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## *The Eternal Indian Restored*

by Charles Herbst

For over 100 years, *The Eternal Indian* has looked out from a bluff overlooking the Rock River near Oregon, Illinois. Often called the Black Hawk Statue, it's a familiar landmark along Illinois 2 and the centerpiece of Lowden State Park.

The 48-foot statue stands 125 feet above the river and is the second largest monolithic concrete statue in the world, behind *Christ the Redeemer* in Rio de Janeiro.

Age has taken a toll, and the statue badly needed renovation. Of late, the statue has been obscured by protective wrapping and scaffolding. A seven-year on-again-off-again struggle to raise the needed funds and repair the statute has finally come to an end.

The process finally began in earnest in 2019: First, SGH Engineering did a study of the needed repairs and designed the restoration. This past July, Quality Restorations of Chicago was able to begin Phase 2, the actual construction work. Damaged concrete, particularly in the folding arms area of the statue, was removed and shotcrete was sprayed into the form of the statue. Ultimately the surface was hand finished and completed in December. The wrapping and scaffolding have been removed and all that remains is some finishing work on the plaza.

State funds, in the form of grant secured by Rep. Tom Demmer, (R) Dixon, provided 49 percent of the funding for the rehabilitation, and the remaining 51 percent was raised from private donations. The project was headed up by the Illinois Conservation Foundation, the nonprofit arm of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, along with considerable support in the Oregon local community.

Sculptor Lorado Taft began the statue in 1909, and it was finally completed and dedicated in 1911. Like the recent renovation, funding for the original statue was also a problem. At the time, Illinois Governor Frank Lowden provided the remaining funds to complete the statue.

The site of the statue was the home of the Eagle's Nest Art Colony, a very influential art enclave started by the statue's sculptor, Lorado Taft, in 1898. The colony was a summer retreat of many Chicago artists associated with the Art Institute of Chicago or the University of Chicago art department. Artists came to escape from the heat of the city. The colony remained active until the death of its last member in 1942. The colony complex, which at one time became part of Lowden State Park, was deeded to Northern Illinois University in 1951. The colony complex is now known as the NIU Lorado Taft Field Campus. Three of the original art colony buildings remain and have been modernized. Other buildings have been added as well.

*The Eternal Indian* is meant to represent the unconquerable spirit of the Native Americans of our area. Although the statue is not a likeness of Black Hawk, it was inspired by the biography of the Sauk leader.

While the Black Hawk name is ubiquitous in the Rock River Valley and beyond, many are not familiar with the story.



Photo provided by Denise Terry

To facilitate the westward expansion of the United States, the federal government attempted to purchase Native American lands. One such purchase was in 1804, when the Northwest Territory Governor, William Henry Harrison (who later became President for one month in 1841), purchased Sauk and Meskwaki lands for about \$2000 worth of merchandise and annual in-kind payments of \$1000. This token payment was for all of the land between the Mississippi and Illinois River westward to the Fox River and northward to the Wisconsin River.

The Native leaders who signed the treaty were not authorized by their tribes to make the sale. Native Leaders were often not able to read the treaties that they signed, and later claimed to be misinformed about the amount of land that was ceded. Nevertheless, the treaty allowed the Native Americans to use the lands until they were actually sold to settlers by the federal government.

The Sauk Village of Saukenuk was where the City of Rock Island is today. This was the birthplace and home of Black Hawk. In 1829, to facilitate European settlement, the Sauk were ordered to vacate Saukenuk and other lands east of the Mississippi.

The Sauk people were divided about whether to resist the forced move, as was called for in the disputed 1804 treaty. Most moved westward, led by Keokuk, a skilled orator, who often spoke on behalf of the Sauk chiefs when dealing with the Americans. About one-sixth of the tribe, or about 800 people, decided to remain and resist the American settlement. These were led by Black Hawk. Although neither Keokuk or Black Hawk were chiefs, they both fought against the United States in the War of 1812.

Black Hawk had actually signed a treaty in May 1816, affirming the 1804 treaty. Black Hawk claimed that "whites were in the habit of saying one thing to the Indians and putting another thing down on paper." Black Hawk was determined to hold onto Saukenuk. When the Sauk returned to the village after their winter hunt in 1829, they found white squatters who

expected that the federal government would sell the land to them. There were months of clashes until the Sauk left in September 1829 for their winter hunt. Keokuk told the Indian agent Forsyth that he and his tribe would not return to Saukenuk.

Black Hawk and his followers returned to Saukenuk in Spring 1830. They were joined by Kickapoo Indians. This group was known as the "British Band" because of their use of the Union Jack to defy US sovereignty over the land. They were also trying to gain the support of the British at Fort Malden. Ultimately, Black Hawk and his British Band were unable to hold Saukenuk, and were driven away.

Hostilities continued to intensify until 1832, when a full-blown Indian war broke out at the Battle of Stillman's Run, in which 40 Indian warriors led by Black Hawk (now in his 60s), killed twelve Illinois militiamen and suffered only three casualties. Several other battles and massacres ensued before the war became federalized, intensified, and finally came to an end after the battle of Bad Axe in Wisconsin.

Black Hawk and others were taken prisoner and shown large cities on the east coast in an effort to demonstrate the superiority of American force and to deter further belligerence against the US. This tour also had the effect of generating much admiration and sympathy for Indians like Black Hawk in the cities that the Indians visited. Ultimately, Black Hawk became an admired symbol of resistance, particularly among Native Americans.

Although the Black Hawk War is a rather obscure part of history, it demonstrated to the US Government the need for organized, mounted troops to fight against mounted, hostile Indians. A number of soldiers with political ambitions fought in the war, including seven future US Senators, four future Illinois Governors, and future governors of Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Both Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln also fought in the war.

A formal rededication of the renovated statue is planned for this May.

# Impeachment is Rare in American Political History

Only Used 19 Times Before Now on Federal Level

by Tom Emery

Impeachment is a rare phenomenon in American political history. The impeachment of President Trump is just the twentieth time the process has been used at the federal level.

The impeachments of Trump and Bill Clinton have created media frenzies, but the process is otherwise obscure, and seldom used for top leaders. Of the nineteen previous impeachments, fifteen were for judges, mostly on the district level.

The impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868 may be the most fascinating. Johnson was acquitted in the Senate by a single vote.

Though many today believe Richard Nixon was impeached, he actually resigned to avoid certain impeachment.

Impeachment has also been used on a U.S. senator and a Cabinet member, while one of the impeached judges was a Supreme Court member. Generally, impeachment proceedings come around every few years, and rarely garner much attention.

The word "impeachment" has been thrown around frequently in the last 25 years, mainly by opponents of whichever party holds the White House. Congress has made an effort to impeach a President at least fourteen times, including for every chief executive since Ronald Reagan, but the efforts have advanced to a Senate trial only three times, with Johnson, Clinton and Trump.

Impeachment is outlined in Article 2, Section 4 of the Constitution, which reads "the President, Vice-President, and all civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."

## Obituaries

Berry, Marsha, 67, Belvidere, January 18  
Daniels, Roberta, 84, Garden Prairie, January 11  
Murphy, James, 83, Genoa, January 14  
Nichols, John, 54, Capron, January 12  
Timmerman, Michael, 52, Poplar Grove, Jan 18  
Wolter, Bonnie, 79, Belvidere, January 13



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**Senior Writer/Editorial** Charles Herbst  
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**Photography** Susan Moran  
**Office** Amanda Nelson

David Grimm April 1938 - Dec. 2000  
Richelle Kingsbury Aug. 1955 - June 2013

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Long before he was the subject of the hit musical, Alexander Hamilton explained the difference between impeachment and civil or criminal courts by stating impeachment is for "misconduct of public men, or in other words form the abuse or violation of some public trust."

Impeachment in the Constitution was modeled after British constitutional history. It was inserted due to the framers' fear of abuse of executive power, and was inserted even before they defined the Presidency. Needless to say, the wording on impeachment caused considerable debate among the framers.

In July 1797, the first individual to be impeached by the House was William Blount of Tennessee, a first-term U.S. Senator and former Continental Congressman from North Carolina, who was charged with conspiring to help Great Britain seize Spanish-controlled territories in Florida and Louisiana. Blount was expelled from the Senate before the trial began, and the charges were dismissed.

Aside from the Presidents, the other high-office impeachment case was Secretary of War William Belknap, who was charged in March 1876 with receiving kickbacks from a tradership contract at Fort Sill, Okla. With impeachment inevitable, Belknap resigned, but the Senate went ahead with the trial anyway. Belknap was acquitted by five votes.

Charges in the cases of the fifteen judges have included, among other things, intoxication on the bench, abuse of power, income tax evasion, sexual assault, perjury, and accepting bribes. Four have been acquitted (including the Supreme Court justice, Samuel Chase, in 1805), while three resigned. The other eight were removed from office.

The Clinton impeachment trial vote on Lincoln's Birthday in February 1999 fell far short of the two-thirds Senate majority on either of the two articles. One article, which charged Clinton with lying to the grand jury, only resulted in 45 guilty votes. The second, obstruction of justice, was a 50-50 split.

The vote was much closer in the Johnson case, which was the culmination of a strange journey for that President. Johnson, of Tennessee, was the only Southern senator to remain loyal to the Union, and a grateful Abraham Lincoln appointed him military governor of Tennessee. He then chose Johnson, a Democrat, as his Vice-President in the 1864 re-election.

Lincoln's second term lasted only six weeks, ending with his death by assassination on April 15, 1865. Though the tragedy plunged the nation into despair, the mood in some Washington offices was surprisingly upbeat, as Radical Republicans and other hardliners hoped Johnson would pursue a harsher Reconstruction policy against the South than Lincoln.

Much to their dismay, Johnson favored leniency to the South, and often clashed with Congress. In March 1867, over Johnson's veto, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act, banning the President from removing certain officials without Senate approval.

The act was aimed at Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, a holdover from the Lincoln administration and a Radical ally who opposed Johnson on Reconstruction. In an awkward series of events, Johnson eventually fired Stanton.

The House promptly passed a resolution of impeachment on Feb. 24, 1868 by the vote of 126-47, and eleven articles of impeachment were drafted. The trial began that March 5, and tickets to the gallery were in high demand. A total of 1,000 tickets were available for each day of the trial, and Congressmen usually received hundreds of requests.

In the end, the Senate voted on three of the articles, the first on May 16, 1868. Of the 54 senators, 35 – one short of the two-thirds majority – voted to convict. Ten days later, the vote on the other two articles also went 35-19. Seven Republicans broke with their party to vote for acquittal.

Johnson finished his term and left office the next March. Incredibly, he won election in 1874 to the Senate, the same chamber that had tried him.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Though impeachment leaves a stain on legacies, its effect on personal popularity is negligible. A county in eastern Tennessee is named for Blount, who was well-received back home after leaving Washington. His name also adorns a high school in that county, as well as several streets across the nation.

Similarly, two streets in Belknap's home town of Keokuk, Iowa are named in his honor. On Dec. 19, 1998, the day that Congress voted to impeach Clinton, a Gallup poll showed his approval rating at 73 percent.

## Delegate Votes In Primaries Can Be 'Super Important,' Party Leader Says

But how are they selected? It's complicated, and is different for state Democrats, Republicans

by Jerry Nowicki Capitol News Illinois

In presidential primary elections, it's all about the delegates.

Delegates are the chosen representatives that attend each party's nominating convention and give their support to a specified candidate.

A Democratic candidate this year will need 1,990 of 3,979 pledged delegates at the party's national convention to receive the nomination on the first ballot, while any subsequent ballots will require 2,376 of all 4,750 delegate votes.

Republicans require a majority of the party's 2,551 delegates to win the nomination.

Illinois will send 184 Democratic delegates and an estimated 67 Republican delegates to the parties' respective conventions. Of those, 101 Democratic delegates and 54 Republican delegates will be decided in the state's primary elections on Tuesday, March 17.

In Illinois, delegate candidates submit their names to the Illinois State Board of Elections and must also declare their support for a presidential candidate in that process. Per each party's rules, the delegates are bound to support the candidates they pledge themselves to unless the candidate drops out of the race.

On the ballot, voters will see the delegate's name along with the candidate they have pledged their support to, but the parties each have a different process for how the delegates are allocated.

Continued on Page 3

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**The Democratic Process**

The Democratic National Committee revamped its delegate allocation rules after the 2016 elections by centering the nominating process on the pledged delegates whose votes are earned in the primaries.

Of the 184 delegates Illinois will send to the Democratic National Convention in Milwaukee from July 13-16, 155 will be pledged delegates allotted based on primary votes. All candidates receiving at least 15 percent of the vote are eligible for these delegates.

The pledged delegates are broken down into three groups: 101 chosen at the congressional district level in the primaries; 20 “pledged party leaders and elected officials,” or PLEOs, such as mayors and state lawmakers; and 34 at-large delegates. The latter two groups are chosen by the district-level delegates after the primaries. There are also 13 alternate at-large delegates chosen after the primaries.

The other 29 are automatic delegates, including the state’s Democratic members of Congress, former President Barack Obama, members of the DNC and others. They are free to support candidates independent of the popular vote in the state.

They will only come into play, however, if no candidate has the requisite amount of pledged delegates on the convention’s first ballot.

While the automatic delegates, commonly referred to as “superdelegates,” played a larger role in years past, Mary Morrissey, executive director of the Democratic Party of Illinois, said this election represents a change in the party’s philosophy.

“So nowhere in the delegate selection plan that we had to submit to the Democratic National Committee, you will not find superdelegates anywhere in there,” she said. “The closest you get to a superdelegate are the automatic delegates. And those are individuals who become delegates by virtue of their elected party or elected office.”

The 101 district-level delegates are split between the state’s 18 Congressional districts based on the Democratic voter turnout in the previous two presidential elections and the most recent gubernatorial election.

The districts will each send between three and eight delegates to the convention, with Democratic stronghold Districts 1, 7 and 9 receiving eight delegates each and the more conservative District 15 receiving three.

On their ballot, voters in March can choose up to the number of delegates their district sends to the convention. If a candidate earns a delegate by popular vote but does not have one on the ballot, the party can name a delegate after the primaries.

Once it is determined how many delegates a candidate will receive in a given district, the pledged delegates for those candidates will be selected to the convention based on their total votes received and their gender breakdown — each state must send an equal number of male and female delegates to the convention per party rules.

Once those 101 delegates at the district level are selected, they will choose the 20 PLEO delegates, 34 at-large delegates and 13 alternates in April. Those delegates will be allotted to candidates based on the statewide popular vote in the March primary.

“Normally the presidential campaigns kind of orchestrate who they want selected for those positions, they kind of come in with a slate of at-large delegates,” Morrissey said.

Morrissey said seeing a delegate’s name on the ballot, along with the candidate they are pledged to, could prove beneficial for an undecided voter.

“If you can’t decide between these three presidential candidates, but you see that individuals that you trust — whether they be party leaders or elected officials or advocates — are running as delegates for a certain presidential candidate, you can somewhat rely upon people will give more weight to them people will give more weight to them,” she said.

**The Republican Process**

The GOP has two different types of delegates — those elected and those chosen by the party at large. There are 54 elected delegates — three per congressional district — and between 10 and 15 at-large delegates each year. Each of those delegates also has an alternate chosen in the same manner.

While other candidates could have circulated petitions to be placed on the ballot, this year, all 54 delegates on the ballot will be supporting incumbent President Donald Trump at the Republican National Convention, which is scheduled for Aug. 24-27 in Charlotte, North Carolina. That’s by design said Anthony Sarros, the Illinois GOP’s executive director.

“So how we did it this year was, we worked with the Trump campaign, we collected information of anybody who was interested in being a delegate,” Sarros said. “And from there, the Trump campaign selected the three delegates and alternate delegates that they wanted running in those districts.”

While it’s Trump’s party this year, Sarros said in a contested year, winning delegates is often more important than a statewide popular vote win.

“It’s extremely important because these are the folks that are nominating the GOP nominee for president,” he said. “If one person wins the statewide primary and another person wins the majority of delegates, I would see it almost as more of a win for that person who gets more delegates because they are closer to their goal of becoming the nominee for president.”

At-large delegates are chosen at the Illinois state Republican Party convention, which will take place in Peoria from June 11-13 this year, by a committee consisting of one member per each Congressional district.

Sarros said he expects the party to choose 12 of those delegates, as determined by a calculation of the Republican National Committee. The state’s three RNC members — state GOP Chairman Tim Schneider, Illinois national committeeman Richard Porter and national committeewoman Demetra DeMonte — are also de facto delegates to the convention, Sarros said.

The at-large delegates and RNC members are bound to the popular vote winner of the state primary, Sarros said.

**Democratic Delegates**

Several candidates for president will appear on the Democratic ballot this year, even though some of the names have already dropped out of the race.

Not all candidates that remain in the race have full delegate slates on the ballot, either. Should a candidate win a delegate but not have one on the ballot in that district, the party has a process for naming a delegate at a later time.

The Democratic presidential candidates appearing on the ballot are: Sen. Amy J. Klobuchar of Minnesota; former Massachusetts Gov. Deval Patrick; Sen. Bernie Sanders of Vermont; former Vice Pres. Joseph R. Biden; former New York City Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg; Massachusetts Sen. Elizabeth Warren; former South Bend, Ind. Mayor Pete Buttigieg; hedge fund manager Tom Steyer; entrepreneur Andrew Yang; Sen. Michael Bennet of Colorado; former U.S. Rep. from Maryland, John K. Delaney; U.S. Rep. from Hawaii, Tulsi Gabbard; and Sen. Cory Booker of New Jersey.

Only Klobuchar, Sanders, Biden, Warren, Buttigieg and Yang field delegates in any of the state’s 18 Congressional districts, and only Biden, Sanders and Warren have delegates in all districts.

**16th District: 2males, 2 females**

Klobuchar

James K. Riley, Gardner; Angie Bodine, Poplar Grove; Carolyn Moore, La Salle; Charles Gentert, Lostant

Buttigieg

Timothy Bradley, Coal City; John Reis, Fairbury; Michael Soto, Franklin Grove

Sanders

Joan Garnier, DeKalb; Justine Trout, Loda; Art Bardsley, Loves Park; JJ Wett, DeKalb

Warren

Elizabeth Lindquist, Roscoe; John Gedney, Belvidere; Elaine Pannell, Rochelle Courtney “Court” Schuett, Waterman

Biden

Steve Stadelman, Caledonia; Wendy Lafauce, Belvidere; Ashwin Puri, Rockford; Amy Sipovic Boyles, Ottawa

Yang

Elsa Von Huben, Machesney Park; Edward Caputo, Rockford; Quinton Rosser, Minooka; Jason Rockford, Ottawa

**Republican Delegates**

While there are three candidates for president on the Republican primary ballot, only President Donald Trump will have delegates on the ballot this year.

The other presidential candidates include John Schiess of Rich Lake, Wisconsin, and Roque “Rocky” De La Fuente of San Diego, California.

16th District

John Cabello, Machesney Park

Jan Klaas, Cherry Valley

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# Don Harmon, Oak Park Democrat, Illinois Senate President

*Emerges over Lightford after hours of closed-door talks*

*by Jerry Nowicki and Peter Hancock  
Capitol News Illinois*

Senator Don Harmon, D-Oak Park, was elected as the 39th president of the Illinois Senate on Sunday after hours of behind-the-scenes negotiations.

The race had been weeks in the making, and by the time the closed-door negotiations began Sunday shortly after 11 a.m., the field of candidates was down to two – Harmon, who has served in the chamber since 2003, and Sen. Kimberly Lightford, a Maywood Democrat and the majority leader, who has served in the Senate since 1998.

The negotiations took place in the Senate president's office, which was then occupied by John Cullerton, who relinquished the gavel Sunday prior to the vote on Harmon. The doors to that office were locked to the public and media.

Harmon succeeds Cullerton, a Chicago Democrat who surprised his colleagues in November by announcing his plans to step down. He resigned his Senate seat shortly after Harmon was sworn in.

Harmon reportedly held a 22-17 lead after the first blind ballot, with two senators calling in their votes via phone.

Midway through the second round of negotiations, Sen. Emil Jones III, a Chicago Democrat whose father was the previous Senate president before Cullerton, spoke briefly with reporters about the intensity of the negotiations.

"I don't want to say hard feelings, but strong emotions," he said of tension among Democrats. "The stakes are high, so emotions are running."

The race appeared to divide the Senate Black Caucus. Jones, who is African-American, said he backed Harmon in the race. But Lightford, also an African-American, was vying to become the first woman elected Senate president.

"I did vote for him (Harmon) on the first round," Jones said. "Going back and forth, sitting down with both candidates, I had to make a decision for my district. I want to best represent my district and I picked which person I want to help me represent my district."

Democrats emerged from their closed-door caucus shortly before 5 p.m. with a deal that Lightford would concede the race and support Harmon, but that she would also stay on as majority leader.

After the caucus meeting, the full Senate convened for the formal vote.

"Don and I have neighboring districts, and we have since 2002," Lightford said in a speech nominating Harmon. "So we've been neighbors in the western suburbs and on the west side of Chicago. We've been neighbors in our district offices, Senate offices, we've been neighbors here on the Senate floor. I can't think of anyone else who would do a wonderful job of leading our caucus, and I look forward to working with him in unity."

The vote went 37-12 in Harmon's favor. Two of the Senate's 40 Democrats were absent from the chamber and Cullerton abstained. Harmon and Minority Leader Bill Brady, R-Bloomington, voted for each other as Republicans ceremoniously nominated Brady for the post.

In a two-minute media availability after the vote, Harmon said he expects unity from Democrats after the long race between he and Lightford.

"You know, we're Democrats, we fight with each other, but we always seem to come together and rally around the important issues for working families of Illinois," he said. "I have no doubt that there will be work involved, but we will be able to do that successfully and move forward as a very united caucus."

Harmon, 53, was born and raised in Oak Park. During the 2019 session, he was the principal sponsor in the Senate of the proposed constitutional amendment to overhaul the state's income tax system, which will appear on the November general election ballot.

Earlier, he pushed for legislation to require gun dealers to be licensed by the state and to expand early childhood education programs. He has also been an advocate for voting rights and clean energy initiatives.

"A staunch advocate for working families, Don was instrumental in shepherding the most sweeping and consequential legislative agenda through the state Senate this past year," Gov. JB Pritzker, who presided over the floor vote, said in a statement following Harmon's election.

Harmon takes over leadership of the Senate at a time when some Democratic lawmakers are being targeted by a sprawling federal investigation. Former Sen. Martin Sandoval, D-Chicago, was forced to step down last year after federal authorities executed a search warrant on his Statehouse office.

In addition, Sen. Tom Cullerton, D-Villa Park, was indicted last year on federal charges alleging that he was on a ghost payroll of a Chicago labor union, being paid while doing little or no work. He continues to hold office and has said he intends to serve when lawmakers convene the 2020 session later this month.

Harmon acknowledged the ethical cloud hanging over the General Assembly. In his first speech after being sworn in, he quoted the late President John F. Kennedy, saying: "No responsibility of government is more fundamental than the responsibility of maintaining the highest standard of ethical behavior for those who conduct the public business."

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# 'X Caucus' Puts Weight Behind Harmon's Successful Presidential Bid

*Group of moderate downstate, suburban Democrats sought concessions in effort*

*by Jerry Nowicki Capitol News Illinois*

Sen. Don Harmon, D-Oak Park, is the new Senate president, thanks, in large part, to a group of moderate suburban and downstate Democrats who quietly supported him in his monthslong rise to the head of the chamber.

The group, calling itself the "X Caucus" is made up of "approximately 10 to 12" members depending on the issue, said Democratic Tinley Park Sen. Michael Hastings. He also noted the caucus sought certain concessions in backing Harmon, including increased power at the committee chair level and better "flow of information."

"The X Caucus had an influential role in the process," Hastings said. "It's normally not a loud caucus, but it's an effective caucus."

Hastings called the caucus, which also includes Democrat Steve Landek of Bridgeview, "a good group of commonsense, consensus-building legislators" who "don't fit into the ultraconservative or ultraliberal sects" of the Democratic Party.

In the end, their support was unanimous for Harmon, who had a 22-17 edge on his opponent, Kimberly Lightford, D-Maywood, on the first blind vote that was conducted behind the locked door of the Senate president's chamber on the third floor of the Capitol. Media and the public were not allowed even in the corridors outside the offices or the floors immediately below it.

After the closed-door meeting, there was no second ballot as Harmon's and Lightford's camps reached an agreement that would make him president. Lightford will remain Senate majority leader, Harmon said.

The new president received unanimous Democratic support in a 37-12 vote with two Democrats absent and his predecessor, former President John Cullerton, D-Chicago, abstaining.

Harmon took questions for just more than two minutes after the vote, noting he had "a lot of work left to do this evening."

"We're trying to organize the Senate, we gotta meet with the staff, make sure everyone understands where we're going from here, and things I haven't even been told what they are yet," he said. "I'm sure I'm going to learn on the way."

He said the Democrats "built a coalition ticket reflecting the diversity of our caucus."

Hastings said the eventual unanimous support from the Democratic members of the Senate without a second ballot indicated Harmon's "professionalism" and ability to lead.

Aside from seeking rules to "increase chairmanship power" and the inclusion of "various caucuses" in leadership roles, Hastings said the X Caucus sought a "more inclusive" leadership approach.

"Not that the last Senate president wasn't inclusive, but a more inclusive approach toward what's going on in the in the caucus," he said. "So information flow was a very important topic when picking a new Senate president."

He said ethics would be "of top priority as well" moving forward.

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**The Poplar Grove Aviation Education Association's 2020 Scholarship Program Applications Now Available-** The information letter and application are on the Museum's website under the Education tab. Look for additional information at [www.poplargrovetwingsandwheels.com](http://www.poplargrovetwingsandwheels.com).

**The Irish Marching Society's 2020 St. Patrick's Parade Registration Announcement-** The Irish Marching Society is announcing that the registration period for the 2020 St. Patrick's Parade will officially open on January 25th. If you have a float or a group of marchers that you would like to register, you may do so by going to [www.irishmarchingsociety.com](http://www.irishmarchingsociety.com). All parade information and fees are published on the website.

**The 15 Habits of Highly Fugal Genealogist-** The Winnebago & Boone Counties Genealogical Society will hold its regular meeting at Spring Creek United Church of Christ, 4500 Spring Creek Road, Rockford, IL at 1:30 P.M. On Saturday, February 1, 2020. All interested persons are welcome! Refreshments will be served. There is no cost to attend.

**United Methodist Men's Blue Ribbon Chili Supper & United Methodist Women's Bake Sale-** Saturday, February 8th, 4:30-7 P.M. Located at the First United Methodist Church, 610 Bonus Avenue, Belvidere, IL. Price for admission is \$7 for Adults and \$3 for Children under 10. Carryout will be available.

**U of I Extension, DeKalb County Gardeners**

**Pathway Workshop-** The University of Illinois Extension DeKalb County Master Gardeners is once again hosting the 2020 Gardener's Pathway, on Saturday February 22, from 7:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. At the Kishwaukee College Conference Center. Advance registration is required by February 15. To register for the 2020 Gardener's Pathway, go online to the U of I Extension website <http://web.extension.illinois.edu/bdo>. Please contact 815-758-8194 for any further information.

**An Evening of Irish Music Featuring Jimmy Keane and Dave Curley-** Sit back and enjoy this musical duo as they share the traditional music and song of Ireland as well as newly penned songs and tunes inspired by the Irish music they cherish. Beverages from the Prairie Street Brewing Company and snacks will be served. The fee to attend is \$25 at the door or advance ticketing can be purchased online at [www.irishmarchingsociety.com](http://www.irishmarchingsociety.com).

## Coalition Renews Clean Energy Jobs Act Push

*But capacity market reforms could prove tough sell by Jerry Nowicki Capitol News Illinois*

With federal regulatory changes looming and legislators one week away from a return to the Capitol, some clean energy advocates are looking to jumpstart a stalled proposal to bring major reforms to the state's energy landscape.

Members of the Illinois Clean Jobs Coalition, including the legislative sponsors of the Clean Energy Jobs Act, or CEJA, spoke Tuesday at the James R. Thompson Center in Chicago. They said the issue is urgent because of the ongoing effects of climate change and a recent ruling by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC.

"The Clean Energy Jobs Act will make the state a national leader in securing clean, affordable energy for all consumers in the state," said state Sen. Cristina Castro, CEJA's Senate sponsor. "Climate change is an emergency we

can't ignore, and the Trump administration is doing everything it can to bail out fossil fuel power plants and force Illinois to take a giant step backwards from achieving 100 percent renewable energy."

Illinois is part of the federally-regulated PJM grid, which purchases capacity from electricity generators on behalf of all or portions of 13 states and Washington D.C. at an auction every year.

C a p a c i t y procurement is not the purchase of actual energy, but the guarantee that the generator will be able to supply a certain amount of energy at any time – especially during the grid's highest usage times – over a specified period of time. Customers pay for these capacity costs through the supply charge on their

electric bills.

On Dec. 19, FERC voted 2-1 to change the PJM rules regarding the minimum offer price a generator can bid, noting in a news release the action was taken to "address the impact of state subsidies on the wholesale capacity market."

In a news release, FERC said it levels the playing field for all energy generators, but advocates claim it will "force Illinois consumers to pay extra for electricity generated by coal and other dirty sources of power that aren't needed to serve local demand."

The Clean Energy Jobs Coalition also said the ruling "directly undermines" Illinois' 2016 passage of the Future Energy Jobs Act, which created renewable energy credits and zero emissions credits for wind, solar and nuclear power generators.

The 126-page ruling gave PJM 90 days to comply and to set its next capacity auction date, but it also gives states the opportunity to remove themselves from the PJM capacity auctions and choose their own ways to procure energy capacity.

CEJA would make those changes by putting capacity procurement authority in the hands of the state-run Illinois Power Agency. The bill also includes a "consumer protection adjustment," which would lock in a 5 percent reduction on northern Illinois electric bills for the next five years, said Dave Kolata, executive director of the Citizens Utility Board.

"The FERC ruling was structured specifically to penalize states such as Illinois that have made cost-saving investments in energy efficiency and renewable sources of power," Kolata said. "... CUB supports CEJA because it's the only energy bill in Springfield that offers a blueprint for protecting our pocketbooks while helping Illinois achieve 100 percent clean energy to protect our planet."

Kolata noted Tuesday the next capacity auction is likely to take place by December, so he said it's imperative to pass CEJA by the end of this legislative session which will run from January through May.

While the advocates quoted a Grid Strategies report which said the FERC ruling could mean an increase of up to \$864 million annually for northern Illinois ratepayers – or about \$70 annually per ratepayer – an independent market monitor of PJM said that report drew "broad and incorrect conclusions" from data provided by the monitor.

Another group of green energy advocates is the Path to 100 Coalition which is backing another measure aimed at driving the state toward 100 percent renewable energy without major immediate changes to capacity markets.

In a statement, Path to 100 spokesman Peter Gray cautioned against a "rush to enact" capacity market changes.

"While FERC's order may have an impact on renewable energy and for consumers, we need to make sure that Illinois' doesn't rush to enact policies that could make the situation worse," he said.

"In the coming months, FERC will vote to reconsider or clarify parts of its order and then PJM will respond to the order. At that time, the state can begin the process of carefully considering proposals that would fundamentally reshape Illinois' energy market. Any proposals for Illinois must include a plan to maximize capacity from all of Illinois' diverse renewable energy sources and provide financeable solutions for a deregulated market," Gray added.

The Path to 100 Act would increase state investment in renewables by raising the cap on the amount utilities can increase rates to pay for renewable energy. Per the legislation, that cap would go up to about 4 percent from 2 percent. They warn of a "funding cliff" in 2021 if the changes are not made.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce has opposed fast action on capacity market reforms

*Continued on Page 8*

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**Crossroads Blues Society**

**Mary's Place** 602 N Madison St, Rockford  
Tuesday January 21 Tas Cru, 7 PM, \$5 cover

**Hope and Anchor** 5040 N 2nd St, Loves Park  
2nd Saturday every month, 8 PM, \$5 Cover

February 8 Mike Wheeler  
March 14 Kilborn Alley Blues Band  
April 11 Cash Box Kings  
May 9 Corey Dennison  
June 13 Paul Filipowicz  
July 11 Luca Chiella Trio  
August 8 Dave Weld & the Imperial Flames

**Lyrans Club** 1115 4th Ave, Rockford  
1st and 3rd Fridays, 7 PM, No Cover - Fish Fry \$8 – club pricing for drinks

January 24 Ax and the Hatchmen  
February 7 Written Warning  
February 21 Don Collins & the Night Shift  
March 6 TBD  
March 20 Johnny TBird & the MPs  
April 3 Dave Fields  
April 17 Billy Flynn & Milwaukee Slim





One South Wacker Drive, 24th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606-4650 (312) 236-SALE

You can also visit The Judicial Sales Corporation at www.tjsc.com for a 7 day status report of pending sales.

POTESTIVO & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 223 WEST JACKSON BLVD, STE 610 Chicago IL, 60606

312-263-0003 E-Mail: ilpleadings@potestivolaw.com Attorney File No. 110622 Case Number: 18 CH 23 TJSC#: 39-7413

NOTE: Pursuant to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, you are advised that Plaintiff's attorney is deemed to be a debt collector attempting to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

13142295 Published in The Boone County Journal Jan. 10, 17, 24/ 2020

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

MIDFIRST BANK Plaintiff, -v.- 19 CH 133 ROSIO GARCIA, ESTANISLADO RAMIREZ, JUANA RAMIREZ, MIGUEL GARCIA Defendant

NOTICE OF SALE PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale entered in the above cause on December 10, 2019, an agent for The Judicial Sales Corporation, will at 1:00 PM on February 18, 2020, at the NLT Title L.L.C., 530 S. State, Suite 201 (Logan Avenue entrance), Belvidere, IL, 61008, sell at a public sale to the highest bidder, as set forth below, the following described real estate:

THE NORTH FIFTY (50) FEET OF LOT EIGHT (8) IN BLOCK FIVE (5) IN OTIS CASWELL'S ADDITION TO BELVIDERE, AS PLATTED AND RECORDED IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE OF BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS; SITUATED IN THE CITY OF BELVIDERE, IN THE COUNTY OF BOONE AND THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Commonly known as 821 FREMONT STREET, BELVIDERE, IL 61008

Property Index No. 05-36-132-015 The real estate is improved with a single family residence. The judgment amount was \$96,216.74.

Sale terms: 25% down of the highest bid by certified funds at the close of the sale payable to The Judicial Sales Corporation. No third party checks will be accepted. The balance, including the Judicial Sale fee for the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund, which is calculated on residential real estate at the rate of \$1 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof of the amount paid by the purchaser not to exceed \$300, in certified funds or wire transfer, is due within twenty-four (24) hours. No fee shall be paid by the mortgagee acquiring the residential real estate pursuant to its credit bid at the sale or by any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lienor acquiring the residential real estate whose rights in and to the residential real estate arose prior to the sale. 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.

Upon payment in full of the amount bid, the purchaser will receive a Certificate of Sale that will entitle the purchaser to a deed to the real estate after confirmation of the sale.

The property will NOT be open for inspection and plaintiff makes no representation as to the condition of the property. Prospective bidders are admonished to check the court file to verify all information.

If this property is a condominium unit, the purchaser of the unit at the foreclosure sale, other than a mortgagee, shall pay the assessments and the legal fees required by The Condominium Property Act, 765 ILCS 605/9(g)(1) and (g)(4). If this property is a condominium unit which is part of a common interest community, the purchaser of the unit at the foreclosure sale other than a mortgagee shall pay the assessments required by The Condominium Property Act, 765 ILCS 605/18.5(g-1).

IF YOU ARE THE MORTGAGOR (HOMEOWNER), YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN POSSESSION FOR 30 DAYS AFTER ENTRY OF AN ORDER OF POSSESSION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 15-1701(C) OF THE ILLINOIS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE LAW.

You will need a photo identification issued by a government agency (driver's license, passport, etc.) in order to gain entry into our building and the foreclosure sale room in Cook County and the same identification for sales held at other county venues where The Judicial Sales Corporation conducts foreclosure sales.

For information, The sales clerk, SHAPIRO KREISMAN & ASSOCIATES, LLC Plaintiff's Attorneys, 2121 WAUKEGAN RD., SUITE 301, Bannockburn, IL, 60015 (847) 291-1717 For information call between the hours of 1pm - 3pm.. Please refer to file number 19-091807.

THE JUDICIAL SALES CORPORATION One South Wacker Drive, 24th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606-4650 (312) 236-SALE

You can also visit The Judicial Sales Corporation at www.tjsc.com for a 7 day status report of pending sales.

SHAPIRO KREISMAN & ASSOCIATES, LLC 2121 WAUKEGAN RD., SUITE 301 Bannockburn IL, 60015

847-291-1717 E-Mail: ILNotices@logs.com Attorney File No. 19-091807 Case Number: 19 CH 133 TJSC#: 39-7860

NOTE: Pursuant to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, you are advised that Plaintiff's attorney is deemed to be a debt collector attempting to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

Published in The Boone County Journal Jan. 10, 17, 24

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COUNTY OF BOONE - BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS

PNC BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION; Plaintiff, vs. 18 CH 100

CYNTHIA SUTHERIN, AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR ROBERT M. FOTH; JAMES FOTH; PETER FOTH; WILLIAM FOTH; UNKNOWN HEIRS AND LEGATEES OF ROBERT M. FOTH; UNKNOWN OWNERS AND NONRECORD CLAIMANTS; Defendants, NOTICE OF SALE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure entered in the above entitled cause Intercounty Judicial Sales Corporation will on Thursday, February 27, 2020, at the hour of 12:15 p.m. inside the front entrance of the Boone County Courthouse, 601 North Main Street, Belvidere, Illinois 61008, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described mortgaged real estate:

PARCEL 1: THE SOUTH SEVENTY-FIVE (75) FEET OF LOT ONE (1) IN BLOCK THREE (3) IN MATILDA WHITMAN'S SECOND ADDITION TO BELVIDERE, AS PLATTED AND RECORDED IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE OF BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS; SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF BOONE AND STATE OF ILLINOIS. PARCEL 2: THE SOUTH SEVENTY-FIVE (75) FEET OF LOT THREE (3) IN MATILDA WHITMAN'S SECOND ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF BELVIDERE, AS PLATTED AND RECORDED IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE OF BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS; SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF BOONE AND STATE OF ILLINOIS.

P.I.N. 05-26-333-011. Commonly known as 510 Franklin St., Belvidere, IL 61008.

The improvement on the property consists of a single family residence. If the subject mortgaged real estate is a unit of a common interest community, the purchaser of the unit other than a mortgagee shall pay the assessments required by subsection (g-1) of Section 18.5 of the Condominium Property Act.

Sale terms: 10% down by certified funds, balance within 24 hours, by

certified funds. No refunds. The property will NOT be open for inspection.

For information call Ms. Kimberly S. Reid at Plaintiff's Attorney, Marinosci Law Group, PC, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602. (312) 940-8580.

13142843 Published in The Boone County Journal Jan 17, 24, 31

MANLEY, DEAS, KOCHALSKI LLC One East Wacker - Suite 1250 Chicago, IL 60601

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, MIDFIRST BANK, Plaintiff, v. SHANE M. KOVACH; KAYLYNNE KOVACH; THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; UNKNOWN OWNERS AND NON-RECORD CLAIMANTS; MILESTONE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, INC.; MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC., ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, Defendants, Case No. 2019CH150

The requisite affidavit for publication having been filed, notice is hereby given you, Kaylynn Kovach, Unknown Owners and Non-Record Claimants, that the said suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, Boone County, Illinois by the said plaintiff against you and other defendants, praying for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage conveying the premises described as follows, to-wit:

Lot Six (6) in Block Two (2) of A.H. Allen's Re-Survey of the city of Belvidere, as platted and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Boone County, Illinois, situated in Boone County, State of Illinois.

1035 Maple Avenue, Belvidere, IL 61008 05-35-276-016

Now, therefore, unless you, Kaylynn Kovach, Unknown Owners and Non-Record Claimants, and the said above named defendants, file your answer to the complaint in said suit or otherwise make your appearance therein, in the office of the Clerk of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, Boone County, Illinois, on or before February 18, 2020, default may be entered against you at any time after that day and a Judgment entered in accordance with the prayer of said Complaint.

E-filing is now mandatory for documents in civil cases with limited exemptions. To e-file, you must first create an account with an e-filing service provider. Visit http://efile.illinoiscourts.gov/service-providers. htm to learn more and to select a service provider. If you need additional help or have trouble e-filing, visit http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/faq/gethelp.asp or contact the Clerk of this Court.

Alan S. Kaufman (6289893) MANLEY DEAS KOCHALSKI LLC Attorneys for Plaintiff One East Wacker, Suite 1250, Chicago, IL 60601 Phone: 312-651-6700; Fax: 614-220-5613 Email: sef-askaufman@manleydeas.com FILE NUMBER 19-036040 One of Plaintiff's Attorneys Published in The Boone County Journal Jan 17, 24, 31

LEGAL NOTICES Public Notices

Annual Notice of North Boone #3 Fire District regular meeting schedule on Mondays as follows:

January 6; Special meeting Jan. 26 to consider the various issues necessary in the transition to the 911 emergency dispatch system; February 3; March 2; April 6; May 4; June 1; July 6; August 3; September 8\*; October 5; November 2; and December 7. All meetings start at 7 p.m., unless otherwise posted, at the 305 W. Grove Street Fire Station, Poplar Grove, IL

\*Tuesday, the day after Labor Day. Published in The Boone County Journal Jan 24, 31, Feb 7

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

IN RE THE ESTATE OF: JOSE E. MARTINEZ, Deceased. No. 19 P 45

PUBLICATION NOTICE NOTICE IS GIVEN TO YOU: All heirs and legatees of Jose Martinez and all unknown creditors and claimants and any other unknown Defendants of Jose Martinez who resided at 2110 Lake Shore Dr., Belvidere, IL 61008 Boone County and died on July 8, 2019 that a Will has been approved to be Admitted to Probate as of 11/21/2019 and the Order admitting the Will to Probate was executed by the Court on 11/26/2019 at Boone County, Illinois Circuit Court and

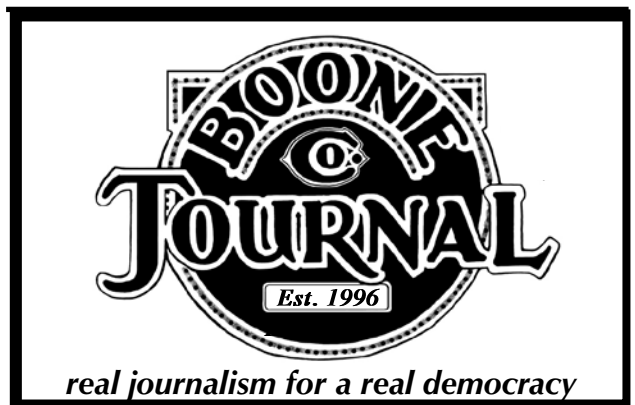
UNLESS YOU: File your answer/claim/petition or otherwise file your appearance in this case in the office of the Boone County Clerk of Court, 601 N. Main St. Belvidere, IL 61008 on or before 6 months after this Publication Notice has first been published being on or before June 4, 2020, you will be barred from claims, causes of action and your Rights will be affected and the Relief asked for in the Petition will be granted.

WITNESS: November 27, 2019 Clerk of the Circuit Court By: Deputy FRANKS, GERKIN & McKENNA, P.C. 19333 E. Grant Hwy. P. O. Box 5 Marengo, IL 60152 (815) 923-2107 Pleadings@fgmlaw.com Published in The Boone County Journal Jan 10, 17, 24

STATE OF ILLINOIS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT BOONE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF Brooklyn Marie Martinez Case No.2020-MR-12

NOTICE OF FILING PETITION FOR NAME CHANGE Notice is hereby given, that on March 10, 2020, at 10:00 am, I will present a Petition requesting that the Court change her present name of Brooklyn Marie Martinez, to the name of Liam Phoenix Martinez. The hearing will take place at the Boone County Courthouse, 601 N. Main St., Belvidere, IL 61008 Courtroom #3 Published in the Boone County Journal 01/17, 24, 31



Continued from page 5

as well and is an opponent of CEJA.

"We should not risk electric reliability and unnecessarily increase costs on Illinois consumers before this process plays out and we fully understand the impact on electricity prices and the competitive market," Chamber President Todd Maisch said in a statement.

Another major hurdle facing the legislation is the fact that capacity market reforms would benefit nuclear generator Exelon, whose subsidiary ComEd has been the subject of FBI raids and an ongoing investigation.

Members of the coalition said Tuesday, however, the company was "not anywhere on our radar screen" in negotiations.

Aside from the capacity market changes, CEJA would also provide financial and other assistance to environmental justice communities as well as communities and workers impacted by coal plant retirements; develop transportation electrification to "give Illinoisans access to cleaner and more affordable forms of transportation;" and expand energy efficiency programs.

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