his farm to Mrs. Sigre Amundson, a native of Norway, and the widow of Ole Amundson, who had a farm of 145 acres in Hubbard township. She had one child by her first marriage, Alfred Amundson, who is a farmer in Hubbard township. By her second marriage Mrs. Romo has become the mother of seven children: Oscar, who is cultivating her farm in Hubbard township; Oliver, who is variously employed in the neighborhood; Clara and Thea, who are employed in the central telephone office in Climax; Bertha, who is living at home; Josie, who is a high school student in Climax, and Olga, who is attending the district school there.

The members of the family all belong to Skatvold Lutheran church, of which Mr. Romo is the treasurer and one of the trustees. He has also served as township supervisor for three years and is now president of the school district. He is a director of the cooperative store and the co-operative creamery at Climax, also treasurer for the Ladies Aid at Skatvold.

ANDREW J. KELLEY.

Andrew J. Kelley, whose pleasant home is located on the Red Lake river one mile and a half east of Crookston, is a scion of a military family, and was himself a valiant soldier in our Civil war, and during that momentous struggle gloriously did he sustain the examples and spirit of his family. His grandfather, Andrew Kelley, was a soldier in the Revolution and fought under Washington. His father, John Kelley, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and he also fought under Harrison at Tippecanoe, where he was left on the field as dead from a tomahawk wound from the effects of which he died young. Andrew J. served three years in the Union army, Company E, Seventeenth Michigan infantry, from 1862 to the close of the war, and his son Edwin, the present sheriff of Polk county, was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, of short endurance but decisive results.

Andrew J. Kelley was born in La Grange county, Indiana, September 2, 1845, and moved to Adrian, Michigan, where he passed his boyhood and youth. He enlisted in 1862, served to the close of the conflict and received a medal for specially meritorious conduct in trying situations. He took part in more than thirty battles and had some very trying experiences, being selected at different times for particularly hazardous duties. Space is not available for a detailed account of his military exploits, but on one occasion he volunteered to burn a house in which the Confederates were quartered and steadily picking off the flower of the Union command, and in company with five others successfully achieved the result desired.

After the war Mr. Kelley became an officer in the Michigan state prison. One of the prisoners had a book describing the Red river country, and this induced Mr. Kelley to come to this region in 1872. Railroad operations were almost suspended in this locality at the time, and he journeyed from Glyndon to Crookston on a hand car, his wife being with him and holding the present sheriff of the county in her arms. He selected a homestead in the northwest quarter of section 28, Crookston township, two miles northeast of Crookston and about one mile from the Red Lake river.

Spending the summer in the shack on his homestead, Mr. Kelley found the conveniences of life almost wholly lacking in his neighborhood. The settlers put a sail on a flat car and with this would run to Glyndon for groceries when the wind was favorable, and there they would remain until it shifted so that it would bring them back, as the trains on the railroad were not running regularly. Mr. Kelley was married in 1869 to Miss Ella A. Fleming, a daughter of Rev. S. Fleming, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman in Indiana. In May, 1873, his wife and children joined him on the homestead. His house was the only one on the prairie between Crookston and Red Lake agency. Indians often visited it for food, but they never showed any violence. Sometimes they brought their wives and