

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of **Representative** Mr. George C. Senator _____

Represented Jefferson County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 12 May 1826 near Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

2. Marriage (s) date place
Julius Lamb

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business _____

B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession Doctor; farmer

4. Church membership Methodist

5. Sessions served 10th, 11th General Assemblies 1864, 1866

6. Public Offices

A. Local _____

B. State _____

C. National _____

7. Death 20 Mar 1886 Fairfield Iowa; buried Hill County, Libertyville, Iowa

8. Children Jessie; Ada; three additional children preceded their father in death

9. Names of parents _____

10. Education _____

11. Degrees _____

12. Other applicable information Republican, later Greenbacker

- His boyhood days were spent in Hatfield County,
Pennsylvania
- He came to Iowa in 1852, living in Jones County, Iowa for
several years.
- He moved to Jefferson County, Iowa in 1857 where he lived
until his death. He engaged in the mercantile business
at Libertyville. He then moved to his farm in Des
Moines Township, Jefferson County where he lived 23 years.
- In 1883 he brought his family to Adairville and engaged in the
grocery business.

city, where he has since been known as one of the surgeons and most successful of the rebellion broke took a firm stand as a surgeon. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as recruiting sergeant in securing the 100 men called for by the government at that time. In the same year he was appointed surgeon for the 39th Iowa Infantry. In September received a commission as surgeon of the 39th Iowa Infantry at Davenport with his commission. He spent the winter of 1864 with the 39th Iowa at Tennessee and Mississippi. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon of his division, on the 1st Iowa Infantry. On the 1st of the 4th division of the corps, was surgeon of the hospital in July, 1864, at Altoona, had charge of that point when Sherman's army, and later was wounded and joined the 1st Iowa at Beaufort. Then he was made chief surgeon of the 1st Iowa division, having command of 10,000 men in his division. He was disbanded at Ralston, Mo., in 1865. He went with the 1st Iowa to Washington, and was in the service at Clinton, Mo., in 1865, and returning to the practice of his profession. He is married in Richmond, Mo., on September 14th, 1855, to Mrs. Mary Polph, who survives him. He has two sons, Harry and John, both of whom now reside in Des Moines. The elder has been practicing with his father for many years while the younger has attended Parsons College. He is a member of the University, where Dr. Woods and with whose industry he has been so successful, it is difficult to say what would add to the high regard in which he was held as a professional man as a good citizen. He was an energetic worker

by the Illinois authorities, to arrest him on a charge of obtaining property under false pretenses, he was arrested at St. Paul for the murder of Moore. Should he escape the first charge he will be immediately arrested again and taken to Illinois, where it is said that a very clear case can be made against him.

Death of Geo. C. Fry.

George C. Fry, a well known grocer of this city and a resident of this county for nearly 30 years, died at his home here early Saturday morning after a week's illness from pleurisy. Mr. Fry was born near Greencastle, Franklin county, Penn., May 12th, 1826, and his boyhood days were spent in Westmoreland county. He came to Iowa in 1852, and resided in Jones county for several years, removing to Jefferson county, where he has since resided, in 1857. For three years after coming here he was in the mercantile business at Libertyville and then removed to his farm in Des Moines township on which he lived 23 years. In 1883 he brought his family to this city and engaged in the grocery business. At Monticello, in 1856, deceased was married to Miss Felicia Lamb. Of five children born to them, but two now survive, Jessie and Ada, two young ladies living with their mother in this city. In his earlier years in this county Mr. Fry was an ardent republican and twice, in 1863 and 1865, we believe, represented this county in the legislature, and held other minor positions of honor and trust within the gift of that party. Later he was known throughout this part of the state as an active greenbacker, and in 1876 was on the ticket of that party for state treasurer, and was long one of its most efficient workers. He was a member of the Methodist church for many years. Mr. Fry was an excellent man and one who made many warm and lasting friendships. In whatever enterprise or cause he enlisted he was an energetic worker. He was a brother of Jacob C. and Simon C. Fry, also well known citizens of this county. The remains were taken to Libertyville Sabbath and were interred in the cemetery south of that place, the funeral sermon being delivered at the Methodist church in that village.

co-operation the remedy. Hiram Heaton, a high protective tariff man, would give large numbers of men employment; and a large permanent standing army, raised by conscription, would withdraw much of our surplus labor and at the same time overawe the agitators who create the trouble. Abe Stoner thought this question could never be settled, as there was an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital; wages are higher in proportion than farm products; it is not a protective tariff that is needed, for that has already stimulated over production, and created more manufactures than can be successfully run, throwing out of employment thousands of laborers who have been induced by the hopes of high wages to emigrate to this country; thinks free trade would help. S. F. Stever said the difficulty is in not training children to figure from cause to effect; many men never think or look ahead; our town wants manufactures, but capitalists are afraid to invest for fear of strikes for higher wages, which, if given, would result in the business being sold out in nine or twelve months at sheriff's sale. Geo. Cochran said it is supply and demand that regulates the value of labor; during the war wages went up for want of a sufficient supply of hands, and now, that times have grown harder, laborers do not economize as much as they should; farmers are not making over two per cent. on capital employed, with their labor thrown in. C. E. Noble thought that in legal matters lawyers were not so much to blame as statutes which require so much counsel and attention to prevent mistakes; elect a farmer to the legislature and he would be controlled by lawyers at home; this had been the case in our own county; is opposed to all kinds of pooling and combinations for the purpose of controlling labor. Jacob Funk wanted to get at the foundation of this question—the real value of labor; how much does it take of brain, time and muscle, as well as capital employed, for men in all the employments and professions to earn a given sum, considering responsibility also; who then can say that one man shall have so much wages for his time.