THE CITY

THE WEATHER.

Possibly snow tonight and Tuesday. Rising temperature tonight. Max. 9, min. zero.

Special Meeting—The Masonic Blue Lodge will work in the enterred apprentice degree tonight.

No. 4 Late—N. P. east bound train No. 4 is scheduled to get here at 7:43 tonight. No. 2 due here at 1 a. m. did not get here until 6 a. m.

Militia Meeting — All members of Company A will report at the armory tonight at eight o'clock sharp. Drill and distribution of clothing and equipment. By order Capt. A. Rolling, commanding Co. A.

Collected $100,000—County Treasurer Sperry collected the handsome sum of $100,089.37 for February taxes of all kinds. This is the biggest month in the history of the office and ought to push the county ahead a few.

Suing the Property Owner—The city of Jamestown is bringing suit against the owner of the property in front of which Ellen Pyke was injured by a fall on a defective sidewalk, to compel them to recoup the city for the $5,000 damages awarded to Miss Pyke. From this it would appear there are lawyers who think some responsibility for damage lies with the property owner as well as with the city. Therefore everybody should feel interested in keeping the walks in repair.

False Pretenses—A man named Charles Williams from South Dakota, but traveling under the name of W. A. Brown, was arrested Saturday evening on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He represented to a local business man that he had a farm and plenty of stock in this county and had some work done on the strength of this, but when cornered admitted that he had nothing but his gall to back him up, and hence the arrest.

Land Contest—A long drawn out contest for a good piece of land is on at the land office. It began Saturday and is likely to last some time. The case is that of Sever Munson vs. Arnold P. Nelson for the S½ NE¼ and lots 1 and 2, 6-143-78. The charge is abandonment and failure to comply with the land laws.

Good Work—Evangelist Jones was over from Mandan this morning to see old friends and reports very gratifying results of the revival meetings over the way. He says the good people over there would like to return the visit made by the Bismanck people sometime this week if a meeting here could be arranged, as it probably will be. Mr. Jones returned on the noon train.

State Organization—Secretary F. L. Conklin is in receipt of an invitation from the Fargo Commercial club to join with the various organizations of like character in forming a state federation of business men's clubs. It is probable favorable action will be taken by the club here. The furniture for the new Commercial club room is here and the room is ready for occupancy, but the stirway in the building

(Continued on page 4.)

NOT YET

City Council Still Unable to Decide Whether it Wants More Aldermen

The city fathers made another futile attempt Saturday night to settle the matter of redistricting the city into six wards but nothing was done and an adjournment was taken to this evening, when it is hoped every member of the council will be present.

As an entertaining curtain raiser to the meeting Aldermen McGillis and Tatley had a spirited dispute as to the number of voters in the proposed wards east and west of Fifth street between Broadway and the township line (Rosser street). The item in the Tribune of that day regarding this question, wherein it was stated there would be 150 voters in the district west of Fifth street while the district east of that line would have but 50, had stirred the wrath of the doughty alderman of the Third ward and he came to the meeting with a list of residents of the east district which showed about 130 people and he said he could prove they were there. This contention was opposed by Alderman Tatley and the council meeting was delayed half an hour while the gentlemen threshed the matter out, with the result that "both were of the same opinion still."

After the reading and approval of the minutes the bills of M. M. Cook, E. G. Taylor, and E. S. Beardsley as sewer assessment commissioners, and of Walter Skelton, city engineer, for $130 each, for work on the sewer assessment were referred to the claims committee.

The mayor then announced that the redistricting ordinance was before the council for action, and a prayerful silence of several minutes followed. The mayor then ventured the statement that he supposed the members of the council had come to some conclusion in the matter, in which case it was in order to do something.

Alderman E. G. Patterson said he would like to have a full attendance of the council before the matter was finally disposed of (Aldermen A. T. Patterson and Horner were absent) and moved adjournment to Monday in which Alderman McGillis agreed, and the latter said he would then have sworn affidavits to show that the proposed division of the wards was fair as to population, so the meeting adjourned, and the question may finally be disposed of this evening.

COUNT SHOWS 158 PEOPLE IN SIXTH WARD

This morning Alderman McGillis made a thorough canvass of the proposed new Sixth ward—that territory bounded by Broadway on the south, Fifth street on the west, the township line on the north, and the city limits on the east, with the result that he located 158 voters there instead of the 50 alleged to be all the ward could show up by a person interviewed by the Tribune last Saturday. This afternoon Mr. McGillis is going over the proposed Second ward, or, all that territory between the township line and Broadway, west of Fifth street.

In speaking of the matter Alderman McGillis said: "I don't want to be unfair in this matter of ward boundaries. All I want is that the population shall be divided as equally as possible and in order to do that I am convinced that Fifth street should become the north and south dividing line. It will not only make a plain division of the city, but will cut up the population more evenly than any other division could. I have the names of all the people living in the territory in dispute, which the Tribune can print if it wishes, so that all may see for themselves and be convinced that all is open and above board. With this matter of population settled the question rests entirely as to whether the census law is in force or not. That is really the question before the council, which tonight will have to take one or the other horn of the dilemma, but what will be done is more than I can say."

That Macaroni Wheat at Will's Seed Store. See it and you will buy it.

Notice.

All registered county warrants are hereby called, there being sufficient funds on hand to pay same.

L. W. SPERRY,
County Treasurer.

NEIGHBORHOOD POT-POURI

Struck Rock.

Mandan Pioneer: Eastern creditors took possession of the stock of Allen & Spitz last week and the affairs have since been arranged so that Mr. Allen will have charge of the business.

Good Stone.

Linton Advocate: The unsettled condition of the roads has stopped work at the Linton quarries, but as more stone will be taken out this season than ever before, quite a number of men will be employed.

Big Cows.

Underwood Miner: Talk about Wilton and their 1480 lb. cows! Frank Vogel sold one to a local butcher the other day at a net weight of 1250 lbs. And another of our prominent farmers says he has five head of cows that will weigh over 1500 pounds.

McLean County Fair.

A special meeting of the County Fair association was held at Underwood March 7, at which the articles of incorporation prepared by committee were adopted and signed up by the board of directors and will be filed with the secretary of state.

Fine Home.

Mandan Pioneer: Contractor Freeburg closed a contract last Saturday with Dr. Bunting for the construction of a $6,000 residence which will be erected on the lot next to H. J. Tavis' residence. The plans are very elaborate and when completed will be one of the finest in the city.

A Hanging Matter.

Mandan Pioneer: Leslie Harrington waived examination at his preliminary hearing before Justice Noyes last Saturday and was bound over to the district court in the sum of $500. Harrington is charged with stealing horses from Thos. Rodman. He failed to secure bondsmen.

Good Town.

Undenwood Miner: Last Monday we counted thirty-one teams tied up to the hitching posts on Main street. Our merchants are doing a rushing business this spring, especially in farm machinery, as hardly a farmer leaves town without taking with him a drill, plow, wagon or other farm implement.

Badly Scalded.

Hazelton Republican: Word comes from Bismarck that "Dan" McGattigan, well known here, is in the hospital at Bismarck, quite badly scalded and bruised by the breaking of a hose he was handling while performing his duties as a fireman on the Soo. Had not the accident occurred Dan would now be firing on a passenger run on the Soo.

No License for Cousins.

Ashley Tribune: A young man and lady came to town one day last week expecting to procure a marriage license and get married at once, but Judge Breitling refused to issue the license, as the parties were cousins. The parties went north on the train, a day or two later, and it is supposed that they will endeavor to secure a license in another state.

Burned His Teeth.

Dawson Leader: Last week, F. W. Benjamin, the popular clerk at the Sibley hotel, had the misfortune to lose his set of teeth which he had in his vest pocket at the time. It was early in the morning and F. W. had not thought of using his teeth. He went down in the basement to put some coal in the furnace. In some way his artificial masticators were thrown out of the pocket and fell in the coal bin. When the next shovel of lignite slid into the furnace a lower set of teeth went with it, as might be expected. No doubt they made a very good fire for it was quite warm there for a while. As a consequence of the accident he was obliged to take the first train for Jamestown for the purpose of securing a new set. He returned Saturday evening on No. 1, happy in the possession of a newly (upholstered) jaw.

A New Combination.

Hazelton Republican: Emmons county is to have a cigar factory added to her other industries. Meyers Bros.—John and Merl—of Austin, Minn., have taken homesteads southwest of town and arrived the first of the week to erect buildings and begin residence.

Both are practical cigar-makers and will establish a factory on their homesteads as soon as the necessary red tape can be arranged with Uncle Sam.

Their father, E. Myers, who is in the cigar manufacturing business in Austin came out with them and will stay long enough to see them partially settled in their new homes.

The gentlemen had a large quantity of tobacco shipped here ahead of them.

STRANGE TALES

By E. R. Steinbrueck

Through the late centenary commemoration of Lewis and Clark's expedition by the Exposition at Portland, Oregon, the general interest in the early history of our state, closely connected with their exploration of our country, is vividly aroused. Our mind is led back to the times, when the prairies, now bearing cultivated crops, were dotted with the herds of the buffalo and with abundant game of every kind natural to our region. We think of the wild free people, who claimed this vast dominion once their own, undisturbed by the tread of the pale face. Urged on by the striving spirit of civilized men, our thoughts dwell with curiosity on the subject of the greatest interest, now before us, and we become desirous of learning more distinct facts about the past, of our predecessors of the country and the nations we have conquered by the continuous incessant advance of civilization. Among the many questions to be answered, one of the foremost is "The origin of the Mandan Indians," which is shrouded in mystery. Historians of our times are puzzled over the solution of the riddle, and no facts have been constituted through ages, no certainty is arrived at. We of North Dakota hold the last end of the thread of the life of that peculiar tribe of Mandans and may praise us lucky, envied by many, to be able to trace part of its history, by the signs and tokens left behind them; by its ancient remains we find by researches within our own boundaries. Further we can not go unless intruding on other states' privileges. But now the question arises, "Where did the Mandans come from, where and how did they originate?" There is the puzzle and there is a field of exploration before the zealous historians, ethnologists and archaeologists of other neighboring and farther states, which task may ask of a man more of his pains, than he is disposed to give. And after all—mystery still may prevail.

The Mandans were a distinctly and vastly different tribe from all other tribes of Indians in the Northwest. Thanks to Geo. Catlin's minute descriptions of the Mandans, to whom in preference he devotes a predominantly large share of his reports, we learn with safety the visible difference in their exterior as well, as in their intelligence above their neighbors. They were fairer in complexion, had hair of all European shades, save red and auburn, had eyes gray, blue and hazel, some wore beards, and their features were finer.

Brackenridge (1811) tells us in his travels of "She-he-ke", the Mandan chief, who had accompanied Lewis and Clark to Washington, D. C., thus: "He is a fine looking Indian and very intelligent, his complexion is fair, very little different from that of a white man much exposed to the sun"; and "His wife has a good complexion and agreeable features." What sound reason is there to discredit the statement of eye witnesses, of men like Catlin, Brackenridge and other explorers, beyond the general doubt that always is attached to what is new and strange to us? But now, where and what is the cause of that immense difference of the type of this tribe, surrounded by and in the midst of their brown, black haired and black eyed, high cheek boned, swarthy neighbors? The Mandans had not sprung up on a sudden. Trappers or traders could not effectuate such a general and thorough change in aboriginal character. Centuries of intermarriage with white people must have created a new and peculiarly distinct race or nation.

The Mandans wandered northward, till they finally perished and consequently they must have come from the south. Geo. Catlin has traced their remains to the head waters of the Ohio river, consequently they came from the southeast, and as their story goes, "from the big water."

There is an historical fact related of a Welsh prince Madoc having sailed about 1140 A. D. to the eastern coast of North America, after touching Ireland, bringing with him a number of adventurers and immigrants from Wales and from Ireland. These stayed in America and in all possibility took Indian wives. The origin of the Mandans is largely ascribed to this lot of white people and were often called "Welsh-Indians." Why did they not stay in their country along the coast? There seems to me more plausible a very different story.

White people were living in North America long, long ago, centuries before the Vikings (about 1000 A. D.), Prince Madoc (1140), or Columbus (1492) had set foot on American soil.

Old manuscripts in Iceland, reports of enemies, the "Skandinavian Sagas" preserved there (I quote extracts from a very interesting communication of Daniel J. Dwyer to "The Irish World" Feb. 17, cr.), inform us of the voyages of Irish missionaries to the North American coast, especially of St. Brendan's voyage in 535 A. D., and of his colonization of Iceland, Nova Scotia and the area of land, what is now Florida, Carolina, Virginia and as far as Mexico, which domain then was called "St. Brendan's Land," "Great Ireland" or by the Indians "White Man's Land." The Skandinavian Sagas term it "Ireland it Mikla" (Great Ireland). For centuries (from 6th to 11th) these Irish colonies existed and frequent sailing took place during this period between "Old" and "Great" Ireland, till finally the Vikings arrived as pirates and destroyers. One of the Sagas tells of a Norse prince Arimarson being blown by a tempest from Iceland to the American coast, to "Great Ireland," was baptized there a Christian. Another tells of people bearing (church) banners on poles and singing (hymns) clad in white robes (vestments). Ancient Irish processions.

Bertha Brenain says the very ancient Irish book of Lismore contains the story of St. Brendan's seven years' voyage on the seas west of Ireland in Latin, called "Navigato," of which copies are to be seen in the libraries of the Vatican, Paris, and other prominent libraries. Gen. Dan Butterfield of the civil war found thirteen copies of "Navigatio" in the National Library at Paris, France.

De Roo (American) in his "The History of America before Columbus," De Costa (American) in his "Pre-Columbian Discoveries" Moosmueller (German) in his "Europeans in America before Columbus" and other historians testify to the genuineness and credibility of these old Skandinaians Sagas.

Old maps exist of "St. Brendans Land" or "Great Ireland" or "Whiteman's Land," for instance one in the library of Twin Holy made in the 10th century; another map by Honorius Autum in 1130; another "The World's Image," by Robert d' Auxerre in 1265; and others among which one of the most remakable may be noted as that made by the Arabian geographer Edrisi in the 11th century, who calls "Great Ireland" "Irelando el Kibarah." All these maps show "St. Brendans Land."

Ferdinand St. Denise (quoted by Montelambert) tells us that Columbus himself, who knew of the former "Great Ireland," wrote before his discovery: "The land of St. Brendan is the 'Land of the Blessed' towards the West, which no one can reach except by the power of God." (Gulf stream?) The historians and explorers Rensch, Von Humboldt, Gravier and Beauvois testify that the Irish must have visited the American conti- up to the 8th century, Lord Mundnent up to the 8th century, Lord Mundral mounds, Celtic ornamentation of ancient utensils, Celtic lapidary inscriptions found at Grave Mound, Marshall county, Virginia, in 1839, assured by Schoolcraft (American) and Rafn (Dane), which must have been done before 901 A. D."

Under the weight of all this authentic testimony is there space for any reasonable doubt left to the wise or even to the sceptic question, viz, that Irish priests discovered America and Christianity and with it, as an inseparable companion, colonized it boddo (Scotch) cites "Celtic sepulchtion was spread by the Irish, a mighty and seafaring nation in their time of glory and splendor, over the northern islands and over the southern and central part of the American continent. In buildings and in cities with their organization, in artifacts of all kinds, as vessels, ornaments, implements, images, etc., etc., the Spainards at their raids were surprised to find such culture.

Is it not very likely that the Mandan really originated from communication and intercourse with these early Irish settlers? That theory seems to me just as acceptable, if not more, than the Madoc story.

The Irish settlements were destroyed by the Vikings about 1000 A. D., and probably the half white Indians and offspring of the Irish, become fugitive, were driven inland, gradually whipped further and further by hostile bands, not recognized as equals, despised, exiled, made war upon, till finally they retreated up the Missouri river decimated, demoralized, during centuries, though still superior and instinctively friendly to the white men, to their red brethren, to die an inglorious death by the small pox epidemic of 1837, brought to the Mandans, the Arikaras, the Assiniboines and other tribes, by the American Fur Company boat St. Peter.

The Mandans had traditions and custims dimly reminding of christian teachings, but it would lead too far at present to speak of them.

I will trade a new stove or range and take your old one in partial payment at Faunce's. I have a large line now to select from. Don't forget the place is changed to 116 and 118 Fourth street, where I will be happy to show you my new line of household goods and crockery, paints, oils, glass, etc.

Read the Tribune for State News.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the enrollment and attendance by grades for the 6th month of school ending February 23, 1906:

High School.	
Boys enrolled	37
Girls enrolled	74
Total enrollment	111
Present enrollment	104
Average daily enrollment	100
Average daily attendance	94
Attendance per cent	96
Cases of Tardiness	5
Not absent nor tardy	45
Eighth Grade.	
Boys enrolled	23
Girls enrolled	33
Total enrollment	56
Present enrollment	51
Average attendance	48
Attendance per cent	94
Cases of tardiness	1
Neither absent nor tardy	26
Seventh Grade.	
Boys enrolled	16
Girls enrolled	24
Total enrollment	40
Present enrollment	35
Average daily enrollment	35
Average attendance	33
Attendance per cent	96
Cases of tardiness	1
Not absent nor tardy	20
Sixth Grade.	
Boys enrolled	20
Girls enrolled	27
Total enrollment	47
Present enrollment	42
Average daily enrollment	40
Average daily attendance	38
Attendance per cent	95
Cases of tardiness	7
Not absent nor tardy	22
Fifth Grade.	
Boys enrolled	30
Girls enrolled	34
Total enrollment	64
Present enrollment	57
Average daily enrollment	57
Average daily attendance	52
Per cent of attendance	92
Cases of tardiness	1
Not absent nor tardy	24
Boys enrolled	27
Girls enrolled	18
Total enrollment	55
Present enrollment	43
Average daily enrollment	41
Average attendance	37
Attendance per cent	90
Cases of tardiness	4
Not absent nor tardy	15
Third Grade.	
Boys enrolled	35
Girls enrolled	31
Total .....bjj- 5fI SHDLU	
Total enrolled	66
Present enrollment	65
Average enrollment	63
Average attendance	59
Attendance per cent	93
Cases of tardiness	9
Not absent nor tardy	29
Second Grade.	
Boys enrolled	34
Girls enrolled	43
Total enrolled	77
Present enrollment	72
Average enrollment	61
Average attendance	59
Attendance per cent	96
Cases of tardiness	22
Not absent nor tardy	29
First Grade.	
Boys enrolled	50
Girls enrolled	48
Total enrolled	98
Present enrollment	79
Average enrollment	79
Average attendance	72
Attendance per cent	92
Cases of tardiness	38
Not absent nor tardy	26
Summary.	
Boys enrolled	272
Girls enrolled	332
Enrolled twice	3
Net total enrollment	601
Present enrollment	562
Average daily enrollment	527
Average daily attendance	492
Attendance per cent	94
Cases of Tardiness	88
Not absent nor tardy	236
Pupils at high school bld'g	292
Pupils at O. H. Will bld'g	309

Strayed or Stolen.

A brindle cow from my place on 14th street. Liberal reward for information. Frank Stutingor.