turned bottom side up, the day coach and one sleeper were thrown at right angles to the track, the dining car and two Pullman coaches were badly wrecked. Only two cars remained on the track. The wailing of the Indians, who had their dead and wounded under the willows near the track, was most heartrending. They were on their way to Sacramento to pick hops.

At about half past twelve o'clock Wednesday morning LizzieMcAfee, a colored woman, shot and killed Elisha Compton, a private of Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Wearing's shooting gallery on Commercial street. The fatality was probably the result of an accident caused by carelessness on the part of Compton and the woman in handing a loaded 22 caliber rifle.

It seems that Mrs. McAffee and a small party went to the Salt Lake and Ogden railroad depot to catch the train for the Lagoon. They missed it however and returned up town disappointed. Compton was at McAfee's house and proposed that they go out to supper. Claude May and Maggie Williams were also invited and they went out together. After supper they were passing Wearing's gallery and Compton proposed to the women that they all go in and try their marksmanship.

Mrs. McAfee was the first to shoot and she hit three birds out of four shots. The May woman tried and missed in all of the four shots. Mrs. McAfee took the gun again, saying that she could hit every time if she had a rest, and Compton offered to rest the gun on his hand. This she refused to allow and turned to take the gun from him as he made a motion to take hold of the barrel. As she did so the gun went off. Compton took her by the arms exclaiming, "You've shot me." She thought he was trying to frighten her and began to laugh. He staggered, reached out and fell prostrate with the blood flowing from the wound in his breast and from his mouth.

Mrs. McAfee ran out crying that she has shot Compton and for someone to bring a doctor or a policeman. A crowd soon gathered and help came, but Compton expired almost immediately after the shooting.

Tidings of the sad death of Miss Edna May McBride of Tooele have reached here. The suddenness of the news was most shocking to her relatives and friends in this city, for they were not aware of her serious illness until the fact of her demise was communicated to them.

Death came at 3 p.m. Wednesday as the result of an aggravated attack of appendicitis the first slight symptoms of which were made manifest while the deceased was attending the Jubilee. The real cause of trouble was, however, not discovered until yesterday morning when Doctor Davis, the local physician was called in. He diagnosed the seriousness of the case and concluded that the only hope for recovery was through an immediate operation. Drs. Richards and Wilcox of this city were quickly summoned by telephone. The latter only could go, proceeding to Tooele on a special train and arriving there at noon. A brief examination only was necessary as the evidences of approaching dissolution were plainly visible and Dr. Wilcox returned home without having performed the operation. Soon afterwards Miss McBride's spirit had taken its flight into the unseen world, leaving her parents and family crushed with grief.

The deceased was the daughter of Hon. Charles McBride, granddaughter of Elder Francis M. Lyman and niece of Congressman King. She was a handsome, talented and loveable girl, respected and esteemed by all who knew her. In the home, social and amusement circles she will be especially missed and mourned. Her demise has cast a gloom over the community in which she grew to lovely young womanhood and general usefulness. The profoundest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family in their hour of deep affliction and sorrow.

OGDEN, Utah, July 30th.—Ogden canyon was the scene of another explosion about 6 o'clock this morning, which may result in the death of William Bowler, who resides on Quincy avenue in this city.

The explosion occurred at what is known as the corner house of the old powder mills, formerly used as a store house. How it occurred is not exactly known, although it is presumed that Bowler had been inside the house, and as there were a number of copper coils there he may have caused a spark by rummaging among them, or may have dropped a match. He can give no rational explanation of the affair. The house has not been used for ten or twelve years, but it was thick with powder dust.

The explosion was a violent one, blowing down the walls of the building and carrying the roof some distance away.

Bowler was frightfully burned from head to foot, there being scarcely an inch of skin that was not scarred. He walked from the scene to a house in the canyon, a distance of about 200 feet, where he was attended to and a physician summoned. All he had on him was his shoes and a collar. Every stitch of clothing had been blown off him, or having caught fire he had torn it off. He has a wife and family. He says he went there fishing, but unless he was inside the house, it seems barely probable that he could sustain the injuries he did. The skin simply peels off him. His finger nails have been blown off and altogether he is a ghastly sight.

The doctor considers his recovery doubtful.

OGDEN, Utah, July 31.—William Bowler, who was severely injured in the explosion in Ogden canyon yesterday, died from his injuries at the city hospital last evening at 7:30. Deceased was born at Layton, Davis county, and was 28 years old. He leaves a widow and two children. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

The Supreme court handed down an opinion in the case of Salt Lake City vs Francis Armstrong, L. E. Hall and Jos. Rawlins, county commissioners of Salt Lake county, sitting as a board of equalization, involving the question of the board's right to pass a resolution reducing the taxable property of Salt Lake City, and deciding that Judge Norrell erred in annulling the board's order. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Zane and concurred in by Justices Bartch and Miner.

The City Council, in order to raise extra revenue, amounting to $262,500, to conduct the city affairs, during the year 1898, fixed the tax rate at seven mills on the dollar. The board of equalization on the 12th of July passed a resolution reducing taxation forty per cent in the district lying between the north line of Ninth South street and the north line of Twelfth South street, and twenty per cent on peoperty in that portion of the city lying south of the north line of Third South street, and north of the north line of Ninth South street, and of all that portion lying west of First West street and north of Third South street. The city attorney claimed that the reduction amounted to $5,000,000 on the valuation, and that it would be insufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the city for at least a year. The question to be determined was, Had the board the power to pass the resolution and make the reduction. Judge Norrell decided that it did not, when the board took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge McKay took the position that the law did not give the board the authority to reduce the valuation by a general order, but that it should have been done upon the written application of the owners of the real estate.

The court in its opinion today says, that section 11 of article 13 of the Utah Constitution, makes it a duty of the board to adjust and equalize the valuation of both real and personal property within their respective counties, without prescribing the mode to be adopted.

The court also takes notice of the fact that a number of deputy assessors are employed by the county assessor, and of their liability to differ in their estimates as to the value of property, which makes it all the more necessary that some general authority should be delegated with power to equalize matters.

Section 15, chapter 131, of the Session Laws of 1896, the court construes as meaning that the board may raise or lower the assessed valuation of any class of property in both city and county.

Section 72 and chapter 129 of the same laws, contended by Judge McKay to mean that the party affected must file a written application for a reduction, This the court holds refers to reductions upon the application of individuals, and not reductions made upon classes of property within certain localities designated or described by the board.

"It would be unreasonable," the court says, "to require several thousand people, property owners in a large district, each to make a written application for such reduction. When the excessive valuation applies to an entire district, the board may make the reduction as we have indicated, without a written application being made."

Chief Justice Zane, after stating that the court below erred in holding that the board exceeded its authority in passing the resolution and annulling it, reverses the judgment and remands the cause.