Remembering Times Past...

by Cindy Morrill
Belvidere Woman’s Club of Belvidere

The Belvidere Woman’s Club of Belvidere took a pleasant trip back in time during their October meeting as they revisited the Time Museum of Rockford.

This journey back in time was provided by a presentation by the owner of Pitkin Photography in Rockford, Steve Pitkin, about the evolution of clocks, their beauty and their functionality. Steve became interested in the clocks at the Time Museum when he began working a teenage job of cleaning the hallways and meeting rooms at the Clock Tower Resort.

Because of Steve’s appreciation of the Museum’s wonders, he caught the eye of Seth Atwood, the owner of this private collection of timepieces. Mr. Atwood asked Steve to work exclusively for the Museum, and these two clock enthusiasts became friends. Steve became the resident photographer of the museum and his photos are familiar to many of us.

Using pictures and sharing his detailed knowledge of the history of clocks, Steve’s presentation started at the beginning of measured time when the thinkers began making efforts to measure time and incorporate this knowledge into mechanisms that would keep time accurately. Today that is done by an atomic clock. The collection from being dispersed, The Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago put a large portion on display after Steve approached Mayor Daley. In 2002 the remainder of the collection went on sale at Sotheby’s auction house.

Astronomy is the discipline most closely tied to the early evolution of clocks. Noting the uniformity of the timely rotations of the earth, the sun, and the stars proved that time could be predicted and measured. Clocks added a uniformity to the actions of human societies, aiding communication and cooperative efforts. Early clock makers passionately believed that science and art should go hand-in-hand.

Early clocks were magnificent works of art as many of Steve’s pictures have shown us. Some clocks were definitely meant to entertain. Not only would a cuckoo chirp the hour, but a figurine with a hammer would strike a gong on the quarter hour, and twirling dancers would dance across the top of the clock on the half hour! All this on the same clock! One sundial, said Steve, had a lens that would catch the sun and focus its beam onto a little cannon loaded with gunpowder which then exploded every day at noon! Many clocks had intricate music boxes. All were finely painted and often had gold embellishments and gemstones.

Continued on Page 2...
The key to Daley’s decades-long dominance serves as the title of a 1976 book by University of Illinois Champaign, Professor of Political Science Richard J. Daley, the Chicago political machine, “Don’t Make No Waves...Don’t Back No Losers.”

The first command, “don’t make no waves,” meant Daley’s minions must remove themselves as much as possible from controversial decisions and unfavorable media attention. The idea is simple: The people who hate you for your principles are likely to do nothing about it. The strategy is to get away with as much crime and corruption as possible.

In Daley’s Chicago, the police force was used to keep the peace, not to enforce the law. The Chicago Police Department was a political machine in its own right, with the mayor as its boss. The police force was used to maintain order and keep the streets clean. The police force was also used to collect money for the mayor and his cronies. The police force was used to break strikes, and to suppress any kind of labor union activity.

Daley was a master at manipulating the media. He always had a story to tell, and he was always ready to use the media to his advantage. He was a master at using the media to control the public. He was able to control the media by using his own personal paper, the Chicago Sun-Times. The Chicago Sun-Times was owned by the Daley family and was not afraid to report on the mayor’s actions.

Daley was a master at using the police force to keep the peace. He was a master at using the police force to keep the streets clean. He was a master at using the police force to collect money for the mayor and his cronies. He was a master at using the police force to break strikes, and to suppress any kind of labor union activity.

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Mother Jones Lit a Fire Under Laborers to Claim Their Rights

By Phil Luciano
Of the Journal Star, Peoria

She lost her own family, so she adopted a new one, a huge one, lifting up the cause of labor while rising to become one of the most famous women in American history.

In the process, Mother Jones became perhaps the greatest labor force in the history of Illinois, a state no stranger to workers’ movements. Barely over 5 feet tall, the dynamo who was Mary Harris Jones didn’t start speaking and organizing until her mid-50s, a peripatetic rabble-rouser nationally from the 1890s to 1920s — yet always with a heart for Illinois.

“Illinois ranks as a union birthplace, and Mother Jones was a midwife in that process,” says Mike Matejka, vice president of the Illinois Labor History Society. “She formed deep friendships with Illinois workers, from miners to union leaders, and continually returned to Illinois as a home base, roaming the state to mobilize and awaken the working class.”

In her heyday, no labor leader inflamed passion like Mother Jones. Muckraker Upton Sinclair, whose “The Jungle” excoriated the Chicago meatpacking industry, summed up Mother Jones thusly: “All over the country she had roamed and burned, the flame of protest had leaped up in the hearts of men; her story was a veritable Odyssey of revolt.”

Yet she assumed that mantle only because of circumstance, then guile.

Mary Harris was born in 1837 in Cork, Ireland. A decade later, the potato famine drove her family to Toronto, Canada, where her parents realized a middle-class living and Mary learned dressmaking and teaching. As a young adult, she took her first wanderings, careening around the Midwest before landing in Memphis, Tennessee. There, she met and wed George Jones, a founderry worker and union supporter. They’d had four children by 1867, when an epidemic of yellow fever claimed the entire household, save Mary. The 30-year-old widow relocated to Chicago to start anew with a dress shop, but it burned to the ground during the Chicago Fire in 1871.

She scraped to get by, sometimes sewing piecework for wealthy Chicago families. According to the Illinois Labor History Society, she later said: “Often while sewing for the lords and barons who lived in magnificent houses on the Lake Shore Drive, I would travel to help wherever the call: Garment workers in Chicago, steelworkers in Pittsburgh, bottle washers in Milwaukee, railing against companies and corporation for fair wages and safe working conditions. She felt that change would come only through the mass campaign of workers as citizen-activists.

Mother Jones was most intent in trying to light a fire under laborers to claim their rights and rewards. As she once put it: “I have been in jail more than once and I expect to go again. If you are too cowardly to fight, I will fight.”

Despite her high-strung diatribes, she often stayed in Illinois between causes. She considered Illinois the birthplace as rank-and-file unionism. And, with miners always dear to her heart and campaigns, she was a special pull to the plight of miners in Illinois. At the close of the 19th Century, Illinois became a labor battleground – especially in downstate Virden and Mount Olive, as the Chicago Virden Coal Co. and two other anti-union owners defied a union contract sought to bring in strikebreakers, according to motherjonesmuseum.org. Miners from Mount Olive marched with others from across Illinois; in an ensuing battle, 13 people were killed, including four miners from Mount Olive.

She died in 1930 (some sources say it is 1920, others say a shade less) and was laid to rest, per her wishes, among the miners laid to rest at Miners’ Union Cemetery in Mount Olive. Her simple marker carries some uncharacteristically purple prose, in part extolling: “She gave her life for the rights of labor. In an ensuing battle, 13 people were killed, including four miners from Mount Olive.

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It’s almost a shame she isn’t remembered here from one of her most telling quotes: “I’m not a humanitarian. I’m a hell-raiser.”


Highlights from the busiest 100 years of Illinois labor developments: 1859: Chicago & Al-
On December 16, the Moline Dispatch – the secretary's hometown newspaper – broke the story with the blaring headline "State Sex Education Books Ban!" The Dispatch, in an "exclusive series of conversations with state officials, legislators, and book borrowers," determined that "a purge of sex education books for teens-agers was in full blast in Illinois."

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**Community**

**News & Events**

**Costumes for CASA** - The Ida Public Library is excited to announce the return of their annual Trunk-or-Treating event. The Library's parking lot will be blocked off and pre-approved costumes are encouraged! For more information, visit the Fairgrounds website www.boonecountyfair.com or www.falldiddley.com

**Saturday, October 27, 2018** from 3:00 p.m. Until 5:00 p.m. At The Barn in Sugar Grove, Ill. "There were a number of groups in the 1950s," said Spencer Brayton, the Library Director, "who were clearly willing to pass the blame to Carpentier."

At the 1953 incident in Illinois that resulted from a clerical error is remembered as one of the most heated controversies. The controversy swirled around The Boy Came Back, a now-obscur book that fell into the hands of a southeastern Illinois teenager. Before it finally subsided, the furor had swept Illinois and reached as far down as the nation's capital.

Written in 1951 by Maine physician Charles Knickerbocker, The Boy Came Back featured small-town life, genealogical references, and a dream of the later Peyton Place. The central characters were simply known as the Boy, an alcoholic, violent Army veteran, and his wife, the Girl, who is desired by most of the town's married men. She is later murdered by her husband.

Graphical sexual descriptions and profanity are frequent in the book, which received favorable reviews.

In that era, many Illinoisans were not served by public libraries. The Illinois Library Law of 1939 predicted the number of volumes to be pulled. Finally, she told the Advisory Board that "if we acted on (Carpentier's memo) as it stands we would have a new and autocratic, cracked that "if we interpret. Rogers, who has been described as salacious, vulgar, or obscene character."

Helene Rogers, the highest-ranking state library officer, wrote a letter to Illinois Gov. William Stratton, decrying the outlandish reactions. Shipley in turn wrote a searing letter to Illinois Gov. William Stratton, decrying the book's foul language and sexual "communistic in purpose." And the service drive off of Squaw Prairie Road.

I would rather that the book was "communistic in purpose" and went a step further, demanding the book be prosecuted with a legislative inquiry to follow.

The county superintendent of schools also weighed in, writing the state librarian that the book was "I am willing to pass the blame to Carpentier." The Bible was "communistic in purpose" and went a step further, demanding the book be prosecuted with a legislative inquiry to follow.

In Springfield, Carpenter was equally alarmed by the controversy swirling around The Boy Came Back. On Nov. 10, 1953, he ordered Assistant State Librarian Charles Carpenter, the official State Librarian, to inform the State Library Advisory Committee, the library's governing board, of the situation. Carpenter echoed Shipley's concern that The Boy Came Back was "communistic in purpose."

The episode was reflective of the decade. Dominated by McCarthyism, the Cold War, and conformity, the 1950s saw many authors, singers, and artists blacklisted for supposed non-traditional values.

In Vincennes, Ind., just across the border from Richland County, the classic Robin Hood was banned for alleged "communistic in purpose." In that era, many Illinoisans were not served by public libraries. The Illinois Library Law of 1939 predicted the number of volumes to be pulled. Finally, she told the Advisory Board that "if we acted on (Carpentier's memo) as it stands we would have a new and public notices.

A public notice is capable of being accessed by all segments of society. The public and the source of the notice can verify the notice was published, usually by an affidavit provided by the publisher.

Enabling an informed citizenry through newspaper public notices helped America to develop participatory democracy where it counts: where money is spent, decisions are made, and elections are held. Public notices by government and private parties are so tightly woven into the American fabric that many citizens may take them for granted. Located in easily found sections of the newspapers, public notices reach out to interested readers, leading them to opportunities. Voices are expressed on taxation, communities are formed around planned public improvements, and assets are saved from loss to unworthy creditors – all as a result of public notices.

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**Public Notice Network**
BOONE COUNTY LICENSE & TITLE

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
A CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff,

ALVARDO PADILLA, et al, Defendant

NOTICE OF SALE

THE JUDICIAL SALES CORPORATION is hereby given that pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale entered in the above cause on June 21, 2018, an agent for the Plaintiff, McCalla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC, 1 North Dearborn Street, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60602, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at 1:00 PM on November 28, 2018, at the Boone County Courthouse, 211 S. State, Suite 201 (Logan Avenue entrance), Belvidere, IL, 61008, the real estate set forth in the attached description. The balance in certified funds/or wire transfer, is due within twenty-four (24) hours. The subject property is subject to general real estate taxes, special assessments, or special taxes levied against said real estate and is offered for sale without any representation as to quality or quantity of title and without recourse to Plaintiff and in “AS IS” condition. The sale is further subject to confirmation by the court.

The property will NOT be open for inspection and inspection marks may not be representative of the condition of the property. Prospective buyers are advised to check the court file to verify all information.

IN THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
A CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff,

SANTANDER BANK, N.A. Plaintiff,

100, BURR RIDGE, IL 60527, (630) 794-9876 Please refer to file number 14-17060.

NOTICE OF SALE

THE JUDICIAL SALES CORPORATION is hereby given that pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale entered in the above cause on December 21, 2018, an agent for the Plaintiff, McCalla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC, 1 North Dearborn Street, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60602, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at 1:00 PM on November 28, 2018, at the Boone County Courthouse, 211 S. State, Suite 201 (Logan Avenue entrance), Belvidere, IL, 61008, the real estate set forth in the attached description. The balance in certified funds/or wire transfer, is due within twenty-four (24) hours. The subject property is subject to general real estate taxes, special assessments, or special taxes levied against said real estate and is offered for sale without any representation as to quality or quantity of title and without recourse to Plaintiff and in “AS IS” condition. The sale is further subject to confirmation by the court.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
A CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff,

Alvarado Padilla, et al, Defendant

Notices of Sale

SANTANDER BANK, N.A. Plaintiff,

100, BURR RIDGE, IL 60527, (630) 794-9876 Please refer to file number 14-17060.

Published in The Boone County Journal Oct 12, 19, 26, 2018


Public Notices

State of Illinois

Treasurer’s Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending May 2018

The undersigned, Todd Endress, acting as Treasurer of the Boon County Fire Protection District #2, Boone County, Illinois and by virtue of said office received for disbursement and disbursed the sums of money set forth in the following summary of operations:

The Treasurer’s Report, the Financial Statement, the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, and the Summary of Operations for the year ending May 1, 2018 of THE BOONE COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT #2, Boone County, Illinois, are on file in the office of the Treasurer at the above named address.

PUBLISHED IN THE BOONE COUNTY JOURNAL, OCTOBER 12, 2018.

Published in The Boone County Journal Oct 12, 19, 26, 2018

Public Notices
Public Notices

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Illinois Department of Transportation proposes to expand I-39 to include an off-ramp to serve a rail grain loading facility for the DeLong Company, Inc., in Garden Prairie, Illinois. The proposed improvement will allow The DeLong Company, Inc. to load and ship grain in unit trains of 110 rail cars, opening up new and expanded markets and creating Illinois jobs. This proposal will be reviewed by the Illinois Commerce Commission or as set forth in the provisions of the act. A copy of the report detailing costs and benefits of the improvements is available to the general public without cost by calling or writing to Samuel Tuck III at the telephone number or address shown below. Written comments or verbal comments for the public record should be sent or directed to Mr. Tuck on or before October 8, 2018.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PUBLICATION NOTICE

In the Interest of Alma F. Boris, Minor

Now, unless you appear at the hearing and show cause against the petition, the allegations of the petition may stand admitted as against you and each of you, and an order or judgment entered.

Notices of the proceedings in this case, including the filing of an amended petition or a motion to terminate parental rights, and publication notices of the proceedings in this case, including the filing of an amended petition or a motion to terminate parental rights, shall be published in the Boone County Journal. A copy of the report detailing costs and benefits of the improvements is available to the general public without cost by calling or writing to Samuel Tuck III at the telephone number or address shown below. Written comments or verbal comments for the public record should be sent or directed to Mr. Tuck on or before October 8, 2018.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PUBLICATION NOTICE

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PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PUBLICATION NOTICE

In the Interest of Alma F. Boris, Minor

NOTICE OF FILING OF PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO THE CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. YOU MAY LOSE ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. IF THE PETITION REQUESTS THE TERMINATION TO ADOPTION. 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Boone County’s ‘Animal Services’ and ‘its Auxiliary’ (BCASA) will be hosting the BCAS’ first Howl-O-Ween Trunk or Treat on Saturday, October 27th, from 3:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m., at the BCAS Shelter. Volunteers will “hand out candy to children and pet treats to well-behaved dogs that come” to the event. “There will be a ‘Pet Costume’ Contest that will be judged by the BCASA members.”

Location: 4546 Squaw Prairie Road, Belvidere, Illinois.

Event will be held in the parking lot and the service drive off of Squaw Prairie Road.

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If you have an Event you would like to display on this Page through October, please call Dena Roethler @ 815-544-4430 or email: dena@boonecountyjournal.com

Boone County Fairgrounds are located on Illinois Rt. 76, just north of ‘Business Rt. 20’ in Belvidere.

For additional directions, visit the Fairgrounds’ website: www.boonecountyfair.com

Sponsored by Volunteers of The Mental Resource ‘League for McHenry County’.

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Autumn @ the Arboretum
Sunday, October 14th | 10am - 3pm

Pumpkin Painting
Scarecrow Building
Patch the Clown
Horse Drawn Wagon Rides
Face Painting
Petting Zoo
The Magic of Brian Holt
Performances by Bob Kane
Princesses & Super Heroes Day (Squeaky Boxtunes)

Klehm Arboretum & Botanic Garden
2715 S. Main St. Rockford, IL 61102 | (815) 965-8146

Sponsored by Volunteers of The Mental Resource ‘League for McHenry County’.