returned to this county, and on January 1, 1891, was married to S. E. Erickson. They have no children of their own but they reared from the age of six an adopted daughter, Lottie May Erickson, who is now the wife of Henry Lillisve, of Roseau county, Minnesota.

Mr. Erickson’s farm now comprises 640 acres and is in a highly improved condition. In 1915 he erected a fine dwelling house on it, built according to plans furnished by an architect and constructed of stucco on a cement foundation. It has hot and cold water throughout and is lighted by electricity from a power plant in the basement. The house cost about $10,000. In digging a cistern Mr. Erickson found, about twelve and a half feet below the surface of the earth, the bones of an animal unknown to him. He has given his attention mainly to raising wheat, oats and barley, and in 1915 he produced over 13,000 bushels. He has been chairman of the township board. And for eleven years has been township treasurer, having succeeded his father-in-law in that office. He and his wife belong to Bethesda Swedish Lutheran church near their home, and he is its treasurer and one of its trustees, while Mrs. Erickson has been its Sunday school superintendent, organist and choir leader for twenty-four years. The Sunday school has regularly thirty to forty scholars and is kept during six months of the year.

JOHN ALBERT HENDRICKS.

John Albert Hendricks, a prominent lawyer residing at Fosston, is a native of Minnesota, born in Dacotah county, December 14, 1865. His father, Henry Peterson, who was a resident of Polk county during the latter years of his life, was a native of Norway and was among the first of his countrymen to seek a new home in the United States, a worthy pioneer in the wilderness of the northwest. This was in 1850; a few years later he returned to Norway. In 1864 he came to Dacotah county, Minnesota, where he lived for three years and then took a homestead claim in Renville county and made his home on this farm until 1900, when he removed to Polk county. His death occurred here in 1907, in his seventy-sixth year. John A. Hendricks was reared on his father’s homestead in Renville county and received his early education in the common schools, later attending business college in Minneapolis and Minneapolis Academy, which is now called Minnesota College. He then spent several years teaching in his home county, in the public schools and also in the parochial school which is maintained by the Augustana Synod. But his ambitions were centered upon a professional career and in 1901 he entered the law school of the State University. Upon his graduation in 1903 he was admitted to the bar and immediately established himself in Renville county, where he remained for about a year and a half. On February 14, 1895, he came to Fosston, where for twenty years he has engaged in the general practice of law with eminent success, becoming widely known through his capable and masterly handling of important land controversies. During the early years of his career the courts were largely concerned with title contests and land cases and it was in such litigation that he scored several notable and significant victories. One of these involved the reversal of a supreme court decision; this was the case of Theodore Torgerson vs. the Crookston Lumber company, relating to the overflow of Clearwater river. The Crookston Lumber company was then the largest lumber corporation in Minnesota and arrayed against Mr. Hendricks, in defense of its interests, the best legal talent of the state. But he carried his cause to a favorable decision through the nine days’ trial in the circuit court and a long and hard-fought contest which covered three years. This decision, which establishes the rule that the defendant must disclose the facts and the plaintiff is not required to prove the facts in each case, is recorded in volume 144 of Northwestern Reports, and in Minnesota Reports, and has