

# Sporting News

In the sculling match of the 11th instant, on Toronto bay, Edward Durnan won by about 20 lengths. The race was to determine the American championship, and there was a side purse of \$1,000 for the winner. The race covered a distance of three miles, and at no time did Durnan have to extend himself to win.

Corporal Mortimer, a Canadian marksman, last Saturday scored a world's record at the 1200 yards range in the King's Norton match rifle shoot at Bisley, making 73 out of a possible 75 with his 15 shots.

Again there are rumors in New York in baseball circles that Hal Chase, the one-time star first baseman of the New York American League Club and former manager of the team, will be traded to the Chicago Americans. It is said that President Comiskey is willing to give away Infielder Zeider, a pitcher, an outfielder and a considerable sum in cash for Chase. Chase has not been going well this year, in fact, he is having his poorest year since breaking into the big leagues. At present Sterrett, the former Princeton catcher, is playing such a good game at first that Chase could be let go without perceptibly weakening the team.

Speaking of that "balk to the opinion of others on the subject. Bob plate" it is interesting to know the Dunbar, who is known to his friends as Herman Nickerson, is one of the best known baseball writers in the States. A fan writes to Bob and gets the following answers:

Dear Bob.—1. May a batsman become a base-runner after a balk has been declared? If so, please state under what conditions he may do so. 2. May the third base coach touch a runner in trying to hold him on the base or help him reach "home" without liability of the runner being called out? 3. May a catcher stand to one side of the plate, though he

be back of it and within his lines, and call for four balls, in order that the batsman may be called out if he steps out of his box to hit one? G. A. H.

- 1—No.
- 2—It's up to the umpire.
- 3—Yes.

Detroit is to hold a big canoe regatta and from the number and importance of entries already received for the Cadillac aquatic sports, to be held in connection with the celebration of the 211th birthday of Detroit, July 22-26, there are strong indications that all branches of water sports will be contested. Canoe experts from many points in Canada have entered to compete against the Americans in the canoe championships, carded for July 25. More than 150 sailing yachts of all classes are entered to start in the regatta over the Country Club course, July 24, and the Detroit Boat Club senior eight, which won the American championship at Philadelphia July 4, will defend its title in the rowing regatta; July 24.

It is estimated that the number of participants in all branches of sport will reach over the thousands.

Fourteen years ago last Monday all business was at a standstill, the sun forgot its regular setting time, the earth side-stepped a solar plexus, and kings, presidents, governor-generals and lesser satellites realized that they were only made of mud.

It was on July 15th, 1898, when Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy met at Considine's cafe in New York and commenced their rag-chewing and attached their signatures to a document calling for a 20-round battle for a \$20,000 purse, offered by the Hawthorne Club, of Buffalo. McCoy was then in his prime, while "Gentleman Jim" still retained the cunning that had made him the greatest of ring generals. Both men were intensely jealous of each other, since each claimed to be the most scientific boxer of the age. Bitterness and

rancor marked the preliminary proceedings, and this spirit grew with the passing of the months. When the articles were signed it was proposed to hold the bout in September of 1898 and both Corbett and McCoy immediately went into training. Life was one continued wrangle for the principals and their rival camps. Every epithet in the dictionary, and many that were not, were exchanged between the supporters of the two men. Press agents worked valiantly and successfully in fostering the bickering, and the Corbett-McCoy quarrel spread throughout the pugilistic world. The spectacle was not one to command the respect of the public for the pugilistic profession, and opposition to the fight grew so strong that the Buffalo club officials were forced to call it off. Distinguished Catholic and Protestant clergymen appealed to the Governor with such effect that it was found impossible to pull off the bout in New York State. Attempts were made to transfer the affair to other States and to Canada, but in all sections the public outcry caused the authorities to forbid the match. Each of the men accused the other of "crawling" and raked up charges of past "faking" and other mud to sling at each other. It was largely this rag-chewing contest, continuing over two years, that led to the repeal of the Horton law in New York. On the day before that measure passed out of existence, however, Corbett and McCoy quit talking and went into a ring to fight it out. That was on August 31, 1900. The bout lasted only five rounds, but in that brief period the burs saw one of the most finished exhibitions of scientific boxing in pugilistic history. In the fifth round Corbett landed a knockout punch and the great talk-fest was over.

Under the new regulations which were recently adopted by the Government, licenses are now granted to moving picture machines and operators. It was announced that 242 machines were licensed throughout the province following a tour of inspection by a government official. About 260 operators also received licenses to run the machines. Under the new apprentice system, 57 novices were given the right to serve six months before becoming full-fledged operators.

## PORCUPINE EAST LAKE TO COMMENCE WORK

Northern Whitney Properties Show Up Well--\$20,000 to be Spent in Development

Considerable activity is being anticipated on properties in the camp that have been idle for some time and upon which in many cases only assessment work had been done.

The Porcupine East Lake Mining Company, which comprises a group of seven claims in North Eastern Whitney, near the La Palme, will start operations on not a large scale about the first of August.

The company has decided to spend \$20,000 in sinking a couple of hundred foot shafts on one of their good looking wide veins, and there are a number of gold showing quartz and schist veins on these claims.

J. F. Wardle, a broker of Scranton, Pa., and Dr. Geo. W. Bachman of Rochester, N. Y., are interested in this company and were in the camp all of last week.

The holes put in by Mac Lang, who looked over and helped sample the property, showed free gold at every shot.

The vein sampled principally has been stripped over a thousand feet and is twelve to fourteen feet wide, of good looking quartz and some schist with free gold showings the whole length of the vein in the quartz. It looks good enough to these people to put considerable money in development work.

The graphite imported into the United States mainly comes from the Island of Ceylon, and that country for many years has been the principal market for this Ceylon product. Now, however, this condition of things is likely to early cease, as it is announced an artificial product is being produced at Niagara Falls which meets the most exacting test. It is manufactured by the carbonization of corborundum, and its commercial qualities are meeting with a very appreciative demand, while the capacity of the manufactory can readily be made equal to almost any demand.

## FIFTY NEWSPAPERS PASS CENTURY MARK

The Quebec Chronicle is the Oldest Dominion Daily Now in Existence

According to figures compiled from the best available sources for this department, there are exactly half a hundred daily newspapers in the United States and Canada that have passed the century mark in their existence. Today the newspapers of the continent will extend felicitations to the venerable St. Louis Republic, the pioneer newspaper west of the Mississippi, on the occasion of its 104th birthday. The Republic issued its first number on the thirteenth of July, 1805, although the daily edition was not launched until 1835. The Republic's frisky young morning contemporary, the Globe-Democrat, celebrates its sixtieth anniversary this year.

Of the half hundred centenarians among North American newspapers, only three are in Canada. The Quebec Chronicle, founded in 1764, is the oldest Dominion daily now in existence. The Montreal Gazette was established fourteen years later, and the Montreal Herald celebrated its centennial last year. The Acadian Recorder, of Halifax, will enter the century-old ranks next year. The only daily newspaper in the West Indies that can boast a life of over a hundred years is the Chronicle and Gazette, published at St. George Grenada, which was launched in 1784. Connecticut has four daily newspapers over a century old—The Bridgeport Farmer, founded in 1790; the Hartford Courant, in 1674; the Norwich Bulletin, in 1796, and the New Haven Journal and Courier in 1766. Massachusetts daily newspapers that are centenarians are the Pittsfield Eagle, dating from 1789; the Haverhill Gazette, 1798; and the New Bedford Mercury, 1807. Maine adds two to the list—the Portland Eastern Argus, 1503; and the Adver-

tiser, 1785. New Hampshire's contribution to the list is the Portsmouth Chronicle and Gazette, 1753, and the Keene Sentinel, 1799. Vermont adds to the record the Rutland Herald, founded in 1794. New York has five venerable daily papers in the New York Commercial, 1795; the New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, 1797; the New York Evening Post, 1801; the Uutica Herald and Dispatch, 1793, and the Hudson Gazette and Register, 1785. The Troy Northern Budget, founded in 1797, is among the oldest of Sunday papers. Pennsylvania fleads all the States in the number of journalistic centenarians, including the Philadelphia North American, 1771; the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1766; the Carlisle Herald, 1800; the Chambersburg Franklin Repository, 1730; the Doylestown Intelligencer, 1804; the Lancaster Intelligencer, 1794; the Norristown Herald, 1799; the Norristown Register, 1802; the Washington Reporter, 1808; the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, 1801, and the New York Gazette, 1795. New Jersey's list includes the Elizabeth Journal, 1779; the New York Star, 1796; the New Brunswick Times, 1792, and the Trenton State Gazette, 1792. The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, founded in 1794, is Ohio's oldest daily paper, other venerable sheets including the Marietta Register-Leader, 1801, and the Columbus State Journal. Southern newspaper State Journal, 1811. Southern newspapers that have passed the century mark are the Baltimore American, 1773; the Alexandria, Va., Gazette, 1784; the Lynchburg, Va., News, 1808; the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, 1792, and the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, 1785. West of Cincinnati the oldest newspaper now published is the Vincennes, Ind., Sun,

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