to Miss Agnes Brown, a daughter of Aaron Brown of East Grand Forks, a sketch of whom appears in this work. She was not yet seventeen at the time of her marriage, but she at once took charge of the housekeeping at the old homestead, and there one daughter was born in the family. She and five of the subsequent children are living, one having died in infancy. Margaret is the wife of Jesse Coulter, at The Point on Red River, and has four children, Clara, William, Kenneth and Myra. George L., who has charge of the stock farm, married Miss Mary Cole and has two children, Lorna and Robert. Harriet, a graduate of the Agricultural college at Crookston, is the wife of Irving Bjerke, of Bemidji. Florence, who completed her education at the University of North Dakota, is the wife of Benjamin Dietz and lives on her father's old homestead. She has two children, her daughters, Agnes and Jean. Alvin and Elsie are living with their parents, the latter being a student at the high school in East Grand Forks. All the members of the family have been reared in and hold to the Presbyterian church.

OLOF ERICKSON.

Almost single handed and alone this hardy adventurer dared the dangers and defied the hardships and privations of the frontier when he located on 160 acres of the farm he now occupies in Section 34, Fisher township, this county, which he took as a homestead in 1874. He was then the resident dwelling farthest south in this region, but Andrew and Nels Malmberg, who came with him, were perhaps not very far away. They had all worked on the Northern Pacific railroad, and the Malmbergs had helped to build it into Crookston. On February 21st and 22d Mr. Erickson walked from Glyndon to Crookston alone, a distance of 68 miles. In April, 1874, he dug a cellar and put up a log house. No trains went to Crookston that winter. Mr. Erickson was born in Sweden April 12, 1843, and remained in that country until he reached the age of twenty-six years. In 1869 he came to the United States, stopping at Red Wing, Minnesota, for a short time, then going to Sioux City, Iowa, to work on a railroad in course of construction from Lemars east through Cherokee to Storm Lake, which is now a part of the Illinois Central system. The only railroad into Sioux City at that time was the Missouri Valley from Council Bluffs.

In 1871 Mr. Erickson joined the force on the Northern Pacific and helped to build that road to Moorhead. He saved $300 of his earnings at railroad work, but felt that this was insufficient for his venture in the wilderness. Therefore, after he filed on his homestead he went to Winnipeg and for a year he worked in a brickyard in that city, thereby laying up more money, and a few years afterward he bought eighty acres of railroad land at $9 an acre, with the usual rebate conditions included in the contract. This tract contained forty acres of timber, which the owner has found to be enough for all his needs.

Mr. Erickson built the dwelling house which he now occupies in 1900 and made the other improvements on the place at different times. His principal industry has been raising grain, mostly wheat, but he has also raised a large number of heavy draft horses for sale in the neighborhood and elsewhere. He has served as road overseer, and in that capacity has helped to improve roads in his township. He and his neighbors built the first bridges on the creeks and the river at Fisher. He farmed with oxen six years and was the first one to cross Fisher bridge with an ox team.

In all the early activities of this part of the Northwest Mr. Erickson had a busy hand. He helped to load the first car filled with wheat that ran out of Crookston in the fall of 1875, he and five or six of his neighbors having sold 400 bushels for the purpose at 90 cents a bushel. But he did not forget the "girl he left behind him" in the old country. After he had been in the United States three years and got a good start here he sent back to Sweden for her to come