

ment of Frank and Sholes, became largely influential in Territorial politics. Mr. Frank was editorially connected with "The Telegraph" at various periods, both under Territorial and State government, equal to a continuous time of about twelve years.

In 1843 he was elected a member of the Territorial legislature (council), for a term of one year, from the district of country now comprising the counties of Racine and Kenosha. He was re-elected to the same office in 1844, for a term of two years. His chief efforts while a member of the Territorial legislature were for the adoption of preliminary measures to the formation of a State government, and for a change in the common school law of the Territory, with a view to the early establishment of free schools. In both of these measures, he was unsuccessful, but did not relax the advocacy of them through the press, until the public mind was prepared for their adoption.

At the first corporation election of Southport, in 1840, Mr. Frank was elected president. In 1850 the name Southport was changed to Kenosha, by act of the legislature; and the village became an incorporated city. Mr. Frank was elected the first mayor. This was a year involving much responsibility on the chief officer of the city: in it occurred the great "wheat riot" (so called), in which the city was for days kept in intense excitement, and serious consequences impended. It was also a year of frightful visitation of the cholera.

On the adoption of the State constitution, in 1848, Mr. Frank was elected one of the commissioners to revise the laws.

In 1854 Mr. Frank was elected county treasurer of Kenosha County for a term of two years; he was elected to the same office for a second term of two years in 1856.

In 1860 he was elected a member of the assembly, and served during the session as chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

He was also, the same year, appointed by the governor to fill an unexpired term on the Board of Regents of the State University; and was subsequently chosen, on joint ballot of the legislature, to a full term of that office.

In April, 1861, he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln postmaster at the city of Kenosha: at the expiration of the term of four years, he was re-appointed; and, after continuing in that office about

six years, he was removed by Pres. Johnson for political reasons.

In matters pertaining to morals and religion, Mr. Frank has always maintained a good standing, ever evincing a readiness to aid in such enterprises as gave promise of public good. He became a member of the Congregational Church at Southport (Kenosha) in 1840, which had then just been organized. His relations to that church continued until his business took him to Washington, where his church relations for the present are.

JOHN DAHLMAN. — He was born at Ruken, in the province of Westphalia, in Prussia, Nov. 21, 1820, and is, consequently, forty-six years of age. His father was a small tradesman, in easy circumstances. Actuated by a desire to attain a more considerable success than was possible under the rigid social conditions of the Old World, the family emigrated to America when the subject of our sketch was thirteen years of age. The children were four boys (two of whom are now dead) and one girl.

The family located at Burlington, in Racine County. A tract of eight hundred acres of unexcelled farming-land was purchased, and stocked with two hundred sheep, seven yoke of oxen, and two span of horses. The hardy proprietor and his four boys, full of snap and grit, were not afraid of work. They soon made their homestead one of the finest farms in the State, — a reputation which it still maintains. Here John remained for five years. But the aspirations of the boy were not to be satisfied with agricultural triumph alone. At the age of eighteen he set out for Milwaukee, although without a single acquaintance in the city, to take his place at the bottom of the ladder in some mercantile pursuit. Before leaving home, his mother had advised him, with excellent good sense, to think little of himself and his merits, but to seek out some good man, in whom the community had confidence, and offer his services for whatever they might be considered worth.

The boy found an opening with John Furlong, Esq., who was then a retail grocer, at 242 East Water Street. From the start, he devoted his whole energies to the service of his employer. He considered no work difficult, no hours too late, and no attention too close, by which the interests of the concern could be advanced. It was largely due to his exertions and efficiency that the