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OUR CHILEAN TROUBLE.

CASE OF PATRICK SHERIDAN.

the Bremen of the United States steamship, "Kearsarge," and "San Antonio," which was brought to the attention of the State department by counsel McCreary's letter, has not been yet settled. Sheridan was put in jail without process of law and brutally beaten by the police. Mr. Egan tells of the affair based upon the legend in the newspapers, by means of violence made without provocation, and at a public meeting at which resolutions were passed calling on the government to request the delivery of the refugees. He continues that the government did not deny the story of the attempt and Col. Tarde's letter the immediate cause of the demonstration, prior to the meeting and before the legation had been permitted to be publicly denounced.

November 4 Consul McCreary, at Valparaiso, telegraphed directly to Mr. Blaine a substantial confirmation of the

STORY OF THE RIOT

as told by Minister Egan and Captain Schley.

November 10 Mr. Egan reports an official call on the President of the provisional government. He says he was received with cordiality, and, upon expressing his congratulation, was asked to convey the President's acknowledgment and appreciation of the courtesy to the government of the United States.

November 11 Mr. Egan writes Sunday Blaine that the newspaper in his legation had been nailed to goods, "and in this way I late been at an expense during the month just of about $100." The next day he complained again that the city police, who had been watching the legation, became benefiting and bolder, on account of the influence of liquor and from the streets used hunting language to the refugees.

On the 15th he writes he has seen a number of untruthful and entirely immoral attacks made upon him through the press of the United States, especially an article in a New York paper by Mr. Julio Foster, who pretended to speak as a representative of a contingent of the Chilean government. He says he brought the matter to the attention of the minister of foreign affairs, who in a verbal note says: "Baron surprised that the question should be discussed here instead of at Washington, where Chile has now an envoy authorized to treat, and that there is no evidence in the department that Mr. Julio Foster has ever received any special commission or authority to address."

The minister now transmits copies of a number of letters passing between himself and Capt. Schley and the intendente. In the course of the testimony given by the "Baltimore's" men before the judge of crimes, November 13, Capt. Schley requests from the intendente

THE SAME PROTECTION

and privileges to officers and men when on shore as the Chilean government took occasion to offer other foreign men of war, and which are usual among nations in time of peace. On the same date the intendente replied that he had instructed the commandant of the police that he should put only from 8 to 9 a. m. the exception of the officer with an appropriate force to protect the market hold that Capt. Schley might send. Further that this, as he has ordered, depends upon the police force and as these assembly is official document as not begins the responsible officer of the "Baltimore." I have to his discretion and produce the calculation whether it is safe or not to allow the men on shore. In regard to the officers I do not believe there is any hindrance to their coming ashore." Further correspondence is transmitted from Mr. Egan, including his notes to Minister Stalin complaining of the grave hostile effect of the statements by the officers running the Scanlon, and dwelling emphatically upon made by the minister against the refugees of having with their arms and with all attempt prevented the assault.

At this point the correspondence is diverted to the case of Shields, which Minister Egan brought to the attention of the Chilean government without making specific claim, and in relation to which he would assist a number of errors and mistakes. These are substantially similar in purport to the outrage taken in California recently at the instance of the department of justice upon the arrest of the steamer "Keewenaw." The case accompanied by a formal claim by Shields for an indemnity of $5000, United States currency, alleged by Consul McCreary. The long controversy as to the so-called "Baltimore" sailors should be allowed to testify before the Chilean judge of crimes on last November 13, as shown by the dispatches from Minister Egan dated November 20th, stating that they were giving evidence on Friday, November 13, under the conditions approved by the navy department in the presence of an officer of the vessel acting as interpreter. Mr. Egan continues his complaints respecting the bad conduct of the police around the legation in a dispatch dated November 20, in which he says: "It will be seen that from the very beginning of these annoyances every complaint which I have been obliged to make about the disrespectful conduct towards the legation has been met by an insinuation of some phase of conspiracy, of deliberation of contact against the refugees and even against the employes of the legation, but up to the present the honorable minister has not returned to me a single tangible charge, for the good reason that

NO SUCH CONSPIRACY

as I have intended to be ever existed.

December 3d Mr. Blaine requests Mr. Egan to inform him who asked him for his testimony to the "Baltimore" case, which, according to telegraph advice received by Chilean Minister Montt from the home office, was requested of him by a party engaged and not given on December 4th. Mr. Egan telegraphs the following: Impossible at present to give full sense of the refugees. "The secretary of the chamber of deputies has in writing requested me to allow it to notify the witnesses in person." Mr. Egan replied that he could and will cordially have any communications with this officer, and he would not receive any communication from the legation without being instructed. On the same day he replies to Mr. Blaine's query, as to the evidence in the "Baltimore" case, that he had referred the minister of foreign affairs to Captain Schley and the Captain has furnished all the information by giving him the names of witnesses and by sending his men before the judge. In a letter of the same date Mr. Egan speaks of the publication by the press of the legal proceedings, then proceeding despite the then supposed secrecy, and that the effect has been a number of

VERY BITTER CRITICISMS

and attacks upon the United States, its navy and legation. He enclosures some correspondence between himself, Captain Schley and the intendente. The last named, in a communication to Captain Schley, says that during the trial it was necessary to

REMOVE SOME FROM THE COURT ROOM

one or two sailors of the "Baltimore," who presented themselves in a state of intoxication. The intendente says: "Perhaps this incident will acquaint the captain of the "Baltimore" better than the actual proceeding of the trial the immediate cause of the demonstration, prior to the meeting and before the legation had been permitted to be publicly denounced.

November 5