

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1907.

SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Suggested That Roosevelt and Diaz Should Intervene to Secure Peace Between Honduras and Nicaragua.

J. SANTO ZELAYA
PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 25.—Public opinion in Central America is in favor of the intervention of President Roosevelt and President Diaz in the present trouble between Honduras and Nicaragua, and the people of the two countries are expressing the hope that the presidents of the two countries will ask their mediation.

President Bonilla has taken up a strong position with his soldiers at Choluteca, where he intends making the attack on the Nicaraguans. Choluteca is the nearest important point to the Nicaraguan frontier. It has a population of 5,000. The country where the engagement probably will occur is given to cattle raising.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A member of the consular corps here who is thoroughly familiar with the situation in Central America, after reading the recent despatches from the scene of war today, said:

"It would seem, according to the despatches received here that the Nicaraguan government has allowed itself to be made the cat's-paw of the Hondurans in the latter occupy a prominent place in the despatches from Central America."

Some time ago the president of Honduras announced his intention of sending troops to the Nicaraguan frontier to secure revolutionary invasions planned against his country. This pretext appears to have been seized upon with all the more alacrity since Nicaragua became a party to the treaty of peace at San Jose. The breaking of the treaty on the part of Honduras or Nicaragua is an indication that one of the presidents aims at dominating the other and utilize his success-

es to re-establish the old confederation in Central America.

"While the Nicaraguans and Hondurans each claim to have won victories on the battlefield, it is pointed out that the towns reported as having been captured by the Nicaraguans are of little importance. The country which lies in front of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, towards which the Nicaraguan invaders are marching, is rather easy of access. But, when it has been traversed by the Nicaraguan troops they will find themselves separated from the base of operations by the hills, which lie between Honduras and Nicaragua. The Nicaraguans may capture Tegucigalpa, as they did in 1885, but at that time a number of Honduran malcontents aided them, and the government of Nicaragua is easily effected its capture. If this is repeated the Nicaraguans may occupy Honduras for some time rather than abandon it to revolutionary forces."

The latest news from the Honduras-

Nicaraguan war is that both sides continue to claim victories and give news of the successful operations of their respective armies. Gold fields and timber lands, as well as disputed territory enter chiefly into the cause of the unpleasantness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Associated Press today received the following dispatch:

Managua, Nicaragua, Saturday Feb. 23. 8.30 p. m.—We went to war because Honduran forces attacked our small garrison on the frontier, looting, burning and killing. We demand satisfaction and it was denied us; we agreed to accept what was handed to Thomas Collins on Saturday, but President Bonilla of Honduras did not accept it. Honduras has triumphed in four combats over the Honduran forces without suffering one defeat. Our forces are today in the territory of Honduras.

(Signed) "ZELAYA," President of Nicaragua.

DEATH CAME SWIFTLY TO GOVERNOR J. B. SNOWBALL

(Continued from page five.)

lumber each year. It ships about 30,000,000 feet annually to transatlantic ports, owns 600 miles of timber limits, five tug boats, built in its own yards, and employs about 600 men.

In addition to the lumber and fishery business, Mr. Snowball engaged in railway enterprises. In the early 70's Mr. Snowball was chosen a director of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence railway, a branch line to connect Chatham with the Intercolonial railway, a distance of ten miles. The government made a contribution of old iron rails. The New Brunswick government, however, came to the rescue and gave the line a subsidy. Mr. Snowball personally advanced \$10,000, but before the road was finished the company wanted more money, and Mr. Snowball again advanced it, taking a mortgage on the property. Although the "knowing ones" predicted failure, once Mr. Snowball had absolute control there was no such thing as failure. He put the road in first class condition and made it yield a profit, not including interest, of \$12,000 a year. In the meantime Mr. Snowball and Mr. Snowball joined forces and succeeded in building a railway from Gibson, York county, to the Miramichi at Chatham, 180 miles. Finally Mr. Snowball sold out his interests to Alex. Gibson. This road was known as the Canada Eastern.

Mr. Snowball also had the honor of organizing the first electric street and domestic lighting service in New Brunswick at Chatham, with his son, McDougall Snowball, as president and manager. It was also the pioneer of the province in introducing the public telephone service, the line extending from Chatham to Chatham Junction, and also to the town of Newcastle as well as to the other towns in the adjoining counties.

Mr. Snowball sat in the commons for some years and when he retired in 1891 he was called to the senate, retiring in 1902 to accept the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick.

In his domestic and social life Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was exemplary. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of John McDougall, of Chatham (N. B.), and the lady who, since 1878, presided over his household in a daughter of the late Robert Archibald, of New Brunswick, Airdrie, Scotland.

Of what is termed "outdoor life," Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was an admirer. He was a skilled angler and a capital target and wing shot. Irrespective of the many demands made upon him in early life by his fast growing business, he found time to act as inspector of the savings bank at Chatham; consular agent for France on the Miramichi; president of St. George's Society, as well as taking an active interest in militia matters. He was captain of a company that was under arms at the time of the Fenian invasion in 1867. He was also drill instructor of the company.

Physically, Lieutenant-Governor Snowball had a commanding appearance, standing about six feet high, very erect and well proportioned, with all the appearance of a man on whose shoulders the burden of years rested easily. "Work was always a pleasure to me," he said, "and is so still. I have always aimed to do work well, no matter what labor was involved. I have put my hand to everything, from catching a cod to running a steam engine."

HE ACTED IN SELF DEFENCE

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NEURALGIA ATTACKED HIM.

It is impossible for anyone to experience worse tortures than J. B. McCollough, of Falkirk, Ont. Year after year he was bound down with this trouble, but finally he tried Neville, it cured him—dove the Neuralgia out of his head and shoulders, gave relief to stiffness and sleepless nights, when all else failed.

This is just one case in a thousand that proves Neville is the remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism or muscle aches of any kind. Very powerful, penetrating and sure. Try a 25c. bottle.

There was a large attendance at the gospel temperance meeting held in Union hall yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the North End W. C. T. U. Rev. E. Hutchins, of Halifax, known as the oldest temperance speaker in the maritime provinces gave an admirable address advocating prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem. He referred to the ministry in St. John over forty years ago, and hoped that the next forty years would see a great lessening of the evils of the drink traffic.

As usual the programme will open with a beautiful series of travel views, followed by a really clever pair of black-faced comedians—Morris and Stoke—in a singing and dancing sketch. Demonstrations in the art of club swinging, with a good deal of comedy worked in, will be provided by Dynes and Dynes. The Student and the Chinaman.

Joe Ellis, the happy Dutchman, promises some quaint singing and dancing. The Maginleys have earned for themselves the title of King and Queen of the Trapeze, and are "stars" in the profession.

Another particularly strong singing and dancing turn will be furnished by Clara Steele and Kate Musette, who are also quick change artists. One of the featured acts will be the famous Bodell Bros., aerial gymnasts and physical culture artists, in some of the greatest feats ever seen. The Bioscope will have a new and sensational series of animated pictures, which will complete the programme.

Commencing next Saturday, arrangements have been made whereby the regular vaudeville performance will be given every Saturday evening in future.

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THE QUEBEC SEMINARY BURNED; LOSS \$150,000

Mariville, Que., Feb. 23.—In the short space of three hours the Roman Catholic seminary, an institution conducted by the Marist Brothers, was destroyed by fire here today.

It was about 10 a. m. when smoke was seen issuing from the cornice, and an alarm was at once raised. At the time the 200 pupils were attending classes, and they all, in good order, were got out of the building, which being partly of brick, and partly of wood, was an easy prey to the flames.

The local fire brigade could do little, and as it was feared the fire would spread, assistance was asked of Montreal, but the distance was too great to be overcome in time.

Nothing but crumbling walls remain of the college. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 with an insurance of \$50,000. A defective chimney was the cause of the fire.

THE VICTORIAN AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 24.—Covered with ice from stem to stern, the Allan line turbine Victorian presented the appearance of an inhabited iceberg as she docked at Halifax Saturday night. The Victorian sailed from Liverpool Feb. 15, and the officers report a rough winter voyage, having encountered head winds and heavy seas from the time she weighed anchor.

The Victorian landed 1,048 passengers, the record number to be brought to Halifax this season. They are an excellent looking class of people, most of them young English farmers, accompanied by their wives, home spending the winter season, and now on their way back to their ranches in the west.

The Victorian has 3,000 tons of cargo to land at Halifax, one of the largest ever brought by a mail steamer, and the largest landed here this season.

COLDEST IN YEARS

Fredericton, Feb. 23.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for several years, the thermometer at the pumping station registering 38 degrees below zero.

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