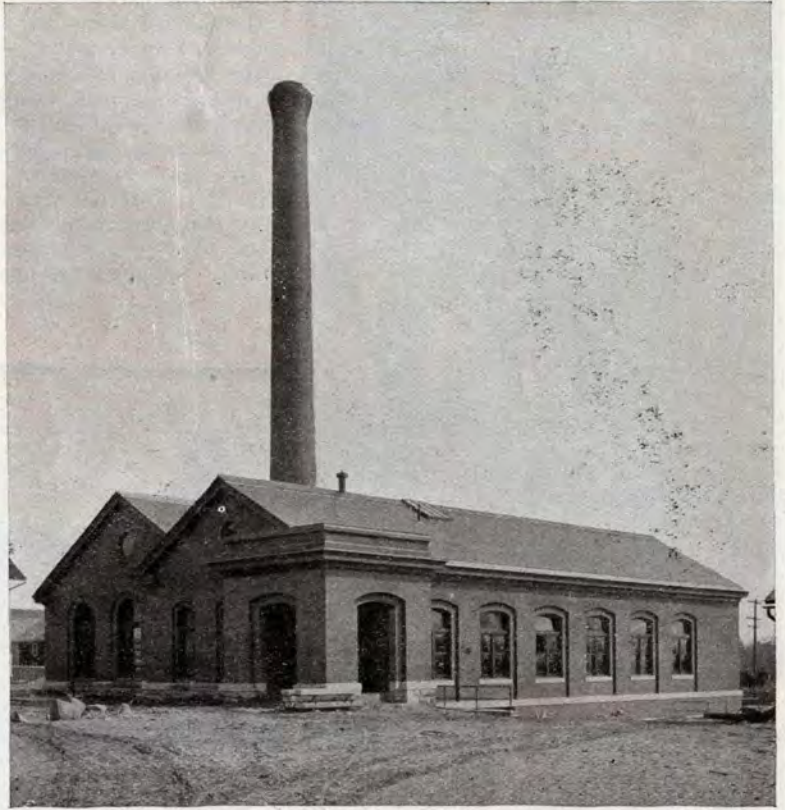
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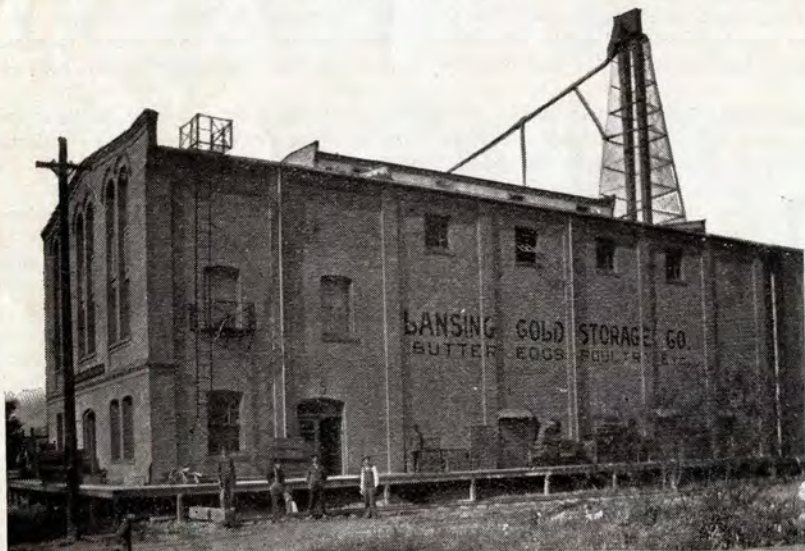
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POWER HOUSE, M. A. C.



HOTEL AT WAVERLY PARK.



LANSING COLD STORAGE PLANT.



ARBEITER HALL.



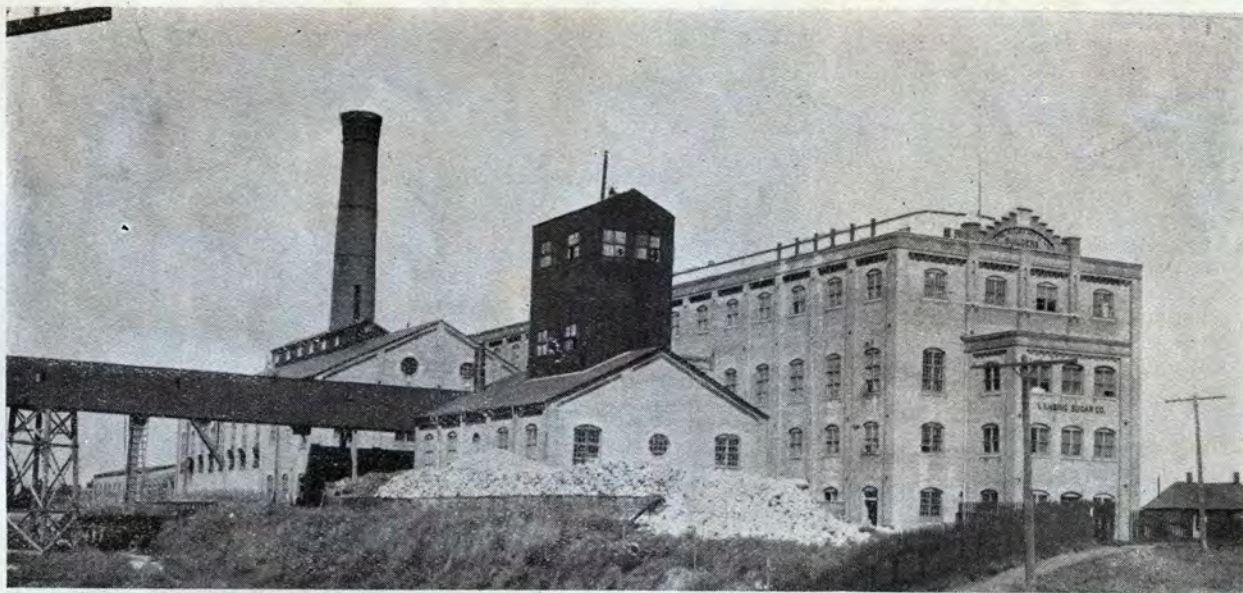
PINE LAKE.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BAND.

MANUFACTURING

The state of Michigan at one time was considered in the light of being mostly agricultural. In late years, however, the change from agriculture as a product, to that of manufacturing, has been of very rapid growth. In fact, the strides have been of such a pace as to open the eyes of our sister states, and has caused much speculation. The reasons, however, are many, amongst which may be found the wonderful activity in each of its towns and cities in the booming of each locality, foremost amongst their workers to this end being the newspapers. They, together with the activity of the various branches of trade, chamber of commerce and business men's associations, have accomplished their aim to the extent that Michigan is now considered in the light of a manufacturing state, as well as an agricultural one. Lansing, as a representative city of the state, has been metamorphosed into a manufacturing community, and none has made more rapid strides along these lines than



BEET SUGAR PLANT.

output in tonnage. North, south, east and west are opened to us for our products, through the channels of four railroads, two being trunk

appreciated, can be easily seen, and that they have proven a factor in the development of Lansing. In determining a proper location for a

have already mentioned. In finance, Lansing has three banks—two national and one state savings bank, conservative (reasonably so), progressive and substantial, with a combined capital of \$350,000, and surplus and undivided profits of \$155,000.

The location feature we have also dwelt upon. The fourth feature is our educational advantages. These are represented by the Michigan Agricultural College, fourteen public schools, including a high school, and three parochial schools.

Lansing, through the Lansing Business Men's association extends welcoming arms, and places at the disposal of interested people all the assistance in their power, together with encouragement of the proper kind and its full co-operation.

Lansing has at present, eighty-two incorporated companies doing business and representing fifty different industries. Besides these there are numerous smaller plants producing in the aggregate a large output. The combined capitalization of these plants is estimated at \$15,129,200. The amount of products manufactured is estimated to be \$18,000,000 annually, and paying to its workmen



OMEGA SEPARATOR CO.

Lansing, and we certainly claim to have done, and are doing, our share of this work. This is no idle boast, but a statement based upon facts. The strides made within the past few years in manufactures has kept pace, and, in fact, has led the pace which has brought Lansing many factories of diversified industries, and an increase in population that has made all other towns in the state "sit up and take notice.". The bank clearances, amount of labor employed, salaries paid, and the amount of freight tonnage bears evidence of our progress.

Lansing, with 29,000 population, boasts of more diversified industries than any other city of like population in the state. The reason is, that the natural advantages, combined with its excellent facilities for shipments, make of it an ideal manufacturing center. The railroad facilities of Lansing are among the strong factors in bringing to us a class of manufacturers that are desirable, and which is a necessity for a wide

lines. The Michigan Central, Great Western (formerly the Chicago & Grand Trunk), Pere Marquette and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

manufacturing site, there are four essential features to be considered, viz., location, transportation, financial and educational. These, Lansing pos-

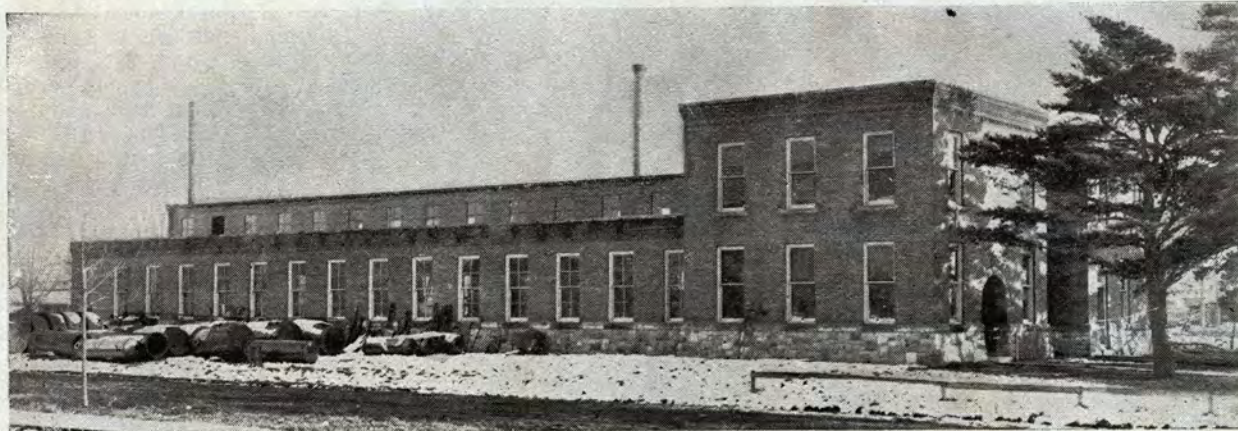


W. K. PRUDDEN CO.

It will be seen from the foregoing that this city has the most splendid shipping facilities. That these are

sesses to the extent that in all four features we have all that can be desired. The railroad advantages we

over \$3,000,000 per year in salaries. The following table shows in what variety these products are formed, and a list of the firms so occupied:



Automobile manufacturers	2
Automobile accessories	4
Motor works, gas and gasoline engines	9
Cut glass factories	2
Implements, farm, etc.	7
Foundries	5
Brick and tile	6
Lumber, etc.	4
Artificial stone	4
Brewing	1
Barrel manufacturers	1
Broom manufacturers	2
Carriages and wagons	4
Cider and vinegar manufacturers	1
Cigar manufacturers	16
Cigar box manufacturer	1

Confectionery manufacturers and jobbers	6
Flour mills	3
Furnaces	5
Machine shops	3
Pump manufacturers	3
Tanks, etc.	4
Grain elevators	2
Express companies	2
Newspapers (daily)	2
Newspapers (weekly)	3
Binders and blank book manufacturers	4
Gum manufacturers.....	1
Knitting mills	1
Wheelbarrows	1
Beet Sugar factory.....	1
Show cases	1
Wax goods	1
Stoves	1
And numerous miscellaneous institutions.	

A review of the many advantages offered by Lansing to manufacturers would be incomplete without reference to the important fact that there is abundant supply of desirable

While Lansing autos have created for themselves a market in every civilized country on the globe, that specific industry has not overshadowed the others.

The Olds Gas Power Co. is another

copy thirty-two acres, and the output is \$555,000 annually. Although a branch of the Owosso concern, it is essentially a Lansing industry. It is capitalized at \$1,250,000, and was incorporated October 29, 1902.

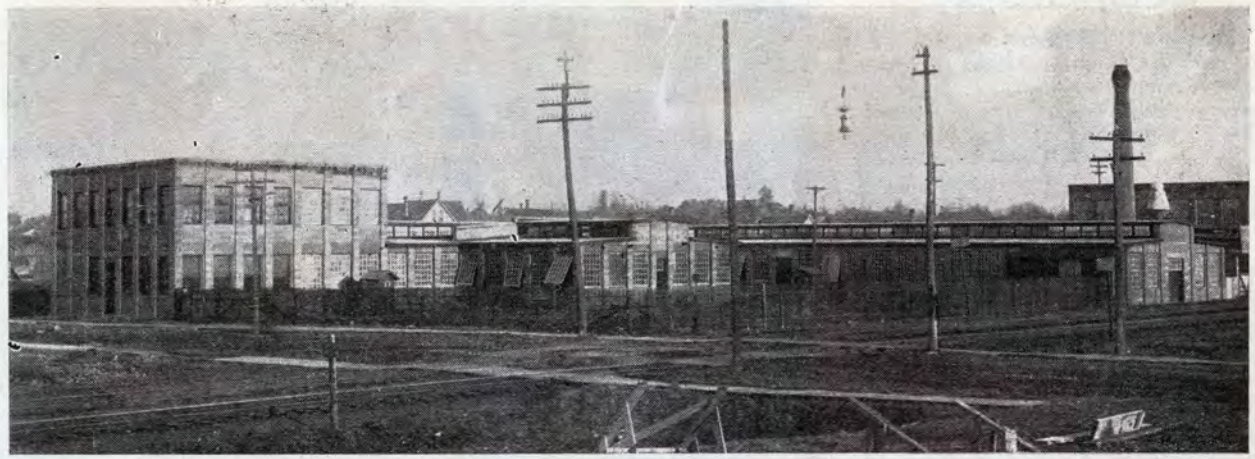
The Genesee Fruit Co., makers of cider and vinegar, is a corporation formed September 5, 1890. It has a capital stock of \$400,000, employs 55 hands, and their annual capacity is 30,000 barrels, 100 cars of which is cider and the balance vinegar.

The Lansing Wheelbarrow Co. is another live one. This company is a \$665,000 corporation, formed October 8, 1881, and gives employment to about 600 hands. This plant occupies about fifteen acres of ground, the annual output is over \$1,000,000, and pays in salaries \$200,000 yearly.

The Huber Manufacturing Co. is a \$500,000 corporation, formed March 19, 1902. Their business is the handling of heavy farm implements, engines, threshers, etc.

The Keokuk Canning Co. is a corporation formed November 7, 1904, with a capital of \$100,000. Their business is the handling, entirely of pickles, in bulk, shipping annually, 30,000 bushels, valued at \$75,000, and employs twenty people.

The Lansing Wagon Works is another staple concern, employing be-



NEW WAY MOTOR CO.



LANSING SPOKE CO.

manufacturing sites offered by the Lansing Business Men's association, who will be pleased to correspond regarding the same.

In conclusion, we wish to enumerate some of the leading and various industries of the city, together with their output, labor, capital, etc.

The largest industries, as a representation, are the two automobile factories of the Reo Motor Car Co. and the Olds Motor Works. The former was incorporated October 5, 1904, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, manufacturing the well known line of the Reo cars. The company employs about 600 men, and the capacity of their plant is thirty finished cars a day. This plant covers eighteen acres of ground, with six buildings, thoroughly appointed.

The Olds Motor Works, manufacturers of the world-famed "Oldsmobile," was incorporated May 9, 1899, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. This plant occupies about fifty-six acres of ground, with a floor space of 300,000 feet, and employs about 900 men, producing an output of twenty finished cars a day.

of the large concerns, covering about ten acres of ground and employing about 200 hands, and the products are gas and gasoline engines and gas producers. The company was incorporated July 30, 1890, capital, \$612,000.

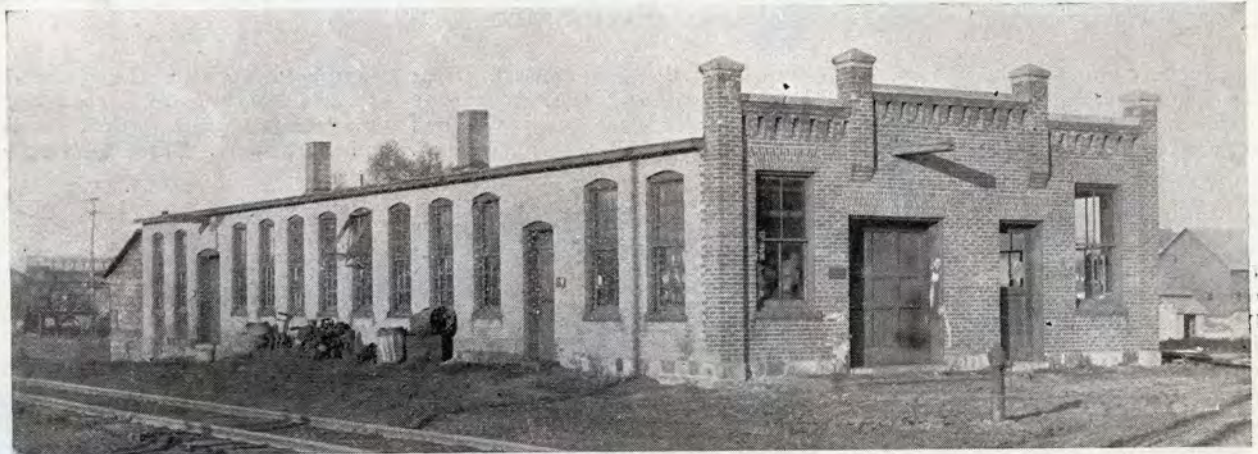
The Owosso Sugar Co. is a large factor, employing at present 290 hands. This plant and grounds oc-

The Michigan Power Co. is a public utility concern, and was incorporated February 2, 1906, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Their business is the supply of electricity and steam for both power and heating. It occupies two plants, employs about forty men and has about two miles of piping at present.

tween 100 and 150 hands, and paying them in salaries \$60,000 per year. The capacity is 6,000 wagons and carriages annually, the value being \$250,000.

Hugh Lyons & Co., manufacturers of store fixtures, mirrors, wax figures, etc., is another solid institution, whose product is known throughout the country. This is also a corporation, being organized January 16, 1894, with a capital stock of \$100,000. One hundred and fifteen hands are employed here, with a salary of \$65,000 per year. The plant occupies 80,000 square feet of floor space, and the output is valued at \$250,000 annually, being shipped to Germany, Australia, South America, and throughout this country.

The Michigan Condensed Milk Co. an industry of wide output, is a corporation with \$300,000 capital. This concern receives daily forty tons of milk, and produces from it 90,000 cans of condensed milk each twenty-four hours, the value being \$2,700. Eighty hands are here employed in producing this tremendous output, which represents a yearly business of over \$800,000.



BEILFUS MOTOR CO.



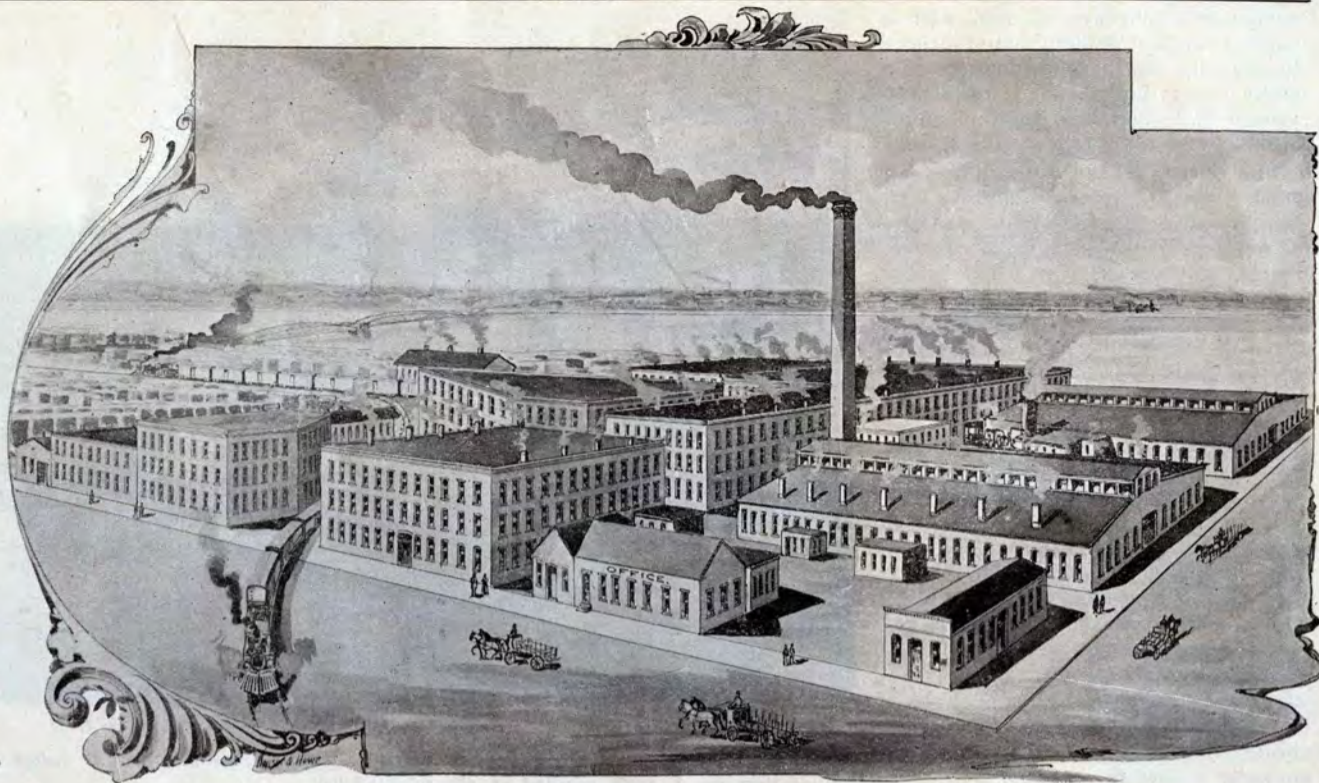
BATES & EDMUNDS.

The New Way Motor Co. is practically a new concern here, having been incorporated January 1, 1905. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the company manufactures a line of gas and gasoline engines. The floor space occupied is 400x45 feet; it employs 75 hands, and has an output at present of \$150,000 annually. The wages paid in producing this output amounts to about \$35,000.

The Auto Body Co. was incorporated here five years ago, capitalized at \$25,000, but is now working with a Surplus of \$50,000. This company employs 150 hands, who receive yearly in wages \$60,000. The plant occupies 50,000 square feet of floor space and produces annually an output representing in value about \$200,000. The products are automobile bodies and spark coil boxes.

The Maud S. Windmill & Pump Co. has been established here fourteen years as a corporation forming July 7, 1892, with a capital of \$67,100. The business is the manufacture of gas engines, tanks, windmills and pumps. The plant occupies 50,000 square feet of floor space, employs 40 hands, pays in wages \$25,000 per year, and the value of the products amounts to over \$100,000 annually.

The Bidwell Thresher Co. (Lansing and Batavia), is a concern with a capital stock of \$250,000, and incorporated December 30, 1904. Farm implements are the products, and it



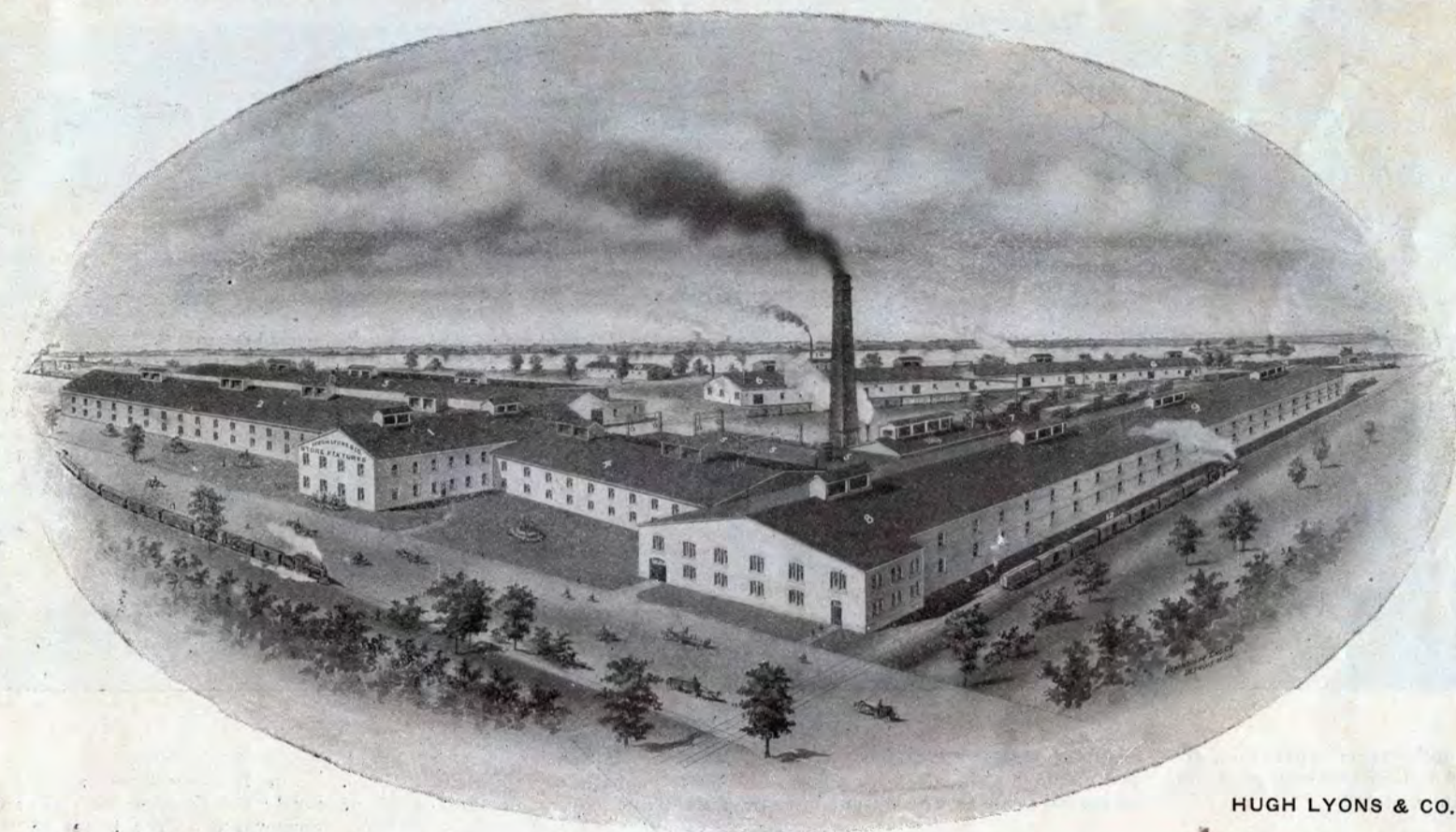
E. BEMENT'S SONS.

does a business as selling jobbers.

The Bates & Edmunds Co., manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines, has been incorporated seven years,

and has a capital of \$100,000. This plant occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space, employs 120 hands, pays in wages \$50,000 yearly and will have

The Michigan Knitting Co., incorporated May 4, 1891, employs 100 people, and occupies three floors, 80x40 feet. This company pays in salaries



HUGH LYONS & CO.



MAUD S. WINDMILL CO.

produced, this year, 2,000 engines.

Clippert, Spaulding & Co., makers of brick and tile, employ 80 hands, who receive \$30,000 per year in salaries. This company produces 80,000 brick per day, representing in valued out-put \$60,000 annually. Incorporated December 2, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The Capital Electric Engineering Co., electrical supplies and construction, is a large concern in this particular line, doing a business of over \$80,000 yearly, having a wage roll of \$12,000 and employing 50 hands. This concern was incorporated March 22, 1895, with a capital of \$20,000.

The W. K. Prudden Co., incorporated December 30, 1903, with a capital stock of \$75,000 represents an adjunct industry to that of the automobile business. The product is auto wheels, with an output of 125 daily, representing in value \$200,000 yearly. They employ 100 hands in season, with a pay roll of \$20,000. The plant occupies 21,500 square feet.

\$20,000 a year, and the value of its products is \$100,000 per annum.

The Lansing Motor & Pump Co. was incorporated March 26, 1903, with a capital of \$10,000. It employs ten hands, occupies 8,000 square feet of floor space, and the value of its output is \$75,000 yearly.

The Rikerd Lumber Co. occupies seven acres of ground, employs eighty hands and pays in salaries \$55,000 per year. This, also, is a corporation, being formed February 3, 1899, with a capital stock of \$35,000. A general line of lumber of all kinds is carried, and they manufacture sash, doors and blinds, veneered work, and all kinds of interior finish.

The Hildreth Manufacturing Co.: This concern manufactures marine gas engines, pumps, and gray iron castings. The area of the plant is 12,000 square feet. It employs 50 hands and pays in wages \$35,000 per annum. The output is \$75,000 annually.

The Severance Tank & Silo Co., in-

corporated February 23, 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000, manufactures tanks, silos and porch columns. The plant has a floor space of 11,250 square feet, and the output annually is about \$175,000.

The Hall Lumber Co., capital stock \$30,000, incorporated January 11, 1902, occupies three and one-half acres of ground space. This concern employs thirty people, who receive about \$20,000 per annum in salaries. The output this year is estimated at \$140,000, much in excess of the preceding year, 1905. They deal in all kinds of lumber and stair work.

The Foundry & Pattern Co. is a new concern, succeeding the Lansing Foundry Co., incorporated in October of this year. The business is iron and brass castings and patterns. They start in with thirty employes, with a salary list of \$75.00 per day. The area of the plant is 375x165 feet. The capacity is twenty tons per day.

The Thoman Milling Co., capital \$55,000, incorporated May 12, 1905, employs 18 hands, and occupies two buildings, 80x60 and 80x40 feet. The annual output is \$300,000. It pays annually \$15,000 in salaries.

Omega Separator Co., capital \$300,000, incorporated August 9, 1895,



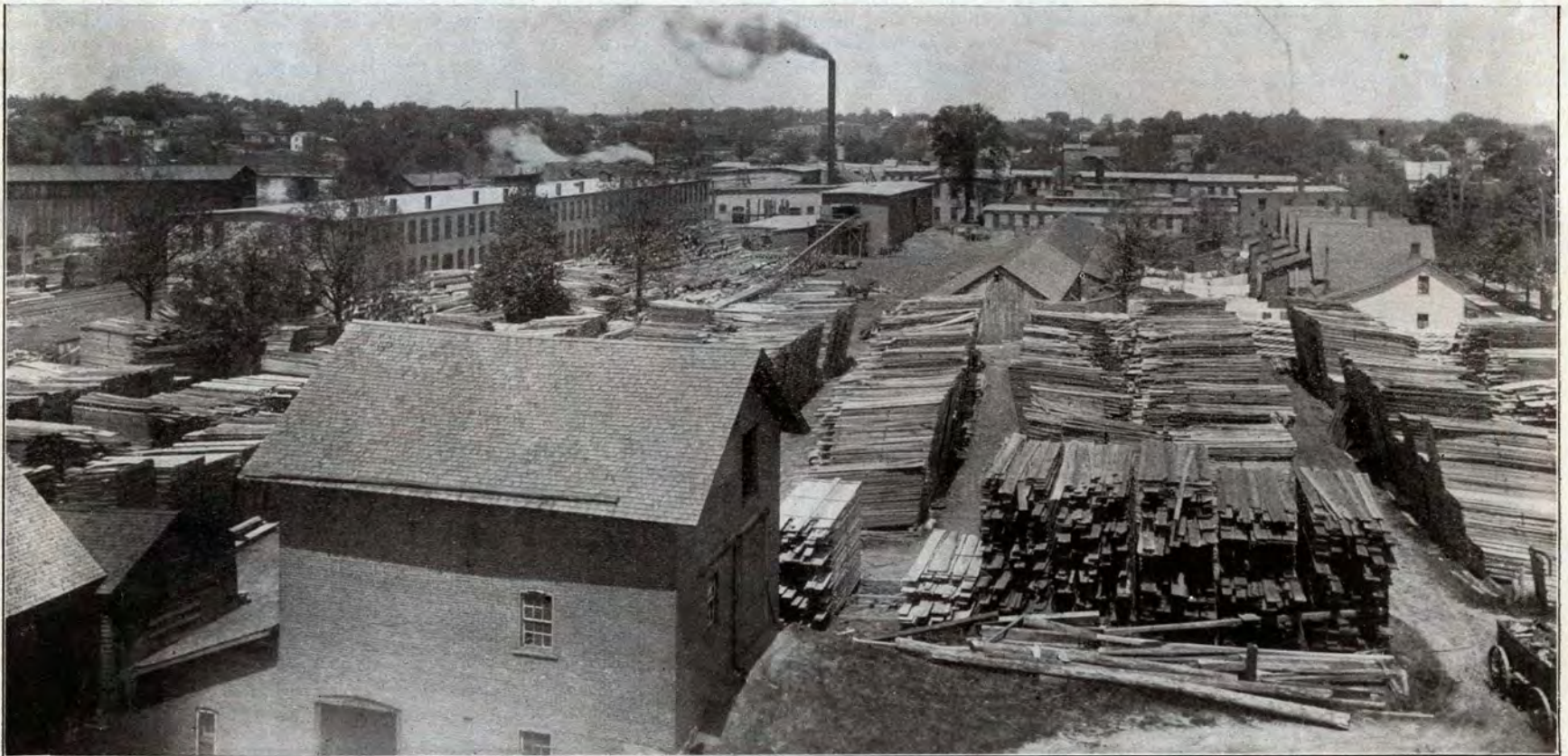
RIKERD LUMBER CO.

The Peerless Motor Co., incorporated September 9, 1903, capital stock \$50,000. This concern manufactures gas and gasoline engines. The plant

engines daily, with an annual value of \$180,000.

The Lansing Brewing Co. has one of the best equipped breweries in

ground and employs 16 hands on an average. The capacity in the bottling department is 4,000 barrels per year. The complete brewing capa-



LANSING WHEELBARROW CO.

manufactures cream separators, (details could not be obtained regarding output, labor, etc).

occupies 10,000 square feet of space, and employs 40 hands, with a pay roll of \$20,000 yearly. The output is four

Michigan. It was incorporated March 16, 1898, with a capital of \$25,000. This plant covers one-half acre of

city is 20,000 barrels.

The Lansing Fuel & Gas Co., formerly the Lansing Gas Light Co., incorporated as the latter in 1902, reorganized in 1906; capital \$300,000. This plant occupies a space of 300x200 feet, and employs 30 people, who receive annually \$50,000 in wages. This company has at the present time forty miles of mains laid in the city.

The Lansing Cold Storage Co., incorporated October 25, 1902, with a capital stock of \$50,000, employs eight hands. The space occupied is a building four stories high, 60x120 feet. The value of the goods handled each year is estimated at \$400,000.

The National Coil Co., incorporated July 9, 1903, capital \$20,000, which has lately been increased to \$50,000. The company employs 75 hands, and pays in salaries \$40,000 yearly. This plant covers an area of 44x100 feet, four floors; annual output, \$150,000.

The Brown Lumber Co. This plant covers an area 312x160 feet, and employs thirty hands, who receive in wages yearly \$15,000. There is carried in stock, lumber to the value of \$40,000.



BROWN LUMBER CO.

Clark & Co., manufacturers of carriages, incorporated May 12, 1897, with a capital of \$50,000. This concern turns out 5,000 vehicles a year, representing in value about \$250,000. They employ 100 hands, who receive in salaries \$50,000 a year. They occupy a plant 66x240 feet, four stories in height, and another 30x150 feet, two stories in height.

Gerson-Carey Co., incorporated May 18, 1903, with a capital stock of \$6,000. Brass foundry, occupying premises 109x32 feet, with a capacity of two tons daily. Employs twenty hands and pays out yearly in wages \$10,000. Amount of output is based at \$100,000 per annum.

Isbell-Brown Co., incorporated May 5, 1905, with a capital of \$16,000. Seed and bean business, representing \$350,000 value in yearly output. Employs 60 people, turning out two carloads of fitted stock daily.

American Cut Glass Co. This represents a unique industry in Lansing, of which there are two concerns. This plant employs seventy hands, and occupies a two-story building, 150x40 feet, turning out some interesting and artistic work. This company was organized and incorporated



HALL LUMBER CO.

feet, and the output amounts to \$50,000 a year. Product, air-cooled power and pumping engines.

The Michigan Cut Glass Co. is one of the two concerns here of this kind. Employs fourteen people, pays out over \$13,000 a year in salaries. The plant covers a quarter of an acre of ground, with an output this year amounting to over \$26,000, and figure that their business for 1907 will double this amount.

May 5, 1905, capital \$15,000. Employs 28 people, paying in wages over \$22,000 a year. The plant occupies over one-half acre of ground, and turns out daily four tons of castings, making parts for gas and gasoline engines and automobiles for local institutions.

Never-Miss-Spark-Plug Co. This concern manufactures automobile accessories, such as spark plugs, battery connections, etc. The output for 1906 has amounted to over 65,000 of the former and 650,000 of the latter, with

square feet. A stock of \$150,000 is carried.

Besides the above enumerated concerns, there are numerous others of smaller capacity and variety. There has been, during the past year, an increase in the number of employes throughout the various factories of 600. The daily wages of these men average, aside from superintendents and office forces, \$2.11 per day. There are 3,676 male employes and 300 women, besides office forces of 142 men and 104 women. The wages



MICHIGAN KNITTING CO.



ISBELL-BROWN CO.

in 1904, with a capital of \$20,000.

The Kneeland Manufacturing Co. manufactures gasoline engines, with an output of thirty machines per month. They employ 20 people, who receive \$30,000 per year for their services.

The Air-cooled Motor Co. employs twelve hands, occupies space 60x60

Beilfuss Motor Co., incorporated June 4, 1904, with a capital of \$15,000, employs ten hands, with a salary list of \$8,000 yearly. This plant manufactures gas and gasoline engines, occupies ground 120x40 feet, and the business amounts to \$40,000 a year.

Capital Casting Co., incorporated

orders in now for over 1,000,000 of the last named product.

Michigan Distributing Co. was incorporated February 17, 1906, with a capital stock of \$40,000. They handle carriages, wagons, farm implements, bob sleds, cutters, hardware specialties, etc. This company sells to over 1,200 merchants in Michigan. The building occupied as a warehouse is 100x250 feet, with two parcels of ground adjacent containing 30,000

per day paid to these people amounts to nearly \$11,000. The average working day is 9.9 hours long. The report of the state labor commissioner, just issued, pronounces the sanitary conditions of our factories to be of the best, and that the employers have given much attention to the hygienic condition of their plants.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MORE. COME SEE US.



THOMAN MILLING CO.



SEVERANCE TANK & SILO CO.



OLDS MOTOR WORKS.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS.

The Olds Motor Works, the home of the Oldsmobile, and the largest manufacturing plant in the Capital City of Lansing, occupies a site which was formerly the Michigan State Fair grounds. The sixteen buildings and testing room comprising the works, cover an area of 65 acres, the covered floor space alone amounting to over 305,000 square feet. The main line of the Grand Trunk Western railroad passes just a few feet to the rear of the shipping room, and this, coupled with the fact that a private belt line surrounds the city and connects with all the other railways, renders its shipping facilities unsurpassed.

There are at the present time over 1,000 men upon the company's pay-roll, and more are being added daily. The factory is being worked to its fullest capacity.

During the last season, the company was represented by over 190 agencies located in the different large cities of the United States, Mexico, South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, besides quite a large number of traveling salesmen who covered the territory not governed by agencies.

The buildings are all equipped with the most modern methods of lighting, heating and ventilation. Both arc and incandescent lights are used, the electricity for which is furnished by the company's own power plant, and water, pumped from their own wells, is piped through the buildings.

A volunteer fire department is main-

tained with a chief on duty at all times, and the most up-to-date methods of fighting fire are employed throughout the building, including an automatic sprinkling system.

One of the best equipped blacksmith shops in the state is part of the factory, and in this are shaped all the steel and wrought iron forgings which enter into the formation of an Oldsmobile. A foundry is also maintained, in which are made all the castings used in the manufacture of this car.

All castings and parts from the blacksmith shop are sent first to the receiving room; here they are inspected, counted and checked, and then sent to the machine rooms, where are drills, lathes, drilling machines, and every sort of machine for working up iron and steel.

The advantage gained by a large plant over a smaller one in time and labor in machine work is here clearly demonstrated, for hundreds of parts of each kind are machined up at one time.

After all machine work has been finished, the stock is again subjected to a rigid inspection, which is also a test of the efficiency of the machines through which they have recently passed.

From the inspection room the parts are taken to the stock room and stored in bins. Here an excellent system prevails, every piece being represented by a symbol which signifies to which model it belongs. Each part is also given a piece number, and a very accurate account of every piece is kept; the time that it is received is also recorded.

From the stock room the parts are sent to the various assembling rooms,

where the motor, frame, transmission, steering gear and axles are assembled.

The motor, upon completion, is taken to the testing department, where it undergoes a very severe test. Each motor remains in this department about two days, and is kept running constantly for at least fifteen hours. By means of a brake placed on the fly-wheel, the horse-power developed by each motor is accurately measured. The large motors are compelled to develop from 30 to 35 horse-power, and the smaller engines a proportional horse-power before they are allowed to pass to the assembling room.

When the chassis of each machine is completed, it is tested out on the company's half-mile private track, west of the factory. This was originally the race track of the Michigan State Fair grounds, and is now one of the best half-mile tracks in the west for testing automobiles. A speed of 52 miles an hour has been reached on this track. After a severe test, any adjustments necessary are made, the body is placed upon the chassis, and the entire car painted and varnished. However, before it is considered ready for shipment, the finished car must be run several miles, and made to undergo a final inspection.

It is this element of thoroughness throughout the factory which has characterized the productions of the Olds Motor Works, and made and retained the reputation of the Oldsmobile throughout the years of its existence.

Four cars, the Model "A" Palace Touring Car, and Limousine; the Model "H," the "Flying Roadster," Runabout; and the familiar Oldsmo-

bile runabout, represent the 1907 line.

The first three of these machines are equipped with a four-cylinder, 35-40 H. P. water-cooled motor, selective sliding gear transmission, and bevel gear drive. The weight is much reduced by the frequent use of aluminum in the construction.

Only such changes have been made as would aid materially to the looks and durability, the chassis being practically the same as that of the famous "S" of last year. This car was without a doubt a leader among the last season's productions, and proved its excellence in the Glidden tour, the high-speed run of 503 miles from Bretton Woods to New York. Besides these runs, the model "S" accomplished 100 hour non-stop runs in Chicago and Cincinnati and a 200 mile non-stop run in Detroit. The car also distinguished itself by winning, in its class, the Crawford Notch hill climb, and both brake and vibration tests at the New York Open Air Show.

The slogan from the manufacturers' standpoint, this year, is "Nothing too good for the Oldsmobile," and this has been consistently lived up to in the purchase of all materials and equipment, as well as by the use of the highest class of skilled labor throughout the entire plant.

The Olds Motor Works has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The officers of the company are: Henry Russell, president; Frederick L. Smith, vice president and general manager; Angus Smith, secretary and treasurer. The directors are Henry Russell, James H. Saeger, Frederick L. Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Angus Smith, Henry C. Potter, Jr., and Henry B. Ledyard.



GERSON-CAREY CO.

GERSON-CAREY CO.

**Brass Founders and Machinists.
Bronze and Aluminum Castings.**

Several of the various manufacturing industries in Lansing, including that of automobiles, require various parts in the manufacture of their products that are not done under the roof of the parent concern. Amongst those receiving a large share of this jobbing work is the Gerson-Carey Co.

The company was originally organized in May, 1902, occupying quarters at 109 North Cedar street, until September, 1906, when they erected and moved into their present commodious quarters on East Kalamazoo and River streets, with greatly increased facilities. In May, 1905, this company was incorporated. It employs twenty men, with a wage list of \$12,000 per year. The plant occupies 3,500 square feet of space.

Primarily, this company does a foundry business in brass and aluminum castings and jobbing work for manufacturers, both for city concerns and outside factories. The most of the local work is for automobile and gas engine manufacturers, but their work is not necessarily confined to local business. The manufacture of tubular well valves is also a feature of this concern, which represents one of the best equipped plants in central Michigan doing this class of work.



C. H. BIDWELL THRESHER CO.

C. H. BIDWELL THRESHER CO.

This concern has its headquarters at Batavia, New York. Their branch, located in Lansing, opposite the Michigan Central station, is one of the most complete of its kind in the city. They manufacture bean threshers,

grain separators, engines and farm implements, and are incorporated for \$250,000.

Their farm implements are sold in Michigan through the Michigan Distributing Co.

A \$25,000 stock is carried in their fine new building, which contains 36,000 square feet of floor space. Ray

E. McHugh, state manager, has charge of this branch.

Judicious advertising, as well as giving value received, has made the Bidwell Thresher Co. one of the foremost concerns of its kind in the country.

NATIONAL GROCER COMPANY.

The National Grocer Company, at Lansing, is one of thirteen branches of the largest grocery company in the United States.

This company with its branches in various parts of the country under one management doing a wholesale business in general grocery merchandise, has its general offices at Chicago, Ills.

Besides grocery merchandise this company owns a completely equipped coffee plant, located at Detroit, Michigan, producing a brand under the name "Light House," which is one of three titles by which their products are known, the other two being Nagroco and Red Cap, brands that are becoming rapidly known wherever their goods are sold.

The policy of this concern "A Square Deal For Eeveryone," is thoroughly appreciated by the trade. The company has, for the past year, been getting up its own labels as above described for many lines of goods and having them registered at Washington, D. C., and the consumer makes no mistake when buying any of these brands of goods. The greatest care is taken in the selection of the goods upon which these labels appear, and, in fact, this company has goods manufactured especially for these labels, so as to assure the buyers that they are getting the best the market affords.

Together with their exclusive brand of coffee, the Light House flavoring extracts, raisins, prunes, canned and bottled goods are excelled by none other, and equalled by few.

The Lansing branch is one of the central distributing points and is under the resident management of Mr. Jas. E. Gamble, a young man of push, energy and hustling abilities.

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prises, all of which are successful

The company was recently reorganized, with a capital of \$75,000, and the following board of directors: Lawrence Price, N. E. Hildreth, R. H. Scott, E. F. Peer, Joseph P. Fillingham, Jacob Siegrist and Charles L. Case.



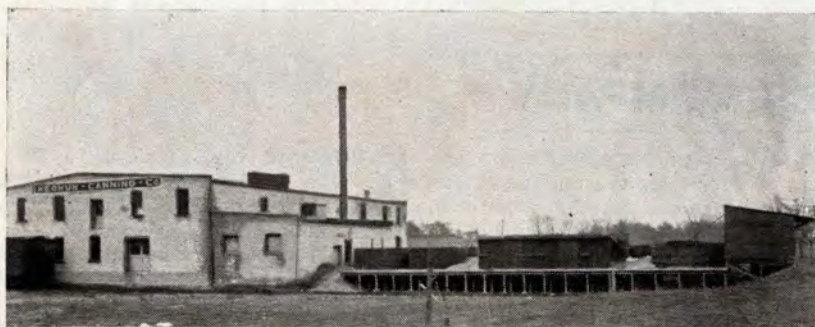
**NATIONAL GROCER CO.**

**THE KEOKUK CANNING CO.**

The Keokuk Canning Co. is a Michigan corporation, formed November 7, 1904, with a capital of \$100,000.

Twenty people are employed by

during the season. Thirty-one large tanks and five smaller ones, with a capacity of forty thousand bushels, are used in the preparation of this product. The plant covers an area 300x300 feet, and is under the local



**KEOKUK CANNING CO.**

this concern, and the business is that of handling pickles in bulk, exclusively. Over 30,000 bushels are shipped annually, valued at \$75,000, representing an output of 150 barrels per day

management of Lees Ballinger, a young man, progressive and of modern business methods, meaning activity and hustling qualities.

**HILDRETH MFG. CO.**

The Hildreth Manufacturing Co., incorporated November 29, 1901, with a capital of \$30,000, occupies a position by itself in Lansing industrials. By this we mean in variety of its products. Primarily its manufactures are marine gas engines and pumps, but the largest production of the plant is from its foundry department, in gray iron castings and job work. This company employs fifty hands, thirty-five of whom are employed in the foundry, with a pay roll amounting to \$35,000 per year. The products made by them are shipped into the farthest corners of the earth, into foreign countries and throughout North and South America.

The area of the factory space is twelve thousand square feet. The men who make up the personnel of this company are men who are interested largely in several local enter-





AUTO BODY CO.

**AUTO BODY CO.**

One of the unique industries accessory to that of automobile manufacturing is the making of auto bodies. The Auto Body Co., a Lansing concern has the distinction of being the only one in its class in this city and their markets are wherever an automobile factory is established. The company was organized five years ago,

with an incorporated capital of \$25,000, but are now working with a surplus of \$50,000.

This plant originally occupied the property formerly used by the Stone Lumber Co., but since the constant increase in business that has attended the growth of this company since its organization, it has made several extensive additions and improvements each year, until today it represents a thoroughly equipped plant in every sense, necessary to the production of

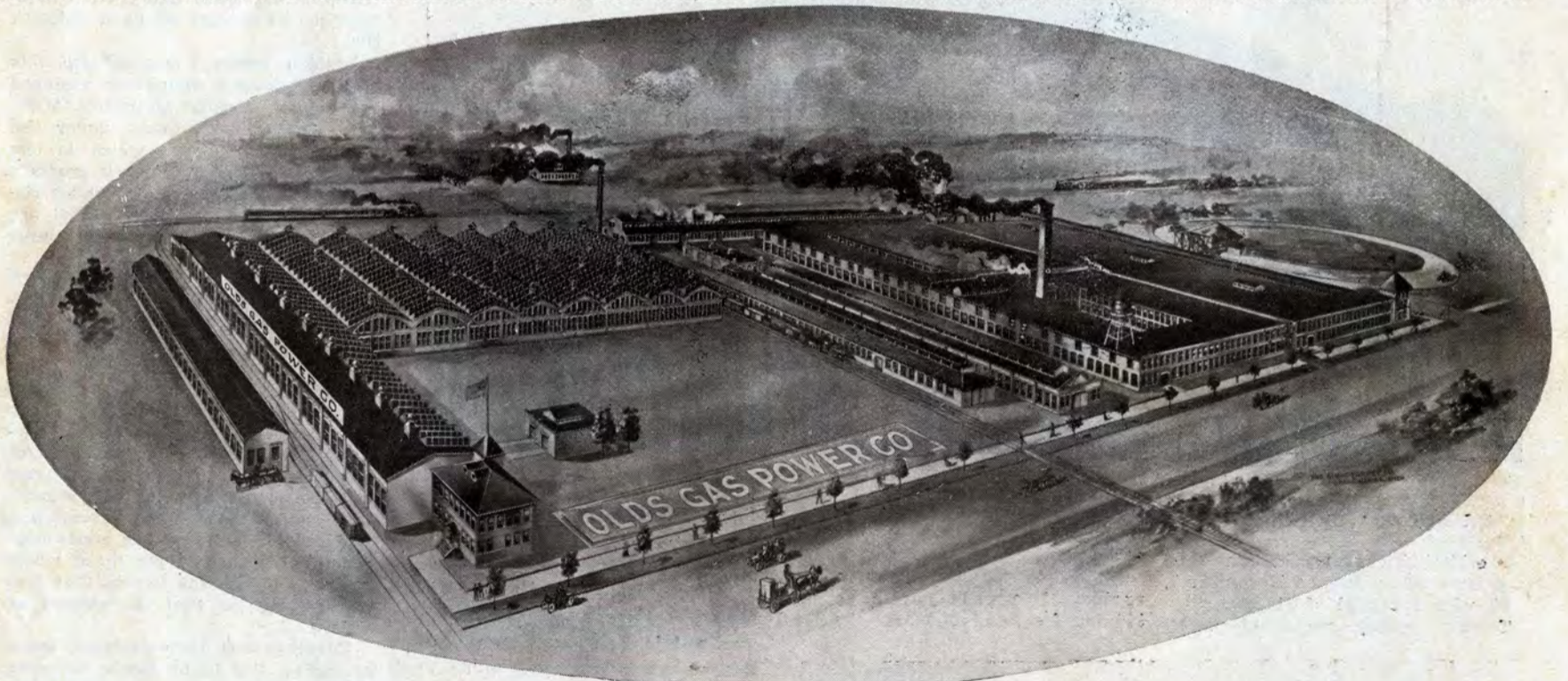
its three products; auto bodies, fenders and spark coil boxes.

This company employs one hundred and fifty hands who receive annually in wages, \$60,000. It occupies 50,000 square feet of floor space and produces annually, in output, \$200,000. This plant in the commencement of its business career had installed what was considered the epitome of the very best in machinery, but as business increased they lost no time in obtaining and installing the very latest

in working apparatus until today this plant contains the finest machinery of this character in the country.

All work is done from designs formed by designers of both this company and the concerns for whom they are to manufacture, shipping to all parts of the United States.

The officers and board of directors are: Lawrence Price, President; H. E. Thomas, Vice President; E. S. Porter, Treasurer; H. E. Bradner, Secretary and Manager, and L. J. Driggs.



**OLDS GAS POWER COMPANY**

The Olds Gas Power Co. constitutes one of the largest of Lansing's manufacturing plants. It represents the upbuilding of a business from a small foundation to one of mammoth proportions. The manufacture of gas and gasoline engines is rapidly supplanting these of steam, the reasons being numerous. Space, economy, power and price all have their influence on the buyer of an engine, and cleanliness and concentration

also have their influence. The makers of engines have long ago determined the value of gas and gasoline-driven engines, and Lansing is doing her share toward the furnishing of these products to the world. The capacity of the Olds Gas Power Co.'s plant in gas and gasoline engines is based upon their output for this year, which is 4,000 engines, representing in value \$600,000. The auxiliary product of this concern

is the manufacture of a gas producer, a device for the making of gas for gas engine consumption from coal, which will produce power equal to that of steam at one-third the cost to the consumer. This department is fast establishing a big business for this company, which has, at present, orders which will take it until next March to produce. The company was originally incorporated July 30, 1890, and was re-incorporated in 1906, with

an increased capitalization to \$612,000. The plant occupies ten acres of ground space, and employs two hundred hands. The products find a market to all parts of the world. The officers and directors are: J. H. Seager, president; F. L. Smith, vice president; S. F. Seager, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Seager, general manager; Henry Russell (Detroit), Henry B. Ledyard (Detroit), H. C. Potter.





PEERLESS MOTOR CO.

**THE PEERLESS MOTOR CO.**  
**Maker of Power and Electric Light**  
**ing, Gas and Gasoline Engines.**

The Peerless Motor Co. constitutes one of the several large manufacturing plants located in that part of the city termed North Lansing, and was organized the 13th of August, 1903. The business was incorporated and organized by Mr. A. S. Bennett, who was afterward selected as secretary and manager, with the following board of directors and officers: Lawrence Price, President, A. Simon, J. Gansley vice-President, and L. L. Sattler, Treas., Mr. John Toolan succeeding Mr. A. Simon, deceased, in 1904.

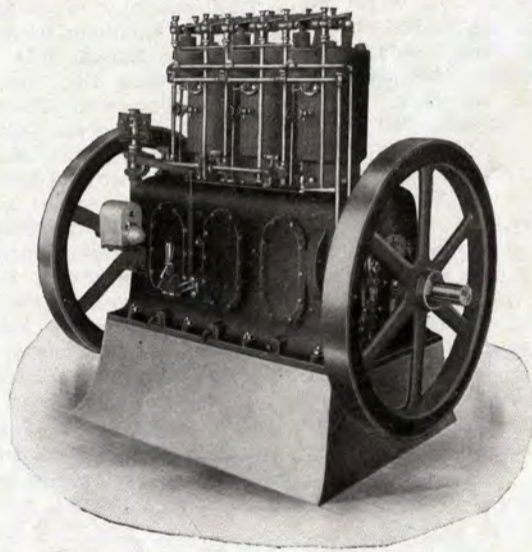
Immediately upon its organization the company proceeded to buy and install suitable machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of their line of engines, which was begun in the wooden building at the corner of Center and Wall streets, where the business was conducted until the fall of 1904, at which time the business had reached such proportions that the directors deemed it necessary to re-incorporate which they did, with an increased capital to \$50,000.

Additional stock was sold and the old board of directors was again elected under the new organization. They at once started the construction of a building at the corner of Clinton and Turner streets, 60x180 ft., constructed of steel and brick. They then purchased additional machinery thus giving them ample facilities for their constantly increasing trade.

Their business has grown however, to such an extent, that larger quarters and a further increase in machinery is now deemed necessary.

The number of employes has grown from time to time until at present, fifty men are on their pay roll, receiving in wages yearly, \$19,000, with a yearly output in value, \$80,000.

In addition to their line of single cylinder vertical engines which are manufactured in sizes of 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 12 horse power, they, during the past year have placed on the market a line of special high duty engines of the Vertical type in 1, 2, and 3, cylinder, ranging from 10 to 50 horse power. These special high duty engines are giving particular satisfaction for the generation of



THREE-CYLINDER GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE.

electric currents in private residences, business blocks and public buildings, and are constructed along lines of durability, economy and efficiency. The products of this company are

not confined to this country, but find a ready sale in foreign markets as well, maintaining an office in London, England.

**LANSING BREWING CO.**

There are millions of dollars invested in the brewing business in the United States, and most of these millions are distributed into plants located in most all cities with a population of 20,000 and upwards. This is due to the fact that the modern apparatus for brewing has been brought to an almost perfect state of perfection, and progressive brewers in cities of every size are almost constantly applying all such improvements as rapidly as they are placed upon the market, thus giving to the smaller brewers the same appliances for the making of as high a standard of beer as that brewed in the larger cities.

A complete and up-to-date brewery of this description is a guarantee to the users of beer that they are getting absolute purity of product, where special care is taken at all stages of the brewing, and that only the best of materials and ingredients are used in its making.

Lansing has such a brewery, with a capacity for producing not equalled by many cities of double this city's population.

The Lansing Brewing Co. was incor-



LANSING BREWERY.

porated in 1897 by the present company, the officers being L. Price, president; Frank Hayes, vice president; Jacob Gansley, secretary; L. L. Sat-

tler, treasurer. The directors are the above named and A. S. Bennett, John Toolan and T. K. Jeffreys. They with the officers, constitute the board of

directors. The visitor sees when entering this plant a clean, wholesome view of the latest improved machinery, sterilizing and Pasteurizing apparatus and ice machines, and where the choicest hops and malt are used. The capacity is 20,000 barrels per annum. The fermenting cellars are of large capacity.

The business is rapidly outgrowing the plant's present capacity, and they are already forced into the installation of a larger ice machine, with a capacity of 50 tons daily.

Shipments are made throughout central Michigan, within a radius of fifty miles.

The bottling capacity is 4,000 barrels per year, with a separate building for that purpose, with competent workmen in charge.

A new keg washing machine, which will wash three kegs per minute, has lately been installed.

The two principle brands of beer are Amber Cream and Export. These goods are delivered in cases to all parts of the city. Phones, Bell 370, Citizens 571.





THE MICHIGAN DISTRIBUTING CO.

**THE MICHIGAN DISTRIBUTING CO.**

The Michigan Distributing Co. is a corporation formed February 17, 1906, capital, \$40,000.

The business is that of wholesale only, representing the manufacturer, and selling and transfer agents in the various lines of merchandise handled, representing lines in farm implements, carriages, wagons, bob sleds, cutters, hardware specialties, etc. Big stocks are carried at Lansing for prompt shipments and for the convenience of dealers.

Special attention is given to mixed car shipments. This company fills a unique position in commerce. Its traveling salesmen, who are constantly covering Michigan, are in a position to sell to the dealer anything he wants in the lines represented by this company, thus doing away with the bother in buying accounts with numerous concerns.

This company has at present twelve

hundred and twenty-five merchants in Michigan, purchasing through it, and is willing to refer to hundreds, who will gladly say that it has added not a little to their prosperity.

This company is exclusive selling agents for Michigan, of the Parry line of buggies, Indianapolis, Ind.; Smith Wagons, Pekin, Ill.; the celebrated Lehr implements, Fremont, O. and Black Hawk corn planters, D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., Moline, Ill. In the stock carried and handled through sales are, Lehr scrapers, steel scrapers, cultivators, wheelbarrows, hay tools, twine, plow repairs, platform scales, pitless scales, harrows, rollers, rope, harness, grindstones, feed cookers, tank heaters, bob sleds, auto body cutters, stock racks, farm trucks, bolster springs, and all kinds of tanks.

The large and varied line represented, enables the dealer to assemble at Lansing an assorted car, comprising the best goods known to the trade, and making it possible not to

overload on any single line, but to always keep stock fresh and clean, then when trade opens up, and there is a heavier demand for some styles than first anticipated, this company is then near by with a big stock to draw from and take care of requirements promptly.

This concern's business policy and arrangements with manufacturers places the dealer in a position to commence the season with safety in regard to buying. To carry a large assortment of makes of goods; to take care of all demands made during the season by all one's customers, but with no big surplus stocks to pay for at the end of the year and carry over to another season.

This feature alone places every dealer buying through the Michigan Distributing Co. in a position whereby he can discount every bill as it becomes due, have his profits in cash instead of dead stock, and have clean and fresh goods all the time.

**Prompt Shipments.**

This is important to the dealer, more especially when the season is at its height. With the big stocks carried and the facilities for quick handling, goods can usually be shipped the same day an order is received.

**Right Goods.**

Only lines that have an established reputation for merit, quality and excellence of manufacture are represented.

**Right Prices.**

With the large and increasing volume of business created, coupled with operating expenses at the minimum, the manufacturers are able to make prices that, under any other policy but this company's would be impossible, and which the dealer gets the benefit of.



AMERICAN CUT GLASS CO.

This represents a unique industry in Lansing, of which there are two concerns. This plant employs seventy hands and occupies a two-story building, 150x40 feet, turning out some interesting and artistic work. The company was organized and incorporated in 1904, with a capital of \$20,000.

**HENRY SCHWALM, CONTRACTOR.**

Henry Schwalm is one of the best known contractors in Lansing, having been in business here for ten years as contractor and builder, doing all kinds of carpenter and cement work. Aside from this he manufactures artificial stone, and the New Way Motor Company and W. K. Prudden Co. buildings were constructed out of this stone. He employs about 30 men and has the well earned reputation of being honest and straightforward in his business transactions.

Mr. Schwalm owns 12 lots on Knollwood avenue, where he conducts his manufacturing of artificial stone, and also a sand and gravel pit. Aside from all this, Mr. Schwalm is a large holder in Lansing real estate, being very well satisfied that it is the best investment he can make.

We would advise people contemplating anything in his line to confer with him and get his estimates.

Office 320 Sycamore Street North.  
New Phone 369.



NEVER-MISS SPARK PLUG CO.

This concern is one of the few in this country who have made a success of this particular article (signified by the firm name) and it is needless to say that its success is mainly due to the efforts of its manager, Mr. W. L. Ash, who in two and one-half years has increased the sales from \$5,000 to \$65,000 through judicious advertising of an article which has unquestionable merit.

The Never-Miss Spark Plug Co. with a branch in Jackson, Mich. manufactures all kinds of auto supplies, spark plugs, battery connections, chain tools, etc., and are the only concern of its kind that manufactures its own steel

and brass parts. They supply the large automobile and gas engine manufacturers of this city with the greater part of the accessories as listed.

Their factory and office as well as the sales office of the Lockwood-Ash Motor Co., of Jackson, Mich., of which concerns Mr. W. L. Ash is president, are located at 323-325 Michigan avenue east. Anyone desiring more information regarding the articles manufactured would feel amply repaid by calling on or corresponding with Mr. Ash, who is always ready to take the time and cheerfully give any information desired.

Both phones. Citizens 285, Bell 1064.



# Michigan United Railways Co.

In keeping with the recent growth and prosperity of Lansing and contributing its share in aiding this growth is the work of the local street car company. The Michigan United Railways Co. is the most recent of the several companies which have had their origin in developing the city and interurban electric traction lines. The history of this company is the history of a group of electric traction constructors and financiers commonly known as the Mills-Moore-Elliott syndicate.

Starting with the interurban line from Lansing north to St. Johns they have added from time to time by both construction and purchase, other lines, until the system included under

New problems present themselves and have to be solved—all resulting in the formation of larger trunk lines, offering improved service to the entire community and calling for larger plans and greater ability in management.

The company was incorporated in April, 1906, to acquire and operate the interurban lines at that owned or controlled by Messrs. Mills, Moore and Elliott, and their associates. These lines include over 150 miles of track, with buildings and rolling stock for operation in the cities of Lansing, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. The interurban lines from Lansing to St. Johns, Jackson to Battle Creek, Battle Creek to Kalamazoo, Summer re-

desire to meet the wishes of the public in every way possible.

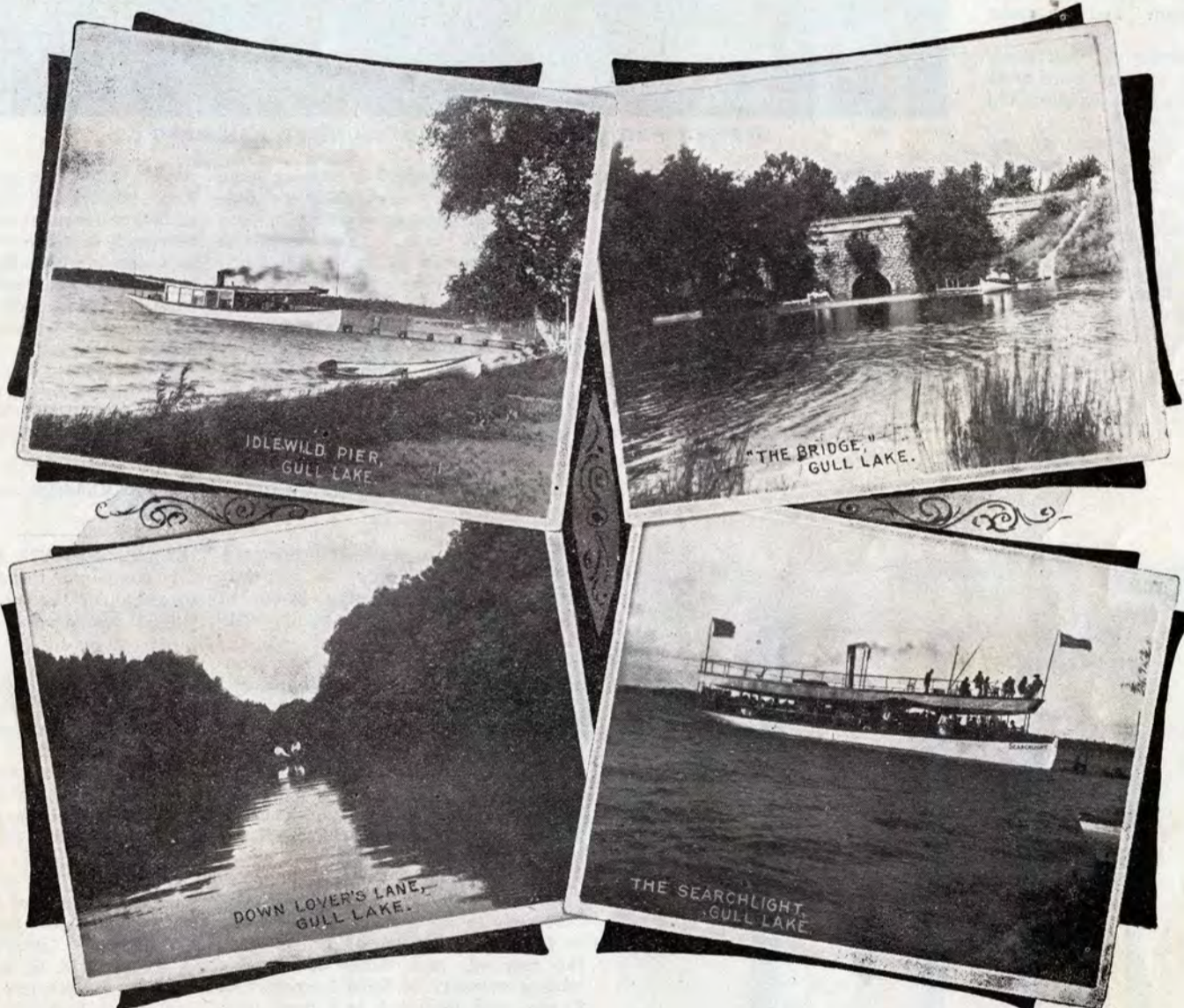
Until recently a prominent officer of the company was Thomas M. Keeley, whose genial presence and constructive ability made him both popular with the public and helpful to the company in carrying out the construction work of the last few years. Mr. Keeley resigned his position recently to accept a position with the Michigan Power Co.

Since the present interests assumed control of the local traction lines our citizens have seen a change from a system affording uncertain service with light roadbed and rails and antiquated cars to one of the best systems in the country. The local roads have all been practically rebuilt with new standard heavy rails, new overhead construction and new rolling stock.

tire M. U. Rys. Co. system. These offices are well worth a visit as here are looked after the many details of construction and operation.

Perhaps the most popular enterprises of the traction company are the recent building of two recreation Parks, one at Waverly Park and one at Pine Lake. Waverly Park is pleasantly located on the Grand River, about three miles southwest from the city. Here has been planned on a scale, affording a pleasure grounds for a city much larger than Lansing, a modern street car resort. Situated on a piece of wooded land, gently sloping down to the river which here widens out into a small lake, it would be difficult to select a more attractive place in which to while away a few hours of a summer's day.

Nature has provided much, and enterprise has added all of the many



VIEWS ALONG MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY'S SUBURBAN LINES.

the present M. U. Rys. Co., now forms one of the most important traction companies in this part of the country, second in the state to the Detroit system.

The company owns and operates at present over 150 miles of city and interurban lines and has under construction additional lines, which, when completed, will closely bind together into a united trunk line, with local city lines, a system bound to play an important part in the development and growth of central Michigan.

The M. U. Rys. Co. like many other electric traction lines throughout the United States is in a transition stage somewhat similar to the condition of the steam railroads seventy-five years ago. Small companies controlling short lines are being absorbed into larger companies; links filling up gaps are being built; defective and inadequate construction work is remedied.

sort lines from Lansing to Waverly Park and Pine Lake, Battle Creek to Goguac Lake, and Gull Lake. Junction to Gull Lake, between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek.

The officers of the company are: Myron W. Mills, President; James R. Elliott, Vice-President and Treasurer; Robert Morrison, Jr., Secretary; James R. Elliott is also general manager. A recent acquisition to the company is J. M. Bramlette, general superintendent, who brings a record of unusual success in both construction and operation of traction lines in larger cities. Mr. Bramlette's headquarters are at present in Kalamazoo. He is ably assisted in the local work by R. J. Munro, with headquarters in this city. Harry Inwood, superintendent for the local lines, although connected with the company for less than a year has already earned a reputation for care and thoughtfulness in the many details of operation and

In addition to this reconstruction of the old lines, the company has shown activity in extensions. The Belt line affords service to an important residential part of the city. Parts of Washington avenue and Michigan avenue have been double tracked; and a new site for barns, repair shops and offices has been purchased and built upon. The present headquarters at the corner of Shiawassee and Cedar streets, include a modern barn with pits, repair shop, with the latest equipment for handling disabled cars, a fully equipped machine shop, carpenter shop, paint room, and a building devoted to offices and storage buildings. The social side of the employee's life has not been forgotten, the company having set aside rooms for an employee's club. These rooms are equipped with billiard tables and the usual fittings of a social club. The upper floor of the office building is used as the general offices of the en-

attractions which go to make up a modern street car resort. These include a hotel, refreshment booths, music pavilion, ball grounds, boating facilities, donkeys and other amusements for children and grown-ups. The management also provides special attractions, balloon ascensions, wire rope artists and free open air band concerts. Waverly Park has been in operations but two seasons, and has been a source of much pleasure and healthful recreation to most of Lansing's citizens. The park is owned by the traction company, and operated by John S. Wilson, of the Sugar Bowl. Mr. Wilson announces that he has leased both Waverly Park and Pine Lake grove for the summer season of 1907, and states he is planning many new attractions which, with the co-operation of the traction company, he hopes to carry out.



In the summer of 1905 the line to the Agricultural College was extended five miles further east to Pine Lake and Haslett Park, without doubt the most popular one-day pleasure resort near Lansing. In the summer season hourly service over a good road bed, with new modern cars make the ride to the Lake in 35 minutes. Here the company has acquired a grove of about six acres, bordering on the Lake and this is being turned into an attractive fresh water playgrounds. A casino extending out over the Lake affords open air dancing, promenade verandas and refreshment booths, and an outlook over the entire Lake. Docks extend out from the casino, providing accommodations for the many small water craft which, on a pleasant summer day, make the scene from the casino, a most interesting one. In every direction one sees row boats, canoes, launches, sailboats, and steam boats. The grounds are equipped with athletic apparatus, swings, amusement galleries, merry-go-round and picnic and camping grounds.

Since the completion of this electric line many new cottages have been built and there has been considerable activity in cottage lots.

We have mentioned some of the things which the Traction company has already accomplished but there remains much to be done. Lansing, as an electric traction center is at present isolated from other larger cities. Those in control of the M. U. Rys. Co. are somewhat reticent as to plans for future developments and we can but guess at what these developments will be. A line from Lansing to Jackson has already been started and no doubt it will soon be completed. At Jackson this will connect for



OFFICES AND BARNs OF MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAYS CO.

Detroit on the east and Kalamazoo on the west. From Kalamazoo west a line to some point on Lake Michigan affording connection with a boat service to Chicago is being planned. From Jackson southwest a line to Adrian would throw the system of Central Michigan into touch with the extensive systems centering about Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. From Lansing northeast a line to Owosso and Saginaw is already started. The

completion of these few missing links would add very materially to Lansing's importance as a center of electric traction lines. They would be valuable feeders to our merchants and manufacturers. The electric traction lines are of too recent origin to enable one to form any safe estimate as to their influence in country and urban life. With their completion, no longer can the farmer complain of a life of isolation. Daily mail service, telephones, electric light and

power which can be had incidentally from the feeders of a traction line, added to frequent and cheap express service to a neighboring city, all tend to lessen the isolation which the farmer has had to contend with in the past. How far these influences will tend to stop increase in urban population remains to be seen. It is, however, no vague dream to foresee that cities will be connected by an almost continuous rural population along the lines of electric traction lines.

#### MICHIGAN POWER CO.

##### Electric Light, Heat and Power.

The Michigan Power Co., a public utility concern of Lansing, is one of the most needed of the public utilities.

In late years it has become more apparent to the business man, as well as the householder, that the furnishing of heat by one central plant is the best system, in point of economy, time and labor. The making possible of getting steam for either power or heat by simply turning the hand, is one of the twentieth century utilities in eating up time.

The Michigan Power Co. occupies at present two power plants, with another one to be erected in the spring of 1907 on the Pinckney property, in the rear of the Hotel Wentworth, with a capacity of 5,000 horse-power. Those now occupied and used are: One (steam) on Washtenaw street west, between Washington and Capitol avenues—1,100 horse power. With one 400 horse-power boiler and one 300 horse-power engine being installed for this winter, and one (water, with steam reserve), located at the dam, 1,000 horse-power water and 500 horse-power steam.

Electric service is given from both these plants, with connected load of 3,000 horse-power.

Besides these plants, this company owns power and flowage rights at the following places in this state: Diamonddale, 900 H. P.; Eagle, 2,800 H. P.; Portland, 4,200 H. P., and one half interest at Grand Ledge, 2,800 H. P., with more developments in sight for future operations.

This company has one mile of steam heat mains in the city, and heats the State Capitol building, Downey House and the greater part of the business district.

They have nearly two hundred power and light customers, including nearly all the factories, the Capitol building, Industrial school buildings,

and the Michigan Agricultural college buildings.

#### LANSING STATE SAVINGS BANK

Is another of the sound financial institutions of the city, and which has helped considerably to maintain the integrity of its financial interests. The capital and surplus is \$180,000, and it does a general banking business. Savings deposits draw three per cent interest, as do also certificates of deposit.

This bank has safety deposit boxes for rent. A branch office is maintained at North Lansing, for the benefit of business men and savings account depositors.

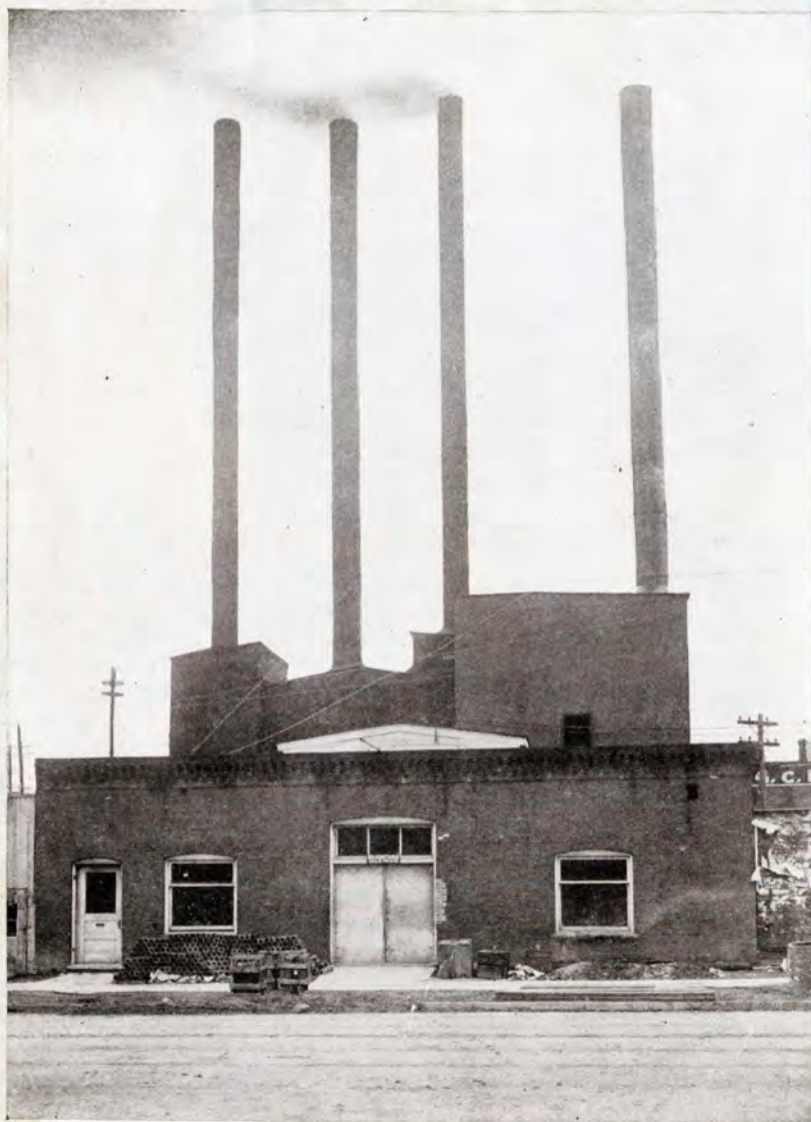
The board of directors is as follows, and, as the roster shows, includes the best there "is": H. H. Larned, C. F. Hammond, F. Thoman, H. A. Haze, R. M. Montgomery, Louis Beck, G. H. Ziegler, L. L. Sattler and J. Edward Roe.

#### CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK

The Capital National bank is the latest adjunct to Lansing's banking institutions, and opened to the public May 24th of this year.

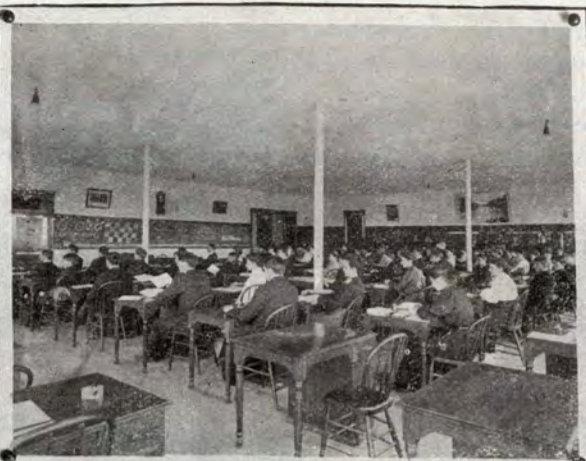
With its opening, it gives to Lansing its third bank and one of the handsomest in the state.

The gentlemen who have its destinies in hand are well known and popular. Mr. R. E. Olds, its president, is at the head of the Reo motor works of this city, one of the largest, if not the largest automobile manufacturers in the world. His confreres are also men who have made successful careers, consequently the bank starts in business properly equipped for a successful life. The capital is \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits \$15,650.40. Officers: Ransom E. Olds, president; James J. Baird, vice president; Jno. E. Whitham, cashier; M. F. Chafey, assistant cashier. Directors: Ransom E. Olds, Wm. K. Prudden, James J. Baird, Smith G. Young, Jno. E. Whitham, Arthur C. Stebbins and Orien A. Jenison.



MICHIGAN POWER CO.—PLANT.





RECEPTION ROOM  
C. A. Wessel's Private Office.

Commercial Dept.

Shorthand Dept.

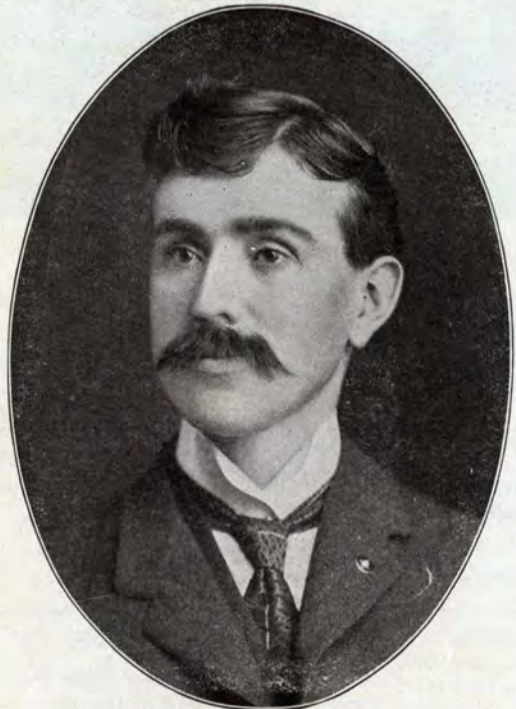
TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT  
H. J. Beck's Private Office.

Sectional view of the several departments of the Lansing Business University with a photograph of the new home of the school in the center.

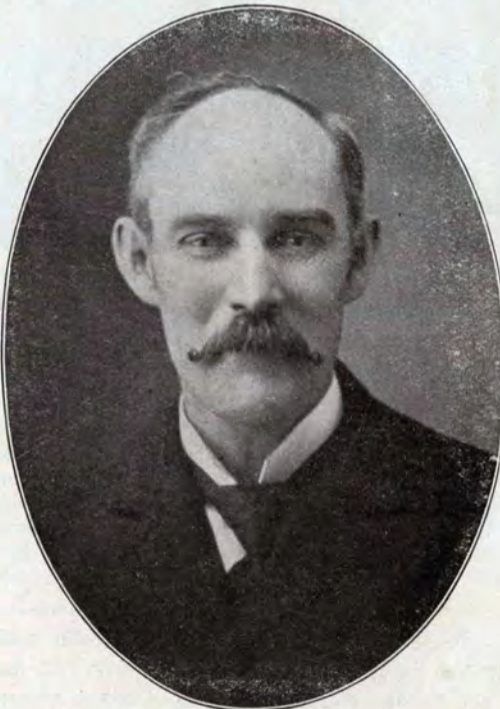
THE LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

The L. B. U. as it is popularly known, was first started in the early 60's and during these years has made many friends and become very popular among the young people of Michigan. This school is patronized by young people from all parts of the state, many coming to Lansing each year to attend the L. B. U. from adjoining states.

This school has many individual advantages not offered by common business colleges. Being located in the Capital City, gives it an unusual outlet for its graduates. The school occupies the entire fifth floor of the most beautiful business block in Lansing, and has excellent light and good ventilation. It is provided with steam heat and the rooms are always evenly heated, which is quite essential to good health. The students reach the school room by means of an electric elevator, which saves the irksome labor of climbing stairs. The school occupies one entire floor, and is divided into Shorthand Room, Commer-



H. J. BECK.



C. A. WESSEL.

cial Room, Typewriting Room, Reception Room, Private Offices, Toilet Rooms and Halls.

The L. B. U. is provided with twenty-two modern typewriters, individual desks and offices for the "Actual Business Practice." The school makes a specialty of preparing Commercial and Shorthand teachers and therefore keeps the very best of experienced instructors in each department.

Mr. C. A. Wessel, who is principal of the Commercial Department, is well known throughout Michigan and is recognized by business men and students from all parts of the state, as being a leader in his line.

Mr. H. J. Beck, who is manager of the school, is an experienced Commercial and Shorthand teacher, of fifteen years' experience and has made a record and reputation for the L. B. U.

that any man might well be proud of.

Miss Kate Hartsock has been Principal of the Shorthand Department for five years, and has proven her ability as a thoroughly qualified, painstaking and practical instructor. She is popular with the students, and this department has gained great favor through her efficient work. Miss Hartsock is assisted in this department by Miss Ida G. Spaulding, who

is a graduate of the L. B. U. and an experienced stenographer.

Mr. B. R. Little, an experienced teacher, and practical draughtsman, has charge of the Mechanical Drawing in the Night School, and his students are meeting with phenomenal success and all are much pleased with his instruction.

The school gives a great deal of



individual instruction, and therefore are allowed their car fare to Lansing. new students may enter at any time, day or night, with the same advantage. Students are given a week's trial free and those who enter for six months, from any point in Michigan,

This gives the young people of Michigan all an equal chance to attend this popular, thorough and orderly business training school.

Business houses desiring first-class office help, of any kind, will be

promptly and cheerfully assisted, free of charge, and no person will be recommended higher than their merits justify. This school has an unusual reputation for qualifying its students so thoroughly that they can fill positions where experienced help

is usually required.

The L. B. U. has been under its present management for the past nine years, and is well termed the "Old Reliable." For full particulars, 48-page catalogue, etc., write to Beck & Wessel, Lansing, Mich.

**W. H. PORTER.**

**Omnibus, Hack and Livery.**

This business was originally controlled by John C. Adams and was established forty years ago.

In 1880, Mr. W. H. Porter purchased a one-half interest in it and two years later took over by purchase Mr. Adams half interest, assuming complete ownership.

Since he became sole owner, Mr. Porter has added to and enlarged the stock until at the present time he owns forty-two horses and operates two omnibuses, two baggage wagons and twelve hacks. In addition to these, he has twenty-five vehicles in light livery, phaetons, top buggies, runabouts, surreys, stanhopes, etc. representing all the latest in various equipages and making of this livery the best appointed in all respects in Michigan.

The barn is located at the corner of Washtenaw and Capitol avenues, both phones No. 65.

Mr. Porter is also the alderman from the third ward and has served in that office four terms, first being

elected to it in 1894, then 1896 and 1898, the last election placing him in this office in 1906. During his third

term in 1898 he resigned to become sheriff of the county which office he held for one term. He is on several

council committees among which are streets and bridges, parks and public buildings, and auditing.



**CAPITAL AUTO CO.**

The Capital Auto Co. is a new corporation, successor to what has been known as the Reo Garage, 313-15 East Michigan avenue, its present quarters. In opening up this business, the new company continues that of its former proprietors, who are members of the present one, with additional features.

The Capital Auto Co. becomes selling agents for several well known

and popular lines of automobiles in all grades and prices, and will enter into twenty-five counties for business.

A garage is maintained and general auto repair work done, also auto livery.

The gentlemen interested in the new enterprise, F. A. Wall, B. Stanchfield and George Bohnet, are well known in the automobile business, and there is every reason to expect a successful future for this concern.

Both phones 1305.



**BRYAN MACHINE CO.**

The firm of the Bryan Machine Co. east, consists of Mr. Bayard Bryan, founder of the business, and A. E. Manning, both of Lansing.

The shop was originally opened in the basement of the Bryan building, April 19, 1903, where the business was conducted until burned out on April 29, 1904. Business was resumed May

1, 1904, in the Rice building until June 1, 1905, when they moved into their present location. They occupy 5,000 square feet of floor space and employ eight men. They maintain a general repair shop and manufacture several small specialties and construction of all kinds of light special and experimental machines, punches, dies, wood and metal patterns, etc.

**W. C. DUDLEY.**

Lansing has various industries, but they do not include the manufacture of paper nor twine. Thus it develops that W. C. Dudley, the subject of this sketch, found during his travels, a fertile field in Lansing for the maintenance of an office and representative. He numbers amongst his trade here, about all the concerns doing business with printer's ink. "Paper and twines" is his hobby, and besides covering Michigan in his travels, he

generally makes this city every Saturday. At his Lansing quarters, 505 Capitol avenue south, is carried a stock of printer's papers for local trade. Mr. Dudley represents the Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Besides his own efforts, he has a special representative covering the state for wrapping paper and twine. It is needless to say, that during his seven years in this business, he has been doing his share toward helping his company declare annual dividends.

**CITY NATIONAL BANK.**

This bank was organized in 1886, and is one of the two national banks in the city. Its board of directors consists of seven well-known business and professional men of the city, and is as follows: E. W. Sparrow, capitalist; Frank A. Hooker, justice Michigan supreme court; E. F. Cooley, Fred Shubel, Jacob Stahl, A. A. Nichols and B. F. Davis. The bank does a general banking business, and has a savings department, paying interest on deposits. The capital stock is \$100,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$115,627.72.

**HOTEL BUTLER.**

The Hotel Butler, shown in the above group, is one of the three leading hotels in Lansing in point of size, rooms and service. The present proprietor, Mr. I. M. Brown, has had charge of this hotel for several years. It contains fifty rooms, with gas and steam heat. The rates are \$1.25 per day, American plan. Location, Washington avenue south, and a Klamazoo street.





INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE CENTRAL MICHIGAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

## CENTRAL MICHIGAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

### LOCAL SCHOOL MAKES RAPID STRIDES.

C. M. B. C. Has Gained Great Favor With Both Students and Business Men.

Manager of the School Announces That the Prospects Are Bright for the Coming Year.

The Central Michigan Business College, which opened for business in the Hudson Block a year ago, has certainly made a remarkable record for its first year. Several of Lansing's most prominent business and professional men organized the school, believing that there was an opening in the prosperous and enterprising capital city for a first-class school of this kind. Its splendid success during its initial year is ample proof of the soundness of their judgment. It has had a very large enrollment and its graduates are holding first-class positions and are giving splendid satisfaction.

The school is especially fortunate in having as its president, Hon. Patrick H. Kelley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Kelley is an exceptionally able school man, having been engaged in the work of superintending schools for many years. His genial and affable disposition makes him exceedingly popular with students as well as the public generally.

A few months ago the school secured the services of Morley E. Osborne as manager. Mr. Osborne has spent many years in school work and

is a master of its problems. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and served some years as Commissioner of Schools of Arenac county, where his energetic work gained the recognition of school men throughout the state.

Mr. Osborne has assumed entire charge of the business end of the school and will devote himself to advancing its interests.

He has had special training as a teacher of English and will have charge of that portion of the school work.

During the past year the greatest success achieved by the school has been in the shorthand department. Prof. E. E. Gardner, who will continue in charge of that department, is said to be a most remarkably successful teacher of shorthand and typewriting. He has taught many years in leading business colleges and brings a wealth of experience into his work in this school. Besides being noted as a shorthand teacher, Prof. Gardner is admitted to be the finest penman who has ever been connected with a business college in this city. Some examples shown of his students' progress are quite remarkable.

The latest addition to the faculty of the school is Prof. C. E. Miller of Ohio. Prof. Miller has been with the school since August first, and upon the opening of the fall term will assume charge of the commercial department as principal.

"Prof. Miller is not only a highly successful teacher of bookkeeping and other commercial branches, but is also a practical accountant of considerable experience. With the addition of Mr. Miller to the force, it is evident

that the commercial department of the school will take its place alongside the shorthand department as one of the best in the state."—State Republican, August 25, 1906.

The manager of the Central Michigan Business College reports that the school has enrolled a total of one hundred forty students during September and October of this year. The school certainly appears to have a bright future.

ily advanced. This plant, erected in 1905, is one of the best equipped of its character in the state. The floor space is 9,650 square feet. It contains all the latest apparatus, including dough mixer, dough weighing and dividing, and cake and moulding machines, operated by five and ten horse-power motors. The sanitary conditions are the finest in the state. There is a bath and dressing room for employes, and the entire building is



G. E. LAWRENCE & SON.  
Wholesale Bakers.  
202-13 Grand Street South.

Mr. George E. Lawrence (now deceased) originated this business in a small way fifteen years ago, at 121 Michigan avenue west. In 1899, his son, Charles H., became a partner, and who is now sole owner. In 1900 they bought the Shank bakery, since which time this business has stead-

scrubbed every day. In making their products the hands hardly touch the ingredients from mixing to baking. The capacity is 8,000 loaves of bread each night, the cakes, pies, etc., being baked during the day time. They sell every grocer in Lansing, excepting two, and have fifty out-of-town customers. Visitors are welcome at any time who wish to inspect the plant.



## RANSOM E. OLDS.

Ransom E. Olds was born June 3, 1864, at Geneva, Ohio. His father was a machinist, and from early youth, the boy was brought up around machinery of all kinds, until he became familiar with that trade and acquainted himself with all sorts of mechanical work for which he seemed naturally adapted. He attended the schools of Cleveland, and finished his education in the Lansing high school. After this he took a six months' course in a business college.

After leaving school in 1885, he purchased a half interest in his father's shop and foundry, making his first payment of \$300 with money he had earned by working nights, after school, holidays and vacations. The year after, he entered the shop with his father as a partner. The little shop, 18x26 feet, was found too small to accommodate the growing business, and a new site across the street was purchased, and a building 25x110 feet erected. Then came the great struggle. The building and machinery had cost more than was expected. On top of this came some large losses on bad accounts, so that the new shop showed a big loss, as they now had men to pay, instead of doing all the work themselves. Their money was exhausted, together with what they had borrowed, but the more discouraging it became, the more determined was R. E. Olds to make it succeed. For two or three years he hardly used money enough for his own use to get him a new suit of clothes. You could find him there any time from 6:00 a. m. to 11:00 p. m. He worked in the shop through the day, and in the evening posted the books and answered the correspondence with a pen.

So completely did he master and overcome obstacles in the way that in three years' time the business increased so that the facilities had to be again enlarged, and from this time the little one horse-power gasoline engine, his invention, became one of the main articles manufactured by the firm. In 1890 the company was



RANSOM E. OLDS.

made into a corporation, with a capital of \$30,000. R. E. Olds was made president and general manager of the company, then known as the Olds Gasoline Engine Works. The company's business steadily increased, until later the capital was increased to \$50,000 and the company was shipping the little one and two horse-power engines all over the United States and Great Britain.

In 1894 R. E. Olds secured patents on new gasoline gas engines and from that time on the business grew very rapidly, requiring new machin-

ery and larger area of factory space. 10,000 more feet were added to the floor space, and the required machinery was put in operation in the plant on River street. About this time, the remaining interest of the elder Olds was purchased by the son, the father's health being slightly impaired, causing his retirement.

In October, 1898, the company's capital was increased to \$150,000, and he business increased rapidly. During the growth of the gasoline engine business, Mr. Olds was all the time experimenting on the "Horseless Car-

riage," as they were then called. He invented and constructed his first horseless carriage in 1887. At that time, he claims, it was necessary for him to do his riding between three and four o'clock a. m., as every horse was likely to run away, besides, the remarks of citizens were far from pleasing, and the small boys yelled "Ice Wagon." He improved upon this machine until 1892, when he brought out a successful vehicle. A year later he sold this machine to a patent medicine company, which shipped it to Bombay, India.

In 1896 he brought out the present type of automobile, which made its appearance on the streets. This resulted in the organization of the Olds Motor Vehicle Co., with a capital of \$50,000. This company did not secure a location, and later, in 1899, the Olds Motor Works was organized, with a paid in capital of \$350,000, R. E. Olds being made president and general manager. This company was organized for the purpose of taking over the business of the Olds Gasoline Engine Works and the Olds Motor Vehicle Co.

At this time Mr. Olds and his associates thought Detroit would be a better location for the manufacture of automobiles. Therefore a suitable site was purchased in that city and a large plant erected, with a view of moving all of the business to Detroit. Mr. Olds moved his family to Detroit, with the intention of making that his future home, but he afterwards found that, from a manufacturer's standpoint, Lansing was far superior.

In the spring of 1901 the Detroit plant was destroyed by fire. Following this, a number of outside towns were considered, and it finally resulted in the company returning to Lansing. By the end of the year 1903, the company had grown from a \$350,000 company to one of \$2,000,000, and doing a very large business of several millions.

In January, 1904, Mr. Olds, for certain reasons, retired from the active management of the company, and later sold his interests. He had no thought of ever returning to the active manufacture of automobiles, as his outside interests were so large that it required all the time he had to devote to business that he cared to.

In August of the same year his friends induced him to return to the manufacture of automobiles. Within three hours from the time the subscription paper was ready, enough stock was subscribed for a million dollar company, which resulted in the organization of the Reo Motor Car Co., August 17, 1904, with R. E. Olds as president and general manager.

On September 5, 1904, ground was broken for the first building. By October 15, 1904, the first Reo car was run out for a trial (built in temporary quarters). By November 20, Mr. Olds had personally driven this car over 2,000 miles, besides superintending the construction of this enormous plant and its equipment, and was ready to order the material for the first 1,000 Reo cars. By December 1, the roof was on the first large building (800 feet long) and men were setting the machinery and carloads of material were being delivered.

By January 1, 1905, the machinery was started. On that morning, over 120 men were awaiting admission to the works to seek a position in the new "R. E. Olds Reo Works." By March 21, 1905, the first carload of Reo cars was shipped. Before the season ended, over 300 carloads were shipped, so that the sales for the first season, 1905, were \$1,378,000. To accomplish this, over 600 men were kept busy at the Reo Works, while it was estimated that over 800 men were working in other factories on



RESIDENCE OF RANSOM E. OLDS.



the Reo parts and machinery, making a total of 1,400 men employed the first year.

For 1906, other large buildings were added and shipments of Reo cars reached 100 carloads per month, with a total sales for the season of \$3,097,000. The indication for 1907 is still greater. Two large buildings have been added, making a total floor space of 301,000 square feet, and the output of 4,000 Reo cars has been practically sold in advance.

In addition to the above, Mr. Olds is president of the Capital National Bank, Michigan Screw Co. and a number of other large companies, as well as a very large real estate owner. Mr. Olds is one of the few business men who handles all of his large interests without borrowing any funds. He never goes any farther than his means will allow. He claims there are times when it is necessary for men to borrow a little, but personally prefers to be on the safe side and never borrow a dollar.

One of the reasons why Mr. Olds has been so successful in carrying great undertakings to success can be attributed to the fact that his past record was so clean as a business man that he could always pick for his business associates men of the highest standing and ability for their respective positions. To know Mr. Olds once in any transaction meant confidence in his undertakings.



REO MOTOR CAR CO.—PLANT.

**R. M. OWEN & COMPANY.**

**Selling Agents for the Reo.**

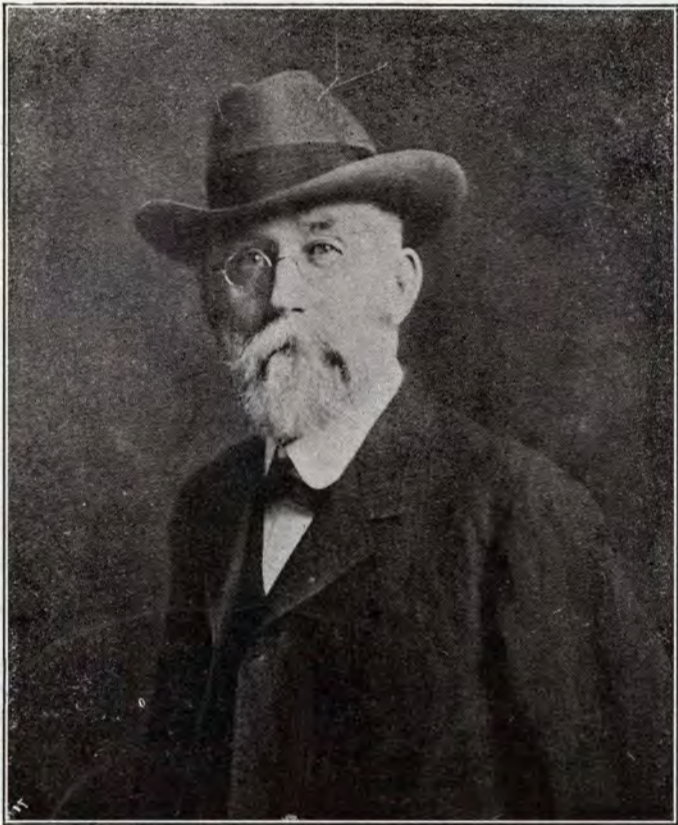
The firm of R. M. Owen & Company, selling agents for the Reo car was among the very first to control the output of a factory. This firm started in Cleveland in 1890 and did the largest business of any firm in the Ohio District. They were the first to accept deliveries on a large order, when in 1891 they opened in New York placing an order for 1,000 Runabouts. They have always been the largest handlers of Motor Cars in the country.

When R. E. Olds announced that he would start a new factory at Lansing, negotiations were immediately opened by R. M. Owen & Company, who contracted to take the largest portion of the output. During the first year this company distributed 1,500 cars. Following his output in the present season of 1906 they sold more than 2,500 cars. With their present organization they have arranged to sell 3,500 machines during the season of 1907.

R. M. Owen & Company is under the management of Ray M. Owen,

whose headquarters are in New York City. Associated with him is a well-known eastern financier, R. A. Rainey, who is connected with many large industrial enterprises. The Owen Company is one of the strongest selling organizations in the country. The selling and appointing of agents is all done through their Lansing office under the direction of R. C. Rueschaw, Sales Manager.

The central depot and headquarters for the eastern trade is in New York City, with a large branch house in Chicago to look after the trade in that vicinity.



**J. HENRY MOORES.**

Lansing has not the reputation of containing individual men with millions, and is not classed as a millionaire's town. But in it, there are several men of means, who have done much to the advancement of Lansing commercially and for the beautifying of the city. The man who, probably, has done as much or more than any other one, is the subject of this sketch, Mr. J. Henry Moores. Born in Ohio and coming to this city in 1865 to attend the Michigan Agricultural college, he eventually made this city his home, and has worked unfir-

ingly in his own way in advancing many enterprises in which he is financially interested. He was one of the original five who established the Lansing Wheelbarrow Works and was its president for several years. In 1894, on account of failing health. Mr. Moores left the city, being gone several years, and returning in July, of 1905.

He immediately started the plan for, and the laying out of, what is now called Moores' subdivision—a plat of land containing one hundred and sixty acres, sixteen of which form what is known as Moores Park.

The streets in this subdivision have been graded and in 1905 twenty-eight houses were built and sold in that year. In fact, the demand for this property is so great that it is almost impossible to build houses fast enough to meet the demand. Mr. Moores also built a boulevard, commencing at Moores avenue and extending to Waverly Park, along the river, embracing the most beautiful scenery in or about the city, and no teams are allowed to be driven through it, exceptions being made, however, in the case of automobiles and carriages.

Mr. Moores also owns four hundred and fifty acres of farm land just south of this subdivision, known as the "Old Johnson Farm."

Besides these properties he owns considerable other real estate in the city. Although interested in many commercial enterprises here, Mr. Moores is not actively engaged in anything aside from his real estate holdings, owing to poor health.

**I. O. O. F. OF LANSING.**

The above interior view represents the offices of the Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. of Michigan, one of the finest appointed of its character in the country.

The Odd Fellow fraternity in Lansing exceeds in number in membership any other fraternal organization, with the exception of one other order, and has, at the present time, over 600 members.

The order is represented here by three subordinate lodges, one encampment, one canton and two Rebekah lodges.

Capital lodge No. 45 was instituted

January 11, 1850, by Grand Master John Chester, and has a membership of about 300. Protection lodge No. 321 by the grand lodge in June, 1906, to Grand Master E. H. Thompson, and has a membership of about 275. Lansing lodge No. 522 was instituted in 1906, by Grand Master B. J. Orr, and has about forty members.

Friendship encampment No. 33, with over 200 members; Canton Capital City No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, uniformed rank, with about forty members.

The Rebekah lodges are represented by the Gleaners lodge No. 74, North Lansing, and Capital lodge No. 274, both having a large membership.

The office of the Grand Secretary has been located at Lansing for the past thirty-five years, the present Grand Secretary being Mr. Henry H. Wilder, who has held the office for the past four years, being re-elected at the grand lodge in June, 1906, to this office for the fourth term. Mr. Wilder has proven a very efficient officer for this position, and to him is due to a great extent the prosperity in point of membership in the state, and the fine condition of affairs in the grand lodge. He is popular with the membership throughout the state, and the work of his office has brought forth much commendation from the various lodges. The grand lodge of Michigan was chartered November 2, 1844, with five lodges, and held its sessions quarterly for several years.

Later, these meetings were changed to once a year, beginning the third Tuesday in October. These grand lodge meetings have been held in Lansing numerous times, in fact, more than any other place in the state. There are now 512 lodges in Michigan, with over 45,000 members.

Mr. Wilder is ably assisted in his work by Charles F. Haight, who has held this office ever since the first





election of Mr. Wilder as Grand Secretary.

The present officers of the grand lodge are: Fred A. Rogers, Reading, Grand Master; Henry N. Wilder, Lansing, Grand Secretary; B. D. Prich-

ard, Allegan, Grand Treasurer.

The above interior view represents the offices of the Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F., of Michigan, one of the finest appointed of its character in the country.

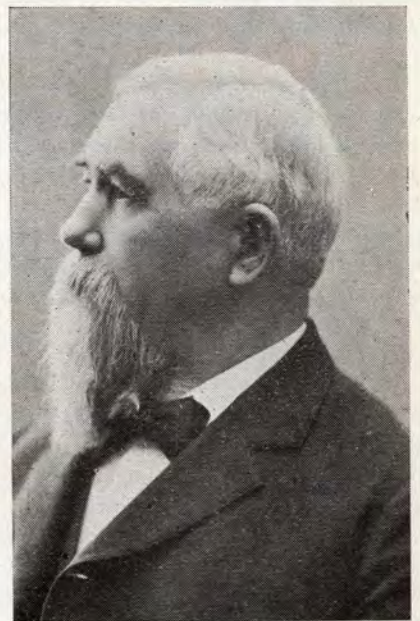
#### THE LANSING WAGON WORKS.

This factory, located on Grand St. N., between Shiawassee and Genesee streets, with 2 blocks frontage and extending to the river, is one of the large industries Lansing can justly be proud of.

The company was organized in 1881 and incorporated in 1887. The capital stock is \$150,000 and the surplus today is more than its capital stock, which shows that the company is under very competent management. The officers are: F. Thoman, President; E. F. Cooley, Secretary and Treasurer; J. A. Meyers, manager.

The company employes about 150 men and the capacity is about 8,000 vehicles annually, this output, on account of the reputation of their vehicles, finding a ready market.

Mr. John A. Meyers, the manager and whose photograph appears here, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1833, where he received his education and, upon coming to this country in 1849, he was able to speak five languages, English included, which made it easier for him than most foreigners. In 1861 Mr. Meyers went into the ma-



JOHN A. MEYERS.

chinery implement business, coming to Lansing in 1878 where he built the first wagon in this city, and started what afterwards became the Lansing Wagon Works and has been the manager of this concern ever since.

Much of its success is the result of his hard work and personality.



#### CLIPPERT, SPAULDING & CO.

Manufacturers of Brick and Tile.

This company is composed of men who have made this business a study for years. The board of directors and officers are: O. E. Spaulding, president; A. C. Bird, secretary and treasurer; George C. Clippert, vice president and superintendent.

The concern was incorporated December 2, 1901, with a capital of \$50,-

000 paid in. The firm's plant, located on Michigan avenue east, opposite the race track, is one of the best equipped for the making of brick and tile in the state.

The amount of leased ground they occupy is 120 acres. The capacity in brick is one hundred thousand a day, and all the brick used in Lansing's buildings come from their yard. The specialty for outside work is gray stock sand brick. Three colors are

made by this company—red, white and gray, and ornamental brick is made to order on short notice.

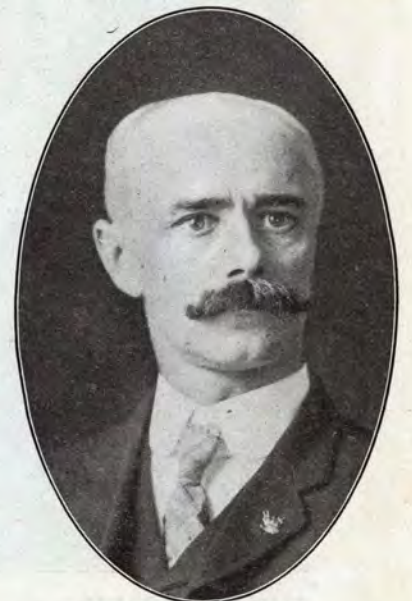
Sixty men are employed here. Mr. Clippert has been in this business forty-one years and Mr. Spaulding forty-six years, most of that time being in Lansing. Under these conditions and with their equipment, it is easy to be seen why they are enabled to produce and find a ready market for their enormous output each year.

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Was incorporated here in March of 1901, and the company consists, at present, of C. F. Haight, President; G. I. Hallock, Vice-President; Phoebe K. Rock, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. B. Haight.

General printing and catalogue work, stationery and poster work are the specialties of this concern.

The head of the business is Chas. F. Haight, one of the most universally liked men in Lansing, and who, besides his connection with this company, holds the position of Assistant



CHAS. F. HAIGHT.

Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. of Michigan, which position he has held for the past three years and whose office is located here with elaborate quarters in the city hall. In relation to this organization, Mr. Haight is Brigade Chaplain for the Department of Michigan, Patriarch Militant with rank of major.

Mr. Haight is also a graduate pharmacist and followed this profession twelve years before engaging in the printing business eleven years ago. Altogether, the "major" is a man well met and deserving of the many good friendships he possesses as well as the good things that come his way.

#### BASCOM & SMITH.

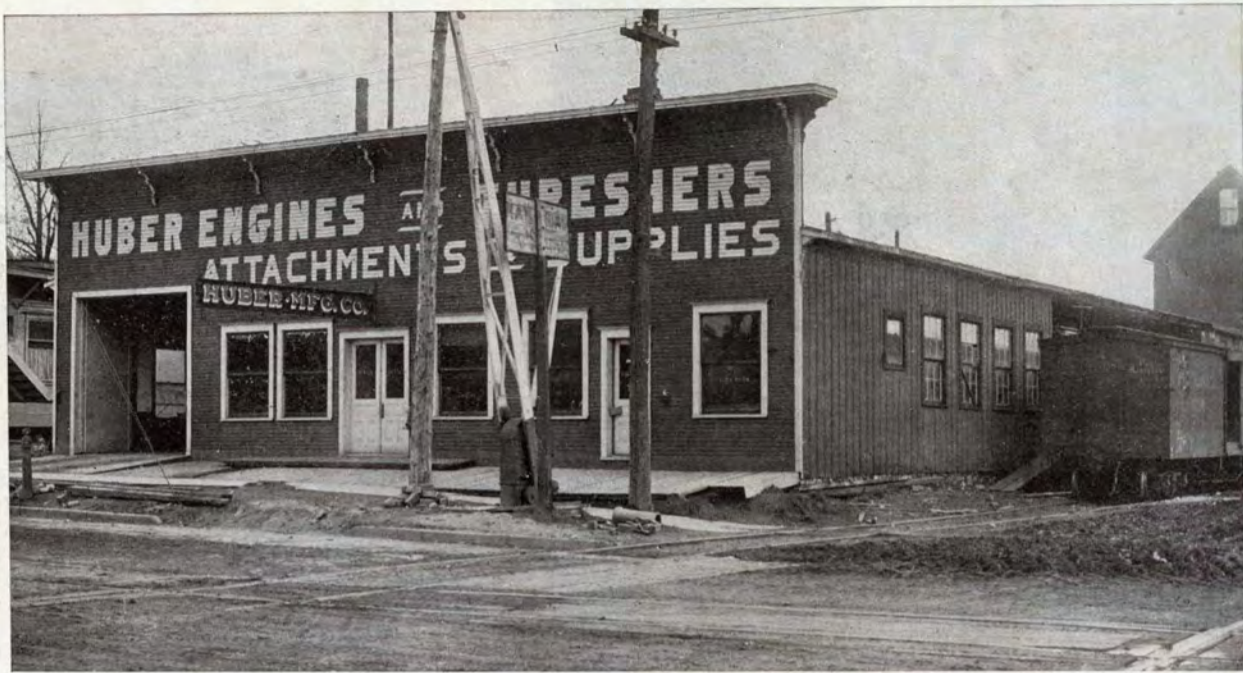
The above interior view represents the store of this concern. It gives but a partial glimpse, however, of the activity displayed here, as most of the active work is done in a rear department of their store. They carry a general line of guns and ammunition, hunters' supplies, bicycle sundries and repairing, fishing tackle, dynamite for stumps and rocks, Glover's dog remedies and Spratt's dog cakes; also orders taken for stencils, rubber and steel stamps.

Expert mechanical work and repairing in another department, and includes the repairing of typewriters, guns, bicycles, revolvers, sewing machines, lamps, gasoline stoves, clothes wringers, locks and keys, safe locks, cash registers, carpet sweepers, fish rods and reels, parasols and umbrellas. Lawn mowers, knives, skates and clipper ground. Auto tires vulcanized. 114 Michigan avenue east. Both phones.

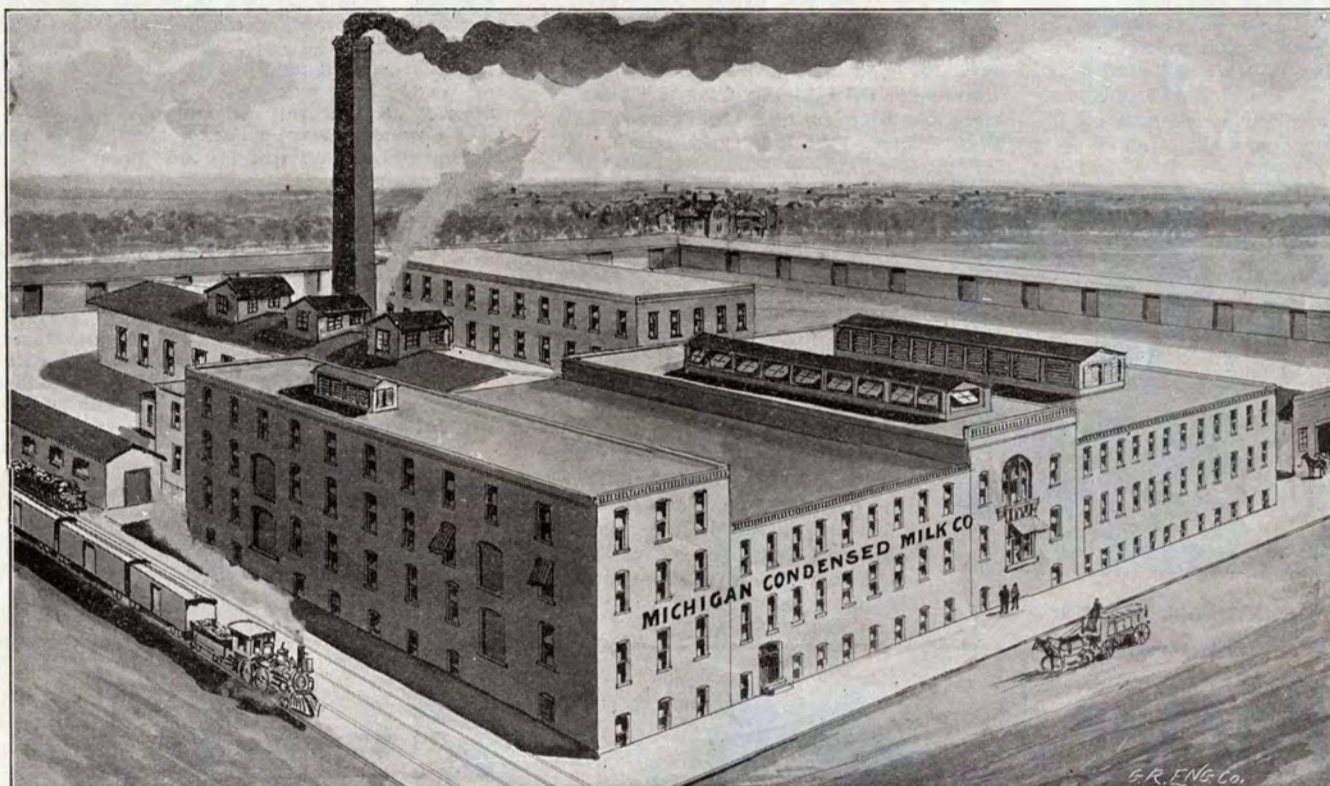


INTERIOR OF BASCOM & SMITH'S.





HUBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



MICHIGAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.



CLARK & COMPANY.





**J. G. GROSS.**

The above cut shows the office and show room of J. G. Gross, one of the oldest and most prominent master-plumbers in this section of the country, who is carrying on a very profitable business indeed. His showrooms located at 321 N. Washington avenue, are among the finest in Michigan and are a great credit to the city of Lansing. His handsome display of mantels and grates, Tiles for flooring and

wainscotting, as well as the finest bath room fixtures, give his customers an opportunity to select the finest in the market today. Mr. Gross established this business in 1893, and his honesty and square dealing are some of the keynotes to his success. At the present time he employs a large force of men who are kept busy all the time. Give him a trial the next time anything in his line is needed. Both Phones, Bell 419—Citizens 178.



**MARKEY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.**

The above interior view of Markey's Monumental Works gives but a faint idea of the actual business done by this concern, but Lansing people as well as the surrounding population can attest to the progressive and up-to-date business ability of Mr. Markey in this line of work. He employs several capable workmen who know their business from the ground up when it comes to producing something artistic in the marble line. Jimmie Markey is too well known for exhaustive mention, but when in want of anything in his line it would be a good idea to call and look over his work.

Address 104 Washtenaw street E., Lansing. Bell Phone 342—Citizens' Phone 239.



**JIMMIE MARKEY.**

If you've a best girl  
You'd take for a drive,  
Or would rather a  
Spin all alone,  
We've rigs that will suit,  
And horse flesh as good,  
As e'er the "Blue Grass"  
Was Grown.

There isn't a trap  
You are likely to need,  
Be your party a score  
Or a pair,  
We cannot supply,  
Though the notice be short,  
And supply at a price  
That is fair.

JIMMIE MARKSY, Bell phone 342. Citizens phone, 289.  
106-108 Wash-tenaw Street East, Lansing, Mich.

**HOTEL WENTWORTH.**

The Hotel Wentworth, greatly enlarged, redecorated and refurbished, and now under the management of W. G. Kerns, is meeting with their share of encouragement and a flattering success. This hotel is a three-story structure of brick, containing forty-eight rooms, steam-heated and with running hot and cold water. The entire house is equipped with electricity for lighting and calls. The location is central, one block east of Washington avenue, on Michigan, adjacent to the shopping district and all railroad trains.

A new accessory, a barber shop, finely appointed, is about to be opened, which will be the finest in the city, and having four chairs.

**G. H. BONNELL'S STUDIO.**

One of the recent additions to the enterprises of the city is the electric light studio of George H. Bonnell, corner of Kalamazoo street and Washington avenues. Here has been fitted up one of the most perfectly appointed photograph studios in Central Michigan. Remodeled and furnished in an attractive style and equipped with modern and up to date apparatus, and displaying a complete assortment of the finest mountings and finish; with prices suited to the desires of customers and work that will please the most exacting. The public is invited to call and examine work and prices. Sittings made day or evenings.

The half-tone cuts used in this publication were made by the Crescent Engraving Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

**W. H. Porter**

300 Capitol Ave. S.

Lansing, - Mich.

**Omnibus  
Baggage  
Coaches and  
Livery**



**W. C. DUDLEY.**

The best equipped stable in the State. We meet all trains day and night; rates 25c. The finest Landaus, Broughams and Berlins for funerals, weddings, calling and riding parties.

**Our Livery is the Swellest Ever,  
All Rubber Tired.**

**Doubles and Singles, Top or Open.**

65 both Phones

Open Day and Night

Patronize  
Your Home  
Company

**LANSING ENGRAVING COMPANY.**

HALFTONE  
ZINC-ETCHING  
AND WOOD  
ENGRAVING

DESIGNERS,  
ILLUSTRATORS.

110 MICHIGAN AVE. WEST. OVER DRUG STORE.

**LANSING STATE SAVINGS BANK.**

**Capital and Surplus \$180,000.00**

**OFFICERS.**  
H. H. LARNED, Pres. F. THOMAN, V. Pres. J. EDWARD ROE, Cashier  
H. T. CAMPBELL, Asst. Cashier. LOUIS L. SATTLER Mgr. of Branch

**DIRECTORS.**  
H. H. LARNED. C. F. HAMMOND. F. THOMAN. H. A. HAZE  
R. M. MONTGOMERY. LOUIS BECK. G. H. ZIEGLER,  
L. L. SATTLER. J. EDWARD ROE.

**Transacts a General Banking Business.**

**3 PER CENT. INTEREST** paid on Certificates of Deposit and Savings Accounts.

**SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.**

Main Office: LANSING

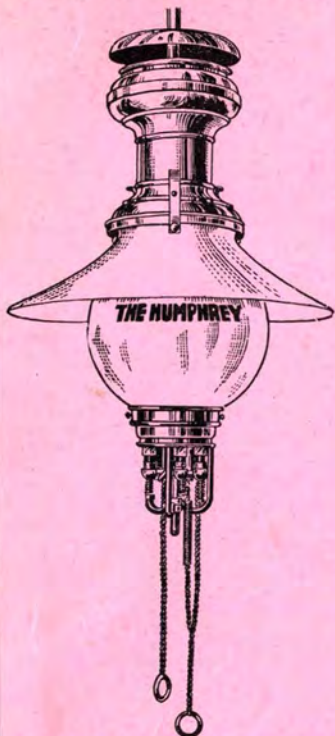
Branch Office: N. LANSING



# Artificial Sunshine!

The Best Store Light Made.

KING OF ALL LAMPS



YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE

Over 500 in use in Lansing

## The Humphrey Gas Arc

REPRESENTS ALL THAT IS DESIRABLE IN LIGHTING.

We don't ask you to take our word for it. We don't ask you to accept any fine-spun theories about it. We simply extend to you a cordial invitation to see for yourself—to compare the "HUMPHREY" with the other lights you see — to accept the verdict of your own eyes.

Walk down the street any night, Mr. Merchant. See the Humphrey Gas Arc-lighted store! There it is — a solid block of white light — rich! steady! shadowless!

Lansing Fuel and Gas Co.  
110 Michigan Avenue East.

## Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co.

LANSING, MICHIGAN,

GENERAL PRINTERS  
AND BINDERS.

THE only office in Michigan equipped with both Monotype and Linotype Type-setting Machines.

Large editions turned out on short notice.

If you are in the market for printing of any description, you can save money by allowing us to furnish estimates.

Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co.  
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

E. W. SPARROW, President  
B. F. DAVIS, Cashier

E. F. COOLEY, Vice President  
F. J. HOPKINS, Asst. Cashier

## City National Bank of Lansing.



CHARTER No. 3,513

ORGANIZED 1886

Capital, \$100,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Savings Department.  
Interest paid on Deposits.

## Michigan Tradesman

Grand Rapids.

Oldest, largest and strongest weekly trade journal in the Middle West

Subscription, \$2.00 per year.

Sample copies on application.

## Grand Rapids Safe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Burglar and Fire Proof Safes.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Grand Rapids, - Michigan.

## Tradesman Company.

Designers and Engravers

On Copper, Zinc, Steel and Wood.

Estimates Furnished and  
Samples Sent on Application.

Grand Rapids, - Michigan.



CITY SWEEP BY A GALE BLOWING A MILE A MINUTE

MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE TO PROPERTY IN THIS SECTION. DROVE EVERYONE TO SHELTER. Ice Houses and Barns Blown Down and Other Buildings Unroofed.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a gale of wind of unusual fierceness swept into Lansing and for several hours leveled the stanchness of every thing exposed to its strength and did a considerable amount of damage throughout the city and surrounding country.

The instruments at the state board of health office recorded a wind velocity of 60 miles an hour several times during the hours from 4 to 5 o'clock, although the wind only held up to that extreme record for a short period of time.

On the streets pedestrianism was exceedingly difficult and the street cars were crowded to overflowing. Citizens hurriedly sought shelter in the nearest buildings.

Wrecked a Dam. Considerable damage to property has been reported. A large barn belonging to Charles A. Schmeberger, north of the city was demolished by the wind about 4 o'clock.

The storm tore off part of the roof of the standard gasoline engine factory on Homer street, causing a loss there of between \$75 and \$100.

All the electric lights west of the Michigan avenue east was soon blown out. The long line of street lights on the city and Collegeville, which were blown out by the wind.

Three men were killed and several others injured in the collision. The collision occurred at the intersection of the city and Collegeville streets.

PIERCE INDICTED FOR MAKING FALSE AFFIDAVITS FOR STANDARD OIL.

By telegraph to The Journal. New York, Nov. 22.—H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis has been indicted by a grand jury at Austin, Texas, for an alleged false affidavit made to the secretary of state, setting forth that the Standard Oil Co. did not own or control any stocks in the Waters-Pierce Co.

RAISING WAGES. Western Roads Will Follow Example of Others. By telegraph to The Journal. Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—Colorado roads are preparing to follow the example of the eastern roads in raising wages. The men will receive an increase of ten per cent.

Predicted Her Death. Battle Creek, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Mary Bain, aged 67, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, exactly according to a prediction she made several days ago. She had been ill with pneumonia.

LEFT HIS HORSE OUT IN STORM

POLICE OBLIGED DRIVER TO PAY FOR HORSE'S CARE IN A STABLE. A horse attached to a buggy was found by Police Officer Peter at 1 o'clock last night hitched on Ottawa street just east of Washington avenue.

CASHIER SHOT. Cincinnati Man Arrested by United States Officers. Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22.—H. G. Cavanna, cashier of the First National bank, was arrested last night by United States Marshal Lewis. It is charged that Cavanna is short \$21,000 in his accounts.

TWO THANKSGIVINGS. Must Be Observed in Mississippi, Because of a Mistake. Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 22.—In an examination of the new Mississippi code yesterday it was discovered that this state will have to observe two Thanksgiving days this year.

MACADAMIZE ANOTHER ROAD. PLAN FOR WORK TO BE STARTED NEXT SPRING. The road commission has decided to macadamize the road from the city to Collegeville.

TRAGEDY AT OTTAWA BEACH. Men Marooned on the New Steamer Last Night are Missing. A group of men were marooned on the new steamer last night and are missing.

GREAT GALE. Strongest Wind That Has Ever Been Felt in Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids, Nov. 22.—The illness which has visited Grand Rapids since the establishment of the weather station here, began to blow about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

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THE SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING.



—Grog in Atlanta Constitution.



FRONTIER SAFE; FOUR MEN LOST

GRAHAM & MORTON STEAMER REACHED RACINE. TRAGEDY AT OTTAWA BEACH. Men Marooned on the New Steamer Last Night are Missing.

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RAZED A WALL SEVERE GALE DOES DAMAGE AT BUFFALO.

By telegraph to The Journal. Buffalo, Nov. 22.—At an early hour this morning, seventy-five feet of the retaining wall at the pumping station of the Buffalo water works was blown down by the fierce gale which had prevailed all night.

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GOV. WARNER ASPIRES TO THE SENATORSHIP

FACT HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED, ENGENGERS CONFLICTING EMOTIONS. Governor Warner wants to be elected United States senator. For some time the fact has been suspected, but it is now said to have been fully verified.

HURTS BRADLEY'S AMBITION. And is Not Satisfactory to Other Politicians, Including Atwood. Governor Warner's aspiration to the senatorship has been a source of much speculation.

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