AT A CHINESE INN.

The Scene in the Interior of the One Roomed Mud Hut,

The building was a long, one-storeyed mud hut, with thatched roof. We ered. Behold what the frontiersman had created! The long room was the scene of homely industry. From the centre rafter hung a big eil lemp, shedding its ray over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove set the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor packed hard, swept clean. From one corner came the merry whir of grinding millstones as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headdress gathered up the heaps of yellow cornmeal that oozed from the gray stones. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of its chaff: others leaned over clay mortars. pounding condiments with stone pes-

Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travel-One end of the room was reserved for these wayfarers, but the k'ang at the other end was divided into sections. From each rafter over each section swung quaint little cradles. In each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world we fell esleep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of swinging cradles and grinding millstones.—Atlantic Month-

#### THE NEW FRENCH PANTHEON.

(New York Tribune.)

Amongst the phrases destined to survive this war there is only one which promises to rank in expressive imported. ness and vitality with "As cruel as a Boche." That is the phrase "As stupid as a German." Sooner or later the typical, spectacular movement of the Kaiser's Sacred Cow, the Great General Staff, turns out to be a blunder. The invasion of Belgium brings England into the war, and Zeppelin baby-

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,-I can recommend MI-NARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both, with excellent results.

> Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS.

killers, mobilized to discourage her people, rise up a multitude of conquering soldiers. The United States, flouted as negligible, is at last drawn by the ruthless submarine campaign into the circle of Germany's foes, and the nervous bluffings in her press show how sorely she regrets it. Insensate devastation of Northern France, from the killing of fruit trees to the swish violation of graves, all supposed to further the process of bleeding a people white, serves but to kindle new fire in the veins of an avenging host. And now in its turn comes the German's due reward for that fine flower of German stupidity, the persistent demolition of Rheims.

"The Germans without reason," runs a late despatch from France, "continue to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today." Had the Boche gunners heard perhaps the news from Paris, that the French Government has determined not to restore the cathedral, but to hang up in its ruins the battle flags of the allies and to dedicate it forever as a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France? Surely there could be no outcome of German stupidity so harmful to Germany as this, and one could well understand how the Kaiser would now only be too glad to blot out by complete destruction all evidence of his original mistake. For this pantheon will hit his country hard when peace

The Kaiser must know, what the dullest schoolboy could tell him, that the most favorable peace is going to mean a heavy burden to him and his people, that the sooner French hatred dies down the better it will be for him and them, and that he must think of German trade, to say nothing of German comfort, in a thousand phases. There will be monuments all over France to keep hatred alive, but consider the overwhelming, world-wide significance of this one, reared, as it were, by the Kaiser himself. The stupidity of it, the illimitable, ineffa-



**SPECIALISTS** 

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

Please Mention This Paper,

man stupidity of it! To have scured with their own hands the creation of the one everlasting reproach, the one undying appeal to the imagination of mankind against the German spirit!

"I will not call him king," said Joan the Maid of the Dauphin, "until he shall have been anointed and crowned at Rheims." On that talismanic point France was with her, and to this day Republican France preserves in its soul a kindred legendary emotion for the most renowned of all her fanes. Upon her Pantheon at Paris she has inscribed her tribute-"Aux grands Hommes la Patrie reconnaisonte" and before its portals she has placed "Le Penseur," an image of thought. This new pantheon she gives not to her great men, nor to her men of fame, but to the unknown dead who have saved her, and before their shrine the Maid will sit bestride her charger, a symbol of the heart, of all that most swiftly and most simply touches every type of man.

We are swayed by our heart. Long after the cold-blooded theorist, working out on paper the artificial solidarity which he mistakes for the true brotherhood of man, shall have demonstrated to his own satisfaction the absolute necessity of "making friends with Germany," Rheims will give pause to all men who can feel as well as think. And the Kaiser will have done it. Not until he and his kind, he and his millions, have done penance in sackcloth and ashes will the penalty of their blasphemous destruc tion lose a tithe of its weight.

Minard's Liniment for sale every-

### TRADE BRIEFS.

The city walls of Canton, China. are to be removed and roads and tramways leading out of the city built. Numerous kinds of American package groceries are on sale at St. Etienne. France, but there is still an opening for the introduction of pickles, jams, sauces and fancy crackers.

Swiss merchants are in the market for children's washable cotton clothing. Importations from Germany have stopped, and local manufacturers do not seem to be able to supply clothing of as good quality as that formerly

American automobile buses have been put in operation with success at Merida, Yucatan.

Plans are being made to clear vast tracts of land in the Straits Settlements for the production of bananas. Moss is being used in America as a substitute for cotton in articles that require packing and filling, such as cushions and mattresses. Louisiana supplies most of the moss used in this way. The selling price ranges from five and a half to six cents a pound. Last year's output had an estimated value of \$2,000,000.

Iron working machinery is needed at Genoa, Italy. There is a market for typewrifer

accessories at Bilba, Spain. Nail making machines, equipment for manufacturing wire for nails and nail wire are in demand at Alexan-

A firm at Grosby, Caucasus, Russia, would like to represent American manufacturers of steel, iron, shoes, dry goods, leather supplies

There is a market for roofing materials at Havre, France. A company Bahai, Brazil, has asked for catalogues of American furniture. Incinerators of American make are in demand at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Shanghai, China, presents a good market for mineral lubricating oils

## KEEP CHILDREN WELL **DURING HOT WEATHER**

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small chil-Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,

## CULINARY DELICACY.

Soy Bean Which Comes from China, is a Meal in Itself.

For full particulars concerning the soy bean, say sthe New York Evening Post, it would perhaps, be best to or else the Italian army. It seems like a long jump from the soy bean fields of China to the battle-front of the Isonzo, but that is the route that the only respectable lot of soy beans yet en. It appears that the soy bean, despite the fact that it is the world's champion all-around food, did not leap into instant popularity on its arrival here, and so in the course of events it was shipped over to Italy to neurish the boys in the trenches.

Not only is the soy bean the world's champion all-around food—a dish, in fact, that makes a laughing-stock of our elaborate course dinners, since it is everything from soup to nuts, all rolled into a bean—but it is, so far as is known, the only beam in captivity that grews whiskers, and red ones, at that. Unfortunately, the soy beans selected for exhibition by the department of agriculture have all been shaved. ad look as smooth-skinned and sleek as any bean ever mined in Boston town; but, for all that, in their natural state the sey beans are found dwelling two to five in a pod, and "covered with a stiffereddish heir."

There are, by actual count, forty-nine varieties of the soy, or sain, bean, and these forty-nine varieties could easily be grown here and used to keep the great American people alive and well and out of the poor-house, wheth-er meet and eggs and other popular

# STARTERS FOR FORD CARS

away with the danger of getting arm hurt by engine backfiring. Price only \$15 on receipt of which Starter will be shipped, with express charges prepaid, with full directions for installing. Representatives wanted all over Canada. Address

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fodder went soaring or not. New York, to one of the innumerable roles in which the red-whiskered bean of China is wont to masquerade. It's the juice of the soy bean that forms the basis of Worcestershire sauce—that indispensable relish which, we all insist en having in restaurants ,though seldom at home And that isn't the only guise in which we know the soy bean. Persons

who patronize Chinese or almost Chinese restaurants know that there is an indefinable something that distinguishes everything the Chinese cook. It is the soy bean, the sauce from which is put into nearly everything produced in a Chinese kitchen. But soy sauce is only a side-line compared with the other activities of the soy bean. Under treatment, the soy bean can be made into butter, milk, oil, breakfast-food cereal, crackers, cakes, bread, muffins, pancakes and a kind of April-fool coffee, which, being free from injurious caffein, should be just the thing for the nerves of the tired business man. Besides these things ,there are delicious dishes to be had from roasting, baking, broiling, frying, stewing, boiling and hashing the soy bean. At least, they must be delicious, since they're served to keep one of the oldest civilizations in the world alive these many

### Source of Future Iron.

years and have contributed largely to

"the endurance and strength of the

Japanese and Chinese soldiers and ath-

That iron is the very basis of our industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greater supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations. This is a preposterous point of view, because as we lower the percentage of

iron in the rock, which we call "ore," the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased ccs of production. The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to-day copper ores are being worked with only 1.5 per cent. of copper in them.—Metallurgical Engineering.

nard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. BELIEF IN SORCERY.

Spirits Thought to Haunt Trees, Mountains and Streams.

To the natives of Korea the world s populous with active and malevolent beings who are ready at any moment to fall upon them in wrath, according to a statement made by Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, assistant curator of Old World archaeology of the United States National Museum at Washington cencerning the paraphernalia of a Korean sorceress now deposited in the museum collections.

Dr. Casanowicz says the Koreans believe that these beings or spirits haunt every tree, mountains and watercourse; are on every roof, fireplace and beam and infest even their chimneys, living rooms and kitchens; that they beset them at home and waylay them when abroad. They seem to be everywhere at all times and make their lives miserable. To their influence the Koreans attribute every all, all bad luck, official malevolence, loss of power or position and especially sickness. The natives divide these countless legions of spirits into two main classes: Demons consisting of self-existent malicious spirits of departed impoverished persons who died in distress, and spirits whose natures are partly kindly, which include the ghosts of prosperous and good people, but even the latter appear to be easily offended and

extraordinary capricious. To cope with these two forms of spirits and be assured of a little peace and quiet the Koreans have two classconsult the natives of China and Japan | es of sorcerers, or as they call them, "shamans;" the Pansu and the Mutang. Both classes are mediators between the people and the spirits, but they bear little relation to each other. The former are "fortune-tellers" and shipped to the United States has tak- the latter are the "deceiving crowd," or "bad lot." In this connection Dr. Casanowiez said:

Preserving Labels Free

Atlantic Sugar

The office of the Pansu is restricted in fact, has already taken a fancy to blind men, perhaps owing to the common belief among primitive peoples that those who have been deprived of physical sight have been given an inner spiritual vision. The Mutang is always a woman, generally from the lower classes and of bad repute, and her calling is considered the very lowest in the social scale. While the Pansu is, as it were, born or made by dint of his loss of eyesight, the Mutang enters upon her office in consequence of a "supernatural call," consisting in the assurance of demoniacal possession, the demon being supposed to have become her double and to have superimposed his personality upon hers. The "possession" is often accompanied by hysterical and pathological symptoms.

"The spirit may seize any woman, maid or wife, rich or poor, plebeian or ratrician, and compel her to serve him, and on receiving the "call of the spirit" a woman will break every tie of custom and relationship, leave home and family to become henceforth a social outcast, so that she is not even allowed to live within the city walls. But notwithstanding her low social status her services are in constant demand.

"In traveling through the country the Mutang or sorceress is constantly to be seen going through the various musical and dancing performances in the midst of a crowd in front of a house where there is sickness. And at the close of the nineteenth century the fees annually paid in Korea to the sorcerers were estimated at \$750,-

"The Pasu acts as master of the spirits, having gained by his potent formulae and ritual an ascendancy over them. By his spells he can direct them, drive them out and even bury them. The Mutang is supposed to be able to influence them with her friendship with them. She has to play to them, and coax them to go. By her performances she puts herself en rapport with the spirits and is able to ascertain their will and to name the ransom for which they will release the victim who is under torment.

"More varied than the functions of the Pansu are the pacifications and propitiations, called kauts or kuts, performed by the Mutang. The kaut may be carried out either at the house of the patient or at the home of the Mutang, or at some shrine or temple, called tang, dedicated to some spirits, which are seen on the hillside in Korea. If, as is occasionally the case, the Mutang belongs to a noble family, she is allowed by her family ply her trade only in her own house. Those who require her services send the required fee and the necesformed by the Mutang in her own house or at the tang.

"Her equipment consists of a number of dresses, some of them very costly; a drum, shaped like an hourglass, about four feet high; copper cymbals, a corper gong, a copper rod with small bells or tinklers suspended from it by copper chains, a pair of telescoping baskets, strips of silk and paper banners which float around her as she dances; fans, umbrellas, wands and images of men and animals."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

MOTHER GOOSE ON FOOD CONTROL.

Jack Sprat would eat no fat:
His wife would eat no lean,
rather than have any argument over
it the Food Controller put them both
on a diet of bran muffins.

Sing, sing, what shall I sing?
The oat ran away with the pudding bag string.
"I haven't the heart to ask for cat meat these days," said he.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen. She lay good eggs for gentlemen. Gentlemen come every day make a careful, itemized record of her output for the national food census.

To market, to market
To buy a fat pig!
Home again, home again
With some much less expensive but
equally nourishing cereals.

When I was a little boy I lived by my-

seil, And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon the shelf.
Until suddenly I realized that I might be prosecuted for food hoarding. Old Mother Hubard went to the cup-

Old Mother Hubard went to the cup-board
To get her poor dog a bone:
But when she got there
She found that the bone had been used by Miss Hubbard, her daughter, in making a tasty dish from yesterday's left overs.

-New York Sun.

"Do you think your father will object to my marrying you?" "I don't think so. He has just received the bills of my new spring outfit.—Detroit Free Press.

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amic

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SULLIGHT AND SOIL

Cames of the Difference of Color in Feliage and Flowers.

It is sunlight that chiefly causes the difference in the color of the foliage and flowers of plants. The foliage and flowers of plants absorb sun rays of certain colors and reject others, and this it is that makes the flowers take on their proper colors.

proper colors.

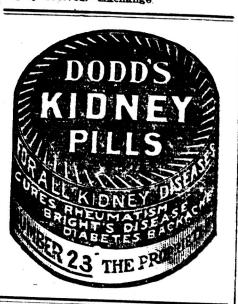
We know that the character of the soi! and possibly a difference in climate may cause flowers to change their colors. Some wild flowers to change their colors. Some wild flowers of New Jessey are of quite a different shade of color from the same flowers in Illinois, the character of the soil causing the flowers to change their selection of the sun's rays, and thus the color or the flower is changed.

To prove that the character of the soil may change the color of flowers take any of the pink flowering varieties of Hyderages hortensis, repot the plant, carefully washing away the old soil, and replace in soil in which alum has been incorporated. The proper proportion is half a pound of alum broken into pieces the size of a hickory nut to each bushel of soil. In this soil the plants, instead of producing pink flowers, as formerly, will produce flowers of blue.

New shades of flowers are produced by crossing one color with another, somewhat as an artist mixes paints to obtain desired shades and golors, but with far more trouble and far less accuracy.

what as an artist mixes paints to obtain desired shades and colors, but with far more trouble and far less accuracy. Sometimes on the same stem flowers of different colors are found du to the hybridization or to freak of nature, the tendency to break away from the established type. In nature nothing stands still. It is either progression of retrogression.

The range of color for each species seems to be confined within certain limits, through the hyridizer is gradually extending these limits. Yellow, white and purple are the commonest colors in wild flowers in the order named. Yellow is the simplest and most primitive color and blue the latest and most highly evolved.—Exchange.



# German Finance

(New York Times.)

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produced \$13,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around 80, 000,000,000 marks and the credit at marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a deficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordinary budget. New taxes were announced, and the margin upon bank loans to facititate subscriptions to the 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was customarily balanced by borrowing. Now Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest account, and that fraction will not grow

Germany is proud of these figures and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to to slavery foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's enemies. Germany may not need the dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities In April O. K. Davis reported for the Times an interview with Herr Haverstein, the president of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr Haverstein set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be included as a part of the financial pic-

On the surface German complacency is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her own marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But Germany is is the official report. All through the war, Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech anouncing the new credit Count Roden said: "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank within a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 76,-000,000 marks, less than \$20,000,000. But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the bank's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that triffing sum go in supporting bilISSUE NO. 31. 1917

HE'LP WANTED

WANTED — PROBATIONERS train for nurses. Apply, Wells Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED-A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, M. St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY
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lions of marks afloat? It is equally easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to

part with gold. So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and steel statistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer, and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrials in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank statement. Perhaps labor power is falling. Perhaps the gold went for some indispensable allow. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more clasely than it watches the bank reports.

Ambassador Gerard shrewdly remarked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same day. The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a good statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days later the process is reversed and the ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.

It staggers credulity to believe that Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the government financially as well as politically. If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years -it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

### SOME GOOD SALADS.

BANANA AND APPLE SALAD. Three bananas, 4 apples, 1/2 cupful of peanut butter, ¼ cupful of French dressing, 4 cupfuls of shredded let-

Line a bowl with lettuce. Slice bananas and apples, mix and put on present asked is for 15,000,000,000 lettuce. Mix peanut butter with the dressing and pour over.

SPINACH AND EGG SALAD. Two cupfuls of cold boiled spinach, hard-boiled eggs, 4 cupfuls of tuce, 2 teaspoonfulls of salt, 4 tallespoonfuls of chopped peppers or par-

sley, ½ cupful of mayonnaise. Add the salt and half the mayonnaise to the chopped spinach. Mix new imperial loans was reduced from well and take a spoonful and cover the yolks. Then roll in finely-chopped whites of eggs. Sprinkle with peppers or parsley. Serve on the shredded lettuce with mayonn ise be-

BEAN SALAD.

Mix cold baked beans with shredded lettuce and hard-boiled eggs chopped separately. Serve with French dressing. The whites may be omitted and served as a garnish. BEET SALAD.

Mix dice cooked beets with shredded red cabbage and cold cooked tlaked fish which has been marinated in beet vinegar. Serve on lettuce with French dressing, seasoned highly with cayenne, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

### Rosy Cheeks.

To have them. Drink rivers of water. Learn to breathe deeply. Walk often and joyously. Wearing sensible heels. Keep the body free of waste. Think cheerful, clean, healthful

Not by flattering our appetites; no. by awakening the heroic that slumbers in every heart can any religion find followers.-Carlyla.

They tell us that women are as bis a puzzle as ever, but nowadays it is getting so you can see through them. -Pensacola News.

Hot Weather is a Joy to the man or woman who is properly nourished with a light, easily digested food. The food problem in Summer time, war time, or any old time, is a simple one for the housewife who knows Shredded Wheat Biscuit and the many delicious; beginning to spend gold abroad. That nutritious dishes that can be made with it. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent whole wheat fully complying with all government requirements in purity and cleanliness. Two or three Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk will fully nourish and satisfy the average person in hot weather, and the cost in only a few cents. Made in Canada



COMMENTARY.—I. 1-10). 1-8. Mana Hezekiah and Hep three years afte ordinary recovery he early age of twel meded his father upo asseh was turned

his early years as eve been under the riners and it is reason were ungodly an which his father that which was the Lord, like un done of the heathen" tared the idolatrous rent so far as to buil h the house of the L he Ahaz in his dese holy place : He set carved wooden pillars, Asherah which inv legrading and abomi de worshipped Moloch Ammonites. It is be part of this worship ed ing children in the ar mage of the god, while made hot by fires bur and thus they were sa manasseh emplo witchcraft, giving him enperstitions and dec heathen." His course and he was so persister Lord was greatly disple and the conditional pro been given to the natio much longer fulfilled, chould be a change in . toward the Lord. 9. heathen-Manasseh wa and wielded a powerful people followed him in reign was long, and his emple were uninterrup more than forty years.

"He barbarously slew a men that were among nor would he spare the he every day slew some nobles who took their thrown headlong from t of Jerusalem (Psa. 141; 10. The Lord spake-By Possibly Isaiah and Mice them. Tradition says caused Isaiah to be sav II. Severe punishmen the Lord brought upon was not wholly free fi domination, and the lat isred full submission on "The Lord brought" th syria against Manasseh that he withdrew his p Judah and permitted him his purpose. among th chains."-R. V. Assyria times thrust a hook in of their captives, and many Assyrian reliefs

of bress on hands and i cred hato to remem at this time Babylon, a veh, was the seat of the ernment. Esarhaddon, ed Manasseh among was the only king of held his court at Baby not merely that Manass made to suffer for his Lord used these severe him, but that he might a state of penitence and a a righteous man. III. Penitence and Pa 20). 12. besought the ceh knew about 'the tr hence had sinned agains In his exile and captivit

of the extremely wicked taken. He realized tha cause of his persistent as ed rebellion against God t calamity was brought When he came to himse upon the Lord humi greatly-"When the rod heard it (Micah 6:9), w) hear the word (v. 10). proved more profitable th had been. God sent him to repent, as he di the depths, and Jonah int belly, to pray." 13. he -It is impossible that an desires to forsake sin and will be refused mercy, aft of pardon from God to Manasseh. Does this not Manasseh was permitted life he did? Would the book it is, if sin were fied by such characters, ar conified in Christ to meet -Whittle. Heard-Thou drives us to God, he will r reject us if we sincerely s afflictions are sent us to him.—Henry. Brought I usalem—"When Manasseh back to God and his dut soon be brought back to h See how ready God is to welcome returning sinners ewift to show mercy. La sinners despair when Man self, on repentance, found God: in him God showed

formation in his character him that which was appare 14. after this After this and restoration. build a out the city-the languag that Manasseh built a nev make the defence of Jer strong as possible againg and all other nations. He in working for the materia of his kingdom. Ophel-This was the sout of Mount Mariah on which stood. a very great heigh tions have shown that a built here to the height of seventy feet. the fenced

Jack An army was org

sufficient size to garrison t fortified cities of the land. sed sought to preserve the

suffering (1 Tim. 1; 16;

Into his kingdem-Mana

scarcely have hoped that i

restored to his place on Ju

efter his deep humiliation

hands of the Assyrians, be

his hearty repentance and