

yond the tomb resulted to the contraction of disease which culminated in her death on the 31st of October. She actually "laid down her life for her friends," and the matchless Architect of our salvation declared that greater love could not be exhibited than to "lay down" one's life for one's "friends." Surely she will be welcomed on the other side with "joy unspeakable and full of glory," and she will be abundantly rewarded for her labor of love.

I cannot help contrasting in my mind the course of this noble woman, who, in the midst of what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties, "put her hand to the plow" and would not "look back," fully believing the Lord would open up the way, with that of members of the Church who are living in comfort today almost within the shade of our magnificent temples and apparently quite indifferent with reference to the immense work that the millions who have gone hence expect us to perform for them. The Prophet Joseph declared it to be the most important labor resting upon the Latter-day Saints; and well he might, for where there are hundreds of thousands of the living to preach to on earth, there are hundreds of millions of the dead to work for in the temples; and yet there are many who are not only not working for their departed relatives but they are neglecting to attend to the ordinances in behalf of their own children born out of the new covenant, and may end their mortal career not having attended to this most important requirement.

Latter-day Saints everywhere! Let me entreat you to thoughtfully consider the excellent record of the beloved sister who is the subject of this article, and determine in your hearts to "labor while the day lasts" that you may not mourn in the night that shall come in which "no man can work." You who are enjoying the luxuries of life and neglecting the opportunities and duties of the present, take home to your hearts the loving devotion of Mother Tippet, surrounded by adverse circumstances, and let the same faith and good works adorn your lives; so shall your "peace flow as a river, and your righteousness as the waves of the sea!"

I conclude to me say that the Lord was mindful of Sister Tippet to the last. He sent her among kind friends when He impressed her to go to Sister Harding's, and they tenderly nursed her and supplied her with every comfort that loving hearts could administer. God bless them for their good deeds, and preserve us all in the path of right.

Yours in the cause of truth.

JAMES L. McMURRIN.

### STAR VALLEY STATE CONFERENCE.

Our quarterly conference convened November 16, 1895, at Astou meeting house at 10 a.m. After the opening exercises, Elder George Osmond gave a brief report of the Star Valley Stake of Zion; the Saints as a rule were striving to live their religion and in excellent condition spiritually, and good health prevailing generally; the presidency of the Stake are united, and the High Council and the Bishopric of the various wards as far as organized

work in unison with each other. The Bishops of the different wards or their counselors reported their wards all doing well.

The Saints of this Stake had the opportunity of enjoying one of the grandest times it has been our privilege to enjoy since our organization. Elders John Henry Smith, of the Apostles, and George Reynolds, of the first presidency of the Seventies, occupied a goodly portion of the conference instructing the Saints in their duties and exhorting them to not forget their Divine Creator; the Spirit of the Lord was poured out mightily upon the people, and they went to their homes with renewed determination to serve God and keep His commandments. Most noticeable was the discourse of Elder John Henry Smith where he showed with clearness the evidences of a Great Creator all around in everything we see, and the perfect order in which the universe is governed and controlled. Several of the brethren gave short addresses urging the Saints to continue in doing good, and all seemed amply repaid for the exertion made to attend conference.

The brethren are making a three-days tour among the wards of this Stake, encouraging those of the Saints that could not attend on account of the long distance to travel, to live near to their God so as to enjoy His protection.

The weather is beautiful for a northern climate, health of the people good, and all feeling well in doing good.

WM. H. REMINGTON,  
Stake Clerk.

### UTAH'S HARD COAL.

PROVO, Nov. 23, 1895.—There is every indication that the discovery of coal east of Provo, last spring, and the subsequent development work done on several claims will result in opening up an inexhaustible field of hard coal, which will take the place of anthracite, heretofore imported from Pennsylvania and Colorado, and possibly supplant coke for smelting iron and other ores. At any rate it promises to furnish what Utah has not yet had developed—suitable fuel for iron works. Croppings have been found for a distance of twelve to fifteen miles, from Hobbie Creek canyon on the south to a point north of Provo canyon, and several parties are developing prospects.

The discovery was, properly speaking, not a discovery of coal, but rather that the black material which has been known to exist in the mountains east of Provo from its first settlement was coal. Of this there is now no doubt, as analysis and practical tests in stoves and blacksmith shops have settled the question beyond any controversy.

The mine upon which the most work is being done at present is owned by Judge M. M. Kellogg, of this city, and Mr. H. A. Barton, a prominent citizen of Salisbury, Texas. Mr. Barton is a brother-in-law of Judge Kellogg and while on a visit here this summer became interested with him in the coal mine, and also was so favorably impressed with the country that he intends to bring his family here in a short time and make Utah his home. To show that Messrs. Kellogg and Bar-

ton believe their property is valuable, it is only necessary to say that they paid to the original locators, who had done but little work on the claim, \$1,000 for the property.

The mine is about seven miles northeast of Provo, in Rock canyon, and a road about a mile in length has been built from the canyon road to the mine. There are several tons of coal in the dump ready to be hauled to town as soon as the freezing weather sets in. The late storms have made the new road almost impassable and put a stop to hauling coal for a time; but a coal yard had been started and a small lot of coal brought down before the storm had been disposed of and has created a demand which will employ all the men that can work to advantage all winter. The coal is being sold at \$7 a ton and several people who have tried it prefer it to the Colorado anthracite. An analysis shows 65 per cent fixed carbon, 20 per cent volatile matter and moisture and 15 per cent ash. It burns to a white ash leaving no clinkers and produces no smoke. It will burn in an ordinary stove, providing there is a good draft, but the most satisfactory results are obtained with a base burner, such as is used for anthracite. A Mr. Ward who has worked for years in the coal mines in Wales says it is similar to a variety of coal mined in Wales known as "main hard." This is used, without coking, in the iron and steel blast furnaces in England and is also used on the English men-of-war for the reason that it produces no smoke.

The vein is in a carboniferous lime stone formation and dips at an angle about 40 degrees, varying in thickness from 4 to 7 feet. One tunnel has been run 75 feet and an iron track laid on which to bring the coal to the surface. Another tunnel is now being run which connects with the 75 foot tunnel. This will increase the facilities for handling the coal and is also necessary in order to furnish air. Ten men are now at work, and the quality of the coal improves as the work progresses.

Herman Martin, Rodney Swasey, W. R. Pike, R. J. Kroupa, S. K. King and John Marwick are working in Provo canyon, about three miles north of the Kellogg and Barton mine. They have tunneled about 200 feet in a similar formation, but are not taking out any coal, believing that they will strike a larger vein and a superior quality by continuing their tunnel further under the mountain, and they are testing their theory.

Postmaster Roberts and two partners, Mr. Court and Mr. Ellison, have let contracts for development work on their claims joining the Kellogg and Barton mine, and men are now pushing the tunnel; they have already done considerable work and are well satisfied with their prospects for a good mine.

S. K. King, Benj. Bachman, George W. Craig and T. E. Fleming own a claim south and east of Kellogg and Barton about eight miles from Provo. They have been at work all summer with very satisfactory results, and are building a cabin with the intention of keeping men at work all winter.

John W. Hoover, and others interested with him, are opening a claim