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 week 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.

Columbus Markets
Corrected every Tuesday morning

Paying
Hay per ton..........................6.00
Clover seed per bu.............300@ 4.89
Corn in ear " ......................36
Corn shelled, 56 lbs............45
Oats per bu......................25
Rye per bu......................45
New Wheat per bu............64
Butter, dairy, per lb...........14
Butter, creamery, per lb......17
Eggs, per dozen.................11
Honey per lb...................12
Lard per lb......................6 ½-7
Potatoes per bu..................50

Selling
Flour per sack of 49 lbs........1.15
Corn Meal per cwt.............90
Chop " " " " " " "90
Middling " " " " " " "85
Bran " " " " " " "80
Oil Meal " " " " " " "1.35

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"?
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 with an unnamed opponent. 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 drumbearer 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.

Vol. 10 No. 11 Ohio Village Wednesday July 27, 1898 1 cent

"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 drumbearer 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.

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Child

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." Sometimes before his death on September 6, 1896, Dr. George Brown Goode, the Hoosier-born 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-five cut short any further research that he might have conducted on the paternity issue.

This year the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat's correspondent, "WBS," has reentered the scene with a series of four lengthy biweekly articles entitled "Thomas Posey, Gentleman," "Washington's Love Affair," "Washington and Posey," and "The Posey Romance." The writer has clearly obtained access to Wilson's research and family documents as well as to Goode's unpublished paper and has closely studied related Washington manuscripts and papers in the Library of Congress. This series of articles is the single most complete account supporting the claimed Washington paternity. The unnamed mother in WBS's scenario, described as having died in childbirth, is said to have been of a distinguished Virginia family, and it was to protect her name rather than Washington's that a lifelong veil of silence was maintained by all who were privy to the facts. One branch of the Posey family, the articles report, was actually considering filing a court action to have its name changed to Washington.

It is doubtful that the authors and publishers of these articles had any intention of casting aspersions on Washington's character or reputation. In the president's own time malicious stories of alleged licentious behavior were deliberately circulated by his enemies but were quickly disproved, as were several early claims made by or on behalf of supposed illegitimate offspring. The Thomas Posey story, which seems to have had its origins in mid-western folklore and to have become deeply rooted in the area's life, was actually considering filing a court action to have its name changed to Washington. If Posey really was Washington's son, he probably would have known it, as surely as he knew the place and exact date of his birth. Under those assumed circumstances his apparent reticence to identify or otherwise refer to his family in his autobiography or other writings would have been consistent with what is known of his character. Thomas Posey would have been likely to choose silence over dissimulation in a situation in which he felt himself bound by honor or discretion to withhold the facts as he knew them. As General Robert E. Lee later said of him, "the veracity of Posey was as unquestioned as his courage … ." But the burden of proof falls, necessarily and rightly, on the proponents of the alleged Washington-Posey paternity scenario, and after decades of gossip at Hoosier firesides and log rollings, followed by a century of printed argument and speculation, the evidence at hand simply does not bear out their contentions. Conversely, it must be admitted, nothing definitive has been produced to refute or reject the hypothesis. What emerges is, perhaps, enough circumstantial evidence to make believers only of those who want to believe. Clearly, the true parentage of Governor Posey cannot now, and probably never will, be established with absolute historical certitude.

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 McCoulson, 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. Young, 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 folk who deposit their money in those banks.

American House Hotel

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

Sugar Social

This Saturday will be our baking contest. The best cooks will be vying for top honors with samples of their favorite recipes. All villagers, regardless of gender, are invited to enter the competition. The competition promises to be intense. Volunteers are being asked to step forward as judges. Samples will be given to the public, while supplies last.

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 Telegrapher's office, 2 Second Street, Ohio Village, during normal business hours.

Wanted—a purchaser for a fine 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.


Spinner & Co.

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

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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.

McKeens’s Apparel

Next to The Bakery Shop on First Street.

McKeens’s Apparel

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.

Barrymore
Funeral Parlor

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

A Full Stock Of
Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Habits, Robes, & c., Constantly on Hand
Mourners Provided at Cost

Beisel’s Cattle and Dairy

Hay and Fresh Dairy Products
Always Available at Reasonable Prices
Contact Liliana Beisel to order.

Humor

“A lady wrote the following letters at the bottom of her flour barrel: O I C U R M T.

“"I have the best wife in the world," said the long-suffering 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."