

"In the Beginning, God—"

Editor Ontario.

I had the pleasure of listening to the sermon delivered by Dr. Cleaver, on the text, "In the beginning, God." The sermon led me to think how seldom we stop to think about God. We listen to discourses and we are told to love God with all our strength and to dwell upon His love, for us. But how often do we stop to think of what we know of God? The account of the creation in Genesis is just the account one would naturally give of creation. The writer saw the blue sky, the bright sun, the stars. The growth of the plants, the rain falling from great store-houses on high, and he wrote from his observations and experiences. Since that time how far have we progressed in thought, and knowledge of God? We have travelled through the centuries, and we know very little more about God, than did the writer of Genesis. The Psalms, Job, or in Job we get visions of the power of God of the utmost beauty. Then we consult the writers upon astronomy. What do we find from that study? Great volumes describing the starry heavens telling us about universes filled with planets—sun, bodies so vast, that imagination cannot picture them. We look at the galaxy, the milky way, at night, and we learn, that the thousands of twinkling stars are suns. At the moon 28,000 miles distant, and we see volcanoes, caverns, mountains and Schipereilli saw canals. Sometimes a greenish hue is seen as if from vegetation. Our telescopes reveal no living thing, death in all

its silence and horror. We gaze at our sun 95 million miles away. We discern great caverns in its body. We learn that the sun is rapidly declining in heat. At some time this earth will meet the same fate, as the moon. All life will be extinct. The telescopes tell us of fixed stars so distant, that light has not yet reached this earth. Millions of stars, planets, comets, are revealed to our gaze. Yet how wonderful is the thought, that amidst this untold and unknown immensity of creations, contrasted with which our little world is about the size of a pen's point, that our globe should be the only one in which the creator of all these systems, having conquered rebellious Satan, and hurled him and his revolutionary angels from their celestial abode, should have descended from his throne in the immensity, and as the second person of the Trinity, lived on this earth a few years, and they allowed himself to be crucified, by the frail beings He had made to save these same murderers and the rest of the inhabitants of the world from eternal companionship of Satan and his subordinate friends. David wrote. The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work. By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth. He gathers the waters of the sea together, as a heap, he layeth up the depth in storehouses. Let all the inhabitants of the earth fear the Lord.

J. J. B. Flint.

EGYPT AND ITS SAVIOR

Written for The Ontario by

Chas. M. Bice, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado.

Egypt is returning to Egypt. Many times in the eighty centuries required for its second history the Nile country has been claimed by foreigners, either as actual invaders or as friendly intruders employed to help a particular dynasty, and always it has responded to the call of Egypt for the Egyptians. There is something in the soil, in climate or atmosphere, its architecture, its tombs that distresses and repels the invader and restores the country to its ancient people.

History is filled with Egyptian conquests; the great in history, it seems have gone there for fame. Alexander Caesar, Anthony, Napoleon, to name, but the high lights left their impress for the time or for a century or two, but the land of mummies returned, to its fathers. Only the influence of Mahomet, most remarkable of all proselytizers has taken firm hold.

The London Times is authority for the statement that Britain has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt on condition that her empire interests are safeguarded by the Egyptian government. All recent developments in Egypt and the stories coming therefrom in the last eighteen months tend to verify the statement. After 40 years of a semi-protectorate, and six years of a full-protectorate of Egypt, owing to street succumb to the inevitable. At the outbreak of the great war Egypt broke into flame against British rule and sought to aid Turkey and Turkish allies. Rebellion was put down by force for the time being, but after peace had come to the warring countries, Egypt remained in fiery revolt, north and south. Commission after commission went out from London in an endeavor to reach an agreement with the native leaders, but to no avail.

When Britain took control of the finances and general affairs of Egypt the country was in a very bad condition. Millions of fellahs were in slavery. The country was bankrupt despite its natural wealth, which last year, included a contribution of more than three hundred million pounds of cotton exported to America for manufacturers and for lesser purposes—and the peasant and farmer were being ground to earth.

The Crouner administration of Egypt in the years following intervention is one of the best pages in modern British history. A wonderful transformation was wrought, the people were relieved of their burdens great irrigation projects were completed, taxes reduced, Khedivial extravagances cut to the bone. The more prosperous Egyptians grew the more discontented with the people who brought them their prosperity.

It is not to be assumed that Britain did these things in a wholly unselfish spirit. Egypt was and is necessary to the British empire. The Suez canal is the gateway between two continents and cannot be closed. It also struck by lightning and completely destroyed. Six hogs which

were quartering in this shed were burned to death; a load of chop and nearly all the farm implements were destroyed. Mr. McCain's large barn with all the season's crop was situated only five rods from this building but through the heroic efforts of the neighbors was saved from damage. A large tree near the C. P. R. station was struck and it resembled a pile of kindling wood. Passengers on the midnight train report five fires between Toronto and Port Hope.

LIGHTNING STRUCK POWER PLANT.

Lightning burned out some of the coils in a generator at the Auburn power plant, Peterboro, during Sunday afternoon's storm, and the fact that this was the second damage caused by storms within a week dispelled the comforting theory that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Coils kept in stock for such emergencies enable repairs to be quickly made. Otherwise the delay would run into several weeks. The manufacture of these coils at the C.O.E. works takes considerable time for their winding, dipping and baking. These processes being repeated several times as the insulation is built up.

The Peterboro Utilities Commission came through the recent electric disturbances without serious trouble. "We always fear September storms," said Mr. H. O. Fisk, manager of the Utilities Commission. "They have a real kick in them and are usually vicious and destructive. I don't fear the Spring storms so much. They are generally nothing more than displays.

Scarcely Trace of War's Ravages Remain at Ostend

It is hard to believe that for four years and more Ostend experienced war in various forms; that it suffered invasion, bombardment, and raids by sea and air, says a writer in the London Times. Scarcely a trace of all this remains, only here and there in the suburbs, a few bits of shattered walls and a few gaping roofs bear witness to the tragedy.

To-day in the neatly kept streets, with their lines of freshly painted houses, decorated with flags and banners, the shops display collections of princely wares, while the facades of the countless restaurants are spotless—each with its trim rows of geraniums or begonias, like the colored hem of a white garment. Every open window offers a vision of white tables, gay with brilliant flowers and gleaming silver, and as you pass there floats from within the building the dreamy strains of the waltz, or the jerky rhythm of the tango and the fox trot. On all sides opulence and enjoyment meet the eye, evidence of the wonderful vitality of a little nation that is both industrious and gay.

Everything Large.

When you have passed through the town you come suddenly to a spot where the wind from the open sea strikes you in the face and the immense panorama of Ostend opens out before you. Everything at Ostend seems larger than anywhere else; the wide Digue with its spacious double road stretching, I am told, for 15 kilometres; the monumental hotels—square blocks of masonry that boast, some of them, as many as 600 rooms; the vast, endless beach, on which the human figures of look like ants in a pool of honey; the boundless sky, with swollen clouds galloping furiously across it; and lastly, the sea, a limitless disc of bright steel rolling away beyond the horizon, traversed by titanic gleams of opal. It is scenery for giants.

The sea here, let me explain, is not merely a sea of pleasure. It is not like the sapphire sea of Nice, just a fine setting for triumphs of elegance and fashionable philanthropy. It is not like the emerald sea of Biarritz, a thing that exists solely for the enjoyment of poets and artists, flinging up its picturesque foam-topped waves with conscious art against the rocks. No, the sea of Ostend is a serious sea, business like and a trifle abrupt. It pays scant attention to the pretty ladies in bathing suits and the idlers on the beach. Its rough wind has little respect for paudre de riz or "Marcel waxes"; it possesses none of those brilliant or soft tints dear to the producers of picture post cards. This sea never ceases from its strenuous labor; every day it carries on its grey back hundreds of vessels—yachts, fishing smacks, colliers, slow lumbering, black-funnelled tramps, and white, immacu-

late mail steamers. "Kolossal" Kurusaal.

But there is something at Ostend even more gigantic than the scenery and that is the Kurusaal. "The most spacious in the world," says-tu-bien Madame, a Belgian proudly informed me, as I stood horror-stricken, contemplating that enormous pile of variegated crockery ware, crowned with ridiculous domes, bristling with towers, minarets and a thousand incongruous protuberances—an architectural monstrosity standing out indecently in the hard glare of the sun. Kolossal is the only word for this, also still living invasion of German taste which preceded that of 1914 in Belgium and France—a less brutal affair perhaps but equally unfortunate. As, why, I sighed, did some English shells or some French bombs alight on this spot? Louvain destroyed and the Kurusaal spared!—such is the injustice of war!

However, let us not overlook small mercies. In the huge circular hall, which my Belgian informers me, will hold 100,000 people, between the twisted columns overburdened with uncouth ornaments, beneath the disgustingly gorgeous red and gold lamps, you may hear some excellent music. Recently, for instance, the keen, pale features of Alfred Cortot, one of the leading pianists of today, was to be seen bent over the piano there, as he drew forth from it the feverish notes of that bewitched genius Chopin.

Then the Kurusaal also possesses polished floors with surfaces like glass for those who have been bitten with the dance craze; there is a quiet sunny reading room and a curving terrace from which, ensconced in a comfortable wicker chair, with an ice or a cigarette, you may watch the crowd of bathers on the beach and drink in the sea air.

About People

Every reader of The Ontario is invited to contribute to this column and assist in making it bright and interesting. If you are going away on a visit or have guests at your home send or telephone particulars to editorial rooms of The Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davidson, of Detroit, are the guests of R. E. Reed and family, Albert St.

Mrs. Tracy of St. Mary's, Ont., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. MacKenzie Roberts, Charles St.

The members of the Order of the Eastern Star are holding a social evening tonight at Johnstone's academy. Dancing, cards and music will be the attractions.

The report in yesterday's personal column in reference to the health of Mrs. Thos. Finnegan, Victoria Ave., was, fortunately, somewhat exaggerated, while Mrs. Finnegan is suffering from an attack of blood-poison, her condition is by no means serious and she has hopes to be about as usual in a few days.

Dr. Chas. M. Clare, of Winnipeg, arrived in the city at noon today and is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Emma Ketcheson, Alexander St. Dr. Clare came east on account of the death of his mother, the late Mrs. Harvey Clare, but because of delays en route was unfortunately not able to reach here until after the funeral had been held.

Detroit Board of Commerce is backing the Housing Corporation's proposal to float a bond issue of \$600,000 to build additional homes for workers.

A Buffalo girl married recently, at the age of 15, has already been arrested for cracking a vase on her husband's head.

Dr. G. A. Morton

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THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.
TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:
Manitoba Wheat (In Store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, \$2.83 1/2.
No. 2 northern, \$2.80 1/2.
No. 3 northern, \$2.78 1/2.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.63 1/2.
Manitoba Oats (In Store Ft. William)
No. 1 C.W., \$2.54 c.
No. 2 C.W., \$2.52 c.
No. 3 C.W., \$2.50 c.
Extra No. 1 feed, \$2.40 c.
No. 1 feed, \$2.38 c.
No. 2 feed, \$2.36 c.
Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William)
No. 1 C.W., \$1.29 1/2.
No. 2 C.W., \$1.27 1/2.
No. 3 C.W., \$1.25 1/2.
No. 4 C.W., \$1.23 1/2.
No. 1 feed, \$1.14.
No. 2 feed, \$1.12.
No. 3 feed, \$1.10.
No. 4 feed, \$1.08.
No. 5 feed, \$1.06.
No. 6 feed, \$1.04.
No. 7 feed, \$1.02.
No. 8 feed, \$1.00.
No. 9 feed, \$0.98.
No. 10 feed, \$0.96.
No. 11 feed, \$0.94.
No. 12 feed, \$0.92.
No. 13 feed, \$0.90.
No. 14 feed, \$0.88.
No. 15 feed, \$0.86.
No. 16 feed, \$0.84.
No. 17 feed, \$0.82.
No. 18 feed, \$0.80.
No. 19 feed, \$0.78.
No. 20 feed, \$0.76.
No. 21 feed, \$0.74.
No. 22 feed, \$0.72.
No. 23 feed, \$0.70.
No. 24 feed, \$0.68.
No. 25 feed, \$0.66.
No. 26 feed, \$0.64.
No. 27 feed, \$0.62.
No. 28 feed, \$0.60.
No. 29 feed, \$0.58.
No. 30 feed, \$0.56.
No. 31 feed, \$0.54.
No. 32 feed, \$0.52.
No. 33 feed, \$0.50.
No. 34 feed, \$0.48.
No. 35 feed, \$0.46.
No. 36 feed, \$0.44.
No. 37 feed, \$0.42.
No. 38 feed, \$0.40.
No. 39 feed, \$0.38.
No. 40 feed, \$0.36.
No. 41 feed, \$0.34.
No. 42 feed, \$0.32.
No. 43 feed, \$0.30.
No. 44 feed, \$0.28.
No. 45 feed, \$0.26.
No. 46 feed, \$0.24.
No. 47 feed, \$0.22.
No. 48 feed, \$0.20.
No. 49 feed, \$0.18.
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No. 100 feed, \$0.00.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.
TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Receipts: 514 cars—Cattle 1,952, calves 88, hogs 1,441, sheep 6,784.
A continuation of the weakness which was apparent in the cattle section at the Union Stock Yards last Thursday was evident in the trading yesterday. This was brought about by the exceptionally heavy receipts and the absence of any strong demand. In fact the trade was thin, only about 1,000 head having changed hands by noon. The receipt of shipments direct from the West was given as one of the causes for the indifference on the part of the buyers for the packing houses.
The heavy runs on the opening day of the week were thought by many to have been brought about by the increase in the freight rates. It was felt that some shippers were endeavoring to get as much stock to the market as possible before the higher rates went into effect yesterday.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.
EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts: 2,760; good strong, prime grass \$14.25 to \$15.50; shipping steers \$16 to \$17; butchers, \$9 to \$14.50; yearlings \$11.50 to \$13.50; calves \$8 to \$12.50; cows \$5 to \$10; bulls \$5 to \$10; fresh cows and springers, \$5 to \$10.
Calves—Receipts: 1,500; steady; \$8 to \$10.
Hogs—Receipts: 3,500; heavy, 10c to 25c higher; \$11.50 to \$12.75; mixed porkers, \$15 to \$16.25; light do \$17 to \$18; pigs, \$17; rough, \$12 to \$13.50; stags, \$8 to \$10.50.
Sheep—Receipts: 1,600; steady to strong; lambs, \$8 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$8 to \$9.50; wethers, \$7.50 to \$8; ewes, \$5 to \$7; doers, \$7 to \$7.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts: 18,000; good and choice steers and yearlings steady to stronger; top, all weights, \$18; bulk good and choice, \$15.50 to \$17.75; medium and common steers, slow to 25c lower; bulk \$13.50 to \$15; best cows \$9.75 to \$12.75; canners and cutters, \$4.25 to \$7; doers, between kinds, \$8.50 to \$9; unevenly lower; bologna bulls, steady at \$6 to \$7; calves, mostly 25c lower; choice yearlings, \$15.75 to \$17.50; heavy calves, \$8.50 to \$12; best feeders, steady; others and stockers, mostly 25c lower; range cattle generally steady.
Hogs—Receipts: 25,000; coping, 10c to 25c higher; closed strong and 25c to 50c higher than Saturday's average, in-between grades up to \$16.15; bulk light and butchers, \$16.15 to \$17; bulk packing sows, \$15 to \$16.40; pigs, 25c higher; bulk desirable kinds, \$12 to \$12.75.
Sheep—Receipts: 25,000; lambs, strong to 15c higher; sheep, steady; no choice lambs here; top, western, \$11.25; top native, \$10.75; Western feeder lambs, mostly \$12.25 to \$12.65; fat ewes, largely \$6.50 to \$7.75; light feeding yearling wethers, \$10.25.

Birth Rate Decreases.
PARIS, Sept. 14.—France is again intensely alarmed over its rapidly decreasing birth rate. The Journal Official has just announced that during 1919 the deaths exceeded the births by 292,000. If this continues, the French race will cease to exist in a few generations. It was a decrease, however, than in 1918, when the deaths exceeded the births by nearly 350,000. This exceptionally low birth rate was caused by the high cost of living and the loss of young men in the war. In the same period England showed an excess of births over deaths of 277,000, and Germany had an excess of 69,000. This proves that England is now increasing in population at a faster rate than Germany, whose population is practically stationary. France finds some comfort in this. Brittany, Alsace-Lorraine, and one of the provinces in the Provinces shows that the loss has been especially heavy in those provinces.

Bolshevik Brigade Captured.
LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Gen. Wrangell, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Southern Russia, reports severe fighting near Pologhi, in the province of Ekaterinograd, where an entire Bolshevik brigade, including staff, has been captured.

1,000 Perished in the Wilderness.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—Fifteen hundred refugees have arrived in Izmid, Asia Minor, from the village of Kirazli, after having wandered for forty days in the wilderness and the uncharted mountains at the mercy of the bandits. They report having lost 1,000 persons by starvation and other privations.

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LABOR CONGRESS TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Windsor, Sept. 15.—The Labor Congress has voted to keep out of politics.

HERALD REFUSES BOLSHIEVIK GOLD

London, Sept. 15.—The Herald has refused Bolshievik gold and has forced the director who received it, to resign his office.

POLICE ON TRAIL OF MURDERER

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The police on the trail of the murderer of the Goldberg boy. Striking developments are expected.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE U. S.

Washington, Sept. 15.—For the first time since America entered the war German immigrants are allowed to enter the United States.