

now used by Demart & Bennett for a wagon shop, was devoted to school purposes for many years. S. O. Simonds, Alexander McIntosh, K. J. Hammond and others taught private schools there.

B. West opened the Joliet Select Academy in 1849 in the M. E. Church and in 1851 S. W. Stone flourished with a High School in a building at the corner of Chicago and Van Buren streets.

The first county institutes were held in September, 1849, and November, 1851. About this date the public schools were organized on substantially the same basis as now exists, but no records were kept until 1853. The school children that year showed 608 children under 21 years on the West Side and 738 on the East Side—a total of 1,346.

F. A. Hall was superintendent at \$1,000 in District No. 1, in November, 1865. Miss Kate Alpine was elected a teacher in March of the same year, but no record appears of her work until the next year, when she became a regular teacher. She is now Mrs. Kate Henderson and has taught almost continuously since that time.

J. L. Frohock was elected superintendent of District No. 2, at \$1,500, on Sept. 17, 1866. N. W. Boomer, on \$1,200 a year, became acting superintendent early in 1868, and on October 6 the board adopted the plan of general superintendent of schools and appointed Mr. Boomer. He served only one year, for C. I. Parker succeeded him in 1869. He was the first to propose a systematic course of study for all the schools in the city, and it was adopted by the board.

August 2, 1870, Edward M. Bray resigned as secretary of the board of inspectors and W. W. Stevens was selected to fill the vacancy. The board called for \$17,400 to run the schools, and Professor Parker's salary was raised to \$1,500, and the next year it was made \$1,800.

In 1871 a demand was made for a German teacher in the schools, and a high school department was organized the same year. April 11, 1872, the board also resolved to publish all its proceedings in the Corporation Newspaper.

In 1872-3 the school estimate reached \$23,300. Judge Benjamin Olin and Charles Staehle came into the board in 1873, the latter being elected secretary. The board began to hold regular meetings the first Tuesday in the month at the city hall.

There was war among the elements in 1874 when, under the leadership of Alderman J. I. Mather, the council took the entire management of the schools. That happened May 12, 74. The aldermanic school committee—Messrs. J. I. Mather, C. E. Ward and E. W. Crandall—selected Joseph F. Perry as superintendent of District No. 2 at a salary of \$1,200; C. W. Brown, at the same rate, for District No. 1. The latter declined and C. H. Keith was chosen; Frank Freeman, principal of the Rolling Mill school at \$600.

The school board re-organized May 27, 1875, and our friend Mr. Staehle thus writes in the records: "The full board!!!" We do not mean to intimate that the board was full, but in his exuberance Mr. Staehle used the exclamers over the return of the wandering and long lost board of inspectors. They were so happy that a meeting was held the next evening and the secretary chronicles the event thus: "A meeting without gas! The gas was turned down!" We suspect they were stealing a march on Ald. Mather.

The school estimate for 1875-6 was \$26,000, and Sept. 2, 1875, W. S. S. Mills applied for the West Side superintendence at \$1,000 and got it July 10, 1876. H. M. Rulison was his predecessor.

Capt. Egbert Phelps took a whirl at the schools in the spring of 1877. He was the author of the rule of secrecy in the election of teachers, which clothed the board with so much mystery and got Mr. Paige into hot water

a year or so afterward. But the Captain did much effective work in the schools.

December 1, 1877, after two years of hard, earnest work, Prof. Perry resigned, but was persuaded to finish the fall term at the Academy. Earl T. Lockard succeeded him in the East Side schools, and the following fall Prof. Perry was elected County Superintendent of Schools.

The school census of 1877, according to Secretary Staehle's record, was 1,804 males and 1,753 females. For 1880 the estimate of expenses was \$42,598. On June 2 the board returned to the system of having a general superintendent of schools at \$1,500 a year. Prof. D. H. Darling was selected for the place and confirmed amid quite a storm of indignation at the new departure, July 12. He has served as superintendent ever since.

In June, 1880, the city council decided to build the present High School Building in the Second Ward at a cost of \$30,000, and the contract went to Hines & Smith for \$18,000, with Joseph Stoops as local superintendent of construction.

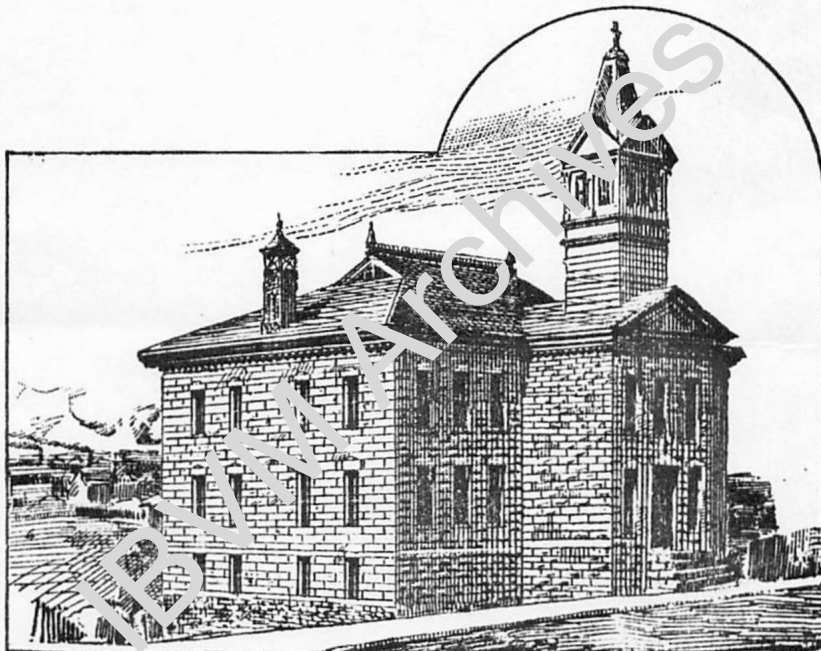
In 1884, the present First and Seventh Ward school buildings were erected. These are solid limestone structures.

The City Council at the present time is advertising for bids on a High School building for the West Side, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000. It will

be the handsomest school building in the city, and will occupy the site of the ancient citadel of defense and learning—Fort Non-sense.

We have been looking over the official records of the school board, beginning in 1855. Before that date we have depended upon traditionary history and the memory of George H. Woodruff, Will county's historian. There is much of interest in those old books which were first kept by O. L. Hawley, a brother of Walter B. Hawley. Mr. Hawley was succeeded by Hon. Royal E. Barber in 1857. We find that Henry N. Marsh for many years sold most of the coal and wood used by the schools.

Judge Frank Goodspeed was among the first members of the board in 1855. Two years later Hon. N. D. Elwood, father of James G. Elwood, both of whom have been mayor at different



EASTERN AVENUE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

times. The teachers were hired by the term and the board reserved the right to discharge them the moment they were found derelict or incompetent. School was held Saturdays for all except the smaller children.

Trouble began to brew on the punishment question, for we find this rule in the language of Mr. Barber: "This board holds to the necessity of severe punishment of pupils in the schools in extreme cases only." Adopted February 6, 1858.

George H. Woodruff was elected a member of the board in 1860, and S. O. Simonds in 1862 presented his credentials from the city council to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Robert Stevens. The board had its first tilt with the council and decided not to admit the new member except he was duly qualified by election instead of appointment. John Clarkson, now living, became a member at the same time of Mr. Simonds' subsequent election.

Dr. Benjamin F. Allen and E. M. Bray came in in 1863 and served many years as president and secretary respectively. George Munroe and Charles W. Staehle served in 1869. Calneh Zarley, deceased, and W. W. Stevens took their seats March 10, 1870, and our own Wallace B. Caswell of the St. Nicholas, took the oath the following year, 1871.

L. H. Cheney and F. Orlando Hopkins were elected superintendents in 1860, at \$800 salary per annum. They were succeeded the next year by C. T. Fenn and James Jehonnot, each at \$500 per annum.

During the summer term of 1863 the West Side school house burned, and P. C. Royce was elected as superintendent of District No. 1 in 1864,

while Winchester Clifford and wife, for \$1,000, took charge of No. 1. The estimate of expense for running the schools that year was \$9,750. Mr. Clifford and wife resigned March 7, 1865, and Miss A. B. Potter, with an able assistant, finished the school year.

Prof. D. H. Darling continues to hold the entire supervision of the schools of the city. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, in 1836, and received his education at Painsville, in the Western Reserve College, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then taught one year in the public schools of Toledo, and came to Lockport in 1856. Here he taught in a little school house of two rooms, with an attendance of 100 pupils.

In the spring of 1860 the professor came to Joliet and soon after the firing on Fort Sumpter the following year, he went to Saginaw, Michigan, and enlisted as a drummer in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. That regiment belonged to Custer's famous brigade, Kilpatrick's division, and Sheridan's corps. Starting as a private Mr. Darling filled all the offices of the regiment up to colonel, and served until 1866, when he was mustered out of service. The last year was spent fighting Indians on the plains. The Seventh Cavalry had a fearful experience, there having been 2,700 men enlisted in it during the war and only 350 mustered out. Not one officer that went in at the beginning lived through the terrible ordeal.

At the close of the rebellion Prof. Darling took charge of the educational department of the Ohio reform school. He had 250 pupils in the forenoon and 250 others in the afternoon of each day. Here he remained three years. In 1870 he returned

to Lockport and resumed his old position there as superintendent. Before he left, in 1880, to take charge of our city schools, Prof. Darling saw a large three-story stone building erected and an attendance of 500 pupils. He has now been here seven years and under his management the schools show a commendable growth.

At the end of his first year, 1881, the total number of pupils in the schools was 1,700, and of that number there was an average daily attendance of 1,487.

In strong contrast with this the year 1887, just closed, shows a total attendance of 2,150 pupils and a daily average of 2,000.

There are ten school buildings, valued at \$61,000, in which fifty-eight teachers are employed. In 1880 there were forty-one. A large, fine new building to cost \$20,000 is to be erected this year on the west side of the river.

The cost per pupil for educating 1,487 in 1880 was \$10.65, and for 1887 it only reaches \$12.25. We look for even greater improvements in our schools than ever, for the general public is taking a lively interest in the subject. Prof. Darling looks at his work from a conscientious standpoint and comprehends the moral responsibility that rests upon him and his teachers. It is his life work and all the enthusiasm he possesses is centered in the great task.

St. Mary's Academy.

IN the year 1880 a little band of faithful sisters, known to Catholics as the Sisters of Loretto, came to this city to establish a training and educational school for young ladies. It was to be run as a branch of St. Mary's Church, with Rev. M. F. Burke at the head. First the good sisters occupied the Carpenter residence, on Cass street, where the school opened with good success.

In 1883, they had prospered so as to be able to occupy the building now known as St. Mary's Academy. The purpose of the institution was to educate girls in the practical duties of life, such as sewing, as well as in the refining accomplishments. In this school the aim is not only to give proper mental and physical training to children, but to educate the youth

and win their hearts to virtue, and give to the mind a solid and refined education. Music is taught upon the piano, harp, organ and guitar, with vocal lessons. Drawing, painting, wax flowers and fancy work receive particular attention, while Latin, French, German and all branches of the English language are taught.

The school year begins the first Tuesday in September, but pupils may enter at any time. The Sisters of Loretto have already won the hearts of many people, who show a decided interest in the new school, the patronage extending beyond the limits of St. Mary's Church. Many ladies have availed themselves of the opportunities offered in the art and musical departments. The building is adapted to the uses for which it is intended, being heated by steam throughout and furnished with modern conveniences. The plans were furnished by Mr. Boehme, the architect.

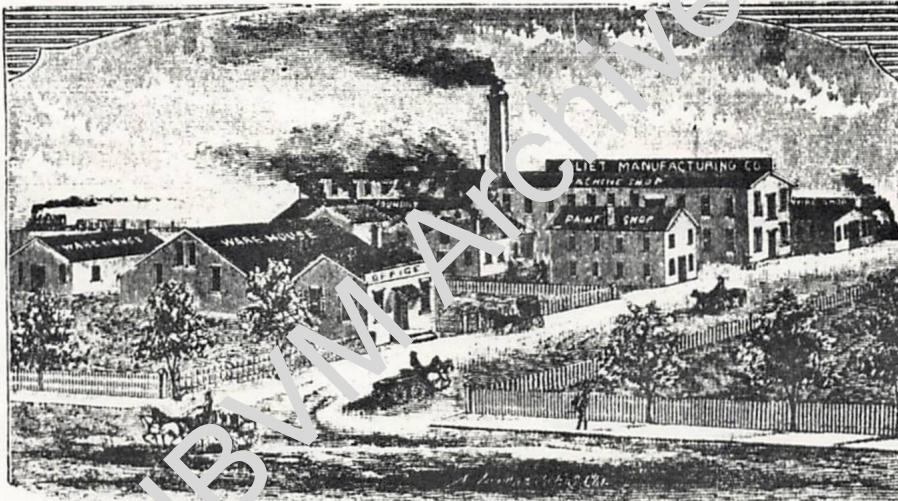
The ladies of Loretto have assumed the care of the new Sixth ward parochial school. They furnish the teachers for it.

St. Mary's Parochial School.

OUR engraving we consider a good representation of the new school erected under the supervision of Rev. Father Burke, on North Eastern avenue. Its dimensions are 60x70, with ten rooms, including a fine, large auditorium and an ample lot of 200x264 feet to furnish a playground for the children. The building will cost completed, \$12,000, to be ready for occupancy by September next. The inside arrangement is very complete, being finished in hardwood and the very best of school furniture.

The designs for the building were furnished by Hugo Boehme, architect and contractor. He takes great pride in this structure and in the fact that the cost did not exceed the estimate. The building is a credit to the push and intelligent energy of Rev. Father Burke.

JOLIET is a splendid point for the opening of a large business college. Address the Secretary of the Business Men's Association.



JOLIET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Sacred Heart Church and School.

THE illustration on page 21 is a good one of the Sixth Ward parochial school. It was built under the direction of Rev. M. F. Burke, of St. Mary's Church, in 1885, and was opened for pupils in the fall of that year. It is an eight-room building, 50x90 feet, and is located at 729 South Ottawa street, designed and built under the personal supervision of Architect Boehme.

The general character of the school has changed since the first year. Higher branches are now taught, and it is in a prosperous condition.

Adjacent to the school is the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, presided over by Rev. Father Ambrose Goulet. He is a native of Massachusetts, being born at Lowell, and educated at the Sulpician Seminary, at Baltimore, Md. This school is a place specially set apart for educating young men for the priesthood. Father Goulet was ordained by the late Bishop Foley in 1868 at Chicago. Before coming to Joliet he was engaged in the good work in St. Cecilia Parish, with Rev. Father Kelly, the pastor.

Father Goulet took charge of his new work in this city in July, 1886. He caused a temporary church home, 50x85 feet, to be built for his people last year at a total cost, including interior furnishings, of \$5,000. Success has attended the Christian labors of the young priest, and the influence is already apparent by a more thrifty and sober appearing neighborhood. He is especially earnest in warning his people against the improper use of liquor.

A new parochial residence is being built by Father Goulet, which is to cost \$2,000 complete. This shows the energy and business ability possessed

by him. He is very enthusiastic and yet cool headed, besides being a pleasant gentleman to meet. The spiritual care of 200 families seems to be a pleasure to him, arduous as the work may be at times. His continued and ultimate success is certain.

The Joliet Manufacturing Company.

FEW of our citizens know that this is the oldest manufacturing company in Will county. It was founded in Plainfield in the year 1849 by Michael Dillman, his two sons, Joel and Andrew, and C. Aultman, of Buckeye reaping and mowing fame, as partners. Mr. Aultman returned to Ohio in 1850, and L. E. Dillman, another son, stepped into the little concern.

Andrew H. Shreffler, in 1851, left his farm to take L. E. Dillman's place, while the latter went off to Ohio to get married; that is how Mr. Shreffler came to be a manufacturer himself.

In 1863 the company moved from Plainfield to Joliet, and established themselves on the present site, at the corner of Cass street and Young's avenue, under the name of Dillman & Co.

In February, 1867, the Joliet Manufacturing Company was organized under special charter, granted by act of the State Legislature. From

The sales of the Joliet Manufacturing Company reach nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and many of their machines are exported to foreign countries.

Their officers at present are:

President—Andrew H. Shreffler.

Treasurer—L. E. Dillman.

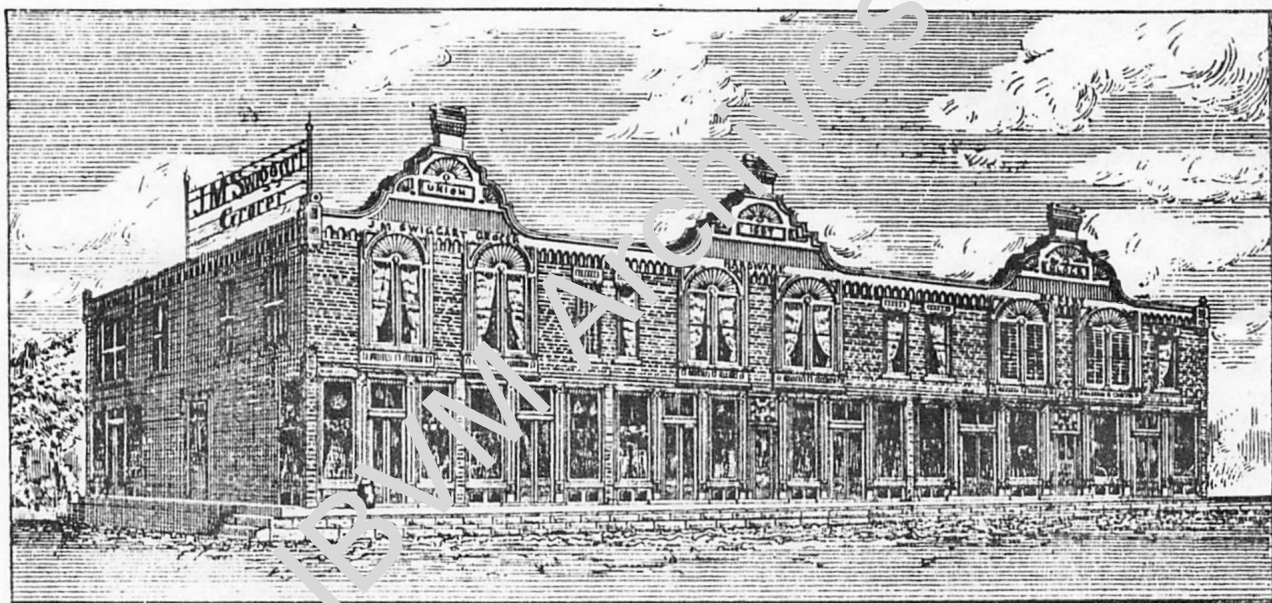
Secretary—E. C. Dillman.

Bookkeeper, Expert Accountant and General Manager—Jos. E. Perry.

We have no more enterprising and public spirited citizens in our city than these mentioned above. It is their enterprise and ability that have carried the company through the financial storms of the past twenty years and built up the present large and flourishing business. We present elsewhere an engraving of the works, which will give a fair idea of the magnitude of the plant. Some of the buildings enumerated above do not appear in the engraving, as no single view will show all.

Union Block.

THE Munroe, Swiggart and McDermott Block is another substantial evidence of the progress of this city. It is already in course of construction and will be completed by September next. The block is designed by Architect Barnes and is located on the northeast corner of Cass



UNION BLOCK.

a comparatively small beginning it has grown to considerable proportions. As nearly as we can judge, the present plant is worth not less than \$100,000, and its principal productions are power corn shellers, horse powers and barb wire fencing.

The main factory is of Joliet stone, 200 feet long by forty feet wide and two stories high, containing foundry, pattern room, engine room, machine shop and wood shop. Adjoining this building on the south is their extensive barb wire factory, containing thirty barbing machines, and producing annually 3,000 tons of the best barbed wire that is made. South of this is their large warehouse and wire paint shop; west of the main factory is their spool shop, while on the north, in a row, are the agricultural paint shop, a two story building, the blacksmith shop, containing five forges and a steam hammer, and their iron storage shop; another two story building north of this row of buildings is a long row of warehouses and sheds and their office; east of their shops are the barns and lumber sheds.

Their lumber yards and buildings cover in all one-half of their magnificent five-acre block. Two switches from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad run into the yards, affording abundant facilities for receiving fuel and material and for shipping the large products of their factories.

They employ from forty to one hundred and fifty men, according to the demands of the business season, producing annually three hundred large power corn shellers and horse powers, besides the smaller machines, the 3,000 tons of barbed wire mentioned above, and a large amount of repair and job work.

street and Eastern avenue and will cost ready for occupancy \$18,000. There are to be six stores in the first story and six flats for families in the second and the lot on which the block rests is 70x135 feet.

Joan M. Swiggart will occupy the double stores on the corner. In modern parlance he is a hustler. He was born at Hamburg, Fremont county, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1850, and spent the early part of his life on a farm. He came to Joliet in 1875 and has lived here ever since. But before leaving his Iowa home he married Miss A. Crouch, Sept. 23, of the same year.

In January, 1876, Mr. Swiggart went to work in the converter of the rolling mills. The mills closed in October, '77, and the following spring he solicited weekly subscriptions for The Greenback News. He did splendid work, too, securing over 600 names, never stopping for mud or rain. He traveled on foot because his commissions would not warrant him in hiring a rig.

The steel mills started up in the fall of 1878 and Mr. Swiggart secured the position of foreman of the charging floor of the converter. Soon after that he was elected deputy vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the Fourth district and when the Trade Labor Council existed in Joliet he was at one time its president. Mr. Swiggart was one of the few labor leaders that dared to oppose the major when he believed they were wrong.

In 1883 he was nominated for assessor and was beaten by a small majority. The year following he was elected town collector by a handsome majority. His official record will be remembered as a very creditable

Rogers Park, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Roseland, Ill.
Shermer Station, Ill.
St. Charles, Ill.
Turner Junction, Ill.

Valparaiso, Ind.
Verona, Ill.
Washington Heights,
Ill.
Waukegan, Ill.
Waukesha, Wis.

Wheaton, Ill.
Willow Springs, Ill.
Wilmington, Ill.
Winnetka, Ill.
Woodstock, Ill.

Ottawa Street M. E. Church.

SEPTEMBER, 1837, the Methodists erected the first church built in Joliet. It stood on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., just south of the passenger depot, between Joliet and Ottawa Streets. S. B. Reed was the civil engineer who laid out the line of the road to Joliet in 1850. The Methodist Church stood in such a way that he sighted his instrument through the front door and out of a window. The railroad people condemned the property which cost the church \$2400 and paid the trustees \$800. The framework of the old building is now used as the roadmaster's office, which stands on Ottawa Street, next to Humphrey's foundry. It was originally a building with ceiling 16 feet high, but it has been cut down to 12 feet.

The charge, as Methodists term it, included all now known as the Joliet district, and was first presided over by the venerable Father Beggs, of Plainfield. The following is a correct list of the pastors that served from that time to this:

Desplaines Mission, extending from Chicago to Peoria:

1834-5—S. R. Beggs, Pastor;
W. B. Mack, P. E.

Joliet Circuit, including what is now called Joliet District:

1834-5—David Blackwell, Pastor;
W. B. Mack, P. E.

1835-6—Elihu Springer, Pastor;
W. B. Mack, P. E.

1837—S. R. Beggs, Pastor;
Bro. Turner, Assistant; John Clark,
P. E.

1838-9—William Crews, Pastor;
Ashbury Chenoweth, Assistant; S.
R. Beggs, Superintendent.

1839-40—W. Wigley and Bro.
Bachelor, Pastors.

1841—Milton Bourne, Pastor.

1842—E. Springer, Pastor; L.
K. Lemon, Assistant; John Sin-
clair, P. E.

1843—S. R. Beggs, Levi Jenks
and Hazenby, Pastors; S. Stocking,
P. E.

1844—H. Minard, Pastor; J. Goodrich, P. E.

1845—O. A. Walker and E. R. Thomas, Pastors; J. Mitchell, P. E.

1846—O. A. Walker and L. R. Ellis, Pastors; J. Mitchell, P. E.

1847—John Nason, Pastor; M. Bourne, P. E.

1848—O. W. Munger, Pastor; H. Crews, P. E.

1849—S. F. Denning, Pastor; A. L. Risley, P. E.

1850—J. P. Vance, Pastor; O. A. Walker, P. E.

1851—H. C. Swarts, Pastor; Jas. Soudan, Assistant; O. A. Walker, P. E.

1852-3—M. L. Read, Pastor; J. Flowers, P. E.

1854-5—J. Gibson, Pastor; J. Flowers, P. E.

1857—J. H. Vincent and Goodfellow, Pastors; J. Gibson, P. E.

1858-9—W. B. Slaughter, Pastor; J. Gibson, P. E.

1860-1—S. A. W. Jewett, Pastor; H. Crews, P. E.

1862-3—S. G. Lathrop, Pastor; S. A. W. Jewett, P. E.

1864-5—S. A. W. Jewett, Pastor; H. Crews, P. E.

1866-7-8—W. P. Gray, Pastor; W. F. Stewart, P. E.

1869-70—Wm A. Smith, Pastor; W. P. Gray, P. E.

1871-2-3—F. P. Cleveland, Pastor.

1874-5—J. M. Caldwell, Pastor; W. C. Willing, P. E.

1876-7—T. C. Clendening, Pastor; W. H. Gloss, P. E.

1878-9-80—N. H. Axtell, Pastor; S. A. W. Jewett, P. E.

1881-2-3—W. H. Burns, Pastor; J. M. Caldwell, P. E.

1884—F. A. Hardin, Pastor; J.
M. Caldwell, P. E.

1885-6—George Chase, Pastor;
N. H. Axtell, P. E.

From 1834 to 1852, Joliet Circuit was changed as to boundaries several times. Since 1852, it has remained a station. Joliet Circuit formerly embraced what is now Joliet District.

These dates may vary a trifle, but in the main they are correct.

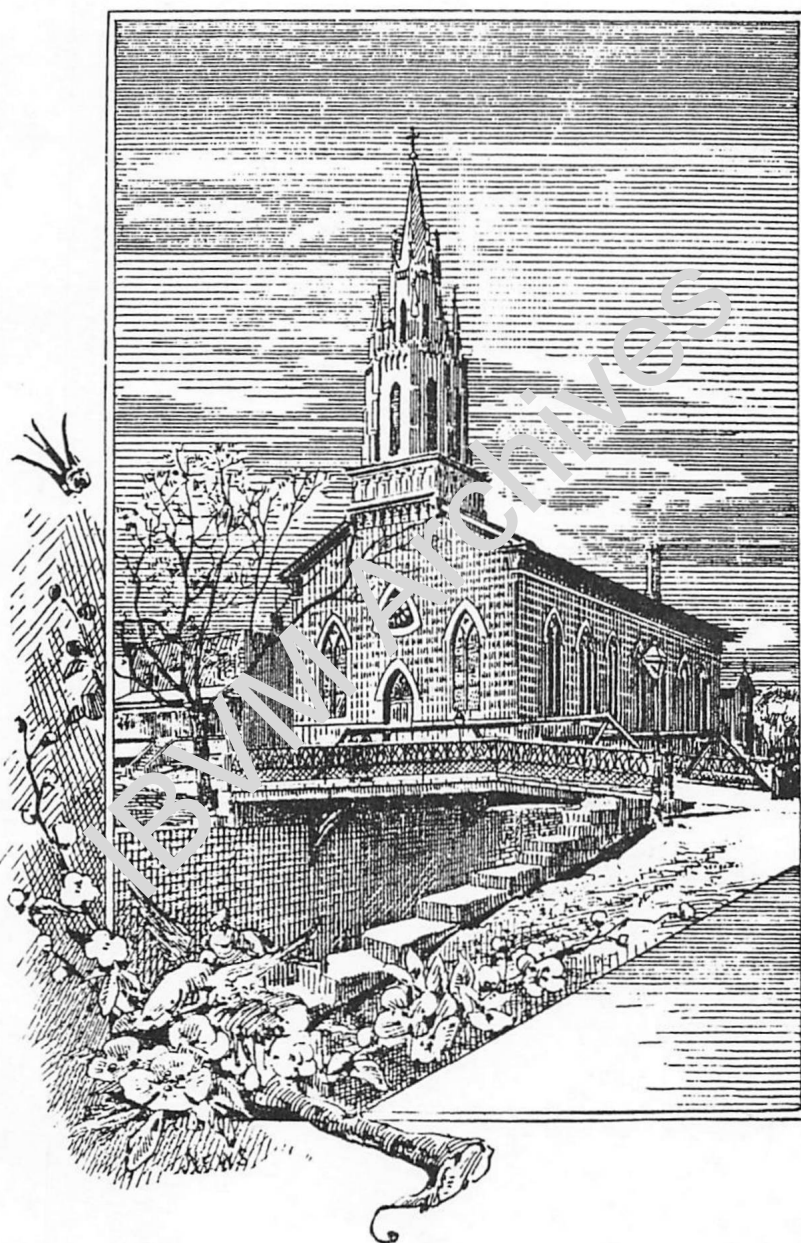
Otis Hardy was a trustee from the beginning and tells some interesting stories of those early days. It was found to be a very difficult task to raise money for building churches or anything else. The members of the charge had put up the little church, but their resources gave out before the pulpit or seats were put in. So a rough sort of a table answered for a pulpit and common boards for pews. These were very uncomfortable, and it was finally decided to make a desperate effort to raise the necessary funds. Elder John Sinclair had been invited to make the appeal and he agreed to it. He selected a plain gospel text and deliberately proceeded with a prose sermon. When the hour hand showed that the good man had talked a full hour the trustees got very nervous, and wondered where the appeal was coming in. Another half hour rolled on with the congregation wriggling around on those hard rough benches. The trustees were getting up to the indignant point when the good pastor closed his sermon. Then he coolly announced: "Now give in proportion to your back aches and buy decent pews!"

The congregation, trustees and all saw the point, and had to bite their lips to keep from laughing. There was money enough and to

spare for both new pews and pulpit.

With the \$800 the railroad company paid for the old property, the trustees bought the present site of the Ottawa Street Church, and erected a brick church and parsonage, costing \$10,000. This was completed and dedicated in 1852. In July, 1859, the parsonage caught fire and burned to the ground, including the church edifice. There was not a cent of insurance on it, and the feelings of the members can better be imagined than expressed.

But the indomitable Otis Hardy and G. W. Cassidy, with \$1000 subscription each, started out immediately for a new building. The public



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

sympathy was fully aroused, and it did not take long to finish the job. By December the same year, the present building was enclosed and the basement fitted for worshipping in. In August, 1860, Bishop Simpson dedicated the church to the worship of God. The Bishop was surprised on being told that the building was all paid for. "Why," said he, "I'll have to change my sermon. It is the first church I ever dedicated without having to raise money to pay for it on the day of solemnizing it to God's worship." To say that everybody was happy puts it very mildly.

Mr. Hardy has taken great interest in church building. It was through his management that the Richards Street parsonage and class was established in 1872. In 1880 the church was built, and enlarged to its present proportions in 1884, all of which has cost \$8000. He caused Irving Street Church to be erected at a cost of \$2800 in 1876.

REV. GEORGE CHASE, the present pastor, has nearly filled the entire limit of his appointment, which is three years. He is of English birth and education, having been born at Bristol, England, and educated at Bath. The earlier years of his life were spent in business pursuits.

In 1873 Mr. Chase landed on American soil and was employed by Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, in Chicago for four years. While doing his duty to the banking firm he found time to act as pastor of the Blue Island M. E. Church. But he found his whole duty lay in the ministry, so he gave up the business and joined the Rock River Conference. From 1877 to this day Mr. Chase has labored in season and out of season for the salvation of souls. His whole life is devoted to that work, and his success has been quite remarkable for one of his years and experience. His first appointment was to what is now Winter Street M. E. Church, Chicago, where he remained three years. The next charge he had was Fulton street. Then to Lanark. In each of these churches Mr. Chase finished a new church, renovated the others and caused new parsonages to be built. In Joliet it was through his push and business methods that a \$5,100 parsonage was built and paid for. The design was furnished by Julian Barnes, the architect, and it is just as handsome on the interior as it appears in our engraving. It is constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and is acknowledged as being the best parsonage in the Rock River conference.

So well and kindly has Mr. Chase been remembered by the members and friends of Ottawa Street M. E. Church that he has been granted a three months' vacation. At the time of this publication he is accompanied by his talented wife on a visit to his old home in England, after an absence of fourteen years. It is a well-earned vacation, for none have worked more earnestly and persistently for the welfare of those by whom we are surrounded than Mr. Chase. His friends at home and abroad are proud of him, and his wisdom and energy are well known.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

ST. PATRICK'S, at the corner of Broadway and Exchange streets, is the oldest Catholic Church edifice in this arch diocese. The parish was established in 1838 by Rev. J. F. Plunkett. He remained two years and had the church building well under way when he was killed. He had gone to Channahon to make a sick call, and a storm came up on his return homeward. To protect his head he threw his cape over it and rode

along at a rapid gait. The horse ran under an oak tree and before his companions could alight from their horses life had flown.

Robert T. Kelly, the present city clerk, has the old contract his father, Timothy Kelly, made with Father Plunkett for the erection of the church.

Rev. Father Du Pontavice came to the parish in 1840 and remained four years.

Rev. John Ingoldsby, 1844 to 1850.

Rev. George Hamilton 1850 to 1854.

Rev. B. McGorick and John Cavanaugh, 1854-5.

Rev. Patrick Farrelly, 1855 to 1869. During his pastorate twenty feet were added to the church building and St. Theresa convent was erected.

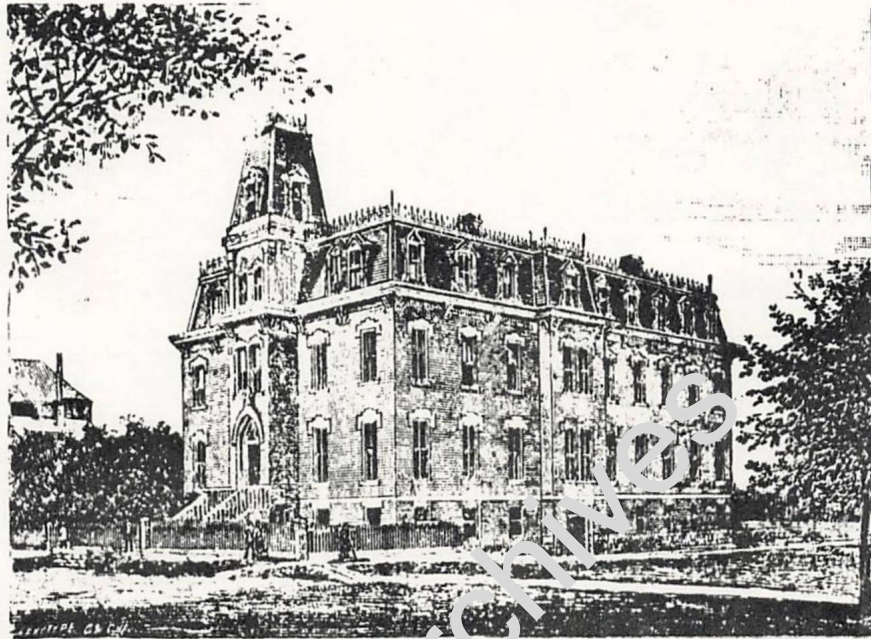
Rev. Walter H. Power took hold of the work September 23, 1869, and remained at his post of duty until his death, January 27, 1896. The memory of this beloved priest will ever be kept green by members of the parish. He was indeed a father to all, and his godly life has left an example for them to follow.

Rev. Patrick W. Dunne assumed the management of affairs February 2, 1886, and has been there ever since. Father Dunne was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, March 4, 1852, and a short time afterward his parents moved to Chicago, where they have resided ever since. The young man was sent to Baltimore to study for the priesthood in May, 1866. He attended the Sulpician Seminary four and a half years at the college of that name five and one-half years. He was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in February 1880, and came to Joliet to assist Rev. M. F. Burke, at St. Mary Church, a month or two later.

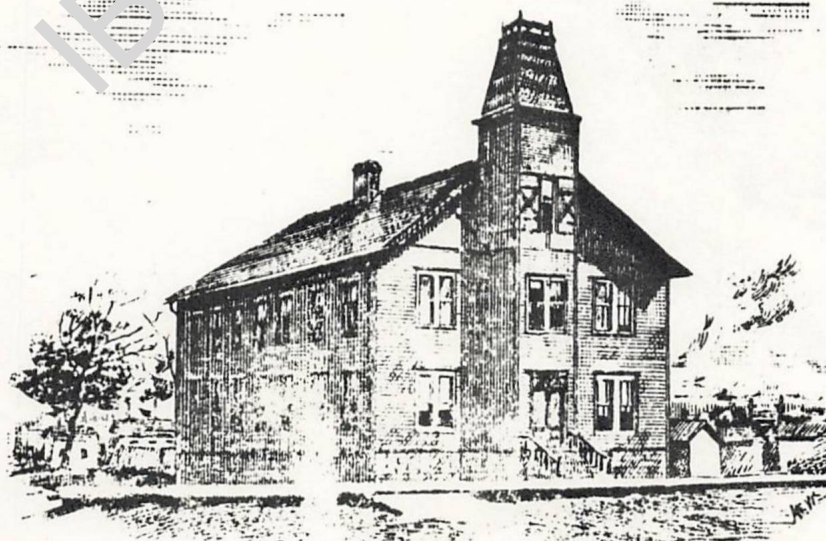
Father Dunne immediately upon taking charge of St. Patrick's Church began to arrange for modernizing the old building. His father, Edward Dunne, practical contractor and builder, took the job in hand and succeeded to a remarkable degree making a really beautiful comfortable place of worship of a very old-fashioned affair. The whole interior was taken out to the bare walls—the gallery and all. The floor

lowered seven feet, which gave ample room for the improvements contemplated. The space of seven feet, which formed the basement, is now filled off in hard maple with walnut trimmings, finished in the mahogany color.

A new and comfortable gallery was built with stairs opening from the main floor, besides six stairway ones. The two circular windows



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.



SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

west end of the edifice, near the altar, were bought and paid for by the little children of the Sunday School.

Father Dunne contributed the window in the northwest corner and dedicated it to the first pastor of the parish in the following words: "To the memory of Rev. Father Plunkett." On the window opposite another is thus dedicated: "To the memory of Rev. Father Power."

The 156 pews are constructed of red oak and cherry, finished with oil in the natural wood. Steam heating has been used instead of the disagreeable old stoves. The altars have been re-painted and gilded. In the sacristy a modern apartment has been built for properly keeping the sacred vestments and instruments of worship. It is very neatly arranged.

A most elegant piece of work is the painting, done by Fleigeltoub & Winckler. Father Dunne takes especial pride in exhibiting this part of the work. The arched ceiling is made to imitate heavy oak beams and pillars on both of the side walls. Then there are blue centers and gold stars, and rich designs of bronze and gold.

The body of the cornice of the side walls is a maroon color, toned up and finished in harmonious colors. Just above the wainscoting there are other beautiful designs in gold, bronze and light brown colors. In the center of these figures fine passion flowers have been painted. The entire work was designed by and under the personal supervision of Mr. Winckler, whose taste and skill is unexcelled by any artist in the city. The painting was all hand work from original designs, excepting one row of stenciling that forms a part of the cornice outlines.

There can be no doubt but that St. Patrick's Church is one of the most comfortable and cosy church-homes in this city. Father Dunne may justly feel proud of the 170 families in his parish, and of the really new edifice so elegantly and intelligently reconstructed by his father. The bell was bought and placed in the church tower by Father Ingoldsby sometime in 1845 or 1846. It was for many years the only bell of any size in the city, and was used to mark the time of day, and for fire alarms, besides serving the purposes of public worship.

The DAILY NEWS has the best job printing office in Joliet. Bring on your job printing.

Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church.

SOMETIME in the "thirties" there was a Baptist Church organized in Joliet. But it did not prosper and finally disbanded. On February 16, 1853, the present church was organized with twelve members. Of these, Deacon Thomas Tait is the only one still a member of the church.

Within a few months after organization steps were taken to secure a lot and erect a building. Martin H. Demmond, Esq., donated a lot near where the German Lutheran Church now stands, on the West Side, and also gave \$20. Here a small building, costing about \$1,200, was erected during the year. In 1857-58 two things became evident, one was that the building was too small and the other was that the house of worship should be on the east side of the river. At that time the church had no pastor. Shortly before this Rev. E. Savage, coming West for his health, had located in Joliet, and he proposed to supply the church with preaching while they should be engaged in building a new house of worship. He also offered to go East and raise money to aid in the enterprise. But this latter his health would not allow him to do. But Mrs. Savage went and for six

months engaged in this most self-sacrificing work and sent to the treasurer of the church \$3,000 collected by her unwearied efforts.

The present building and improvements, aside from the lot, cost about \$20,000. In the year 1879, through the generous gift of \$1,200 by Mr. Stephen N. Bush, the church was enabled to secure a parsonage near the corner of Van Buren and Ottawa streets. This was sold about a year ago and the present parsonage, 620 Clinton street, was purchased.

The following pastors have served the church:

Rev. J. F. Childs began March, 1853; closed October, 1854.
Rev. W. D. Clark began —, 1855; closed — 1856.
Rev. H. B. Foskett began —, 1856; closed October, 1857.
Rev. E. Savage (supply) began October, 1857; closed July, 1859.
Rev. C. Button began July, 1859; closed January, 1862.
Rev. W. P. Patterson began May, 1862; closed September, 1864.
Rev. C. H. Remington began January, 1865; closed November, 1868.
Rev. A. G. Eberhart began December, 1868; closed August, 1871.
Rev. Robert Leslie began November, 1871; closed August, 1874.
Rev. J. P. Phillips began November, 1874; closed April, 1877.

Rev. A. H. Stote began September, 1877; closed November, 1880.

Rev. S. G. Abbott supplied three months.

Rev. J. W. Conley began May 1, 1881.

The work at Brooklyn and Three Points is in connection with this church. The Sunday School at the former place was organized May 15, 1881. The chapel was built and dedicated during the summer of 1883 at a cost of about \$1,600.

The work at Three Points commenced in April, 1885, in rented rooms. Deacon J. E. Bush, however, shortly after purchased property, and gives the use of a room that will accommodate about 200 persons.

In 1879 a few of the brethren of the First Church took letters and constituted the Second Baptist Church (colored). Very little, however, was accomplished until a move was made in 1882 and the house of worship on South Joliet street was built, where there is now a church of some sixty members.

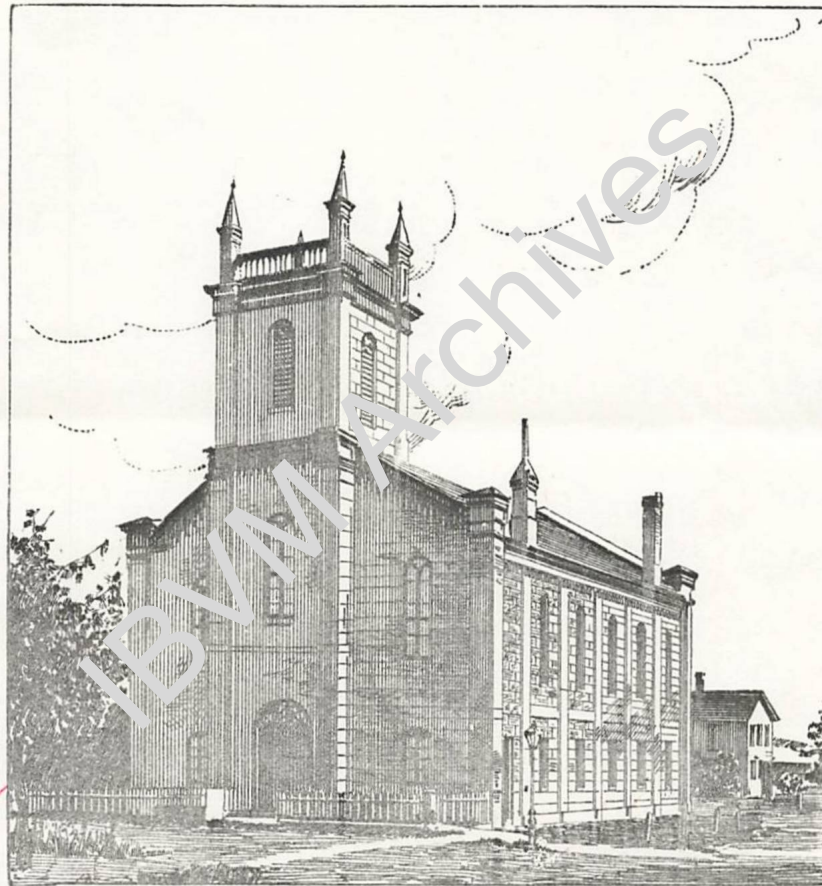
During the summer of 1881 the Swedish members of the First Church withdrew for the purpose of forming a separate church,

and during 1884 they erected their neat and commodious house of worship near the corner of Herkimer and Jackson streets at a cost of \$1,800.

At the annual meeting of the First Baptist Church, held in April last the following reports were made: Received during the year by baptism, 52; experience, 5; restored, 3; total, 60. Diminutions, by death, 3; exclusion, 2; dropped 3; letter, 11; total, 19. Leaving a net gain of 41, with a total membership of 352. The treasurer reported the total expenditures for the year for all purposes at \$3,422.43.

This church is having a steady, prosperous growth and is pervaded by a spirit of aggressive work.

JOLIET has a future for the transfer of grain. There are four elevators, owned by the dealers, another owned by the M. C. R. R. Co., for the transfer of grain, but the largest is one of 500,000 bushels capacity, owned by a joint stock company. Two railroad tracks pass through the building, and in ten hours 200 cars may be loaded. The switches have a capacity of 700 or 800 cars.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

St. Mary's Church and Parish.



WITHOUT doubt St. Mary's Church is not only the finest one in this city, but the best of any outside of Chicago. It stands at the corner of Ottawa and Clinton streets, and cost, complete as it stands, \$70,000. The structure is 70x132 feet, and 202 feet to the top of the tower and gold mounted cross. The designs were made by E. C. Keeley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the corner stone being laid August 11, 1878. The basement was blessed by Archbishop Foley and occupied for worship one year later.

The beautiful edifice was built of Joliet limestone. It was entirely completed and the solemn service of dedication performed by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, August 12, 1885. The bell in the tower is the largest one in the United States, being cast by Meneely & Co., of West Troy, N. Y., and weighs 6,185 pounds. The total weights, with mountings, etc., is 9,000 pounds.

The interior furnishings are solid, rich and artistic. The organ is the best one in the city and was constructed by E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings, of Boston.

St. Mary's parish was separated from St. Patrick's in 1868, Rev. Father Flannigan, now of St. Ann Catholic Church, Chicago, being the first priest. He remained one year and was succeeded by Rev. Father P. W. Riordan, now Archbishop of San Francisco. He did the labors of the ministry for two years. Rev. Father Mackin, now of the Church of Immaculate Conception, at Elgin, Ill., succeeded him and continued the work five years.

Father Murphy served the parish until April, 1878, when he died. Rev. Father Maurice F. Burke, the present pastor, succeeded him, and has remained at his post ever since.

Father Burke was born May 5, 1845, in Ireland, and came with his parents to Chicago when he was four years of age. His early education was received in the Scammon school, a public school on West Madison street. He next received a commercial education at Bryant & Stratton's College, and then decided to join the ministry of the Catholic Church, receiving his first instruction at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago.

Father Burke went to Rome, Italy, in 1866, and graduated from the American College after nine years of faithful study. He was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi at Rome, May 22, 1875. His first work in the ministry was undertaken as assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue, in Chicago, and on April 27, 1878, he began his Christian labor among the people of St. Mary's parish in this city.

Father Burke has done very able and effective work for his church and people and is very much beloved by all who make his acquaintance. He is highly educated, fearless in his attack upon what he deems to be wrong, morally or socially. His influence has always been thrown with the leaders of the law and order forces in the effort to reduce the evils of whisky drinking to a minimum. There are over 400 families in his parish, which was divided last year that the pastor's work might be made less laborious.

Before sending your binding off find out what you can do in the way of good work at the News Office.

The Dyer Dry Goods Co.



THE Dyer Dry Goods Company was organized in 1886 with a paid-up capital of \$30,000 for the purpose of doing a general retail mercantile business.

They occupy the building, 206, 208 and 210 Chicago street, first floor and basement, 66 feet wide by 115 deep, covering a little over 14,500 square feet of flooring.

THE BUILDING IS ONE OF THE LARGEST and best lighted in the city, by natural light, and they use the Seemans Longren improved lamp for lighting by gas. They also have the Merchant's Store Railway Cash System, conceded to be the best cash system now in use.

The officers of the company are:

President—N. D. Dyer.

Vice-President—W. C. Strohm.

Secretary—Isaac Drew.

Treasurer—A. A. Dyer.

The store is divided into departments, each department under the management of a competent head.

Dress Goods and Silks Department—W. C. Strohm, Manager; G. L. Harris, Assistant.

Cloak and Shawl Department—Miss M. S. Magee, Manager.

Hosiery Department—Miss Hattie Cope.

Underwear Department—Miss Laura Osborn.

Handkerchief and Glove Department—Miss Josie L. Brown. Flannel Department—G. L. Dyer, Manager.

Notions and Laces—Miss May Hoerner.

Corsets and Ribbon Department—Miss Louise O'Brien.

White Goods Department—Miss Magee, Manager.

Carpet Department—Mr. Fred Saddler.

Millinery Department—Miss Morrissey, Manager; Miss McDade and Miss Anderton, Assistants.

Boot and Shoe Department—E. R. Matteson, Manager. Charles Matteson, Assistant.

Book Department—Frank Brayton, Manager. Miss Simon

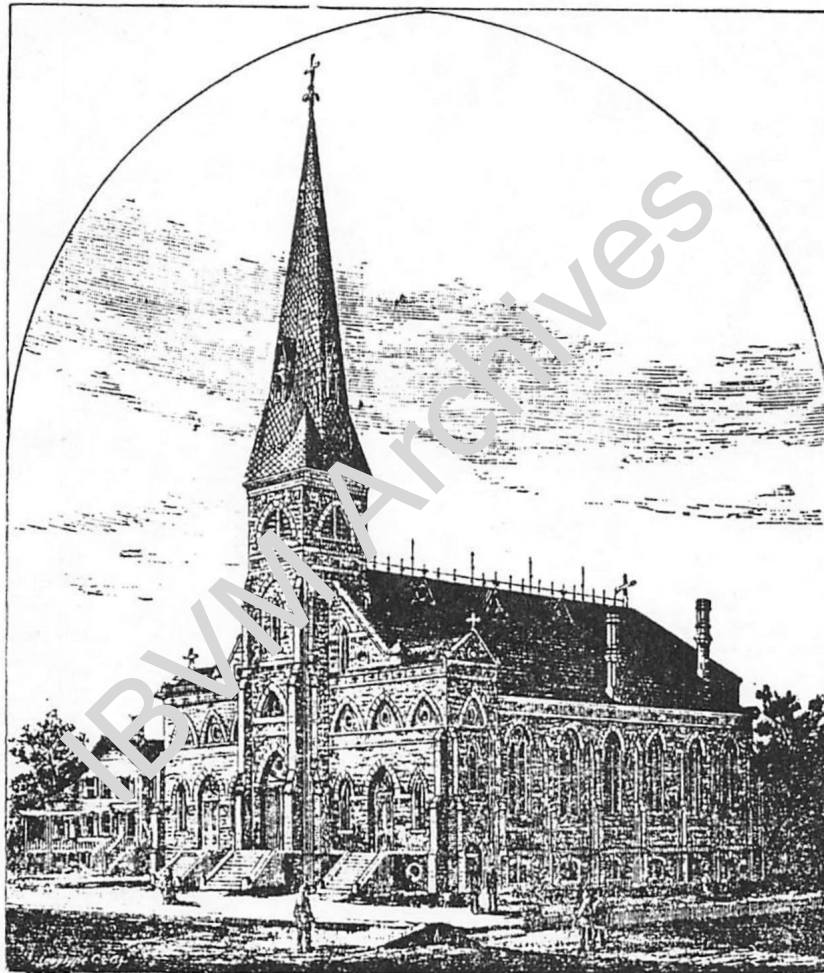
Assistant.

The stock consists of a very large assortment of Foreign and Domestic dress goods, silks, velvets, plushes, corsets, white goods, laces, linens, notions, hannels, yarns, hosiery, gent's, ladies', and children's underwear, neckwear, cloaks, shawls and wraps of every description, blankets, pig goods and domestics; ladies' and children's fine shoes, gent's foot wear, stationery and school supplies; fine and medium millinery; carpet oil cloth, rugs, lace curtains, upholstery and fixtures.

They do a straightforward, first-class, cash business. Their ample capital enabling them to buy for prompt cash and gives them access to best markets on equal terms with the larger houses.

Making no losses by bad accounts and securing all the discounts prompt payments enables them to sell goods at a small margin and to cure many bargains in good goods below regular prices, which is a great advantage to the trade.

They expect themselves as well pleased with their trade, as it has exceeded their expectations and has induced them to make preparations for the fall business on a proper scale. On and after September 1 they will



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.