

whom God has given such extraordinary power? Why, I would be the meanest being on the earth if I would not respect authority of that kind. To go farther: when a man administers to me certain ordinances, and he promises unto me that I shall come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, clothed with glory, immortality and eternal life; he seals a wife to me and says she shall be mine for time and for all eternity, and God bears witness to this by the power of the Holy Ghost, so that no doubt exists in my mind concerning the truth of these promises, shall I not honor the man and reverence the authority that that man has who can do such wonderful things as this? This is my condition. I have been baptized—my sins have been remitted; I have had hands laid upon me for the gift of the Holy Ghost—I have received that gift; I have had other ordinances administered to me and promises made to me—I know I have received here in part and will hereafter receive in fullness the fulfillment of those promises. Then what power on earth shall prevent me from honoring those men, from respecting that authority, and from being submissive to it? Shall I say I will accept that authority in one direction, but not in another? If I do, I am unworthy of the blessings God has bestowed upon me. And I have never done it. I honor that authority. I love the men that bear it, because I know they are men of God. Now, why not all of us do this? You who have not had your sins remitted, you who have not had the gift of the Holy Ghost, you who have not received these other blessings, you can rebel and say you will do as you please; but that will not do for those who have received all these blessings and gifts—at least, it will not if they expect to continue in the favor of God.

I love this Church because it is the Church of Christ. I love it because it has brought me every earthly blessing. It has made my life a life of great happiness. I have had trials, as the rest have; but my life has been an exceedingly happy one. I have been happy in the great truths which God has revealed, and which I know to be truths; but more especially have I been happy in the blessings that have been brought to me through the Priesthood and the exercise of its power by men like myself whom God has seen fit to endow with it. Sometimes I have felt that I could not stay here on the earth, so happy have I been. I rejoice in this happiness and in these blessings. I would that all mankind could share in them. When I was a missionary it was the great delight of my life to preach this Gospel, and to entreat men to come to the Lord and receive the blessings I had received. I feel now that I would like to live until the Savior comes, if it were the Lord's will, to preach this Gospel of salvation to mankind, and to make them sharers in the joys that I have partaken of. And it is through the Priesthood that all these blessings have come. I have been in poverty; I have been through the persecutions we all endured; I have been short of food; I have been in need of water; I have been destitute of clothing; I have preached the Gospel without purse and scrip; I have been in prosperity; I have mingled with the leading men of the land, and have lived where I had everything I needed; and I bear testimony to you this day that the Gospel of the Lord

Jesus Christ is sufficient for every circumstance in life. It will make men happy in poverty and in adversity; it will make them happy in prosperity and in plenty. It is not confined to one condition of life; it extends over every condition in which man can be placed. I take delight this day, in this solemn assembly, in bearing my testimony to this.

Now, what can we say to you to entreat you to honor the Priesthood that God has restored? We do not ask you to honor us (though it is a difficult thing to divest the Priesthood from the man); but we entreat you to honor the Priesthood. Do not allow the falsehoods that are told concerning the Priesthood to enter into your heads. God is with this Priesthood. He is with the Elders of this Church, and with the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles, and He will bear them off triumphantly. He will bear testimony to their being His servants by the fruits that will follow obedience to the counsels which they give. We who love our religion cannot do better than take this course. And what is the use of our religion if we do not love it and carry out its principles? It is of no value to us, but will prove a condemnation rather than a blessing to us.

I feel to rejoice this day in the presence of God, that He has been so good and kind to us as to reveal Himself to us, so that we know the truth; that we need not go groping after the theories of men and the confusion that exists in the world, but that we can cling to the truth and live by it; and when the time comes for us to go hence, go with the assurance that we shall enter into that glorious rest which the Lord has in store for His faithful people. I pray God to grant this unto all of us, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Written for this Paper

### MONEY IN COTTON.

(Copyrighted 1896 by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SPARTANBURG, S. C., November—1896.



WRITE this letter in one of the great cotton manufacturing cities of the south. This county has seventeen cotton factories now working and a number of others are being built. Here at Spartanburg there is an enormous cotton mill, and one which is to cost \$500,000 is being erected just beside it. The company which owns these two mills has other factories at Pacolet, within a few miles of here; and when the new mill is completed their payroll will be about \$30,000 per month. At Pacolet they have built a town for their factory employes. It is much like Pullman, near Chicago, and is managed much the same way. The president tells me that their laborers are as good as any you can find in the Union, and says that his workmen are equal to any of the north.

Now that McKinley is elected there will be an enormous increase in cotton manufacture in the south. New mills have been going up steadily during the hard times. Within the past five years more than \$60,000,000 have been in-

vested in southern factories for the making of cotton goods. This is an average of more than a million dollars a month. In coming south over the Southern railway I struck a big cotton factory at Lynchburg, Va., and from there to Atlanta, Ga., along the line of this road there is an almost continuous line of cotton factories, and they dot the cotton belt now as far south as New Orleans. There is a big cotton mill at Richmond, Va., I found several factories at Atlanta, and Georgia has mills which are making all kinds of cotton goods. These southern mills are surrounded by the cotton fields, and the cotton is brought almost directly from the plants to the factory. The mills here are shipping goods to China and the output of manufactured cotton is steadily increasing. I find, in fact, that times are not at all bad in the south. This section of our country is growing as a manufacturing center, and I am told that its output of manufacturing of different kinds amounts to more than \$100,000,000 every month. A large part of this product is made up of cotton, and disinterested parties tell me that the business is still in its infancy.

I find it very hard to get the mill men to give any information about the cotton business. They don't seem to want the rest of the United States to know how much money they are making, and they do what they can to keep other factories from coming south. The truth is, there are few businesses in the United States which are paying so well as that of the cotton factories. Such mills as are ordinarily well managed are making all the way from 6 to 35 per cent a year on their capital stock. The average dividend paid is about 10 per cent, and a large amount is put aside every year for improvements and surplus. Take the Pacolet mills, which are located within twelve miles of here. They have now a plant which experts say is worth more than one million dollars. They have a surplus of about \$500,000, and they have for years been paying semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. These mills were organized in 1883, with a capital of \$300,000, which has since been increased to \$700,000. The mills made \$26,000 profit the first year they were in existence, and since then they have paid out more than \$380,000 in dividends. They started with one mill, but this has since been increased to three, and the surplus is nearly twice the amount of its original capital stock. These mills eat up about eighty bales of cotton every day, and they make every year more than 30,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. I met the president of the Pacolet mills here. His name is Captain John H. Montgomery. He is also the president of the Spartan mills, which are located in this city, and which have a capital of \$500,000. He began life on a farm, and his first work was as a clerk in a store, at \$5 a month.

At the end of one year his employer concluded that he was not worth his wages and let him go. Montgomery then went back to farming. He soon left the plantation, however, and started a little store. He sold fertilizers and took pay in cotton. About seventeen years ago he had saved enough to buy the water power which runs the Pacolet mills. He organized the company to build these mills. It is safe to say he is now very close to being a millionaire, and his salary as president of the works