provoke Israel to jealousy. This is the marvelous thing that the Gentiles, Shut off from special privileges and opportunities, can repent, while God's own covenant people refuse to do this. Hence the
heavier judgments which will fall upon such. "The men of Nineveh
shall rise in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn

it; for they repented at the preaching of Jonah; and behold, a greater than Jonah is here."

The book of Jonah makes it very evident that the Lord is different from Man. Man has his prejudices on account of which he for selfish and narrow reasons would have Divine pardon apply to the objects of his whims. But Jehovah says: "My thoughts are not your the thoughts, neither are your ways My ways" (Isa.55:8). And this is said with reference to the mercy of God and of His desire "abundant-ly to pardon" (vs.7). This appeared clearly in the case of Jonah: he feared that God would show mercy to Nineveh.

This exhibition inaws and places looked for is typical pf God in various ways connections. From darkest heathendom often come triumphs of the grace of God putting to shame the favored churches of centuries of Christian opportunity. The "Down and outs" are not the most hopeless cases. The proud and self-sufficient man of culture affords a harder soil for the seed of the Word. The Jew is now the outcast and Christendom has gladly enough accepted of it and has hastened to make it a finality. But behold, in the latter days the mercy of God will again be enkindled, and all Israel shall be saved, As Jonah was displeased on account of the repentance of Nineveh, so it would seem, large portions of Christendom look askance at any views that Israel will again come to a place of peculiar honor.

All these circumstances, then, furnish a suitable ground for assining an early date to the book of Jonah. The three respects in which Jonah was a sign gives him the primacy among the prophets in