

THE CZAR STUCK TO HIS PALACE

Annual Parade of Regiment a
Tame Affair.

CITIZENS BARRED FROM VIEW

**Famous Horse Guards Parade in
Riding School—Few of Imperial
Family Present.**

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The annual parade of the Horse Guards, always heretofore one of the most spectacular and important of the military functions of the year, was chiefly noticeable today by the absence of Emperor and Nicholas and the imperial family. The Horse Guards is the Emperor's regiment, and it is the duty of the Emperor to be present at its annual parade. With the Empress, Dowager Empress, and the entire court, the Emperor remained at Tsarsko-Selo. The only military duties which the Emperor and Nicholas were Nicholas, Boris and Alexander, and Michaelovitch, the first-named, representing his majesty. Even Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district of St. Petersburg, has an explanation being that he was detained at the palace on account of sickness. The danger to the imperial family is not great.

ny was regarded as especially great today, as it happened that this was the festival of the Immigrant Concerts, one of the strikes and holidays. All business was suspended, the entire population was in the streets, and the fear of an unwelcome incident, in view of the activity of the Terrorists, induced extraordinary precautions. Mounted gendarmes were stationed at the bridges and in the streets leading to the barracks of the regiment on the Horse Guards Boulevard, to keep back the rougher element, and ordinary spectators were not allowed to approach within a block. The parade instead of occurring in the usual open

space before the barracks, took place within the riding school, being in every way a purely perfunctory affair. A few foreign representatives and members of society being present. After the trooping of the colors, the regiment marched to the Church of the Ascension, adjoining the barracks, where religious services were held. The area around the church was filled with

solid phalanxes of cuirassiers and che-
valier guards, who later greeted Gen-
eral Dulce Nicholas, as he emerged from
the palace with the harem, as they gave
to members of the imperial family.
The public had only a glimpse of the
representative of the ruling dynasty
and no cheering cheers came from the
crowd.

The ceremony of trooping the colors
was carried out in the square
the Winter Palace by the troops
duty there.

TERRIBLE PENANCE

Tibetan Monks Go Into Cells in the
Ground for Rest of Life.

London, April 8. — Perhaps the

ed is that of the monks of Nyeh-de-K
rk buk, as described by Percival Land

cells for a period of six months; then, after an interval, for three years.

And such a cell! "Almost on a level with the ground," says Mr. Landrum, "there was an opening closed with a flat stone from behind. In front of this window was a ledge eight inches in width, with two basins beneath it, one at each end. The abbot was attended by an acolyte who, by the master's orders, tapped three times sharply on the stone slab; we started

si- in the little courtyard in the sun, a
nt. watched that wicket with cold app

Tibet. After half a minute's pa-
the stone moved, or tried to move,
it came to rest again. Then v
slowly and uncertainly it was pus

ni-riot, but I do not think that any of

"A and, muffled in a tightly-wrapped piece of dirty cloth, for all the world like a stump of an arm, was painfully thrust up, and very weakly it lay along the slab. A faint resistance to being heaved up slowly quivered against the hand in the darkness. A few moments later there was again an impatient effort, and then the stone moved noiselessly across the opening.

"Once a day water and an unleavened cake of flour is placed for prisoners upon that slab, the signal given and he may take it in. His decision is over for the day, and in the darkness of his cell, where night, day, moon, sunset and the dawn are

the alike, he—poor soul!—had thought
in—another day of his long penance

ity Demand

its sheath unless one is totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is ideal international intercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn, and the for which it was unsheathed scarcely been attained. We want

peace which will secure tranquillity in the far east for at least a generation.

present was Japan's "unjust and inhumane" attitude, whereas, with the enemy was a mere war of caprice. Why, in case of defeat, should not R. be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the fall? "I am sure that it is not the adversary, asking for peace, satisfaction which she will have make to Japan should include in good the material loss of Japan or other words, indemnity."

Baron Sugenomata says further: "Japan has not formulated definite of peace, because she might be of sinking the bear before shot. We have, however, outlined 'idea.'"