

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

## OF CITIZENS OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MISSOURI.

### HON. THEODORE BRUÈRE.

MANY native-born Americans look with prejudice upon those who come to our shores from other countries, and who, to make this country the home of their adoption, forsake the land of their nativity and all that is dear and tender in early associations and cross oceans and seas, in order that they may enjoy the political, social, and religious institutions peculiar to our Republic. It should be remembered that the foreigner becomes a citizen by choice, not by chance, and if our ship of state becomes entangled among the rocks of sectional convulsion, and is threatened with being drawn down in the whirlpool of political or religious passion, that these happy sons of her adoption are the last to forsake her decks, and will always be found close to the signal guns of her distress.

The Hon. THEODORE BRUÈRE is a native of Prussia, having been born in the city of Cologne, in 1831. He is a descendant from a family of French Huguenots, a name given to the religious reformers of France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. On account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, under which they had been enjoying religious freedom for over eighty years, they went into exile, rather than submit to the proscriptions of the established Church. Many of the best families of the United States are descendants from Huguenots, who immigrated to this country.

In consequence of these proscriptions the ancestors of our subject emigrated from the land of their birth and pride, to Prussia, where many of their descendants became proficient in the various occupations to which they directed their energies. JEAN BRUÈRE was a prominent architect and builder at Cologne. He died, leaving a family of eight children. Theodore, being the second son, and the second child in order of their births, was in his youth when his father died, but had previously received the benefits of the primary schools of his native city. The family removed to Darmstadt, and in 1843, and 1846, Theodore entered the *Politechnicum* where he attended a full course of lectures in the civil engineer department of that institution, and passed his examination in 1848.

Young Theodore, who had not yet attained his majority, was left to his own resources. Imbued with the principles of liberty, his youth preventing him from taking a conspicuous part, and being in sympathy with the revolutionists of 1848, he set sail in the spring of 1850 for America. Believing there were more paths open to success in the sparsely settled portions of the New World, than in the densely populated districts of his fatherland, and that in this land of freedom a man was rewarded according to his ability and energy, if properly applied in any of the avocations or professions in which he might subsequently embark, he landed in New York with only the half of a Prussian dollar, with which to begin life. He sought and soon obtained employment as a civil engineer, in that city, where he remained until fall. He then went to St. Louis, but not finding employment there, he made his way to Warren county, Missouri, where he worked at various kinds of manual labor. His first employment was that of night watchman in a mill. He afterwards worked on a farm, splitting rails, feeding cattle, and driving hogs to St. Louis. In the spring of 1852 Judge Waller employed him to teach Latin and to higher branches in a private school. He soon resigned this situation to accept a position on the "St. Charles Democrat," a paper edited and published by Arnold Kregel, who is now Judge of the United States Court for the western district of Missouri. About one year after his engagement on the Democrat, his brother, Gustave, came to this country and purchased that paper, which he continued to publish for about thirteen years.

Immediately after this event, young Theodore entered the law office of Judge Kregel, where he studiously applied himself until the fall of 1854, when he was sufficiently prepared to enter the law department of Cincinnati College. Here he graduated the following year with distinguished honors, in the class with such eminent men as General Ewing, W. H. Corwin, Alfred C. Jenkins, and others, who have since gained a distinction. After his graduation he returned to Missouri, and after creditably sustaining his examination was admitted to the bar, by Hon. John F. Ryland, Judge of the Supreme Court. In the following August he was elected County Surveyor of St. Charles county, for four years. He also held the office of City Engineer, during three years of this time. In 1858, he was appointed City Attorney for the city of St. Charles, which office he held seven consecutive years, to the general satisfaction of the people. For thirteen years he has been a member of the school board. The last twelve years of this time he has acted as Secretary of that body.

In 1866, he was elected to the State Senate. While honored with a seat in the Senate he was conspicuous as a diligent and energetic worker, though seldom taking part in discussion except on the more important measures and where the interest of the people demanded. He served on several important Committees; the Judiciary, Education, State University, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and as a recognition of his abilities and usefulness as a member, he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in which position he remained during the last two years of his term of office. He was elected as a Grant elector on the State ticket, in 1868. In 1870, he received the nomination for re-election to the Senate, but owing to the Liberal move that year he was defeated. At the State Convention, held at Jefferson City, in 1872, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, he was chosen its secretary; also chosen one of the delegates to represent Missouri in the Philadelphia Convention. He was elected President of the St. Charles Savings Bank, in 1867, which position he continues to hold.

In politics he has always been in sympathy with the Republican party, though he gave his first vote for James Buchanan, for President; but on the organization of the Republican party in Missouri, he allied himself to its principles. He however voted for R. Gratz Brown, for Governor, in 1870, but immediately returned to the principles for which he had battled during the late war.

Mr. Bruere has made four trips to Europe, since his advent into this country, traveling extensively over the continent, thereby acquiring much of that ease and polish of manner for which he is noted, and adding immensely to his stock of practical and scholastic information. He is methodical in every aspect, observing the strictest order in all his business transactions. His success as a lawyer lies in this, and in the clearness with which he perceives all the points that arise in the case which he may have under consideration. In his arguments he is always clear, forcible, and to the point. A man of warm impulse, and fine social qualities, he is one of the most companionable of men.

While on one of his trips to Europe, in 1857, he was married near the University of Heidelberg in Southern Germany.

### WILLIAM ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

In speaking of those who have gained distinction in the various avocations or professions in our State, it has not unfrequently fallen to our lot to record the lives of those who claim their nativity in the proud old commonwealth of Virginia, the State that furnished to our country the immortal Washington, and many others whose bright intellect and sound statesmanship stand prominent in the organization of the most generous and liberal government that it pleased the Almighty to favor with an existence, and whose names are engraven on the hearts of all lovers of freedom, and are reverentially remembered by the oppressed of all nations. The strong arms and enlightened influence of many of her noble sons have aided materially in carrying civilization into the western wilds of our country, and building up social and religious institutions worthy of their sires.

William Archibald Alexander is a faithful representative of the Old Dominion. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 15th, 1824. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent; his mother was of English extraction. The Alexanders were among the early Colonial settlers, locating in Virginia prior to the war for independence. His grandfather, John, served as an officer during that ever memorable conflict. His father, James H., was a Virginia farmer; he came to Missouri in the fall of 1829, and settled on a farm in the lower end of Dardene Prairie, where he continued in that avocation until his death, which occurred in 1836, his mother having previously died in 1833. The premature death of his parents left a helpless family of four children. William Archibald was the second son, and second child, the youngest being girls. Archie, by which name he is more generally known, only twelve years old at the death of his father, was taken by the family relatives back to Virginia, and educated for the legal profession. After three years' attendance in the literary department of the widely famous institution then known as Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, he returned to Missouri, and entered the law office of Spaulding and Tilley, at St. Louis, and after one year's diligence in the prosecution of his studies, was admitted to the bar.

He then went into the law office of William M. Campbell, a man of considerable prominence, and to whom the people of the State of Missouri are greatly indebted for many of their most wholesome laws. Here he remained until the death of Mr. Campbell, after which he returned to Virginia, and spent one year traveling through the South. Not finding a desirable location, he returned to Missouri, locating in St. Charles, immediately beginning the practice of his profession, and meeting with marked success. Soon after settling here he was elected Public Administrator. He also held the office of School Commissioner. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of St. Charles, for a term of two years. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for St. Charles County in 1872, and re-elected to the same office in 1874.

He was born, and has lived a Democrat, staunch in the defence of the fundamental principles of that party, though not taking an active or conspicuous part in local politics, frequently voting for the man in preference to party.

Possessed of a fine physical constitution, and intelligent and engaging countenance, pleasant in address, easy and attractive in manners, with a keen and ready perception, and fluent in language, he was a prominent and efficient member of the bar, and an agreeable companion.

Mr. Alexander was married in St. Charles, December 10th, 1861, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Dr. Henry and Bertha Behrens.

### HON. W. W. EDWARDS.

ONE of Missouri's most honored sons by adoption, is a native of Virginia, having been born in Henry County, of that State, on the 3d day of June, 1830. He is the eldest son and seventh child of Henry and Sarah Ann Edwards, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of this Continent, locating in Virginia long before the revolutionary war. His parents emigrated to Missouri in 1836, and settled on a farm in St. Charles County, where his father continued in the avocation of a farmer until his death, which took place in 1844. His mother is still living; she is now in the seventy-seventh year of her age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Hon. W. W. Edwards, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm; and in his boyhood he regularly attended the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. While at school, he was diligent and attentive to his studies, and on arriving at the age of eighteen, he was sufficiently advanced in the elementary branches of an English education to teach school. He went to Lincoln County, where he taught about eighteen months, and at the conclusion of his term of teaching he attended two terms at St. Charles' College.

He then applied himself to the study of law, that profession being his early choice, and for which his natural abilities were well adapted. After one year's studious application in the law office of Robt. H. Parks, he had fully prepared himself for the law department of Virginia University, where he attended a full course of Lectures.

In 1853 he returned to Missouri, and was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of his profession in St. Charles. Here his ready adaptation to business and habits of close application rapidly gained for him a high professional standing at the bar, and wide influence in the community.

Shortly after he commenced practice, he was chosen by the people of the County to the office of Public Administrator, and in 1858 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, which office he resigned in 1862 to accept the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; he was, however, removed from this position in 1863, on account of political opinions and for political purposes. Immediately after his retirement from this office he was elected to the Judgeship of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. While on the bench his honorable and non-partisan course increased his popularity, and at the ensuing election he was re-elected to the same office for a full term of six years, and in 1874 was again elected for a third term without opposition. As a Judge he has discharged his duties well, neither being affected by the dignity of his station, nor rendered dictatorial by the exercise of power. His kindness to the members of the bar, while it does not detract from the dignity of his character, nor hinder the administration of justice, has bound them to him by ties of lasting friendship. He cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore. In 1860 he was a staunch advocate of the election of John Bell for President. After the defeat of that party,

he became identified with and espoused the cause of the Republican party, strenuously opposing every innovation upon its principles, and voting for the Union unconditionally. He voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and Grant in 1868 and '72.

He has been twice married. The first marriage took place in Pike County, in 1836, to Miss Louise P., daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt, an old and prominent citizen of that County. She departed this life in 1872. His second marriage was in 1874, to Miss Bettie S. Nelson, of St. Charles. She is the daughter of Capt. John W. Nelson.

Socially, Judge Edwards is genial and courteous in his manner, gentlemanly and accommodating to those who come in contact with him, while either in or out of official stations.

### JOHN K. McDEARMON.

THE Clerk of the County Court of St. Charles County is a fair type of the representative men of the Old Dominion. He was born in Prince Edward's County, Virginia, A. D., 1829. He is the eldest son and second child of eight children, seven of whom were boys. His parents were natives of Virginia. Three brothers of the McDearmon came to this country in the regiment under the command of Colonel Braddock. The subject of this sketch is descended from one of these three brothers.

His father, James R., received a collegiate education at St. Mary's College, Virginia. Soon after the close of his collegiate course, he married and came to Missouri in 1831, and settled at *Esu P.*, in St. Louis County. Here he remained about four years, when he removed to a farm in Femme Osage Prairie, St. Charles County. After his location here he became an active participant in the politics of the State, being an able advocate of the principles of Democracy. During those days the Whig party was largely in the ascendancy in this County. But such was his popularity and acknowledged ability and fitness for prominent positions that he was repeatedly entrusted with important trusts, being elected Judge of the County Court, after which, in 1844, he became a candidate for the Legislature, but at the election he was defeated. The following year he accepted the appointment of Auditor of State, by Governor John C. Edwards, which office he held until his death, which occurred in 1848.

John K. received his early mental culture by home training. On arriving at the age of seventeen, he went to the State University at Columbia, but did not graduate, in consequence of the death of his father, after which the family removed from Jefferson City to St. Charles. John K., however, remained at Jefferson City two years, engaged in writing in the Circuit and County Clerk's offices. While here he also read law in the office of General Monroe M. Parsons, who was killed in Mexico by Mexican soldiers, since the late war.

On his return to St. Charles, he entered the law office of Robert H. Parks. Here he diligently applied himself until he was admitted to the bar, immediately beginning the practice of his profession, in which he continued about two years.

His next oldest brother had been elected to the office of County Clerk in August, 1853, but died before he took possession of the office. The friends of John K. elected him to fill the vacancy, holding that office ever since, with the exception of five years, having been ousted by the outgoing ordinance of the Convention of 1865. The remainder of that year the office was filled by appointment. At the next regular election he was defeated, but on the close of that term of four years, he was elected by the handsome majority of 500. On the expiration of this term he was again elected by the increased majority of 1000.

He has been a Democrat during his whole life, espousing the principles fathered by Thomas H. Benton. He supported the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and was a strong advocate of the principles involved in the Crittenden compromise, and an out-spoken Union man during the late war.

In 1854 he married Miss Lucy, daughter of John and Urrilla Orrick, of St. Charles.

### JOHN D. HOLLRAH.

PROMINENT among our adopted citizens we find Judge Hollrah. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, in 1824. He is the only surviving one of a family of five boys, his four brothers having died in childhood.

His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Filbush, died when he was about three years old. His father, who also bore the given name of John D., was a carpenter by occupation previous to 1834, at which time he immigrated to this country, bringing with him our subject, then only ten years old. Landing at New Orleans, he soon made his way to St. Charles County, Missouri. Here he purchased a small farm, being lot eighteen in block six of the City Commons, a large tract of land granted by the Spanish government to the town of St. Charles. Here he engaged in farming till his death, which took place in 1859. One feature of his life was, that after the death of his wife, he spent the remainder of his days a widower. He was a conscientious Christian, and a member of the Lutheran Church, and was respected as a substantial citizen. His death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

The Judge was brought up on the farm. In 1848 he was a volunteer for the Mexican war, joining what was known as the Oregon Battalion, in which he served about one and a half years, on the plains. After his return to St. Charles, he married in 1850, Miss Ann, daughter of Deiderick and Helena Beckeade. After his marriage his father spent the remainder of his days with him. Young Hollrah inherited the moderate accumulations of his father, which gave him a limited start in life, but by careful management and continued activity he has accumulated a handsome competence, sufficient to insure comfort in his declining years, and assist his children in making a comfortable start on the journey of life.

It has not unfrequently fallen to our lot to speak of the many excellent qualities of our German citizens, many of whom have become prominent in the halls of Legislation, there displaying marked ability as statesmen of ready application of fine intellectual gifts. By judicious action they have evinced their appreciation of the constitutional guarantee to man of the greatest of God-given rights—that of freedom. As soldiers they have proven their endurance and patriotism in the march and on the field of battle, and in many instances have gained distinction as commanders. A nobler fame, however, awaits the

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masses of our Teutonic friends. Throughout this broad country, especially in the west, as a class, their industrious habits, indomitable will and perseverance have been pre-eminent in reducing the wild uncultivated land to a very garden, and instead of an unproductive wilderness, yielding neither personal nor national wealth, we have a country abounding in productions unequalled in the annals of history.

By this prosperity they have not only succeeded in their efforts in accumulating immense individual wealth, by which we are enabled to materially aid in building communities, towns and cities, and laying the foundation of an active and healthy commerce, but in forming the nucleus around which national independence and power exist.

In 1861, Mr. Hollrah took an active part in the organization of Company M, twenty-seventh regiment of Missouri Militia, there being twelve companies in the regiment. On the organization of the company Mr. Hollrah was elected its captain.

He was promoted in 1863 to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, in which position he remained till the close of the war.

He was elected one of the members of the County Court in 1863. On casting lots with the other two Judges for the long and short term, he drew the short or two years' term, on the expiration of which he was re-elected for the full term of six years. After eight years of faithful service in the Court, having been an active and useful member, he retired from public life, preferring the quiet of a farmer's home, surrounded by the plenitude of a fine farm to the excitement of attending an active political career.

He was identified with the Democratic party previous to 1860, at which time he changed his political faith and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. Thereafterward he has been staunch in the support of the principles of the Republican party, wielding his influence on every suitable occasion during the late Rebellion, for the perpetuity of the national Union.

As a man and citizen, he is upright and honorable in his dealings, and social and obliging in his associations. As a soldier during the late war, he was active and energetic in early life, braving the dangers and hardships incident to an Indian warfare, in the almost unknown regions of our western wilds, with fortitude and courage, in behalf of his adopted country.

The Judge continues his membership with the church in which his father educated him, contributing liberally for its support, and favoring the various enterprises for the education of the masses.

## JUDGE THOMAS H. BARWISE.

ONE of the members of the present court of the county of St. Charles and one of the prominent agriculturists of the west, was born in the city of Brooklyn, Long Island, in 1801. He is the second son and child of Thomas and Mary Barwise, the former of whom was a native of London, England; the latter was a native of Long Island. Her maiden name was Elsworth. Her father was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War. He belonged to one of the prominent families of that period.

In 1814 the father of our subject immigrated with his family to the west. He arrived at Pittsburgh, where he shipped his household in a keel-boat, and was borne by the current of the Ohio river in its circuitous windings to his final destination, Cincinnati, which was at that time a small village of but little commercial importance, and as a result of this migration. On arriving here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1824. His wife survived him but a few years, and departed this life in 1832.

THOMAS H., whose name heads this sketch, received but a limited education in the private schools of his native and adopted city, but by a varied experience has stored his mind with a practical and useful education. On arriving at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade. After he had served his term of apprenticeship he engaged in that avocation on his own account, in which he continued with success until he had accumulated a sufficient competence to enter into the grocery business, which he successfully conducted for a number of years.

In the meantime he had been elected a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, which office he resigned, and also sold his store in 1833, and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming ten years. Then he returned to Cincinnati and received the appointment as one of the city messengers and inspectors of lumber. In 1847 he purchased of Robert Bolls 1790 acres of land in St. Charles county, Missouri, to which he immediately removed. His object in making this purchase was to procure homes near him, for his children, so they might enjoy each other's society, and that he could be in the bosom of his family as he passed on down to his last resting-place. Unlike many he has the true consciousness of knowing that those of his family who have been separated by a practical and useful education, and who are members of society, all being members of the Presbyterian Church. When he settled here this county was comparatively a wilderness. There are but few of the rising generation who fully comprehend the magnitude of the labor and hardships endured in improving so large a farm in this country at that period, St. Louis being the principal market and the nearest point at which lumber could be obtained for building purposes. In 1865, Governor Gamble appointed Mr. Barwise one of the Judges of the County Court to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of the term of his appointment he refused to become a candidate for another term. In 1872, however, he was chosen to fill a vacancy, in which he continues to hold, making an efficient and useful member of the Court.

Early in life he acted with the Whig party, casting his first vote for John Q. Adams for President. In 1860 he advocated the election of the Bell and Everett ticket. On the breaking out of the late war he took a decided stand against secession. At the close of the struggle he was disposed to hold out the olive branch to the people of the South. He was consequently bitterly opposed to the reconstruction policies of the dominant party, and has since been staunch in the support of Democratic principles.

Since 1847 Mr. Barwise has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. For thirty years prior to that date he belonged to the M. E. denomination. For the last twenty years he has been a ruling elder in the first-named Church. The principal desire of his declining years is to see the success of the church to which he has contributed largely, and in which he has labored for the elevation of mankind to a higher plane of moral rectitude and the observance of the laws and doctrines of the Christian religion.

Mr. Barwise has been twice married. The first wife, whom he married in Cincinnati in 1822, was Miss Julia, daughter of Norman, and Elizabeth (Hurlburt) Collins. The second marriage took place in Indiana in 1865, to Mrs. Ann McCormack, widowed daughter of Andrew and Ann Donagh.

## JUDGE JOSEPH CRUSE.

THE presiding Judge of the present County Court was born in this County, on the twentieth day of October, 1837. He is the eldest of five children of Francis and Elizabeth Cruse, both of whom were natives of Prussia. They immigrated to America in 1834, and located in St. Charles county, where they were soon after married. She died in 1844. He died in 1853.

JOSEPH was brought up on a farm. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. On arriving at the age of sixteen he went with F. Smith & Co., of St. Louis, but who were then operating in this county, to learn the carpenter trade. He remained with Smith & Co. until the beginning of the year 1859. During the remainder of that and the following year, he conducted the carpenter business on his own account, meeting with reasonable success. He then turned his attention to other pursuits, and purchased the farm on which he now resides in Cuivre township. His principal success at farming has been in raising wheat.

In 1862 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for his township. In 1868 he was re-elected, and in 1872, was again elected to a third term. In this capacity he has served the people acceptably. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Fletcher, to the office of Notary Public, and in 1871, was re-appointed to the same office. While serving the people in these public positions, he resolutely refused to resign his higher official duties, and in 1870 he was elected a member of the County Court. On the retirement of Judge Hollrah

whose time had expired, Judge Cruse was chosen presiding Judge. In his connection with the County Court he has made an efficient officer, worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his constituents.

In politics Judge Cruse has been a Democrat during his whole life, and a staunch Union man through the late war. He cast his first vote for the little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas, for President, in 1860.

Mr. Cruse was married in St. Charles county in 1860 to Miss Josephine B., daughter of Chris. and Catherine (Schulte) Beckman.

Mr. Cruse is a member of the Catholic Church. He is temperate in his habits, possessed of a social disposition, making himself popular as a public officer, and winning many warm personal friends.

## JOHN B. ALLEN

Is a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Henry County, of that State, on the fourth day of July, 1813. He is the third son and fourth child of Pines and Charlotte (Bailey) Allen, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, where he was born 1784. He was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, preaching the Gospel of Christ and riding the Circuit in that State for a number of years.

He moved to Missouri in 1829, and located in Allen's prairie, which derived its name from the family. Here he engaged in farming the remaining days of his life. He died in 1846, his wife, Charlotte, having died in 1829, previous to his removal to this State.

JOHN B. remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, on the 6th of August, 1832. During the Black Hawk war he volunteered to serve in the command of Nathan Boone, a son of the noted pioneer, Daniel Boone. He enlisted as a private, but was afterward elected Second and First Lieutenant.

On his return home after about twelve months' active service, having been present at the treaty of the Sioux, Fox, Creek, and Osage Indians, he engaged in various kinds of labor, principally that of farming. In 1838 he began the manufacture of tobacco near Flint Hill, to which town he moved in 1840. Here he added to his business general merchandizing, meeting with great success. While here he held the office of Postmaster during eight years of his business career.

Through his liberality he endorsed for others for large amounts, in consequence of which he lost over \$1,000.

He closed out his business in 1861, and retired to his farm, which is one of the most extensive and best improved in that part of the county.

His early education was limited, but by an active business life, he has obtained a practical education.

He began the practice of the law as early as 1851, but was not admitted to the bar until 1858.

During the war he was not permitted to practice on account of his politics. Since then he has been very successful, probably conducting more railroad cases than any lawyer in the State; he also makes land cases a prominent feature of his practice.

He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. Since then he has acted with the Democracy.

He has been twice married. His first marriage took place in 1844, to Miss Elizabeth L. Lacy, of this county. The second marriage was in 1851, to Miss Lucy L. Harnett, of Warren county.

Mr. Allen has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last forty years; for the last fifteen years he has been the Class-leader of his church, and is now steward; and for over twenty years he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has been an active participant in all the temperance movements of the county, holding various offices in connection therewith.

He was a member of the H. G. Franchise became a Charter-member, and now holds the office of District-leader.

## JUDGE SAMUEL S. WATSON.

AMONG the successful and worthy citizens of St. Charles, and prominent among the public benefactors of the community we find Judge Watson, towering as the giant oak in the forest. His powerful physical constitution, high order of Christian intelligence, and kind and charitable disposition, make him, with his large accumulated wealth, one of the most honored and respected members of society. His memory will long be cherished by the more unfortunate of mankind, as well as by an appreciating and intelligent Christian community, on account of his large and liberal charities. Having made this county his home by adoption, as early as 1820, here he has spent his youth, his vigor, and now, while in his declining years, his noble, generous and Christian character, stands as a monument of the noblest work of the hand Divine.

There are but few who have aided more with their intelligence and physical force than he, to rear out of a wild, uncultivated territory a proud and imposing municipality, and one that sits as a gem in the galaxy of cities which comprise the great Commonwealth of Missouri.

Samuel S. Watson was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, on the eighteenth day of February, 1804. He is the fifth son and sixth child of eight children. His parents were natives of the north of Ireland; they immigrated to this country about the year 1789, and settled near Easton, on the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, where his father, Archibald, engaged in merchandizing, and at which place grew up the town of Watsonburg, which was named in honor of him. Here he remained until about the year 1802, when he removed to Erie County, where he had purchased a farm on French Creek; here he followed farming until his large family of boys became desirous of moving west, where they could obtain homes at less expense than in the older settled portions of the east. He sold his farm, on which he built a keel boat, and furnished the head waters of French Creek, there freighting it with his household. Seven young men, who were also desirous of obtaining homes in the west, took passage with him.

On the 18th of April, 1819, he loosened her from her moorings, and floated with the current of that stream to the Allegheny River. Thence they were quickly borne by its rapid waters to the Ohio River, whose placid surface bore them peacefully in its meanderings to its confluence with the Mississippi. Here the labor of their voyage began. By cordeling their boat, they stemmed the ever onward current of that majestic river, for over three hundred miles to what is now the City of Louisiana, Missouri, where they arrived on the eighth day of June, 1819. Louisiana had been laid out the year previous, and at the time of their arrival contained about a half a dozen log-cabinns. Three hundred Indians were camped during the summer at the mouth of Bear Creek, just at the lower end of the town. A Mr. Campbell was the Indian Agent at that time.

Mr. Watson remained here until the following year, when he removed with his boat to St. Charles, and purchased a farm, about four miles from town, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1828; his wife having previously died in 1824. These old people were loved and respected by all those who knew them. Thus, after a long and eventful life, the spirit passed from out this mortal heritage into the God who gave it.

The name of Miller, made a trip to New Orleans with Mr. Watson's keel boat, after his removal to St. Charles, loaded with a cargo of besaw, furs, etc., returning with groceries.

After the death of his father, Samuel S. married in September, 1826, Miss Mary A., daughter of Charles and Judith Lewis, who emigrated from Augusta County, Virginia, to Missouri in 1817.

Mr. Watson, having been born and brought up on a farm, his youth and the vigor of his manhood have been devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with almost unequalled success. In the pioneer days of the country, his energies were directed to the rearing and dealing in live stock; but as the country became more thickly settled, he turned his attention to the cultivation of grain.

He remained on the old homestead where his father settled, until 1859, when he retired from active business life, and removed to his present beautiful place of residence, near the Lindenwood Female College, where he and his estimable wife are passing in peace the retiring years of their useful life, surrounded by their many loving and devoted friends.

Mr. Watson's early education was limited to the few private schools of the early days of the country; alternating between the farm and the school, he, however, laid the foundation for a practical education, which he improved by

experience in after life to usefulness to himself and the public. He has always been liberal in the support of religious and educational enterprises; he is one of the incorporators of the Lindenwood Female College, which was organized under an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, passed on the twenty-fourth of February, 1853, and on the organization of the board of directors he was chosen president, which position he continues to hold. Much of the prosperity of this institution is due to his prompt attention to its needs. He was also one of the incorporators of Westminster College, at Fulton, Callaway County, which was incorporated under an act of the legislature, approved February 5th, 1857, to which institution he has contributed largely; he remained a member of that board until 1867.

In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Gamble one of the Judges of the County Court of St. Charles County. On the expiration of his term of office he was solicited to become a candidate for election to that office, but refused to allow his name to be used, preferring the quiet of private life and the discharge of his religious duties to political favor. He took an active part in the organization of the St. Charles branch of the Southern Bank, in which corporation he served as a director; after the consolidation of this branch with the Parent Bank at St. Louis, the first National Bank of St. Charles was organized, and he became one of its directors.

In politics he was an old line Whig until the dissolution of that party. He voted for Bell and Everett in 1860, McClellan in 1864, Seymour in 1868, and in 1872 he voted for Grant. On the breaking out of the late war he took decided grounds against secession.

Mr. Watson united with the Presbyterian Church at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1819. In December, 1832, he was chosen an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church at St. Charles, which office he continues to hold.

Mr. Watson has lived a blameless life, and at nightfall, as he sits by the domestic hearth, he has the proud consciousness of knowing that he has wrought to one, at least intentionally, and that his peace is made with the great King of kings. Thus does he live, and thus he awaits the last great change. Such is the brief record of one of the substantial men of St. Charles County, and one who has probably done as much in an humble and unpretentious way to advance the County's material and moral interests as any man within her borders.

## CAPT. JOHN ORRICK.

There is always something carrying with it grand and noble thought to the minds of patriotic Americans, proudly associated with those who have descended from Virginia ancestry. The memory of many of her gifted sons will be cherished while history lasts, and their lives deemed providential blessings.

Capt. Orrick was born on the fifth day of January, 1805, at the town of Bath, or Warm Springs, Berkeley County, Virginia. His parents were natives of that State, and of English ancestry. His father was by occupation a tiler of the soil, in which avocation the subject of this sketch was brought up. Here in his mountain home was early laid the foundation of a vigorous and robust constitution, which has served him a noble purpose thus far in his active career through life. He is the eighth of twelve children. He remained on the farm until he arrived at the age of thirteen, when he was apprenticed to learn merchandizing, at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained nine years. He then went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he resided three years; in the meantime he had saved a small portion of his earnings.

During the excitement in the Pottsfield coal regions he purchased, with the assistance of his former employer, some property, by the sale of which he made \$100.00 in the short space of six weeks. With this addition to his means he went to Boonsboro, Maryland; here in company with his brother he opened a mercantile house, but not meeting with a very flattering prospect, they sold out and emigrated to Missouri, and located in St. Charles in 1833. Here they continued in mercantile pursuits with great success. The firm had made heavy advances to parties in the fur trade in the mountains, and in 1836, when they met with heavy losses, on account of which they were compelled to suspend.

The Captain had previously been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1840 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of St. Charles County for the term of two years, on the expiration of which he was re-elected. He made a faithful and accommodating public officer.

At the August election of 1844, the Whig party elected him to represent St. Charles County in the lower house of the State Legislature. At the close of his term in the House of Representatives, he purchased a farm adjoining the City of St. Charles, on which he engaged in farming. He sold out, however, in about two years, and entered upon steamboating. He commanded the Fawcett, plying between the cities of St. Charles and St. Louis.

In 1851 he took the United States Census for St. Charles County, which he soon entered into the grain business in company with Francis J. Fawcett, in which business he continued for twenty years with a full measure of success. He was one of the directors of the North Missouri Railroad, in which capacity he served about four years.

He always acted with the Whig party while it existed as a party. In 1860 he voted the Bell and Everett ticket. During the late war he was outspoken in favor of maintaining the national Union intact.

Mr. Orrick was married to Miss Urtis Stanebrn in 1833, in Washington County, Maryland.

## GEORGE DIERKER.

PROMINENT among the successful business men of the town of Wentzville stands the name of George Dierker. He was born about midway in the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were on their passage to New Orleans, where they landed in 1842. They only remained there a few days, when they took the steamer for St. Louis, from which town they traveled up into this county, and settled down in Femme Osage Township. Here his father bought a fine land.

Young George went to school for seven years in New Melle. In 1857 moved into the town of Wentzville, where he settled himself permanently into the dry goods business with his brother. They were success admirably, when the war broke out. Having been infected by the fever, and also impelled by the military courage of the Germans, he left the United States service, and rushed to the front to risk his life and all he had in the defense of his adopted country.

He joined the 49th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers as a private, but merit soon caused him to be raised to a second, and then to a first lieutenant. When the war closed in 1865 he returned home, and built a fine frame hotel. On New Year's night of 1867 this was, in a most unaccountable manner, burned down. The fire was first noticed on the second floor Ladies' Parlor, where none had been ill by the family that day. How it came, whether by accident, or by the hand of some mischievous person, is a mystery. It is more probable that it was set on fire intentionally. The house only carried an insurance of \$3,000, which but partially covered the loss, as it had cost \$5,000. The furniture and other good chattels that were burned were also a total loss. But Mr. Dierker, notwithstanding, was not discouraged, but set to work and raised a veritable brick hotel on the scarce cool ashes of the former one.

In this same year, 1867, he married Henrietta Matilda Peters of St. Louis, a daughter of German descent. By her he has a fine rising family.

Mr. Dierker left the army poorer than he entered it. This does him credit, when it is remembered the chance officers in his department had their education strengthened by the example of his superiors in command, and whom, even to the rank of major-generals, did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity.

His honesty, however, has not gone without its reward, for he is now doing thriving business. At the same time, he has married a wife whom he loves, and look on his fine little children as they rise around him, with content, and say not a word of the morrow, for, if he be not a millionaire, he can, at least rest the rest of his days in affluence and ease in the midst of his loving friends and respecting neighbors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MISSOURI.

HON. A. H. EDWARDS

Is a native of Virginia, and was born in Henry County in 1835. He is the ninth of a family of ten children. The father of Mr. Edwards emigrated with his family in 1836, and settled on a farm in St. Charles County, Missouri. His attention was devoted to the pursuit of agriculture until his death. It was amid the healthful scenes of rural life that young Edwards' early years were spent. His chief mental culture was obtained in private schools, until the age of sixteen, when he became a student in the German Lutheran College, situated in the adjoining county of Warren. At this institution he spent two terms. He then taught school for one term; after which he attended two terms at St. Charles College; subsequently became a student at Central College, Fayette, after which he commenced reading law in the office of his elder brother, the Hon. W. W. Edwards, where he remained two years, a close and diligent investigator of that profound and able jurist, Blackstone, and his cotemporaries. He began practice in St. Charles in 1862. His ready tact and ability soon gained for himself a good share of the practice at that bar, and the weight of his legal acumen, was soon recognized in the councils of justice. Mr. Edwards filled the office of post-master of St. Charles for the period of about seven years.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. On the expiration of the term he was re-elected to the same office. When he was first elected there was only one representative from St. Charles county. At the second election there were two under the new apportionment of the Constitution of 1865, which did not take effect until 1872. During the first term he was on several important committees, and on the organization of the house for the second term he was appointed chairman of the committee on Insurance, also served on the committee of the Judiciary and Criminal Jurisprudence.

In 1874 Mr. Edwards was elected to the Senate from the tenth senatorial district, comprising the counties of St. Charles and Warren. On the organization of the Senate he was appointed chairman on Engrossed Bills. He was also a member of the committees of Criminal Jurisprudence, Education, Bank, and Corporations. Upon taking his seat he became an active member of the body, contributing much by his energy to the furtherance of action on subjects which came under the attention of his committee, as well as to the general course of legislative proceedings. His course in the Legislature gave him increased popularity. In 1872 Mr. Edwards purchased a half interest in the St. Charles News, which he continues to own.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Whitney, of St. Charles, in March, 1873. In politics Mr. Edwards was Democrat up to 1890. At the Presidential election of that year he supported the Bell and Everett ticket. When the radical and conservative elements were prominent questions before the people of Missouri, he acted with the Conservatives, and has always been elected as an Independent.

FRANCIS YOSTI

Was born at St. Louis, A. D. 1798. To speak of the time when the Father of our country still lived, excites in our mind the thought of a period to which there is no link between that generation and this, except the legends, the past and the words of history. A man who has lived from that time to this has necessarily lived a life full of incident, because of the varied and wonderful changes that have taken place. A man possessed of a sense of appreciation, born in that period, could not sit still. The rapid strides made by progressive thought, promulgated through the increased facilities for the dissemination of information, as well as to the general course of number and power of the press, the establishment of the magnetic telegraph, and the application of steam to railroad and water transportation, and the revolution in industry, made by the inventive genius of man, in the improvements in labor-saving machinery, make the life of one who has seen and acted a part, whilst these various changes were taking place, one of incident and experience that could not have been had in any other period of the world's history.

The father of our subject, Emelien Yosti, was a native of Italy. He came to St. Louis with the first Spanish troops. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits with a limited capital, trading in New Orleans, &c., but by perseverance he accumulated a handsome competence. He married Miss Theodora Duran, a native of St. Louis, of French descent. The first court held in the Territory of Missouri, under the United States government, was held in his house. At one of its sessions John Long was convicted and condemned to death. Mr. Yosti died in 1812; his wife survived him till 1824.

Francis is the eldest of six children, who grew to maturity. His principal education was obtained in the city of St. Louis during the early days of St. Louis, though he attended a select English school a short time. He remained with the family till 1818, when he joined a government surveying party under McGill, who surveyed the Sangamo country of Illinois. In 1819, young Francis went to Fort Edward, and clerked in a sutler store for Mr. Devanport, with whom he remained about four years, at the expiration of which time he was recruited into the army, and was engaged in merchandizing at Galena, Illinois; he also employed men at mining lead. Here he continued in business about three years, when he went to Flint Hill, Illinois, opposite what is now Burlington, Iowa, where he traded with the Indians about two years.

In 1829 he came to St. Charles, and married Miss Emily A. Morrison, and in company with a Mr. Morrison, engaged in general merchandizing at Franklin, in Howard County, Missouri. After remaining here one year, they loaded their goods into wagons, and after a journey of ninety days, arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they continued merchandizing. The next year Mr. Yosti came back to Missouri, but returned to Santa Fe the following Spring. During that summer they closed out their business, and, in company with nine others, he started back to the States in December. To avoid the cold anticipated on the more northern route, owing to the lateness of the season, they concluded to take the southern route down the Arkansas River. On the twenty-fifth of the month, after being out several days, and while near the confluence of the Mexican and Canadian Rivers, were attacked by about one hundred and fifty Indians. Fortunately the little band of white adventurers held the vantage ground, only losing two of their number; but, although all their horses were shot down, the dead bodies of which served as a protection against the incessant fire of the Indians. After killing and wounding a large number of their assailants, night came on, and under the cover of the darkness they managed to escape by crossing the river, and abandoning everything they possessed. Following the stream, travelling at night and secreting themselves during the day, they finally arrived at a point near the origin of the W., where they crossed over the Red Fork of the Arkansas, following it to its confluence with the main river. After traveling seventeen days on foot, through swamps, over hills and rocks, without food except bark, roots, and sumac buds, being unable to procure game, having expended all their ammunition in their defence, in a starved condition, they were almost giving up in despair, when they heard shooting on the opposite side of the river. As they were then in the Indian Territory, they concluded that the report which they heard in the distance must be that of the rifles of friendly Indians. The few who were able to work constructed a rude raft, on which they crossed. Fortunately they were; for in their faint and famished condition, they fell into the hands of friendly Indians, who kindly endeavored to attend to their wants. They had gained sufficient strength to proceed for them for several days, until they furnished them ponies to ride, and accompanied them on their journey. The Indians furnished them ponies to ride, and accompanied them to Fort Gibson, where they took passage on a steamboat to St. Louis.

Yosti located in St. Charles in 1834. Here he continued in mercantile pursuits. He was also in company with Mr. Collier in the stone flouring mill. In his business connections here he was very successful. During the crisis of 1843 he sold out his business interests. In 1851 he commenced dealing in grain, in company with Capt. John Orrick, continuing in this business for sixteen years, and meeting with remarkable success, after which he retired to private life, in the luxury of a comfortable home, surrounded by his estimable family.

He is passing in peace and quiet the few remaining years of an active business and pioneer life, honored and respected by a large number of kind and devoted friends. Mr. Yosti has been a Democrat during his whole life. He served the people of this County four years as one of the Judges of the County Court, in company with Judges Frayser and Miller.

DR. TALLEY.

DR. TALLEY is one of those few men who, in this country and day of "advancement," has had the advantages of a thorough classical education. He was sent to Randolph Macon College at the age of seventeen, but was even then master of the principal Latin and Greek authors, having been thoroughly drilled in these by a private tutor at home. Therefore, when Mr. Landon C. Garland, Professor of Languages at that Institution, examined him upon his entrance he was surprised to find him not only conversant with all preliminary books, but perfectly familiar with the most difficult of the classics, and at once placed him in his advanced class.

At this establishment he remained for two years, and afterward graduated, in 1840, at the University of Virginia. Having here obtained his diploma, he returned to his native State, and was appointed to the Alma Mater, Richmond, Va. Here he had an excellent opportunity to put the theories he had learned into practice. While at this establishment he also had the benefit of attending a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the Hampden Sydney College. That the doctor made the best of all these advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of his profession, his extraordinary subsequent success is a proof.

Eager for adventure, after he had had a year and a half's further experience practicing with his brother, Dr. Z. Talley, he determined to go west. Accordingly in the fall of 1842 he left his native state, and started on horseback for Missouri, followed by his favorite pointer dog. Having entered St. Charles County, he first located on the Darlemont prairie, and boarded with Col. C. F. Woodson, who lived three miles south of the present site of Wentzville. Here he set to work with enthusiasm at his profession, and was soon given an excellent opportunity to establish himself by the sickness that the overflows of 1844 caused. The young doctor was now compelled to ride almost day and night to keep up with the calls that came showering in upon him from all sides. Indeed, so severe was this work that he was deprived of his proper rest, and came near sacrificing himself, in his efforts to succor his suffering neighbors.

In 1845 the doctor married Miss Paulina C. Preston, by whom he had two sons. One of these has become a physician, and is practicing with his father. The youngest is attending school at the University of Missouri. Mrs. Talley is descended from that great Preston family, from which there is not, perhaps, another more distinguished or extensive in the United States. She was a daughter of Col. W. R. Preston, and was born in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The doctor's restless energy again caused him to make a change, and he entered extensively into the manufacturing and banking business, in the town of St. Charles, belonging to a firm which were senior to Paule & Talley, and Griffith & Talley. He also went largely into land speculations. His good ahead qualities and business capacity now enabled him to make money rapidly; but at the same time his generosity and unsuspecting character caused him to suffer serious losses, by endorsing or by going security. By the war and security debts he lost property and money to the amount of over \$60,000.

Misfortunes like these were enough to dishearten the most sanguine, but Dr. Talley did not allow them to overwhelm him. On the contrary he again turned cheerfully to his profession, and soon built up once more a splendid business. This has steadily increased till, at the time we write, he practices in the unparalleled number of between three and four hundred families. In fact so much are his professional services in requisit, at present, that it would be impossible for him to attend to all calls were he not ably assisted by his son, Dr. W. P. Talley.

Besides being a physician Dr. Talley is powerful as a surgeon, having performed in this neighborhood some of the most important and intricate surgical operations with perfect success. Though our space is limited we cannot refrain from mentioning one of these. An Irishman named Jerry Sullivan, a railroad man, was knocked down at Wentzville by a freight car, one wheel of which passed over his thigh, mangling and smashing it almost off, in a manner frightful to behold. Dr. Talley, in the teeth of the advice of his colleagues, insisted on amputating the limb, and thus saved his life. This is by no means the most intricate surgical operation he has performed, but it has a peculiar interest, for it snatched the man, as it were, out of the jaws of death, and returned him to life and health.

The doctor was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, on the 5th of June, 1813, and is now a veteran in medicine and surgery, having practiced them for over thirty-five years. Still he retains his energy, and is an active practitioner, and can look back on a long life of usefulness with the proud consciousness that it has been spent for the benefit of his fellow-man.

J. V. GUSTAVE BRUERE,

EDITOR and publisher of the "St. Charles Zeitung," was born A. D. 1832, in the City of Cologne, Prussia. He is the third of five boys. The family removed to Darmstadt in 1840. Here he regularly attended a private school until 1845 when he entered the Gymnasium, where he remained about three years and a half. He then spent one year in the Real School. At the close of his educational course he was apprenticed in a book publishing house, for five years, which time he served with unflinching fidelity. While here, though young, he was in sympathy with the Democratic party during the Revolution of 1848.

In the fall of 1852 he determined to carry out his long-cherished desire, that of living under a government which was free speech and free press. Consequently he immigrated to America, landing at New York almost penniless. Here he immediately obtained employment at canvassing for the sale of German periodicals, at which business he continued about two months. He then came to St. Charles, where his brother, Theodore, who had preceded him to this country, had previously located. Soon after his arrival here he purchased the press of Arnold Kreckle, the printing office of the "St. Charles Democrat," and by never-ceasing perseverance was enabled to meet the payments promptly.

For a number of years after he began his newspaper career he performed all the work on this paper, with the exception of that done by one assistant, acting in turn as editor, publisher, typo and carrier. He published the "Democrat" with success for thirteen years, always taking a bold stand on all the important political questions of the day, being especially antagonistic to Know-nothingism and the proposition of carrying Slavery into the Territories.

During the late war he wielded his pen with power and effect in favor of the preservation of the Union.

In 1862 he was appointed by Mayor Hansen to the office of City Register of St. Charles. In 1864 he was elected to the legislature, on the ticket with Judge Robert Bailey, and on the organization of the house, he was appointed chairman of the committee on education; it was during his chairmanship that the present laws of this country, had previously located. Soon after his arrival here he purchased the press of Arnold Kreckle, the printing office of the "St. Charles Democrat," and by never-ceasing perseverance was enabled to meet the payments promptly.

At the next general election held in 1866, he was elected to that office for the term of four years, on the expiration of which he was again a candidate for re-election, but was defeated.

On the convening of the legislature of 1871 and 1872, he became a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, for which position he was defeated by one vote; he then accepted the appointment of Docket Clerk of the lower house. In the following spring he became business manager of the "Anzeiger des Westens," and was in the same position in the "Missouri Staatszeitung;" both of these papers were published at St. Louis. He returned to St. Charles in 1873, and purchased the "St. Charles Zeitung," which paper he continues. He has taken an active part in many of the public enterprises of the city, being President of the St. Charles Building and Loan Association, and Secretary of the St. Charles Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has also been a live participant in the public amusements of the people of the city; organizing the Turner's Society, a German Reading Society, of which he was President, and acting a liberal part in general.

Mr. Bruere was married in St. Charles County in 1857 to Miss Clarissa Viant, a native of the county.

FREDERICK W. GATZWELLER.

THERE is no better illustration of what can be accomplished by a positive and determined mind, by a judicious and proper concentration of careful thought, and by energetic and persevering industry than is to be found in the life-record of Judge Gatzweller.

He has been one of the most active, thorough-going self-made men of St. Charles. He was born A. D. 1809, in Frechen, near Cologne, Prussia, during the French occupation of that country.

He is the youngest of twelve children. His boyhood was principally spent upon his father's farm, alternating between it and the private schools of Frechen, where he received his early education. When he arrived at the proper age and was sufficiently advanced in the elementary branches he attended the Schumaker's Mercantile Institute at Cologne, two years. On arriving at maturity, young FREDERICK was left to his own resources; but being early taught the dignity and nobility of honest industry he engaged in various kinds of employment, principally teaching school at Cologne and Ghent.

He, however, soon became satisfied that the densely populated districts of aristocratic ridden Europe, offered but little inducement or opportunities for advancement among the poor or middle classes. He, therefore, concluded that he could find more room for the full scope of his far-reaching ambition in the broad and inviting fields of free America, the laws of which ever extend a protecting hand to the lover of freedom and the oppressed of all nations.

In 1833, after gathering together his small earnings consisting of a few hard earned dollars, he took passage for the United States, landing at New Orleans. He spent about two years traveling through the Southern and Western States, finally locating in St. Charles. Here his first employment was at house-painting. He, however, soon opened a coffee-house on a small scale, in which business he continued with success about two years, when with his small accumulations he engaged in general merchandizing. By close attention to business, pursuing a prompt and energetic course he soon placed himself among the foremost business men in the community and gained a favorable reputation abroad. He continued merchandizing until 1867, when he transferred his business to his son Charles and H. Wenker.

Though devoid with commercial success his active mind was not fully content within the narrow confines of local commerce. He, therefore, early became an active participant in the politics of the county. As a recognition of his business qualification, and large and liberal views upon public matters, the people of the city and county have repeatedly entrusted to him various municipal and county offices. As early as 1845, he was appointed by the County Court to the office of Justice of the Peace. At the next regular election thereafter he was elected to that office for a full term, on the expiration of which he was re-elected, holding the same a number of years. He finally resigned that position in consequence of the press of other and more important public duties.

He was also honored with a seat in the City Council. He has also held the office of Mayor.

He has been a member of the School Board ever since the Public School System was organized in that county, in which body he has always taken a deep interest, advocating the most advanced measures.

In 1855 he was chosen one of the Judges of the County Court for the term of four years, serving the people with acceptance. Here his high appreciation of the needs of the county and his sense of equal justice increased his popularity, and on the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected by an increased majority.

In 1862, after about seven years' service in the Court, the most of the time occupying the position of Presiding Judge, he resigned. At the fall election of that year he was elected Sheriff of the county for the term of two years, to which office he was re-elected, holding the same two full terms to the general satisfaction of the people. At the close of these four years in the Sheriff's office he retired from political life.

While he has been acting the part of a successful merchant and a live politician, he has also been among the foremost in the various public enterprises attending the growth and prosperity of his adopted city and county. If not chief, he was prominent in founding the St. Charles' Building and Loan Association, and on the organization of the Directory he was chosen its President. He was one of the originators of the St. Charles' Mutual Insurance Company, in which corporation he has been a director since its inception and is now and has been for a long time its Treasurer. He drafted the Charter and By-laws for it and took an active part in the organization of the St. Charles' Saving Bank. On the organization of the Board of Directors he was chosen Cashier, which position he filled five years to the general acceptance of those interested in the financial success of that institution. He then resigned on account of ill health.

Aside from these various prominent positions enumerated, he has been complimented with various other positions of honor and trust. In consequence of his failing health he went to Europe in 1870. There being relieved from his many public and private cares, and after traveling over the Continent, he returned with his health much improved. For seven years prior to the first of January, 1875, he was a member of the firm of E. Huger & Co., hardware merchants, in St. Louis. The early part of Judge Gatzweller's political career was spent in co-operation with the Democratic party. But on the breaking up of the late war he took an unmistakable position in favor of the Union, holding sacred his alliance to the Constitution and laws of the government, under which he had so long seen the home of his adoption, in preference to the land of his nativity, which he forewent with all its tender family ties and reminiscences of boyhood association.

He allied himself to the principles of the Republican party, guarding with fidelity its measures for the maintenance of the most liberal government over which the canopy of heaven spreads her refuge.

Mr. Gatzweller was married in St. Charles in 1840, to Miss Magdalen Boettler. By this union they have reared eight children.

B. B. KINGSBURY

Was born in Templeton, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, in the ides of May, 1837. He is descended from an old English family who immigrated to this country previous to our national independence. His father, Nathaniel Kingsbury, was an eminent physician of Templeton. He brought up a family of two children, a son and daughter, B. B. being the eldest.

When he had arrived at the proper age he was sent to Bolton College, where he graduated with high honors in 1857, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. On his graduation he was left to his own resources. He at once determined to cast his lot with the young and growing West, assured that there were more fields open for success in that direction than in the densely populated States of the East. He accordingly set out and landed in St. Charles, Missouri, in August, 1857. Here he obtained employment to teach Latin and Greek, in St. Charles College. Remaining here one year, he then taught Latin and Greek two years in St. Charles College, at Palmyra.

At the close of his term of teaching, he entered the famous Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in 1861. After the conclusion of his collegiate course, he spent a few months in Boston, but in consequence of ill-health he went to California, where he engaged in the practice of the law for about two years, when he returned to Missouri, and located in St. Charles. He immediately began the practice of his profession, in which he still continues with marked success. In 1866 he was appointed to the office of Circuit Attorney for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Orrick, to which office he was elected in 1868 for the full term of four years.

He early identified himself with the Republican party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860, and has since acted with that party. He was married in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1862, to Miss Sarah R., daughter of Rev. Frederick Freeman, who is an Episcopal clergyman.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MISSOURI.

## DR. JOSEPH C. GOODRICH.

Dr. Goodrich, the subject of this sketch, is the fourth son and third youngest of a family of eight. He was born on the 14th of April, 1825, in Amherst County, Virginia, where his forefathers had lived for generations. The stock, more than a century ago, came from Wales, and in all probability, selected the Old Dominion to locate in because of its picturesque and beautiful scenery. The hardy adventurer, who had dared to brave the dangers that a sea voyage was fraught with, in those early days, to seek his fortune in the New World, may have perceived in it a miniature representation of the grandeur and magnificence of his own wild mountains, combined with a fertile soil that surpassed in productive power the richest lowlands of his now lost, though much loved, island.

In this new and plentiful land his descendants dwelt for several generations, till it became to them their old home—the land of their birth, and held the graves of their ancestors. Wales was now forgotten, and shrouded in a dim traditional mist; and when, in 1830, Gideon C. Goodrich, the Doctor's father, left Virginia and moved to Missouri, he made the Old Dominion to his posterity what Wales used to be to him. When he came out here his son, the Doctor, was only five years old, and the State was at that time a perfect wilderness. Such is, however, the extraordinary memory of the latter that he has retained, and can relate to this day, various incidents that transpired on the way. In the old times, when the household used to collect around the family hearth of a winter's evening, to talk of the past, the Doctor, who was then growing up, would often surprise and even astound his elders by his recollections of the journey. For a long time there were some doubts entertained that he could possibly remember, from his own observation, everything he could tell about, and it was supposed that he must have gathered these facts from hearsay. But these doubts he was enabled entirely to remove when, at the age of thirty, he returned with his uncle to Virginia. When they were within three miles of his early home, he said to the father:—"Now, don't tell me any more, and see if I can't describe everything that is between here and home." And his uncle was surprised and amazed at his extraordinary and accurate knowledge of the building, and topography of a country he had not seen since he was five years old. From thenceforth all insinuations derogatory to his memory were silenced.

Dr. Goodrich is one of the remaining veterans of the Mexican war, where he served as a non-commissioned officer under Gen. Percival F. Smith. When the war broke out, the patriotic ardor which burned in the heart of every citizen of this then unvisited and happy land, induced him to enter the service, and rush to the front to defend his country. While the war lasted he remained by his flag, a faithful soldier, till peace was declared, when he returned home.

In 1858 Dr. Goodrich commenced the study of dental surgery, in which it was his earnest ambition to excel, and it is needless to tell any one in this end of the State that this ambition has been entirely gratified. Indeed, his fine mental qualities, when backed by an untiring energy which had an almost inexhaustible amount of physical strength to support it, could not but accomplish whatever the will had determined upon. We therefore find that the Doctor, not in his own modest opinion, but in the estimation of those most competent to judge, has mastered his profession, and can remove teeth, not by a painful tooth extraction, but with as little suffering to his subject as modern skill, supported by strength and nerve, assisted by all the latest inventions in dental instruments, has rendered possible. But this is the least scientific part of his art, or of the excellence he has attained to, for when it comes to those intricate operations—filling teeth or making new ones, fame admits that the Doctor is unrivaled.

In 1858 Dr. Goodrich married Miss A. S. Fraus, who was born in this county. The Doctor is a man of commanding figure; his social qualities made him a general favorite, and, in no small degree, assisted toward this result by his manner, which is affable yet dignified, and has in it that peculiar courteousness which we seldom find lacking in a native of the Old Dominion, or in the true gentleman.

## EZRA OVERALL

Was born in St. Charles County, on the 5th day of December, 1812. He is the eldest of seven sons. His father, William Lee, was a native of Tennessee. He came to St. Charles County about the year 1809, and in 1811 he married Miss Mary Griffith, whose parents were natives of North Carolina. She died in 1834; he survived her about sixteen years, and departed this life in 1850. Ezra remained on the farm with his parents until he was eighteen years old, since which time he has relied upon his own energies. His life up to 1856 was principally devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. About that date he removed to the city of St. Charles, and on the organization of the St. Charles branch of the Southern Bank, he was elected one of the Directors. After the consolidation of this branch with the parent bank at St. Louis, the First National Bank of St. Charles was organized, and he was elected a Director of that organization. On the 15th of February, 1870, the Union Savings Bank was organized, and he was elected one of the Directors, and on the organization of its officers he was chosen President of that corporation, which position he continues to hold. Much of the success of this institution is due to his financial ability, a prominent characteristic which has marked him through life.

Beginning in the world with a limited education, such only as could be obtained in the country schools in the early period of the county, and with nothing but a robust constitution and a well-balanced mind upon which to build his future success, by a strict observance of the natural laws of commerce, he has accumulated immense wealth.

## THE ST. CHARLES COSMOS.

THE "Cosmos" under this title has been in existence somewhat over eight years, and the thirty-ninth as a newspaper, its birth dating back to 1835, since which time it has met with varied fortune, under its successive titles of Clarion, Free Press, Advertiser, Western Star, Chronotype, Revue, Sentinel, Cosmos and Sentinel, and Cosmos, its last christening having been suggested by B. Gratz Brown's famous "Cosmos" speech in the Congress of the United States. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Cosmos is now firmly established, with a future as bright as that of any country newspaper in Missouri. The paper is now conducted and managed ably by Messrs. McHenry and Davis, who are both progressive and energetic men. The opinion of contemporary journals may be mentioned here as best illustrating the importance of the Cosmos.

(St. Louis Daily Globe.)

"The Cosmos deserves great praise for its enterprise."

(St. Louis Daily Journal.)

"The Cosmos is the leading paper in St. Charles, where it is attaining an enviable reputation."

(Kansas City Journal of Commerce.)

"If St. Charles is not waked up to enterprise it will not be the fault of that excellent paper, the Cosmos."

(Industrial Bulletin, Johnstown, Pa.)

"The Cosmos is an excellent newspaper, which is well assured of the importance of encouraging manufactures, and thoroughly advertises the advantages and resources of its city and County."

We would quote many other laudatory opinions of the Cosmos if space would permit.

## ST. CHARLES DEMOKRAT

Is a thirty-six column paper, edited and published by J. H. and W. A. Bode, at St. Charles. It was established in 1852 by Arnold Kreckle, as a Democratic paper, in the interest of which party it was run for some time. In 1853 Mr. Kreckle sold out to Bruere and Hemmer, but it soon passed under the entire control of Mr. Bruere, who published it for thirteen years. During this time its name was changed to the *Republicans Post*. Mr. J. H. Bode purchased the paper, but W. A. Bode soon became part owner. It supported the liberal move in 1870. It is now run as an independent journal. It is printed by steam power on a large Hoe cylinder press, and has also several small presses on which is done all kinds of German and English job work. The paper has a good circulation.

## THE "ST. CHARLES ZEITUNG,"

An eight column sheet, published in the German language, is advocating Republican principles, but is free from party ties. Its editor and publisher is Gustave Bruere. It devotes a large part of its columns to the fostering and elevating of the agricultural, industrial and mercantile interests of the people of St. Charles County.

The *St. Charles Zeitung* was established in the year 1872 by Ernst H. Schierenberg, former editor of the "Fortschritt" at Jefferson City, under the name of "Der Wahre Fortschritt" (the true progress), as an organ of the Republican party of St. Charles County, and supported Grant as President for the second term. Mr. Schierenberg being called to take charge of the editorial chair of the "Missouri Staatszeitung," then the only German daily Republican newspaper in St. Louis and in the State, he was succeeded by one Mr. Julius Dunst, who therefore belonged to the editorial staff of said "Missouri Staatszeitung."

In May, 1873, Gustave Bruere took charge of the "Wahre Fortschritt" as editor and publisher. The support which, under the management, the paper found, both from the reading German public as well as from the business men of the City of St. Charles, enabled the proprietor to enlarge the size of the paper from a seven column to an eight column sheet at New Year, 1874, when it came out in an entirely new dress and a new name—*The St. Charles Zeitung*. This newspaper is doing well and continually increasing in its subscription.

## ST. CHARLES NEWS

Was established in 1863 at Wentzville, by Wm. S. Bryan. In 1870 the office was moved to St. Charles, and became the Democratic organ of the County under his management.

It is now published by the St. Charles News Company, and edited by F. W. Hinman, former editor and publisher of the *St. Charles Reveille*, now the *Cosmos*. The publishing rooms are unexcelled in commodiousness by any office in the State. The paper has a large circulation in St. Charles and adjoining counties, and a fair circulation in the majority of the States of the Union. In size it has few equals, being a fifty-six column paper, and a popular family journal.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## DR. RIVES.

AT NO. 21 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, we find Dr. T. L. RIVES, the leading Druggist of the city.

We understand that he has spent thirty years in the study of the Science of Medicine, having graduated from the Louisville Medical University in 1841. We further understand that he has devoted about thirty years to the practice of his profession in which he gained marked distinction as a successful practitioner. From the extensive knowledge thus obtained he is amply fitted for the responsible position which he now occupies, that of furnishing to the people of this city and county a choice selection of Drugs and Medicines, also that of compounding prescriptions, which is done in his emporium with care and precision.

We also learn that the Doctor has had several years' experience in the wholesale Drug business in St. Louis under the firm name of Daench, Rives & Co., which enables him to offer to his many patrons the best class of goods at the lowest possible rates in the way of a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Fancy Toilet articles, California Wines and Brandies, for medical purposes, also a full stock of Stationery, School and Blank Books, Guns and Pistols, ammunition, &c.

Those wishing to make purchases would do well to call on the Doctor before purchasing elsewhere. They will find him a courteous and obliging gentleman, always having a German clerk to assist him in prescriptions and sales.

JAMES B. PRITCHETT.

CASPER ERHARD.

CLOTHES AND MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 25 NORTH MAIN Street, St. Charles, Missouri. This House was opened in 1869, by JAMES B. PRITCHETT and J. B. THRO, in opposition to the monopoly then existing in this business, and succeeded in bringing clothing down to fair honest prices. Mr. Thro was succeeded in the partnership by Casper Erhard in 1873. He is still the junior member of the firm, now known as Pritchett and Erhard.

Aside from their immense stock of the best ready made clothing they keep a fine selection of Piece Goods for Gentlemen's wear and a number one Cutter, who always guarantees perfect fitting garments.

## HENRY D. MEYER, "DRUGGIST."

BEGAN THE DRUG BUSINESS IN BREMEN, GERMANY IN 1844, and emigrated to America in 1852. He engaged and continued in the business in St. Louis until 1856, when he came to St. Charles and opened a Drug store. He erected and moved in the building he now occupies in 1860, situated on Main Street, opposite the Court House. He keeps always on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-glasses, Toilet articles, &c.

## BRUNES AND SCHERDING.

CITY MILL EXCHANGE, NEXT DOOR TO KLINGERS' MILL, Main Street St. Charles, Mo. Messrs. Bruner and Scherding began the business at this house in 1872. They always keep on hand Choice Liquors and Cigars, and make a specialty of keeping Kelly's Island Catawba, Old Virginia Mountain Rye, also Choice Brandies of Ky. Bourbon. They can always be found at their place of business, genial, clever and obliging.

## CHARLES GATZWELLER,

SITUATED ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, St. Charles, Missouri, Bookseller and Stationer, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and F. BYRICKS & Co.'s Celebrated Patterns, Agent for the Weed Sewing Machine. This house was established about twenty-seven years ago, by Judge F. W. GATZWELLER, who conducted the business as a General Merchant. In 1867 he turned the business over to his son CHARLES, who has since gradually changed the style of business to that which we find it at present.

Mr. GATZWELLER is a prominent Advertiser, going so far as to issue an advertising sheet, entitled the "St. Charles Gossip," a paper for the times, not surpassed for wit and humor and interesting stories, original, and translated. He is also prepared to do all styles of fancy Job-printing. Those calling on Mr. Gatzweller will find him an obliging and courteous gentleman and alive to the wants of the people, &c.

## R. GOEBEL'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY, CORNER JEFFERSON AND Second Streets, 3d door W. of Market House, St. Charles, Mo. Established 1856. My twenty years' experience in the business, and eighteen of that spent in St. Charles, ought to give me great advantages in the Photographic art. I do feel confident, with the assistance of an educated Artist and the most improved cameras, that I can give my customers as good work in Photography, as can be had, and at more reasonable prices. I guarantee first class work in cloudy weather as well as clear. Copying is made a specialty and finish in Crayon, Ink, Pencil, Water colors, or in Oil, and I can make the pictures as good as though they were taken from life. Photographs finished by the new Enameled process. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## R. &amp; J. ATKINSON,

NO. 101 AND 103 ST. CHARLES, MO. DRY GOODS. This House was established in the fall of 1866. In 1868 they moved to the corner store-room of the Oberkottler Building, on account of their increased business. They found it necessary to enlarge their facilities, and now occupy the store connecting the two rooms by a large arch-way. Through their course of liberal dealing and advertising they have built up an extensive trade in this and adjoining counties. Their store is now surpassed by but few in the State in appointments, fixtures, &c. The three leading articles in which they deal are, Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes. The Messrs. Atkinson are both natives of St. Charles, and are thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the city, and have contributed largely to its prosperity through the channels of trade. Since they commenced operations in St. Charles, the trade has more than quadrupled, in extent, and they stand prominent among the representative and energetic merchants of the city. Much of their prosperity is due to their urbane and courteous manners, and energetic and thorough business habits.