

RESERVATION THROWN OPEN

Creates Big Stampede of Homeseekers

Fort Hall Indian Land Near Blackfoot Idaho, Open to Settler.

Blackfoot, Idaho, June 17. — The Fort Hall Indian Reservation, embracing 418,000 acres, nearly 100,000 of which consists of fine farming land, was thrown open for settlement today. Exactly on the hour when nearly 2,000 people, old men, women, children, who had been waiting for some time for weeks, for the opening of the reservation, rushed across the line in a wild chaotic stampede for land and mining claims. Every conceivable kind of transportation was used. Many had arranged for relays of horses in order to locate and get to the Blackfoot land office before others could file, paying as much as \$30 for the use of one horse for a few hours. At Blackfoot before the noon hour immense crowds of spectators formed in front of the land office and in the windows and on the roofs of adjoining buildings watching for the first arrivals.

J. R. Mullen and F. E. Dekay, of Blackfoot, were the first arrivals. Shortly after 1 o'clock the spectators saw a cloud of dust rapidly approaching on the road stretching out to the southwest. Soon two dirty, riding riders were made out, whipping and spurring, running neck and neck and horses that seemed ready to drop dead from exhaustion. Exactly one hour and fifteen minutes from the time they had left Pocatello, twenty miles away, the two riders, Mullen and Dekay, leaped from their horses in front of the land office, securing the coveted first positions. Each man had used four relays of horses en route. They finished not more than fifteen feet apart.

In spite of the vigilance of the deputies and reservation police, many "hoonies" succeeded in locating claims and lined up with the others. and attorneys were busy this afternoon initiating contests on these claims.

At 6:40 p.m. the special train from Blackfoot, run for the benefit of those who had located on claims, arrived in Blackfoot over the Oregon Short Line. It was packed to suffocation. Men were on top of the locomotive pilot, everywhere that afforded a hazardous foothold. Before the train stopped they swarmed from the coaches like bees, and a mad rush for the land office took place. For an hour the force of deputies was helpless, but finally succeeded in forming the crowd into line. Several "graffers" came up on the train and got into line for the purpose of selling their places. Most of them came to grief in short order, the officers frisking them out as soon as they made offers of that kind.

Only twenty-seven filings were made today. The filing of one claim is completed before another is taken up, and the work is necessarily slow. The scramble will continue tomorrow and for several days, and numerous contests will undoubtedly take place. Everything is quiet tonight, however, and no armed conflict is expected. The land office has adopted the system of issuing numbers to those in line so a place in the line once secured is good. Several hundred are awaiting the opening of the land office in the morning.

Norbeck Is Gone

Minneapolis, June 17.—Sensations came thick and fast in the police barbers today. When it came time to open the trial of Christopher Norbeck, detective for bribery, W. W. Erwin, his attorney, confessed that he did not know the whereabouts of his client. The disappearance of the accused caused great excitement, and a bench warrant will be issued for him. Since the conviction of Special Officer Gardner and the commitment of Detective Harvey for perjury, Norbeck has been very despondent, and has threatened suicide.

Another sensation developed when it became known that Albert Ames, of Minneapolis, had been indicted for offering a bribe. The charge is that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners when it became evident that Phillip Megard would be removed from office by the governor for malfeasance. In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to

have offered to so arrange matters that the \$20,000 annual income from the sheriff's office should be divided equally among Brown and the three county commissioners forming a majority of the board, who were to vote for him. The evidence to this effect was given before the grand jury by County Commissioner Nash and Ed. Sweet.

Dr. Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a Democrat and again in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years, as a Republican. He is a veteran of the civil war, in which he served as surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man.

Mayor Ames came into court later with his attorneys and listened to the reading of the indictment charging him with offering a bribe to E. P. Sweet, county commissioner. He was given until Monday to plead, and his bail was fixed at \$5,000. This was furnished.

Warships to Be Sent

Washington, June 17.—The cabinet today discussed the situation in Venezuela. It was decided that one or two warships shall be sent at once to La Guayra. This action was taken not upon definite advice, but in pursuance of the general policy of looking after American citizens in case of disturbances. It is expected that the Cincinnati and Topeka, now at San Juan, P. R., which have been held in readiness for this very service, will be dispatched at once to La Guayra, where they should arrive before the end of the week.

The orders to the Cincinnati and the Topeka mentioned La Guayra especially as their destination.

From cable and mail advices received in a reliable quarter here it appears very probable that the Topeka because of her light draught, will proceed from La Guayra up the Orinoco river, where steamships of the big commercial company are practically in a state of blockade owing to the activity of the revolutionists in that quarter.

The mail advices of May 31 say that Senor Farrira, president of the Venezuelan state of Guiana, was captured at his capital, Ciudad Bolivar, and that the revolutionists secured 1,200 Mauser rifles, two million rounds of ammunition, a quick firing gun and two breechloading cannon.

Gen. Salas, the commandant of the government forces, made his escape, boarded with his party two government gunboats and two ships of a trading company, sailed down the Orinoco and established a temporary capital at San Felix.

A cablegram received in the same quarter, dated at Trinidad on the 13th inst., says that on that day three government gunboats sailed from Trinidad, presumably to relieve the government forces up the Orinoco. The advices also say that Gen. Matos, the leading spirit in the revolution, is marching on Caracas with a force of nearly 7,000 men, and that all indications point to the overthrow of the Castro administration in a short time.

Murderer and Suicide

Vancouver, Wash., June 18.—Not far from where the escaped convicts, Tracy and Merrill, wound and gagged old man Teede on Monday morning, a real tragedy was enacted on Tuesday, resulting in the death of James Hickey and wife.

Hickey, his wife and four sons, lived on the McMaster place at Fourth Plain. Hickey was jealous of his wife, and went home carrying a new rifle. He shot his wife five times, once in the arm, once in the thigh and twice in the back. Hickey then went into his bedroom, reloaded his rifle and took strychnine.

Drs. Wall and Scanlon were sent for. They found Mrs. Hickey fatally wounded, lying on the floor. She was brought in an ambulance to the government hospital at Vancouver barracks, where she expired early this morning.

Constable Gus Burgoyne went out to arrest Hickey, who had declared that he would not be taken. When the room was entered he confessed his crime and admitted the taking of poison. He was placed in a wagon and brought to the county jail, where he died at 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

Hickey was a drunkard, had a bad disposition and had made life a burden for his wife. He had a difficulty here some time ago, when he was accused of stealing a watch from a neighbor.

Shot by Colored Man

Peru, Ind., June 18.—Clarence Gillespie, a young molder whose home is in Glasgow, Pa., died last night from a bullet wound received on Sunday in a saloon from John Hayes, colored. Hayes is now in custody and extra guards have been placed around the jail to prevent a threatened lynching.

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England's Historic Coronation Chair

A complete transformation of the interior of Westminster Abbey has been found necessary for the ceremony of crowning King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. In fact, the venerable and historic sanctuary will be barely recognizable. The south side of the sacristy is flanked by the royal box, and from the stage where the ceremony is enacted tiers of galleries mount toward the roof for the seating of noble guests.

During the sermon King Edward and Queen Alexandra will sit in two chairs in front of the royal box with officers of state on either side. The ceremony of anointing and crowning King Edward, however, takes place while he is seated in St. Edward's chair, directly in front of the altar. From the time of St. Edward, or Edward the Confessor, to Queen Victoria, the monarchs of England have been crowned in Westminster Abbey, and many of them are buried there.

Edward the Confessor is honored by a chapel containing a shrine to his memory. Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart have monuments.

In the south transept of the Abbey there are monuments to most of the famous poets of England, and elsewhere in the aisles are memorials to Englishmen illustrious in various fields. Officially the Abbey is known as the Collegiate Church of Westminster and is governed by a dean.

The ancient chair used for the crowning of King Edward VII. has stood in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, called also the Chapel of the Kings, for over six centuries. Originally used in Scotland for the coronation of Scottish kings, it was brought as an offering at the shrine of Edward the Confessor in 1297. Since that time it has been designated as St. Edward's chair.

In height the coronation chair of England is 6 feet 7 inches. At the seat it is 3 feet 8 inches broad and in depth 2 feet. At the corners four lions support the structure, leaving a space of about nine inches between the seat and the bottom board. Within the space between the bottom board and seat is inclosed the famous Stone of Scone, so called.

No end of legends have grown up around the coronation chair and the stone. The stone was brought from Scotland with the chair. One tradition has it that the stone originally came from Ireland, where it was known as the Liafail, or Stone of Destiny. It was used at the Irish national coronation seat from the seventh century B.C. It was supposed by the people of Ireland to be the very stone upon which Jacob rested his head during his vigil at Bethel. One legend is to the effect that when the rightful monarch takes his seat upon the stone it emits a loud musical note. Among other names the stone has been called Jacob's Stone and the Fatal Marble Stone.

The use of the stone in coronation ceremonies is traced to the primitive practice of raising Gothic and Celtic kings to an elevated seat of natural stone at the time of the crowning. Anglo-Saxon monarchs were crowned at Kingston-on-Thames on the King's Stone, and even at Westminster hall from a very early date the king was lifted to a marble seat at the upper end of the hall, then known as the King's Bench.

In a work on "Memorials of Westminster Abbey" the venerable Dean Stanley states that the stone of the coronation chair is very probably the stony pillow on which Columbia rested and on which this dying head was laid in the abbey of Iona. "If so, it belongs," says the dean, "to the minister of the first authentic coronation of Christendom, the coronation of Aidan by Columba, A. D. 571."

Edward I. was crowned upon the stone at Scone when he became king of the Scots. He brought it to England and Dean Stanley declares had the chair made to inclose it, thus "the fragment of the world old Celtic race was imbedded in the new Plantagenet oak."

Only once since the coronation chair and stone were deposited in the chapel of Edward the Confessor have they been removed. That was at the ceremony of installing Cromwell as lord protector in Westminster hall. At the joint coronation of William of Orange and Queen Mary II. a second coronation chair was made, like the first, with the exception of the supporting lions and the stone. This has since been used for the crowning of the consort of the new sovereign. Queen Alexandra, however, will not receive the crown in the chair, but kneeling upon the steps of the altar.

Westminster Abbey was founded in the eleventh century by Edward I., and the English people count it most fortunate that after a lapse of eight centuries a monarch of the same name and lineage should receive the homage of the nation and be crowned king in that historic pile. No similar succession of events as the crowning of a line of kings of over 800 years at the same altar is recorded of any other building in the world. The Abbey is officially designated in the proclamation of coronation as "Our Palace of Westminster." The houses of parliament are also called the "Palace of Westminster," and the Abbey is, with relation to its connection with the palace, the Church of St. Peter. The terms of the royal proclamation therefore designate the Abbey as the central point of the palace, or the "holy of holies."

At the coronation service the royal procession enters the Abbey by the west doors. Along the center aisle the king's and queen's processions move upon a raised platform to the so-called "theater," or stage, where the principal parts of the ceremony are enacted. The platform way is carpeted. Along the sides, on the pavement of the aisle, stand the military. The coronation chairs stand in a large free space in the center of the stage. On one hand is the royal box for the members of the reigning family. Opposite the royal box is that of the bishops and above that the gallery, or box, for foreign ambassadors and special envoys. When all are in their places, the interior of the Abbey presents a brilliant array of colors—scarlet, purple and gold in velvet, silk and ermine.

HUBERT NORTHERN.

In the Corn Pit,

Chicago, June 18.—The corn pit was again the scene of a turbulent mob of grain speculators today. Prices soared skyward under the manipulation of the crowd that had cornered July options and as quickly dropped with a thud. Every trader in the pit was kept guessing as to what would be the price at the end of the day. Natural conditions were entirely ignored. In the first ten minutes advances of 1½c were made. In the next hour prices slumped 3c. All sorts of conjectures were made as to the final outcome of the corner. Private elevators are making contract corn as fast as possible in order to grade in and overcome the congested condition. In three days 300,000 bushels have been made. Just as earnest is the big bull

clique to keep cash stocks out of this market. Country markets are rushing corn here to take advantage of the high prices, but opposed to this movement is that of the bull operators, who are buying up cash stuff and selling at a discount to prevent large arrivals. Efforts are even being made to ship stuff to Milwaukee to grade in that market. July options practically control all action on the board of trade.

Donation for Smith College

New York, June 18.—During commencement exercises at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., the announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller had offered the institution \$100,000 on the condition that the friends of the college subscribe a like sum.

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