terminal and four miles east of the homestead on which he afterward lived. He drove his horses across the country from Fisher to Grand Forks, crossing the Red river on a ferry at that place. There he sold some of the horses for cash and traded the rest for land at Portage la Prairie in Manitoba, sixty miles west of Winnipeg. The Sullivan boys, old friends of his in Ontario, were living in Polk county, and in May or June, 1878, he returned to their residence and bought the Bert Haney and James Jenks homestead, which is a part of the farm now owned and occupied by his son Charles. The homestead contained 200 acres on the Red Lake river, and he paid $10 an acre for it. Sixty acres were in seed and there was a little frame house on the place and some straw shacks had also been put up on it.

Mr. Ryan rented his land, went back to Ontario, sold his property there, and on October 17, 1879, returned to this county with his wife, his sons Thomas, John and Charles L. and his daughters Theresa and Elizabeth. The mother was Miss Elizabeth Hollinger before her marriage. Their eight horses and household goods were brought by rail to Fisher and conveyed from there to the farm. Mr. Ryan put more land under cultivation and bought 120 acres from the railroad company. In 1902 he sold his land near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and bought more here. His holdings finally totaled 840 acres, 520 in his home farm and 320 in Sullivan township, some miles distant. He also found that he had made a good investment in the land for which he traded horses.

The father worked all his land as soon as he could get it ready to be farmed. His oldest son, Thomas, had 160 acres adjoining his own home place. Thomas had married Miss Mary Jane Dougherty, who died about eighteen months previous to his demise, which occurred in June, 1901, when he was about forty-eight years of age, leaving five children, Mary, John, Edward, Thomas and Francis, and they still own the farm that belonged to him. Charles’ brother John died at the parental home in 1883 at the age of twenty-three or twenty-four. Thomas, John and their sister Theresa each took up a homestead in Grand Forks county, North Dakota. Theresa married John Bowes, a Great Northern railroad man, and they are now living in East Grand Forks, where he is connected with the management of the church of the Sacred Heart and the school attached to it. As soon as Elizabeth was old enough she filed a homestead claim on a tree claim in Sullivan township taken up by her father, and she still owns it. She married James T. Sullivan and has her home in Sullivan township.

After the death of his brother Thomas Charles L. Ryan returned to his father’s farm and took charge of it. He cultivated a half-section of land and also acted as salesman and collector for the McCormick Harvester and Machinery company, covering the territory around Grand Forks. He soon became manager of the whole farm, however, though his father continued to live on it until his death on January 2, 1903. The mother lived until September 21, 1908. They were of nearly the same age. In the early days the father was township clerk for some years. He was a Democrat in his political relations and a Catholic in his religious faith, being one of the original members of the church of the Sacred Heart. He took an active part in all movements for the improvement of his locality and was widely known and very much esteemed. All travel through this region in the early times was over the Indian trail along the river through his farm.

Charles L. Ryan grew to manhood on his father’s farm and completed his academic education at the University of North Dakota. In 1886 he pursued a course of special training at a commercial college in Minneapolis. For seven years he bought wheat at various stations and also wrote insurance. But after taking charge of the farm and assuming the interests of the other members of the family in it he began to devote himself wholly to its management. He has bought 320 acres more, and the farm now contains 930, and includes the old Zebina Hunt farm of ninety acres, which was one of the first on Red Lake