

had to say "adieu" (good-bye). For the next six years it was a hard struggle for him against the forces of evil; the hard tramp across the desert of trial being occasionally relieved by the refreshing oasis of Gospel services.

Marriage and Backsliding

He was married in Chile, religiously and civilly, in 1911. His wife's family demanded a religious ceremony with all the feasting and drinking which accompanies a marriage in South America. To his credit, he tried to abstain, as much as possible, from the un-Christian hilarity of the occasion. Several years after his marriage he took his wife and three small children back to Bolivia. He at once sought out the Methodist place of worship. He had no trouble in finding it, but at the same time found the place where the Baptists held their meetings. Not sensing that they might not both be Methodist he attended both as the inclination led him. Being once more among his people, he soon let slip the precious liberty of the Gospel and found himself once more a slave of sin, not infrequently being under the influence of the national drink. But here again, he confesses, the arms of a loving God were ever about him to lead him out of his sin into the Father's pardoning love.

Victory and Family Worship

Once more he was obliged to leave Bolivia, and leaving his wife and family with his parents, he started for the Chilean border. Once out of the reach of his friends he was able to live a better life; at least he recognised that he had sinned grievously against his God. This time his repentance had a truer ring in it, for through tears he looked to the Father of pardon, and at once applied to the Methodist Church to be accepted as a probationer. Having taken this new step in his reconsecration to God he called for

his family to rejoin him in his new home. On their arrival he at once began family worship, in spite of the opposition which his wife offered. She showed no interest in his efforts for her conversion. On the other hand she did all she could to counteract his good intentions. She went to confession as often as she could to show her utter indifference, and even opposition, to the power of her husband's prayers.

MONTANO AS A BAPTIST

PART IV.

His Immersion

When he returned to Cochabamba in 1919 he made it his first business to find again the Methodist chapel. He discovered that its doors had been closed, and was directed to another place, which was none other than that of the Baptists. He still did not know that this cause was not in the hands of his own denomination, so he at once asked to be given some definite work in the church. Rev. A. B. Reekie was the missionary in charge at the time, and many were the serious talks which he had with Senor Montano over the subject of Baptism by immersion. Even though he lived out of town about six miles, he was a most constant visitor at the services of Mr. Reekie, until finally convinced with respect to the position held by the Baptist denomination, he asked to be immersed as a testimony of his faith in Christ as Lord of his life. He was baptised then by Mr. Reekie on Oct. 12th, of the same year.

Tempted But Steadfast

It must not be thought for a moment that all this did not cost him sacrifice. The contrary is the case. While still in Chile he received several letters from his comparatively rich aunt in Cochabamba, offering him one-half of her property, which portion would have amounted to about three thousand dollars. The con-