EVENTS IN THE WEST.

A Record of Occurrences in Neighboring States and Territories.

THE SKOOT WRECKED ON A ROCK.

Medical Healing in Denver—Morgan City Chartered—Indians Against Mexicans—Accidents and Suicides.

Mrs. Catherine Chessmire, who was so seriously scalded last Friday at San Francisco, died Sunday in the county hospital.

By picking a missed shot in the Elkton mine at Cripple Creek, Colo., Frank Swanson had his right eye destroyed Sunday afternoon. A companion named James Truman was badly hurt by flying rock.

Two prisoners named Gilbert Sugg-heads and N. Masters attempted to break jail in Bannock county, Idaho, Monday night, but before they succeeded the sheriff detected them and placed each man in a steel cage.

The Utah cavalry have been supplied with heavy intrenching knives instead of sabers. The knives are about a foot long, and their blades are as wide at the base of a sixpence's tower. They are very formidable weapons at close quarters.

Albert Hoff will not be hanged on Friday, as was expected, for the murder of Mrs. Mary Cluie, in San Francisco on December 19th last. Delay of the execution has been obtained by means of an appeal to the Supreme court on alleged errors in the judgment of death.

News was received at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday night of the loss of the sealing schooner Golden Fleece near Masset, on the Japanese coast. Her crew was saved with 230 skins out of a catch of 500. The catch on the Japanese coast this season is comparatively small.

The News of White Pine, Nev., says that Chris Peterson has been in town a business several days. He expects to start next week for Desert with a band of cattle from the Church ranch in White River valley. Mr. Judd, the manager of the property, has just arrived from his home in St. George, Utah.

Preparatory to their departure for Manila, the men of the Colorado and Pennsylvania regiments have been supplied with ammunition for target practice. All the troops now in camp will shoot over the Presidio range in this, beginning today (Wednesday), contributing to the Red Cross society of California now amount to $6,124.

Joseph Simpson, a teamster who had lived at the Mechanics' hotel, corner Pulton and Laguna streets, San Francisco, was found early Sunday morning in the vacant lot corner of Sansome and Frederick streets, suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. His mouth and throat were horribly burned and he died in great agony at 4 o'clock in the evening.

Edward Doyle, aged 15, was drowned Sunday while bathing in the bay at El Campo, Cal. He was the son of John J. Doyle of Salt Valley creek, San Francisco, who is employed in the license collector's office at the city hall, and a nephew of Thomas F. Boyle, business manager of the Bulletin. The body had not been recovered Sunday night.

The schooner Louise J. Kenney, which holds the distinction of being the first sailing vessel to land passengers as far north as Nenivak Island during the present season, reached Port Townsend, Wash., Tuesday, after an exciting cruise in the Bering sea. For five days the Kenney was frozen solid in the ice pack while trying to get away from Nenivak. She narrowly escaped being crushed by a huge iceberg.

The new steel steamer Isaac Ingalls, belonging to the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Co., has been wrecked on a rock in the West Inlet. Her bow is broken and she will be a total loss. She was on her way to the Stickeen with a cargo of Capt. John McPherson and Prof. O'Brien. It is stated that the pilot mistook the channel, which leads into the West Inlet for the mouth of the Stickeen river. The Ingalls was one of the most equipped river steamers on the Pacific coast. She was insured for $25,000.

T. H. Bisbee, of San Diego, Cal., has just returned from a trip to that portion of Lower California lying directly east of the island of Tiburon, whose savage Seri Indians have been in a state of war against the Mexicans ever since the latter undertook to investigate the murder of Christie Cox, Foley and the sailor John Johnson, who were captured by the Seris last fall and killed. Mr. Bisbee states that the Mexicans have inadvertently failed to give up the murderers. The Mexicans on the mainland expect the Seris to commit further crimes at the first opportunity.

While passing a deserted farm near Lafayette, in Contra Costa county, Cal., Friday afternoon, Deputy Auditor Byron Whitlock and Deputy Sales of Oakland spied upon the dooryard fence a pair of Jack Ingalls, a well known young man, who for five years has conducted a grocery business. The body hung over the fence in a position which would indicate that Ingalls had jumped over the fence and then plunged forward upon his face. The head was riddled with shot, and about ten feet away, on the other side of the fence, was a gun, unmistakably the weapon which dealt a sudden death to Ingalls.

A dispatch from Hungry Joe's, via Winnemucca, B. C., June 4, says: D. J. Roche, who has just returned from Thatch Lake, says that steam and gasoline launches are now running on Lakes Beaver and Lindeman. The steam launch has not been the Cariboo Crossing this spring, but small boats are fairly making the run. Mr. Roche says that a week ago Sunday three men, whose names he could not ascertain, were drowned close to Canon Crossing on Lake Bennett. He has been in camp at the head of Thatch for over six weeks. It is his belief that at least 20 persons have been drowned in the Lakes since the ice began to break up.

General Merritt's latest order for the campaign in the Philippines is that a battery of six Mountain Howitzers shall be taken in the next expedition to Manila. To move the guns, carriages and ammunition in the Philippines, a pack train of mules will be required. It is understood that Lieut. Colonel Fourth United States cavalry will be in command of the battery. The general staff marched in review at Camp Merritt last Sunday morning. Colonel Jones, Major Jones and Colonel Campbell, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, who attacked a colored man at Mount Gretna, Penna., for being insolent to a white woman, have left the regiment left for the coast. A light sentence was imposed, as Campbell has practically been in prison for a month.

On Tuesday Senator Perkins telegraphed from Washington to President Craig of the San Francisco Chamber of commerce as follows: "I think the people of California should protest against the sailing of troops from the Pacific coast of the Monterey, Monadnock and all other armored war vessels." To this Mr. Craig sent the following reply: "We protested on the 12th of April. In the meantime Dewey has acquired for California a new outlet for our surplus, employment for our shipping, business for our merchants and has opened a colonizing future for America beyond any good which its protectorate. We of San Francisco will hold nothing back which may be of service to the administration, even to our property."

The steamer Morgan City was chartered Tuesday as a transport to the government. She has room for accommodation for fourty-six people, she will be inspected by the medical board of survey today (Wednesday) and can be made ready for sea by the end of the week. The charter price is $600 a day. The City of Paris, due at San Francisco tomorrow from Panama, is also to be chartered, and the Leelanaw will be chartered as transport. The Leelanaw came from the east as a collier, but has been converted into a first class passenger steamer. The Indiana, which was chartered at Portland, has proved unfitted for a transport. The Leelanaw is accommodating 400 men. The second unit of Kansas volunteers will be mustered in today, but they will not get away until Monday. The Colon will be fumigated tomorrow and then her officers will go on board. The China will begin taking on stores tomorrow and she is ready to sail at short notice. The Rosalie is ready to sail at short notice, so the departure of the expedition within a few days is now a certainty.

AMERICAN IMPORTANCE.

It Was Very Cheerfully Recognized and Emphasized by Gladstone.

He who, since the death of Abraham Lincoln, has been the foremost and greatest of all English-speaking men, passed away when Mr. Gladstone died. Of all who speak the English language, none ever ignored more decidedly the distinctions which divide the land of our common race into different states. It was, indeed, often brought against him, as a reproach, that he was almost totally devoid of that insular parochialism which confounds the patriotic devotion to the English-speaking race with the most partisan self-interest of a particular state. Of the sentiments which regards the American nation as the British mother country and denies to the British colonies in America the right to separate from those who inhabit the United States—which is one of the distinctive traits of the university imperialists—Mr. Gladstone showed no trace.

No British statesman ever responded so cheerfully to the spirit of America's promise, or failed in advance with such cordial welcome the prospect of her future greatness. Like John the Baptist, when he said, "He must increase and I must decrease," Mr. Gladstone, understanding the inevitable tendency of the United States of the present, cordially welcomed the prospect of coming to play held by the United States, without a pang of a regret. The commercial primacy of his own country, he felt, could be no more changed by the rise of "a nation of my own blood" than the sun could be "a nation of my own blood." That she had not already outstripped England in the race he attributed to her reluctance upon the changing shifting circles of prosperity. The day when the United States frankly adopts, what it has been practically to maintain, a system of free trade would be always declared date the beginning of the end of British supremacy in the markets of the world. "America," he said, in the early stories, "will then probably take the place which at present belongs to us," but, he added, with generous emulation, "She will not injure us in the operation, on the contrary, she will benefit us."

The frank recognition of the greatness and probable supremacy of the United States was coupled with no mean grudge as to the future of his own country. I can vouchsafe to remember with him for the severity with which he abstained from all appeals to national or imperial pride. He replied good-humoredly that one had to be careful in yielding a son if he seemed to be somewhat forward and too self-complacent—praise may be allowed as a treat, it ought not to be his daily bread. But, he went on, to say, "I fully recognize that we have a great country. The work of England has been great in the past, but it will be still greater in the future. This is true. I believe in the manifest destiny of the English-speaking world. I believe this is one time of England forever. I think that the part which England has to play, and the influence of England in the world will be even vaster in the future than it is today. Ireland will be greater yet than she has ever been."

Great as England will be, and vast as will be her influence, Mr. Gladstone believed that the greatness and influence of the United States would be greater still. In one of his farewell speeches, addressed to political circles, Mr. Gladstone touched upon what he called "the paramount question of the future of America. He spoke in almost prophetic tones of the great Republic of the future which America must run her course and develop, as his manner of speaking was, to the full, the capacities which could be hers by the citizens of the United States. The prospect is so remarkable that I feel bound to quote it in the one paramount question, to use his own phrase which, even from the lips of a British statesman, appeared to the American public South, of the question which America, of course,