Telegraphic Advertiser

Important advertising of needful things. News by telegraphic means while it is current. Right thinking ideas.

Ohio Village Wednesday July 24, 1898

1 cent

Ohio State Fair Attracts Multitudes

The 48th annual Ohio State Fair has just opened right outside the Ohio Village. This statewide event is in close proximity to our town, allowing many of us to visit and even participate in some of the activities. The State Fair was held for the first time in Cincinnati in 1850. For several years it was then held in different cities around Ohio. In 1864 and 1865 it was held in Columbus for the first time at Shiller Park. In 1874 it returned to Columbus for an eleven year stay at

Franklin Park. In 1886 it moved to its permanent home on the Neil-Ennis Free Pike. The first 2 days of the fair are closed to the public to allow for the judging of the entrants in the many different divisions of plants and animals. For the rest of the fair the public is invited to view the best of what Ohio has to offer in agricultural and industrial products. If you have the opportunity, we would encourage all in our village to take advantage of being so close to such a great event, and visit our state fair.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVERTISER

Vol. 12 No. 10

Henry Klostermann,- - - Publisher

Address - - - No.8 Second St

We will consider it a great favor if subscribers will report any failure to get their paper, or any carelessness on the part of the carrier.

Columbus Markets

Corrected every Tuesday morning Paying

Hay per ton	6.00
Clover seed per bu300	@ 4.89
Corn in ear " "	36
Corn shelled, 56 lbs	45
Oats per bu	
Rye per bu	45
New Wheat per bu	
Butter, dairy, per lb	
Butter, creamery, per lb	
Eggs, per dozen	11
Honey per lb	
Lard per lb	
Potatoes per bu	50
Selling	
Flour per sack of 49 lbs	1.15
Corn Meal per cwt	
Chop " "	90
Middling " "	85

Bran



.80

The Village Mercantile

Wireless Telegraphy and the Future

What are the possibilities for wireless telegraphy as we approach the 20th century? If the last decade is any indication, then the possibilities are endless. No longer will telegraphic communication be limited by the attachment of wires to carry the electrical impulses. Telegraphic messages will be able to be received anywhere in the country and even someday across the Atlantic. The man that has been responsible for many of the advancements in this field is Guglielmo Marconi. Marconi began to conduct experiments, building much of his own equipment in the attic of his home in Italy. His goal was to use radio waves to create a practical system of "wireless telegraphy"—i.e. the transmission of telegraph messages without connecting wires as used by the electric telegraph. This was not a new idea—numerous investigators had been exploring wireless telegraph technologies for over 50 years, but none had proven technically and commercially successful. Marconi's system has the following components.

- A relatively simple oscillator, or spark-producing radio transmitter.
- A wire or capacity area placed at a height above the ground;
- A coherer receiver with refinements to increase sensitivity and reliability;
- A telegraph key to operate the transmitter to send short and

- long pulses, corresponding to the dots-and-dashes of Morse code; and
- A telegraph register, activated by the coherer, which recorded the received Morse code dots and dashes onto a roll of paper tape.

In the summer of 1895 Marconi started experimenting outdoors. After increasing the length of the transmitter and receiver antennas, arranging them vertically, and positioning the antenna so that it touched the ground, the range increased significantly. Soon he was able to transmit signals over a hill, a distance of approximately 1.5 miles. In 1896 Marconi moved his experiments to London where he could procure more funding. A series of demonstrations for the British government followed—by March 1897, Marconi had transmitted Morse code signals over a distance of about 3.7 miles. On May 13, 1897, Marconi sent the world's first ever wireless communication over open sea. The experiment, based in Wales, witnessed a message traversing over the Bristol Channel from Flat Holm Island to Lavernock Point in Penarth, a distance of 3.7 miles. The message read "Are you ready". Indeed, are we ready for what is being called "radio waves"?



Guglielmo Marconi



Our Eye Glasses

Are easy on the eyes, easy on the nose, and easy on the nerves.

They are used by our physicians.

Examinations are Free.

Columbus Optical Co.

Drs. Reckler and Murdock

165½ North High Street Columbus

Roszman's Barber Shop



Adjoining the lobby of the American House Hotel

The Ohio Village Pharmacy

Mr. TJ Bates, Proprietor



Dry Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines Located at the corner of 3rd and Main St





See The Village Mercantile for ordering instructions.

Local News Items

Robert O'Maley was united in marriage with Miss Irene Pullin of Licking Co. Saturday last by Rev. James Dukes.

Louise Hay Arn is on the sick list.

New Albany has furnished one new volunteer to fight Spain, James Woodward.

Died this past Tuesday, Mr. Jedidiah Harris with dread consumption.

Miss Hannah Lehman, formerly one of Ohio Village's prominent school marms and now employed in a similar position at Columbus, is being entertained by Mrs. Laura Reed.

Mrs. Catherine Walk is visiting Beverly, O., friends.

If one is in need of the services of Marshal Morgan, the word about town is that he can often be found in the Pharmacy.

The Seneca Falls Convention

The start of the women's rights movement in America celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The Seneca Falls Convention was the first women's rights convention. It advertised itself as "a convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman". Held in Seneca Falls, New York, it spanned two days over July 19-20, 1848. Attracting widespread attention, it was soon followed by other women's rights conventions, including one in Rochester, New York, two weeks later. In 1850 the first in a series of annual National Women's Rights Conventions met in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Female Quakers local to the area organized the meeting along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was not a Quaker. They planned the event during a visit to the area by Philadelphia-based Lucretia Mott. Mott, a Quaker, was famous for her oratorical ability, which was rare during an era in which women were often not allowed to speak in public.

Stanton and the Quaker women presented two prepared documents, the Declaration of Sentiments and an accompanying list of resolutions, to be debated and modified before being put forward for signatures. A heated debate sprang up regarding women's right to vote, with many including Mott – urging the removal of this concept, but Frederick Douglass, who was the convention's sole African American attendee, argued eloquently for its inclusion, and the suffrage resolution was retained.

The convention was seen by some of its contemporaries, including featured speaker Mott, as one important step among many others in the continuing effort by women to gain for themselves a greater proportion of social, civil and moral rights, while it was

viewed by others as a revolutionary beginning to the struggle by women for complete equality with men. Stanton considered the Seneca Falls Convention to be the beginning of the women's rights movement.

The convention's Declaration of Sentiments became "the single most important factor in spreading news of the women's rights movement around the country in 1848 and into the future". By the time of the National Women's Rights Convention of 1851, the issue of women's right to vote had become a central tenet of the United States women's rights movement. These conventions became annual events until the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861. Over the last few decades the movement for women's rights has re-emerged with an emphasis on giving them the right to vote.

Now, as we have reached the 50th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, we as a country are still struggling with many of the same issues of equality. Many of the suffragettes in our village are wondering if it will be another 50 years before they achieve the right to vote, let alone the social and economic equality they desire.



Washington Fathered a Child?

George Washington may have fathered more than our country according to many folks in Indiana. Even though known as "The Father of Our Country", Washington had no children of his own. Or did he? Stories have circulated for years that he may have in fact had at least one child, if not more. The latest of these stories to resurface involves the last Indiana territorial governor, Thomas

Thomas Posey was born on the banks of the Potomac River on a farm adjacent to Mt Vernon in Fairfax County, Virginia on July 9, 1750. According to his own account, he was "born of respectable parentage." Throughout his life Posey

was dogged by rumors that he was the illegitimate son of George Washington. The rumor persisted even after his death and was the subject of several newspaper articles. Most historians are unsure of who his parents truly were as there is little recorded of them. Posey grew up on land adjacent to Washington's Mt. Vernon home, in the home of John Posey. John was a close friend of George Washington, and Thomas benefited from Washington's patronage early in his life.

In 1871, more than fifty years after Posey's death, the first published report linking Posey to George Washington appeared in the Cincinnati Daily Commercial. The Commercial's Indianapolis correspondent, in commenting on the oil portrait of Governor Posey that had recently been hung in the Indiana statehouse, flatly stated, "none who are acquainted with the evidence ... doubts the assertion that Posey was the son of George Washington." Citing no authority or sources, the article related the tale of a couple named Posey who were tenants on Washington's Mount Vernon estate. After the husband's death in 1754, Washington was reported to have been seen frequently visiting the widow's home, and Thomas Posey was said to have been the product of this liaison, which the correspondent stressed had occurred well before Washington's marriage in 1759. This article, widely copied in other journals, apparently raised quite a furor, which prompted the Cincinnati newspaper to send another correspondent to Indiana to investigate the allegations. In a frontpage follow-up story, the second reporter, after extensive interviews in Indianapolis and Corydon (the first state capital), verified that the reported Washington-Posey tradition had been widely known and accepted by the older generation. The resemblance of Governor Posey's son, Colonel Thomas Posey of Corydon, to portraits of Washington was said to be "so noticeable that a stranger who had never seen him before would observe it; the likeness was so striking as to be absolutely startling." Colonel Posey was said at one time to have held letters written to his father by Washington, who addressed the senior Posey as "My dear Son," but these were reputedly destroyed in a fire shortly after the younger Posey's death in 1863. The correspondent, in short, had identified in Indiana in 1871 a widespread oral tradition of the supposed relationship between Posey and Washington but had produced no documentary evidence either proving or disproving the legend.

Cont'd on page 3 Child

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Cont'd from page 2 **Child**Curiously, the most obvious flaw in the original article was not even mentioned: Thomas Posey's known birth date in 1750 had preceded by at least four years the alleged affair between the widow Posey and her Mount Vernon landlord.

A biographical sketch of Governor

Posey published in 1883 referred to the story in the Cincinnati Daily Commercial as a "romance" that "did not take root." Three years later, however, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat ran a long feature article by "WBS," datelined Washington, D. C., detailing a widely held local tradition in Shawneetown, Illinois, Posey's last home and burial place, that the general was Washington's son. Sources cited included an old doctor who numbered several members of the Posey family among his patients. The doctor verified that the story was widespread and that it was tacitly acknowledged among the ladies of the family but was never openly discussed by or with the men, who felt it sullied the general's name. The identity of Posey's mother was not speculated upon. The article also cited a claimed similarity between a portrait of Washington and one of Posey, both done on ivory in miniature by the noted painter James Peale. A follow-up story in the same paper ten days later featured a lengthy interview by another correspondent with one George Wilson, a banker of Lexington, Missouri, who was a great-grandson and an avid researcher of General Posey. Wilson stated unequivocally that he had found no support for the paternity claim from his examination of the available evidence after the 1871 stories appeared. His own mother, a granddaughter of the general, had disclaimed knowledge of any such family tradition; and Wilson, an amateur artist, questioned the supposed similarity of the two portraits. He attributed the reported Shawneetown tradition to confusion over the kinship to the Washington family of some of General Posey's local descendants. This confusion arose through the marriage of Posey's son John to Lucy Frances Thornton, a cousin of George Washington. Further, Wilson's research had disclosed no evidence that Thomas Posey was born or raised anywhere near Mount Vernon, although he did find traces of a Posey family's having lived near that estate. Surprisingly, in the last couple years Wilson has emerged as a dedicated drumbeater in support of the Washington-Posey legend. There has been no explanation of the change of heart. Meanwhile, however, other researchers and scholars were taking

the story more seriously. An early history of Posey County, Indiana, in identifying the territorial governor in whose honor the county was named, stated, "Tradition tells us that he was a son of George Washington, born out of wedlock, and several circumstances seem to indicate the probability of such a story being true." The work cited a close physical resemblance between the two men and Washington's alleged political favoritism toward Posey, including the general's once intervening to prevent a duel that Thomas was about to fight with an unnamed opponent. In 1895 respected Indiana historian William H. English described Posey as "a man who acted well his part in both war and peace, and about whose life lingers much interesting romance, which will probably never be fully unveiled." Sometime before his death on September 6, 1896, Dr. George Brown Goode, the Hoosierborn director of the Smithsonian Institution, apparently drafted a paper entitled "Reasons For Believing That Gen. Thomas Posey Was The Son Of George Washington." The manuscript was circulated among scholars and historical researchers in Washington but was never published and is not among Goode's papers now held by the Smithsonian. Goode's interest in Posey stemmed from his boyhood in New Albany, which is located near Corydon, and from his father's discussions of the Washington legend. Goode's untimely death at age forty-

Goode's untimely death at age fortyfive cut short any further research that he might have undertaken. Speculation has risen once again this year in many publications. This seems to be a story that will not go away. We, here at the Telegraphic Advertiser, wonder if this mystery will ever be solved.

Splendid Whiskers or Moustaches?



HUNTER'S ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Also on Bald Heads in ten weeks.

Two Boxes for \$1.00. Postage free.

Address:

C.Hunter & Co., Box 674, Milwaukee, Wis.





Bank Scandal

Is your money safe, or will this be the Panic of 1893 all over again?

Special Examiner McCouslin, who has been investigating the affairs of the Ohio Village Bank for the last two weeks, has finished his work and taken his departure. There are now rumors of some possible improprieties, but Mr. Cormier, the Bank Manager, insists he has done nothing wrong. People have noticed, however, the advertisements in newspapers offering higher than usual interest rates to entice more and larger deposits. If the bank has made bad loans or investments this may be an effort to cover those losses. It has been noted by many that the bank has been reluctant to make any new loans lately. What are they doing with all of the money that has been deposited? Where is it going? None of the deposits are insured, so if the Bank would in fact collapse, the depositors would lose everything they have entrusted to the bank. Just as during the recent Panic of 1893 when thousands of banks collapsed, the real losers are not the banks themselves, but the poor

everyday folks who deposit

their money in those banks.

Spinner & Co.





American House Hotel

For Men and Women travelers. Rates \$1 to \$2 per night.
One meal and all conveniences included.

Want Ads

Under the head of Want Ads, we will hereafter publish advertisements, not exceeding five lines, for 25 cents for two insertions.

To submit an advertisement for this column, please call or write to the Telegraphic Advertiser office, #2 Second Street, Ohio Village, during normal business hours.

Wanted—A purchaser for a fine Good Cooking Stove—almost new large enough for any ordinary sized family—has been used only a short time, and is one of the best stoves for baking purposes now made. Inquire at 142 N. High Street.

For Sale—Fine lady's pocket watch. Excellent condition and reasonably priced. Inquire of Mr. Henry Klostermann at the newspaper office.

Base Ball

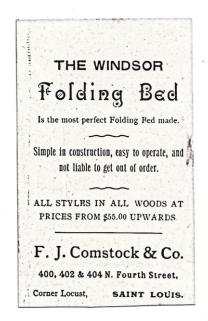
A lively tripleheader of base ball will be contested on Saturday, July 27th on Muffin Field at the Ohio Village. Our local heroes the Muffins will be playing the Mansfield Independents in the first game at 12 noon. The German Village 9 will then play the Independents at 1 o'clock. The final game of the day will be between the Muffins and the German Village Nine at 3 o'clock. A good time should be had by all. Come out and cheer the teams on.

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The Greenway Frock

Nothing could be more quaint and becoming to young children than the Kate Greenway frocks which are becoming so popular again. For a sweet little miss of four or five, a lovely little gown of white lawn dotted with blue. The skirt is quite plain in front and is finished at the bottom with two tiny ruffles. The short-waisted bodice is laced part way up the front and worn over a dainty white lawn. The sleeves which are held in at the wrist with a small cuff are slashed to show the white crimp underneath. A large sun hat is worn with this frock.





Rooms with Baths Available Murphy's Lodging House

Rooms for rent at 75 cents per day for men and women of good character. Reserve a time for showing anytime during daylight hours. No board available. Baths are available on the first Saturday of each month, cost is 15 cents and must be reserved twenty-four hours in advance.



McKeens's Apparel



Next to The Bakery Shop on First Street.

The Bakery Shop

Delicious baked goods





of all kinds

Made to order.



Barrymore Funeral Parlor

E. 3rd St & N. Main St Ohio Village, O.

A Full Stock Of



Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Habits, Robes, & c., Constantly on

Mourners Provided at Cost

Hand



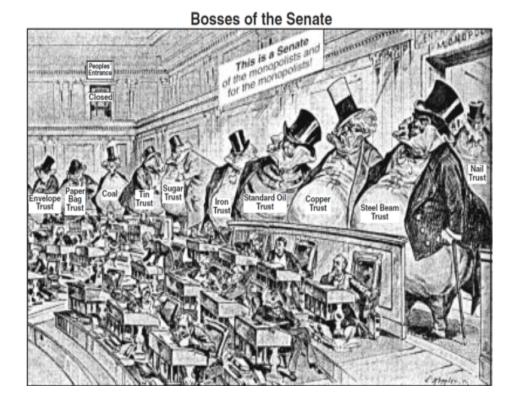
Humor

*A lady wrote the following letters at the bottom of her flour barrel: OICURMT.

*"I have the best wife in the world," said the longsuffering husband. "She always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

*SERVANT: "Ma'am, your husband has eloped with the cook!"

WIFE: "Good! Now I can have the maid to myself, once in a while."



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