

St. Croix Avis.

75TH YEAR.

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"The pride of life is not of the Father, but is of the world." 1 John II. 16.

CHRISTIANITY AND PRIDE.

"The man who has formed an extravagant estimate of his own capability will probably underrate the effort necessary to success, and, instead of profiting by the reproaches which his failures may call forth, will generally become indignant, warped in the future exercise of his judgment, and wedded to his mistakes, however preposterous.

The history of every people is pregnant with the ill effects of systems and enterprises which have owed their origin chiefly to this passion—either in its palmy state, when swelled by conceptions of superior power, or in its state of resentment, when wounded by opposition. In all matters of opinion it has been the parent of innumerable errors, and in social life it has produced all possible disorder and suffering. Whatever presumption has done, it has done as the first-born of pride; and whatever tyranny has done, it has done as the favoured offspring of the same parent.

Viewed in its influence on Christianity it must be apparent that the tendency of pride will be to give plausibility and efficiency to everything that may favour those elated conceptions as to the present condition of human nature which persons of this character are ever disposed to entertain. When a man of this class is also a man of some benevolence, the flattering judgment which he has formed of himself may be the effects, in part, of a similar misconception with regard to the intellectual or the moral power of the mind in general; and his persuasion will perhaps be that his plea is not urged

so much in his own behalf as in behalf of the species".—Vaughan.—(Contributed).

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Chicago, Feb. 24th.—The opinion that the United States will ever experience another epidemic as serious as the last, was expressed by many physicians from all parts of the continent, who gathered in Chicago yesterday for the American Congress of International Medicine reports on the Congress made by Medical Science in treating influenza, and data on the isolation of the germ, will be presented during the six days of the session.

Rome Feb. 24th.—Deputy Lombardi yesterday presented a Bill in Parliament calling for the abolition of life imprisonment and also of solitary confinement. Agricultural or industrial work would be substituted for imprisonment. This would be compulsory and the earnings of the men would be used to support themselves and to indemnify such persons as they had injured in the commission of their crimes. Prisons would be used only for persons under arrest and awaiting trial. Trials would be compulsory not later than six months after the persons had been arrested and even in these prisons work would be compulsory. Under the Bill separate establishments would be provided for women and children and in all establishments schools would be maintained.

Berlin, Feb. 24th.—Burglars rifled the Mausoleum of Charlottenburg Castle on Sunday. They forced the lid and removed the jewels from Queen Louisa's coffin, but failed to open other coffins, and they removed the gold, silver and gilded crowns lying on the coffins of the Emperor Williams, Empress Augusta, Prince Albrecht and others.

Barbados, Feb. 28th.—The final sitting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was held today. Special regret was expressed at the absence of the delegates from Jamaica who had not arrived as expected in time to take part in the proceedings, but resolution stating in the names of the Jamaica Imperial Association advocating closer union of the West Indies was fully discussed and placed on record and adopted in principle in amended form.

The Association expressed its grateful recognition of the superb and imperishable record established by the Army and Navy and auxiliary forces during the war, and welcomed the renewal of vis-

its by His Majesty's warships, and the prospect of once more establishing garrisons of Imperial troops in the West Indian Colonies with the object of further cementing the ties which have been renewed and strengthened by the mutual sacrifices of the war.

A special and enthusiastic vote of appreciation accorded by acclamation to Mr. Aspinall, Secretary of the West India Committee, and Miss Moseley, who was present, for their unselfish devotion to duty and the great work performed by them during the war in connection with the West Indian Contingents.

Cordial thanks were given to Sir Edward Davson for his past services in the position of President to which he was re-elected Mr. Gordon-Gordon and Mr. V. Hanschell were appointed Honorary vice presidents and Mr. G. F. Huggins vice President for the ensuing term.

The conference, which had been most successful in every way, closed with votes of thanks to the Governor of Barbados, the Barbados Chamber of Commerce, for the hospitality extended to the delegates, to Mr. Frank H. Keefer Canadian Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, for valuable assistance and advice on Canadian West Indian matters, to Sir Francis Watts, for the interest he had evinced in the proceedings and to Mr. A. J. Pavitt Imperial Trade Commissioner, also to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for arranging passages for the delegates at reduced rates, to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company and the Direct West India Cable Company for transmitting reports of the meetings as news, to the press for full and excellent reports of the speeches, and to the honorary Secretary for general services rendered.

The delegates will return by the Canadian Steamers leaving next week for the Northern and Southern Colonies.

Paris, Feb. 24th.—Premier Millerand, according to the Temps has written a letter to Senator Berenger of Guadeloupe declaring that the Government has never contemplated ceding the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe to any country for any reason whatever; M. Millerand's letter is in reply to one from M. Berenger quoting a newspaper as stating that not only had the French Tobacco and Match Monopolies to be farmed out to Americans, but that Martinique and Guadeloupe were to be ceded to the United States in return for a loan.