

Story of a Stiff Battle

Salonica, Bulgaria, via London, April 24.—After an adventurous journey from Macedonia, from Salonica, by sea and trap, during which I have passed through the most dangerous parts of the Albanians and Bulgarians, I have returned to Sofia with detailed information of the outbreak of hostilities. It was my good fortune to be on the ground when the Albanians made their first protest in the institution of the powers and the renewal of fighting between the Albanians, but these were irresponsible sources and were contradicted with contradictions. I was at least given a clear account of what I witnessed and investigated at Istip, Istip and Mitrovitza.

BENT ON MURDER.
The earliest of Christian generalities began in the village of Mitrovitza about the middle of March. Christian soldiers had taken the Albanians of the service in order to test the efficacy of the reforms, enlisting from the little town of Vuchitrya, not far from the railway line leading from Istip to Salonica. About three hundred Albanians took action so early that even the natives of their own village were surprised. The object of their conspiracy was to murder the Bulgarian general who entered the village Sunday morning on March 29, but the general was warned a few minutes before he appeared. The Bulgarians were the Albanians in hot pursuit, and the Albanians were overtaken, and was riddled with bullets. The Albanians spared the villagers, and marched toward Mitrovitza, a town on the Serbian frontier, where they remained not long ago to kill the general. Whether they would have taken decisive action against them if they had entered the town is a matter for conjecture. They were not allowed to follow the fugitive general, and menace the foreign consuls. Two regiments of Turkish troops with hundreds of guns, blocked their passage in the mountain passes.

STOPPED BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.
The Albanian irregulars were not to be allowed to attack the sultan's army, and when resistance was offered they dispersed, returning to their respective villages as they had done. In their expansive Oriental language, their leaders exclaimed, "The sultan give us a million who will fight against his enemies." The Turkish soldiers have been reported as either in sympathy with the Albanians or as afraid of them, but the command was certainly given to lead off the lawless irregulars and capture them. Only twenty Albanian marauders were taken prisoner. Hilmi Pacha, inspector-general of the sultan's reform movement, in an interview with me, said that the Albanians taking part in this outbreak would all be severely punished. The foreign consuls, however, expressed scepticism, remarking that they did not believe the sultan's soldiers would either desire or be able to punish the Albanians.

VILLANT STRUGGLE AGAINST ODDS.
At least six small skirmishes have taken place in the course of the week. It is perfect that little news is communicated from one village in Macedonia to another, and when reports come out of the country there is a mass of contradictions and irreconcilable versions. Although I was prevented by the force of Turkish soldiers under the direction of the governor of Istip from being personally on the scene, I was only distant about a half by horse from the village of Granitza, where for thirty hours of Bulgarians held at bay four regiments of Turkish troops, and one who was taken prisoner when the house was set on fire and burned over his head. There is a strong force of Turkish infantry, cavalry and artillery at Istip, but they could not unless they can muster a strong force. Experience during the last month has shown that death will be meted if two or three Turkish regiments venture to enter these villages.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.
The Turkish governor at Istip learned through spies that a large amount of ammunition for distribution in the neighborhood had arrived at Granitza, a hamlet of fifty shepherd's houses. Under his orders two companies of Turkish soldiers, two machine guns, were despatched from Istip to search the village. They ransacked every house, tore open every window and pulled up the floors, compelling women and children, but accomplishing any other result. The soldiers moved in a body from house to house a band of Macedonian who had brought in arms and ammunition crept out of sight. When the search was ended a bugle was blown, as the Turkish commander explained, in order to return the men in line for the return march to Istip. The troops happened to be directly below the last Albanian refuge. The Macedonians had thought the bugle was a signal for

Slaves of High Treason

The crime of high treason has become so rare an offense in modern times, the very term itself being redundant of the medieval period, that there are many people who are now prone to regard the trial and conviction of Col. Lynch as a monarchial anachronism which ought not to have been tolerated.

By the statutes of Great Britain high treason—the most heinous of all offenses—embraces a considerable number of felonies, for the committing of which the extreme punishment of death is reserved. But so seldom has this been resorted to in later years—the last instance dating so far back as 1830—that the term high treason, and the offenses which constitute it, have become almost entirely forgotten.

The statutes on the subject of treason date back to 1352, and one of the clauses then inserted as defining treason was "adherence to the king's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in the realm and elsewhere." But the penalty for such an offense has since those days been greatly moderated, if not in substance, certainly in the methods of carrying it out. On a conviction for high treason in the fourteenth century the punishment was, if the culprit were a woman, burning at the stake; and if a man, slow hanging, cutting down before death, drawing and quartering.

During the subsequent centuries, however, the laws of treason were added to in a manner so as to comprise all sorts of petty offenses against the sovereign and state; but by the acts of parliament of 1817, 1848 and 1870, treason was more positively defined and brought within more reasonable limits. The punishment by burning was done away with, the drawing and quartering were abolished, and hanging or penal servitude were established as the only penalties in the case of conviction.

According to the "statute of treasons" now standing, the principal offenses for which punishment is provided are the assassination of the sovereign, of his consort, or of the heir apparent; the attempt to assassinate, or the conspiring to do so, and even the endeavor to do them bodily injury are included in the act as treasonable offenses. It is not generally known that any attempt, whether successful or not, to imprison, restrain or abduct the monarch, or to engage or help in any way of these objects, constitutes high treason; so, too, do acts of warfare or rebellion committed by any British subject against the established government.

It is twenty years since the last trial on the charge of high treason previous to that of Col. Lynch, took place in England, that was when MacLean was tried by a court presided over by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston at Reading.

MILLINERY MILLINERY

We have received our 1903 Stock of Ladies Trimmed Hats. It would take this entire paper to describe them. The Assortment is so varied. We would be pleased to have you Look at this Stock. They range in Price from \$2.50 to \$35. . . .

N. A. T. & T. CO.

and allegiance to his majesty, or to incite or stir up any such person or persons to commit any act of mutiny, or to make or endeavor to make any mutinous assembly, or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, may, on being legally convicted of such offense, be sentenced to penal servitude for the term of the natural life of such person.

In times of peace there are only two methods by which a charge of high treason may be tried. First, by the house of lords, as in the famous case of Warren Hastings; and secondly, by a court composed of the lord chief justice, two other judges, and a jury.

Sixty years ago high treason cases were dealt with in much the same manner as the recent charge against Col. Lynch, many months elapsing before all the evidence could be collected. But according to a well known authority the members of the house of commons had a very summary way of dealing with traitors.

One particular instance was the case of Mr. Bradshaw, M. P., who, when speaking at Cockerham in October, 1839, made insulting references to the little Queen Victoria. A certain Mr. Horsman, M. P., at once denounced Bradshaw from the floor of the house as a traitor, and as "having the tongue of a traitor, but lacking the courage to be a rebel."

As a result of the speech a duel was arranged and fought at Wormwood Scrubs, and after shots had been exchanged, Mr. Bradshaw apologized, and Mr. Horsman withdrew his charges.

On March 12, 1812, Horsemaner Lane, London, was the scene of the hanging of William Cundell and John Smith, two of the fourteen British subjects who were taken prisoners while "serving with the king's enemies" on the isles of France and Bourbon.

This case, which aroused intense interest at the time, was one of the most flagrant instances of high treason in modern history. The case was tried before the lord chief justice, Lord Tenterden, and Sir Vicary Gibbs, the attorney gen-

inkiert
TIONER
Mission Merchant
Opp. L. & C. Dock
April 27th, at 2 p.m.
public auction the en-
Mrs. Sommerfeld at
ne, comprising: 1 up-
Williams & Son), 3
teped chairs, extension
pictures, lace curtains
res, carpets, 1 elegant
ard, dresser, bedstead,
kitchen utensils,
ever ware.
to be sold to the
and will be on view on
For particulars in-
inkiert's auction mart,
opposite L. & C. dock.
is all new, and of the
elegant as has ever
wison.
orney Blanks for the
Office.
on Route
EHORSE
as long as snow
es. The same ex-
avigation.
ers
mpany
Skagway
FRIEND,
Skagway Agent
to what eastern
may be des-
r ticket should
Burlington.
SEATTLE, WN
hern
EVERY DAY
Modern
address the
LE, WASH.
Successors to
Pacific Steam
Whaling Co.
's Inlet
FR.
From January on
First of Each Month
ANCISCO
30 California Street

Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

The Northwestern Line

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

TAKE A LOOK
And see if you need any Office Stationery. If you do come and see us, and

TAKE ANOTHER LOOK
At our line of Job Printing Stock. We can supply you with anything in the printing line from a Shipping Tag to a Blank Book

Steamboat Tickets, Bills of Lading, Etc. A SPECIALTY.
As to Prices and Execution of Work We Defy Competition.

Klondike Nugget Job Printing Dept.
We Do the Rest.
Ring Up 'Phone No. 12.