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SACRAMENTO, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.

WHOLE NO. 17,046.

THE BRITISH EDUCATIONAL BILL

Likely to Cause a Battle to the Finish in the House of Commons

Between English Non-Conformists and Irish Catholics.

The Rupture Between the Liberal Home Rulers and the Irish Parties Complete—Henceforth Ireland Will Have to Seek for What Home Rule It Can Get in the Chamberlain County Council Schemes.

LONDON, May 23.—Despite the efforts of the Liberal leaders, the battle between the English non-conformists and the Irish Catholics, arising from the latter's support of the educational bill, is likely to be fought to a finish. Over a hundred amendments have been noticed against the main proposals of the bill, which is now in committee. Some of these, relating chiefly to the control of local boards, came from the Conservative side. The bulk of them, however, are Liberal, aiming at modifying the force of the sectarian principles, which is the leading spirit of the measure.

The Liberal leaders still make pretension of reliance in the Irish votes to assist them in divesting the bill of its sectarian character. All sections of the Irish party, while voting for the second reading, had pledged themselves to stand by the non-conformists in trying to obtain some protection against the clauses which commit the schools to the control of the English clergy. Practically, their pledge is worthless, and is so considered by the Radicals.

Wherever the clauses concede to the English clergy a dominating power, they also grant the same to the Catholic clergy. The bill, being in its essence a sectarian measure, all sects having ostensibly their not equal privileges, would require to be thoroughly emasculated before it would meet the ideas of the non-conformists, who maintain that the compromise of the first educational bill of 1870 is sufficient to meet all claims, sectarian and non-sectarian.

There is now no doubt about the all-important issue of the Irish party's desertion of the Liberals. The Irish are Catholics first and home rulers a long way afterward. They selected to deny the first principle of home rule in forcing upon the English people a measure partly English, that is detested by the mass of the English electors. Their promises to help amend the bill in committee is rightly taken by the Radicals for what they are.

Through the rupture between the Liberal home rulers and the Irish parties is not publicly announced, it is not the less complete. Henceforth Ireland must seek for what measure of home rule it can get in the Chamberlain County Council schemes, which will be crowning mercy to the Irish at Government and the great final act of the existing Parliament.

The Liberals will enter upon a process of rehabilitation, going back to the old party Parliament as once democratic and national, freed from the taint of Irish separatism and the taint of the principle of the franchise, both of which were the main factors of their tremendous defeat at the last elections.

FOOD PURITY SCARE IN GERMANY

Receives a Filipp by the Seizure of Meat Infected With Tuberculosis.

It Came From Prussia, Though, and Not From America.

The Death of Herr Otto Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finance From 1869 to 1873, Opens a Controversy Between Bismarck's Organ and the Liberal Press, Which Will Doubtless Lead to the Unearthing of a Scandal in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 23.—The food purity scare which has been so tenderly fostered by the agrarian politicians has received a sensational filipp this week by the seizure of 400 pounds of food infected with tuberculosis at the Berlin Trades' Exhibition, in the institution devoted to the sale of cheap food to the public, where thousands of persons eat dinners daily that cost a penny a head.

The infected meat came from Mecklenburg, Prussia, a province which country the German officials profess to regard as the place of origin of all of the diseased meats in the world.

In spite of the dictum of Baron Hammerstein-Loften, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who says it is impossible to put a Chinese or Prussian pig in a pen to prevent the importation of foreign animals, the provincial Governors have one after another closed their boundaries against the adjoining provinces which are infected with foot and mouth disease and ailments of that kind, and now the frontier between Prussia and Mecklenburg, which has been closed against Russian goods.

The "Reichsanzeiger," the official organ, publishes a notice issued by the Governor of Dusseldorf, in Prussia, closing the markets of the province against sixty districts throughout the Empire, among which are Hamburg, Königsberg, Breslau, Magdeburg, Lauenburg, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Aachen, Dresden, Leipzig, Karlsruhe and Mannheim, besides provinces like Mecklenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Brunswick, etc. In fact, there never before has been such a sweeping charge of infection printed in Germany.

The Kaiser has been hunting for a week past in the woods of Prokowitz, spending his days in the chase and visiting the noblemen of the vicinity in their castles in the evenings.

It is stated that the Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Ernest Gunter, who recently opened his castle at Prinkensau, has introduced the latest French culinary novelty, black yolks of duck eggs, to the Kaiser. The story goes that these yolks are obtained by feeding ducks with acorns, the tannin contained in which working upon the iron properties of the yolks which have caused an unprecedented eruption in social circles of the elite.

Count Blantner has cracked champagne with boon companions from one end of Chicago to the other, his bills being footed by friends to whom he granted the honor of loaning him large sums. His swindling excursions continued interruptedly until the jealousy of his wife caused her to expose his operations.

The Austrian was compelled to leave his own country because the authorities had no right to arrest him for him, and causing his path to assume a direction prisonward. He carried papers which were intended to set forth his connection with the noble families, and these served as the "open sesame" to all circles of society.

His few years' residence in this city is also marked, it is said, by his robbing the house of Mrs. T. J. Rendell, 617 West Monroe street, where he lived for some time. Several conflicting stories are told concerning the man. The police charge that several fashionable residents of La Salle avenue and of the South Side can testify to many startling stories regarding the man's career in Chicago.

Several of his former chums have embarked on the sea of matrimony since his sudden fall from the horizon, and they are particularly chary in relating their experiences with the titled European.

Paul Bessems, an accountant who has an office in the Chamber of Commerce, remembers the "Count" vividly. They were together frequently, and he seems to regard the man as an eccentric, though well-meaning fellow.

Others, however, have a different opinion. "That man Blantner has ended as I expected," said an officer of a detective agency who was acquainted with the wily Austrian. "He was compelled to leave his mother country on account of wholesale swindling operations which he was conducting. The woman who came with him and lived with him as his wife had been the wife of a banker in Austria. When they went to the Rendell boarding-house she had silk dresses by the score which were too large and too long for her. The tall Austrian, on the other hand, had suits by the tens which were too small for him. Where did they get these garments? Why, he was a clever thief as this country has seen for many a day.

"When he came to Chicago he lived at the Rendell House for a time, then he and the lady with him moved to Madison Park, from there to Indiana or Prairie avenue, and then to a house on Ogden avenue. He worked for some time for the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., and invented a process for printing raised maps. He signed a contract with a gentleman granting the latter the privilege of using his patent. Then he talked with another man. The latter offered the first party \$2,000 for the fellow's release from the first contract. This was accepted, the scheme failed, and Blantner was kicked out of the Palmer House by the second man. He is said to have robbed the Rendell House, and we would have fastened the crime on him had prominent people not asked that the whole thing be suppressed and dropped."

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME AT MORRIS PARK.

The Gotham Stakes, a Handicap for Three-Year-Olds and Upward.

Captured by St. Maxim Without a Semblance of an Effort.

An Eight to One Shot Surprises the Knowing Ones by Winning the Ladies' Stakes for Three-Year-Old Fillies—Six Thousand People Witness Nikita Outrun the Favorites for the Lakeside Handicap at the Lakeside Track.

MORRIS PARK RACETRACK, (N. Y.), May 23.—Fine weather, a large crowd and an excellent programme were the features here to-day. The principal event on the card was the race for the Gotham Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, and it was captured by St. Maxim, the favorite, without a semblance of an effort from Keenan, with Belmar third. The Ladies' Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, was won by Intermision, an 8 to 1 shot, to the surprise of everyone. One I Love was considered a sure winner, and was sent to the post a 1 to 5 favorite. Summaries: Seven furlongs, Glenmoyny won, Domingo second, Aurelian third. Time—1:30.

Five furlongs, Horoscope won, Eldell second, Golden Dream third. Time—1:01 1/2.

The Gotham Stakes, a handicap, one mile, St. Maxim won, Keenan second, Belmar third. Time—1:41 1/2.

The Ladies' Stakes, one mile, Intermision won, Cypsette second, St. Agnes third. Time—1:42 1/2.

One mile, Premier won, Cromwell second, The Swain third. Time—1:42.

Mile and a furlong, Hornpille won, Lonsdale second, Prig third. Time—1:57 1/2. Eclipse finished first, but was disqualified for fouling Hornpille.

AT LAKESIDE. CHICAGO, May 23.—Over 6,000 people saw Nikita win the Lakeside handicap at Lakeside to-day. All the favorites were bowled over. The Brown winner of the Stock Yards Derby, was a 4 to 5 favorite, but that event from a racing standpoint was a farce. Summaries: Six furlongs, Lucinda won, Cunarder second, B. F. Fly, Jr., third. Time—1:17 1/2.

Four furlongs, Ethel Farrell won, Devor second, Vanessa third. Time—0:51.

Five furlongs, Owners' handicap, Rubberneck won, Irene Woods second, Hi Henry third. Time—1:01 1/2.

Stock Yards Derby, half-mile, Ike Brown won, E. Farrell second, Lady C. third. Time—0:56 1/2.

One mile, Nikita won, Redskin second, Kansin third. Time—1:43 1/2.

Six furlongs, Glenoid won, Queen Bess second, Concomera third. Time—1:17.

Seven furlongs, Ingomar won, Water second, Simmons third. Time—1:29 1/2.

AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Only 5,000 people saw Blitzen's Sister walk away with the purse in the Debutante Stakes. She was a decided favorite, and won easily. Three other favorites won. Summaries: Four and a half furlongs, Lincoln won, Satyr second, Senator Penrose third. Time—1:02 1/2.

Five furlongs, Gath won, Tartarian second, Neutral third. Time—1:07 1/2.

Seven furlongs, Day won, Leader Ban second, Linda third. Time—1:34.

Four and a half furlongs, Blitzen's Sister won, Gleny second, Alverde third. Time—0:53 1/2.

BLAND AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Then Should be in the Background in the Cause of Silver.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—During his present speech at the Blair House, St. Louis, R. P. Bland was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago. The "Chronicle" asked Mr. Bland to explain the apparent defection of the Governor, and to-day received the following telegraphic reply dated Lebanon, Mo. "You ask me if I think Governor Stone would desert me for Boies. I answer I do not. I hope our free coinage friends everywhere will put Governor Stone, ex-Governor Boies and myself, as well as all other persons, in the background, and keep us separate from the great cause of free silver at Chicago. "R. P. BLAND."

JOSEPH E. BLANTNER IS WELL-KNOWN TO THE POLICE AT CHICAGO.

Forced to Leave That City Abruptly by the Expose of His Swindling Operations.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Joseph E. Blantner, who is wanted in San Francisco for the murder of Mrs. Philippina Langfeldt in the fall of 1891, is in Chicago, and a detective remarked this afternoon to a United Press reporter: "It would not surprise me in the least to find that Joseph E. Blantner, the alleged Austrian Count, whose career of swindling operations in both Europe and America has been brought to light by the murder in San Francisco, is in Chicago."

This statement and the gruesome murder in San Francisco recall to the minds of many people who occupy places in the foremost ranks of Chicago society the startling chapters which were interposed in the history of the beat monde by the lightning hand of the eccentric Count Von Blantner during the latter's sojourn here some four years ago. The suave Austrian of alleged title, the expose of whose swindling operations caused him to leave the city abruptly in the fall of 1891, is no other than the suspected murderer of Mrs. Langfeldt, the wealthy widow of the Pacific Coast city.

Blantner entered the lists of Chicago's society with the éclat of an unexpected comet. Later he fled to Canada and was known to the police who were after him. The detectives were finally persuaded to let him escape. It is now known that the alleged Count was far too well acquainted with several skeletons of the dark closet variety, the ratting of which would have caused unprecedented eruptions in social circles of the elite.

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The Austrian was compelled to leave his own country because the authorities had no right to arrest him for him, and causing his path to assume a direction prisonward. He carried papers which were intended to set forth his connection with the noble families, and these served as the "open sesame" to all circles of society.

His few years' residence in this city is also marked, it is said, by his robbing the house of Mrs. T. J. Rendell, 617 West Monroe street, where he lived for some time. Several conflicting stories are told concerning the man. The police charge that several fashionable residents of La Salle avenue and of the South Side can testify to many startling stories regarding the man's career in Chicago.

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CROWNING OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Coronation Proclamation Read to Assemblages Throughout Moscow.

Tuesday, May 26th, the Date Set for the Ceremony.

Desperate Struggle Among the People to Secure Copies of the Precious Document, Which Were Thrown Into the Crowd Assembled in the Senate Square in the Kremlin.

MOSCOW, May 23.—At 9 o'clock this morning one of the most interesting sights of the coronation festivities took place in the Senate Square in front of the arsenal inside the Kremlin. It was the proclamation for the coronation by the picturesque Russian heralds. With the exception of the emblems of mourning and the wording of the proclamation, the ceremony was in all respects the same as that witnessed in St. Petersburg at the funeral of the late Czar.

Many people had gathered to listen to the proclamation and see the sight though as it was repeated in other parts of the city, the crowds in the ancient citadel of the Kremlin were not excessively large.

Drawn up on two sides of the square, flanked by the arsenal and the ancient Senate House, were four squadrons of Cuirassiers, two of Life Guards and two of Chevalier Guards. There were commanded by the general supported by his aides, on either flank of the lines of the Cuirassiers were seats. At the side near the General were two Secretaries of the Senate, two aides-de-camp and four masters of ceremonies in rich costumes and mounted on magnificent horses. In the very center of the square facing the arsenal, the coronation guards sat in their ranks in their red uniforms and carried a six number of esquires. These were arrayed in costumes strikingly like those in which Charles I. is represented, with large cavalier hats of crimson, surmounted with plumes of yellow, black and white, satin mantle-trimmed with a profusion of gold slashed hose and doekin riding boots.

As 9 o'clock rung from the Ivan Tower the heralds sounded a flourish upon their golden trumpets, and the crowd reverently uncovered to hear the proclamation, while the Cuirassiers and guards sat in their ranks in their red uniforms and carried a six number of esquires. These were arrayed in costumes strikingly like those in which Charles I. is represented, with large cavalier hats of crimson, surmounted with plumes of yellow, black and white, satin mantle-trimmed with a profusion of gold slashed hose and doekin riding boots.

"Our most august, most high and most mighty Sovereign, Emperor Nicholas Alexanderovich having ascended the hereditary throne of the Empire of all the Russias, and of the Kingdom of Poland and of the Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has been pleased to ordain in imitation of his predecessors and glorious ancestors, that the sacred solemnity of the coronation and consecration of his imperial majesty, which his majesty wishes that his august consort, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, shall share, do with the aid of the Almighty, take place on the 14th (26th) of May. By the present proclamation, therefore, the coronation act is announced to all the faithful subjects of his majesty, to the end that on this auspicious day they may send up to the King of Kings their most fervent prayers and implore the Almighty One to extend the favor of His blessing to the reign of his majesty, to the peace of peace and tranquility, the coronation and glory of His holy name and to the unchanging weal of the Empire."

Having read the proclamation, which was received with cheers by the people, the Secretary retired to his former place, and the esquires threw into the midst of the crowd the coronation medals and copies of the proclamation, on which were engraved the arms and insignia of Nicholas II.

A desperate struggle then took place in the crowd in order to secure copies of the precious document, and as the struggle ensued the hats struck up the strains of a Russian military march, the officers ranked up, the Cuirassiers fell in line behind the heralds, and the whole party rode away past the Ivan Tower, through the great bell square, and out through the Spassky Gate to repeat in different quarters of the town the ceremony just witnessed.

The same solemnity will be enacted in a similar manner to-morrow and the day after. Thus on the three days preceding the coronation is the great event announced publicly to the people, who showed great curiosity and eagerness to hear the proclamation.

In addition to this formality, two masters of ceremonies in gala robes formally announced to the foreign diplomats, plenipotentiaries and special envoys the day fixed for the coronation.

BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's National League Games.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Both Meekin and Ehret pitched good ball, but the support given the latter was very ragged at times. In the sixth inning the Reds pounded out two earned runs, but Meekin settled down, and they could not touch him after that. Score: Cincinnati 2, New York 4. Batteries—

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE "FILLED CHEESE" BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE.

Conference Reports on Appropriation Bills Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House "filled cheese" bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and gave an opportunity for the offering of the various amendments on which votes were taken. The first was offered by Mills of Texas, proposing an internal revenue tax of 5 per cent on all manufactures of iron, steel, copper, zinc, wool, cotton and other materials. The second was offered by Allen of Nebraska, proposing an additional tax of a dollar a barrel on beer. The third was offered by Gray of Delaware, proposing an import duty of 10 cents a pound on tea. They were all on motion of Sherman laid on the table, the first by a vote of 22 to 15, the second by a vote of 15 to 22 and the last by a vote of 37 to 19.

The "filled cheese" bill at the close of the morning hour went over until Monday, and then the bill prohibiting the issue of United States bonds without the consent of Congress was taken up. Allen of Nebraska addressed the Senate upon it, upon the silver question and upon miscellaneous matters connected with the Populist party. The bill went over without action.

The private pension bills, and the amendment to the tariff bill, were taken up and were spelt out so as to give an opportunity for the signing of the river and harbor bill and sending it to the President. It was received from the House at 5:30 p. m. and immediately signed by the Vice-President.

At 5:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Another day was given to the consideration and disposal of conference reports on appropriation bills by the House. Two of them were taken up, and upon the river and harbor bill, which was introduced and sent to the President this evening, and that on the legislative, executive and judicial bill.

The partial report on the sundry civil bill presented yesterday afternoon was agreed to, the House insisting upon its disagreement to all the Senate amendments except those making appropriations as follows: Twelve thousand dollars to fit up the basement of the Los Angeles public building so that the postal business can be conducted there; \$75,000 to repair and rebuild the public building at St. Albans, Vermont, partly destroyed by fire last year; just as was about ready for completion; \$75,000 for completing the new Postoffice building at Washington, and increasing the limit of cost \$413,000; \$100,000 to buy 17,000 feet of ground adjoining the Government Printing Office, and erecting an additional heating plant.

The adoption of this last amendment is generally accepted as settling the long disputed question of a location of a new Government Printing Office in favor of the present site.

Upon the Indian appropriation bill the House voted again that it would make no appropriation for the education of children at the contract sectarian schools, and instructed its conferees to insist upon their disagreements to the Senate amendments extending until June 30, 1898, the period in which the Secretary of the Interior may provide Government schools.

President Cleveland's message vetoing the bill regulating the fees of Receivers and Registers of Land Offices was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Howard (Pop.) of Alabama introduced a series of charges against President Cleveland, in which he accused him of many crimes and misdemeanors, and called upon the Committee of the Judiciary to investigate, but by an overwhelming vote the House refused to consider them.

At 5:30 the House adjourned until Monday.

Oklahoma Statehood Bill. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Scrantom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to-day favorably reported to the House the bill granting Statehood to Oklahoma.

Races at Central Park, San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The regular Saturday afternoon meet of the San Francisco Cycle Racing Association at Central Park to-day was largely attended. The racing was of an improved order. Summaries: One mile handicap, amateur, final, J. E. Wing (55) won, P. R. Motter (20) second, P. M. Lefevre (50) third. Time—2:27 1/2.

Two-thirds of a mile, scratch, professional—first heat, W. A. Terrell won, C. F. Coulter second. Time—1:41 3/5. Second heat, H. E. McCrea won, B. G. Parker second. Time—1:47 4/8. Third heat, H. F. Terrell won, W. F. Foster second. Time—1:29 4/5. Fourth heat, J. M. Campbell won, R. L. Long second. Time—1:40. Fifth heat, J. E. Edwards won, C. S. Wells second. Time—1:35 1/5. Final, H. E. McCrea won, W. A. Terrell second, J. M. Campbell third. Time—1:52.

FOUR RECORDS BROKEN. DENVER, May 23.—A. B. Hughes broke four world's records to-day on the Denver Wheel Club track. They are: Two-thirds of a mile, 1:14 1/5; three-quarters, 1:22 4/5; one mile, 1:50 2/5; two miles, 3:5. He was paced by a quad ridden by amateurs.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

on the resolution which he had sent to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was as follows: "I do impeach Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors on the following grounds:

"First—That he has sold or directed the sale of bonds without authority of law.

"Second—That he has sold or aided in the sale of bonds at less than their market value.

"Third—That he directed the misappropriation of the proceeds of said bond sales.

"Fourth—That he directed the Secretary of the Treasury to disregard the law which makes United States notes and treasury notes redeemable in coin.

"Fifth—That he has ignored and refused to have enforced the anti-trust law.

"Sixth—That he has sent United States troops to the State of Illinois without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution.

"Seventh—That he has corrupted politics through the interference of Federal officeholders.

"Eighth—That he has used the appointing power to influence legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Committee on Judiciary be directed to ascertain whether these charges are true, and if so report to the House such action by impeachment or otherwise as shall be proper in the premises, and said committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers."

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Items Added to the Measure by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The general deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day. The principal items added by the Senate Committee were the following: To pay the widow of the late Minister to Mexico, Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, \$8,750; to enable President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission to pay all outstanding claims, \$6,517; expenses of collecting customs revenue increased from \$50,000 to \$1,500,000; to pay the owners of the Norwegian steamer Peter Jensen for damages resulting from collision with the revenue cutter Rush in San Francisco Harbor last March \$2,576; to pay the claims of the Southern Pacific and its leased lines \$1,542,979; to pay each member of the House of Representatives not a Chairman of a committee for an annual clerk \$17