

Miss Jolie A. Palin, field matron, says :

This has been a very hard year for the Zuñi, as it commenced storming the 1st of December and kept it up until the 1st of May. The Zuñi houses are covered with boards and dirt, and the walls, made of adobe bricks, when they become soaked, crumble. The water poured through their roofs so badly that they were compelled to move from room to room. In many cases all the rooms were flooded and the walls caved in, and they had to seek shelter with some of their friends. I kept a number at my quarters over night on account of the storms and high water. Under these conditions it was impossible to do much toward keeping their houses clean. I was glad to find places where they could stay and be comparatively dry. I did what I could toward caring for the babies, nursing the sick, and looking after them in general.

I started a laundry last November, and the Indians were much pleased to have a place where they could come and be taught how to wash their clothes properly; but I am doing what I can to have them do this work in their homes. A great many of them now have tubs and washboards of their own and many others use mine. I encourage them to buy all such things for themselves and not depend on others, to teach them to be more independent.

I am trying to teach them all to sew on the sewing machine. In that way they become very much interested and want to buy one of their own. We now have fifteen machines in the village, and I have just ordered another for an Indian. I have a great deal of writing to do for them all the time. We have made on my sewing machine 104 shirts, 115 dresses, 31 bonnets, 35 shawls, 16 pairs of pants, 22 aprons, 3 pairs of mittens, 2 skirts, 4 towels, 81 pillows and pillowcases, 1 machine cover, 1 coat, 1 pair of stockings, and 1 hood; 417 articles in all. I put up 341 pictures in their houses as a reward for cleaning up so nicely.

I spent 152 days visiting and made 1,034 visits, giving 2,269 instructions in the different lines of work referred to above.

We have had 57 births and 64 deaths. The death rate has overrun the birth rate again this year.

Missionary work.—There are two missionaries, Rev. Andrew Vanderwagen and wife, of the Christian Reform Church, Holland, Mich. They have been here nine years, and only those who are on the ground can understand the many difficulties and discouragements they meet with. They have just finished a very pretty chapel costing \$1,500, the first Protestant church built in Zuñi.

Crime.—There have been two crimes committed on this reservation during the year. The first was committed by an Indian breaking into the agency stable and stealing 850 pounds of hay. He was arrested, taken to Gallup, and tried before the justice court. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in jail or pay a fine of \$97.50, which he paid.

The second crime was committed by a white man, who murdered his companion. They left Ramah June 4, 1905, on their way to Gallup, crossing the Zuñi Reservation 5 miles north of Pescado. The dead body of the man was found ten days after by Zuñi boys who were herding sheep. I was notified of the body being found, and went up and investigated it. I later identified the body as that of Walter Lyons, who had been teaching school in Concho, Ariz. The alleged murderer, Claude Doan, an ex-convict, who was traveling with him, was arrested and is now in the county jail at Gallup.

Traders.—There are five traders on this reservation, three whites and two Indians. They carry an assorted stock, and all seem to be having a good trade.

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEE.

CHEROKEE, N. C., August 22, 1905.

I took charge of this school and agency September 1, 1904.

I found the buildings in good condition and the school work well organized.

The school year has been a successful one and good work has been done in all departments, particular attention being given to the industrial departments of the school. The fields have been put in condition and good crops are growing. The girls have kept the buildings in good order and have shown themselves to be apt scholars in their departments.

The attendance has been regular, but not as large as it should have been. Much of the opposition of the Indians is disappearing, and the prospects are good for an increased attendance of pupils during the coming session. The health of the school has been remarkably good throughout the year, not a serious case of sickness occurring among the pupils.

There has been but little improvement in the condition of affairs among these Indians. They are divided into factions, as you are aware, and can not agree upon any policy to pursue in getting rid of the difficulties with which they have to contend.

While these Indians are self-supporting, they hold their lands in common, the title being in the band, and but little material progress will be made by them under these circumstances. It is my judgment that there will be but little improvement in the condition of affairs among these Indians until some plan is adopted so that the Department will have more control of their property interests than at present.

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *August 17, 1905.*

The Fort Totten school is conducted in two divisions, the headquarters at the old Fort Totten military post, and the Grey Nuns' department in separate buildings about 1 mile north of the other, the Devils Lake Agency situated between.

The headquarters school at the old military post has a normal capacity of about 235 pupils, and it is intended that it shall maintain an average of about 225 pupils. Early in September measles appeared in this school, and further enrollment was closed for several weeks. The epidemic continued at intervals until after the holidays. This epidemic interfered considerably with the attendance during the first half of the year, so that the general average did not much exceed 215, reducing the average for both schools to 323, or two less than the number for which appropriation was made.

The general interest among the pupils and the discipline maintained in some of the schoolrooms and departments were not as good as desired, and did not compare favorably with past work. This was due in part to the epidemic of measles and the sickness resulting therefrom, and partly to listlessness or incompetency on the part of a few employees. This defect was largely remedied before the close of the year, so that the school closed in better condition than prevailed earlier. While the general success of the school was not so positive as in former years, still there was no marked failure in any department, nor nothing calling for radical action to remedy.

The industrial features of the school generally maintained their high standing, and with possibly one exception no complaint could be properly made. This school is exceptionally well equipped and organized in industrial lines, and care must usually be exercised to prevent monopolizing the interest of the pupils to the injury of literary work. The agricultural and dairy departments made exceptionally good showings, the products in aggregate reducing the public expenses of the school not less than \$5,000, and furnishing varieties and additions to the pupils' bill of fare surpassed by few schools in the service.

The year of 1904-5 proved to be one of more than ordinary sickness, in addition to the epidemic of measles. There was probably more sickness than in the two previous years combined, and with two changes in the resident physician, with resulting temporary services, many hardships to both pupils and employees resulted. No immediate deaths resulted, though in one or two cases pulmonary troubles followed the measles, finally resulting fatally after the pupil had returned home.

The enrollment of the Grey Nuns' department was most satisfactory. This school has formerly maintained an average of 90 to 100, and in one instance about 105. This has usually required an excessively large enrollment by reason of the intermittent attendance. The school filled up more promptly than usual, and the attendance was remarkably regular. Notwithstanding much sickness the last half of the year, the average for the full year exceeded 100.

The epidemic of measles which prevailed in the other school during the first half of the year was kept from this school until after the holidays. But as the pupils of this school were almost entirely Sioux full bloods, and as measles had not been epidemic for many years, almost the entire school was stricken.