

in the most enduring form as an inspiration to all the generations coming after.

It means that the services, the lives and the blood of the patriot fathers sacrificed for us shall stand emblazoned, not only on every page of our history, but on every patriot grave throughout our broad land, to kindle in the hearts of those who succeed us a patriotic ardor which is essential to the higher ideals of good citizenship.

It means that the American *private soldier*, especially of the Revolutionary period, shall be honored far beyond those of any other nation of the world, because of the high position which we in our system of government, assign to the citizen in his individual capacity, where he has no superior before the law. \*

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A bronze tablet has also been placed in the College for the Blind at Vinton, to the memory of Capt. Thomas Drummond, the founder of that institution. Mr. A. N. Harbert of Shellsburg, collected the subscriptions, prepared the inscriptions and contracted with the Tiffanys of New York city for its manufacture. A rich and beautiful piece of workmanship was secured. This was placed on the walls of the College and dedicated to the memory of the citizen, editor and soldier, May 26, 1904. The presentation address was made by Hon. Cato Sells, of Vinton, and the bronze was accepted by Governor Albert B. Cummins. Addresses were also made by Senator W. P. Whipple, Judge L. G. Kinne, Prof. T. F. Tobin, and others. Hon. Bernard Murphy, his journalistic successor, issued a special Drummond edition of *The Vinton Eagle*, presenting the principal addresses, with many appropriate illustrations, including a portrait of Capt. Drummond, and a cut of the tablet. The occasion was one of great interest, and with the exception of the absence of Mr. Harbert, due to illness, everything passed off happily. Thomas Drummond was a distinguished and useful Iowa journalist and legislator up to the time that he entered the regular army. He fell at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, when the fighting was practically over. This commemoration of his useful labors and heroic death makes his memory secure in Iowa.

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### THE LARRABEE STATUES.

In front of the Iowa building at St. Louis, the attention of the visitor is attracted to the bronze statues of Gen. William T. Sherman, Admiral Farragut, Ex-Speaker David B. Henderson and Major-General Grenville M. Dodge. These statues are spoken of by all who have seen them as works of high artistic merit. Those of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Farragut have been carefully inspected and heartily approved by the sons of those illustrious heroes. The statues

of Gen. Dodge and Mr. Henderson are viewed daily by scores of Iowans by whom they are as cordially approved. For the present they are the private property of Ex-Gov. William Larrabee through whose munificence the State will doubtless ere long become indebted for their ownership. The statue of Gen. Dodge we believe to be one of more than ordinary excellence while that of Col. Henderson is, to say the least, as correct a piece of portraiture as we have ever seen in bronze or marble. These magnificent statues will come back to Iowa in December, but we believe that Gov. Larrabee has not yet indicated the localities where they will find permanent abiding places.

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#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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*The Administration of Iowa. A Study in Centralization, by Harold Martin Bowman. Columbia University Press, N. Y., pp. 224.*

A scholarly treatise upon Iowa legislation and administration with reference to Public Education, Charities and Corrections, Health and Safety, and Public Finance. In a study of the laws upon these subjects, and of the reports upon them made to the legislature, the author traces a steady trend towards the centralization of their management, in the interest of efficiency and economy. For want of such management under the Territorial government, and in the early years of the State, the sixteenth section of every township that was given by Congress for the support of schools, and the seventy-two sections given for the State University, were largely frittered away, so that the fund from the former amounts to hardly five million dollars, and the fund from the latter to only a quarter million dollars. At the same time, it is not to be forgotten that a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who had charge of the permanent school fund (1856-7), abused the trust, and was a defaulter to that fund. *Quis custodit custodes?* is a constantly recurring question under every system of government, civil, ecclesiastical, monarchical, imperial, democratic, or republican. Eternal vigilance is the price of honesty, as of liberty. Whether the distribution or the centralization of power is best, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of those who hold the power. A mob or a despot are equally detestable. Both individualism and populism, the primaries of parties no less than the general elections, require guards and restraints, search-lights and the X-ray. Thomas Jefferson said that only two questions are to be asked as to a candidate for office: First, Is he capable? Second, Is he honest? When other matters override these questions, mal-administration, intrigue and corruption are sure to follow; such is human nature; so weak is man.

The author gives to Iowa the credit of limiting the indebtedness of

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