know her life, can testify to the correctness of her witness.

The manner of our receiving the Comforter divine into our being in His fulness was somewhat peculiar. For years we had professed and preached full salvation, and not without definite results. but ever and anon there came to us the conscious lack of spiritual power, and want of conscious guidance into all truth. Again and again we commenced in the Spirit and then tried to be made perfect by rules and regulations, substituting them for the continuous indwelling of the Spirit as counsellor and guide. But there came a crisis in our life, when, bowing at the mercy-seat, we heard the voice of the Spirit calling us to take a certain course in life—said course not at all in accord with our judgment as to what was best, nor yet with that of In short, it was a call to go out in loneliness with God, not knowing whither it might lead. We took in the true significance of this crisis of our life, for it was the climax of years of alternate victory and defeat. We felt now as never before that to accept this as the voice of the Spirit, and obey, meant henceforth, without reserve, to follow Him in all things, even when nothing but His whisper in the soul would be our ground of confidence that we were right. We confess to days of hesitancy, and, Gideon-like, asking for sign after sign, all of which were freely given by our indulgent Heavenly Parent. when at last we did consciously accept that voice as divine, and so accepting surrender life in all its activities to be absolutely controlled by the Spirit, as a real factor in our being, and the covenant on our part was without reserve, immediately we were conscious of the advent into our life of the promise of the Father, and since then, with the exception of a few hours, when, yielding to outside pressure, we wavered in our obedience, the sense of his presence in Pentecostal fulness and power has been with us without a moment's intermission.

And so from our knowledge of Scripture teaching, and from experience, we hesitate not to proclaim it as a fact, that to every one who wills to accept Him in

all His offices and fulness, as set forth in the New Testament, He comes and with them He abides so long as they obey Him; and nothing but disc bedience will drive Him from his loved abode.

If not prepared thus to accept Him, you are either afraid to trust Him, through false notions of His character, or else have not learned to believe in your full privileges in the gospel. To such we would say, study the written word of God, as one who intends to appropriate every blessing discovered. Get intimately acquainted with the character of the Holy Ghost, until you become eager to surrender to Him the supreme control of your life.

## FAITH-CURES.

We think the time has come to enter upon as full a discussion of this important subject as the size of our periodical will warrant.

We notice in some of our exchanges a desire to substitute the expression "Divine healing" for "faith-cures," but the change has not been sufficiently general to justify us in using it, so we retain the name by which the subject we treat of is commonly known. Recently we have read a number of articles criticizing this modern movement, some of them openly hostile, and others ostensibly friendly. But, whether professedly friendly or otherwise, they all seem to tend one way, that is, to lessen the number of faith-cures. True, they may speak of their belief in the efficacy of prayer in times of sickness, but the rational inference to be drawn from the best of such criticisms is, that following their conclusions we would fall back to times when faith-cures were not nearly so frequent as at present. Now such a practical outcome of writings, however able and kindly in their spirit, must ever be fatal to them in the minds of those who have been the subjects of faith-cures, or are desiring to be. Granted that all their premises are correctly put, and that the conclusions they draw are legitimate, still we cannot but ask, Why argue after a