

Another was his approval of the Department's participation in the service of the curator as secretary of the Allison Memorial Commission; and of the curator's activities growing out of the latter service, in the proposal and the achievements of the correction and completion of the Capitol Grounds. Judge Ladd wrote the opinion in *Rowley vs. Clarke*, "Capitol Grounds Extension case," 162 Iowa Reports, page 732, which determined the questions of the legality of the legislative act.

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BENJAMIN I. SALINGER was born in Wronke, Prussia, May 14, 1861, and died in Carroll, Iowa, July 10, 1931. His parents, Louis and Rosalie (Slimmer) Salinger, brought him with them when they removed to America in 1870, settling at Clarksville, Butler County. He attended public school two years at Clarksville, varying school attendance with janitor work, farm work, clerking, etc. He also attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, a short time. The most of his education was secured by reading and private study. He taught school several terms and took up the study of law with Gray, Dougherty & Gibson at Waverly, and later with Chase & Covil at Webster City. He located at the new town of Manning first as a school teacher and on becoming of legal age in 1882, was naturalized at Carroll, and admitted to the bar shortly afterward at Audubon and began practice at Manning. In about 1897 he removed to Carroll. In competition with able lawyers he soon secured a good practice. He also entered politics at an early age. He presided at the Tenth District Republican Convention of 1888, the one that gave Dolliver his first nomination to Congress. He was permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1889, which nominated J. G. Hutchison for governor. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in November, 1894, and was re-elected four years later, serving eight years. In 1914 he was elected as a justice of the Supreme Court and served six years. His ability as an orator caused him to be sent by the Republican National Committee to campaign in New York in 1888, in the Pacific states in 1892, and in various portions of the country in 1896, 1900, and 1904. In those days he was regarded as one among the leading political orators of the country. He delivered his messages with fascination and dramatic power. In 1899 he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, and was always very popular in that organization. His friends were bound to him as with hooks of steel. Such a militant character also naturally created some strong antagonisms, so some of his contests were stormy. In his passing Iowa recognizes having lost a talented, courageous and chivalrous man.

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FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHMANN was born in Prussia February 28, 1853, and died in Saint Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1931. Burial was in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis. The family migrated to America in 1855, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. Frederick attended school in Ohio and Indiana, removed to Fremont County, Iowa, in 1869, and was graduated from Tabor College in 1873. He was admitted to the

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