

The Philippine Islands and Their Inhabitants.

M. W. HAZELTINE, in New York Sun.

In a small quarto volume of some five hundred pages, entitled, "The Philippine Islands and Their People," the Macmillan has published a record of personal observation and experience, together with a summary of the more important facts in the annals of the archipelago. The author, Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, spent eleven months in the Philippine archipelago in 1887-88, and in 1890 visited the islands a second time and remained there two years and eight months. The author had exceptional opportunities of acquiring information, having spent some time in every one of the larger islands, and having mingled with all classes of the people, from the highest Spanish official to the wildest savages. The comprehensive knowledge that he thus secured will be found set forth in the book before us, which he has prefaced with a brief account of the principal features in the history of the archipelago. At a glance at the map, which the Philippines have occupied in history, we shall direct attention to the chapters in which the author describes what he saw in the two larger islands, Luzon and Mindanao.

Something, perhaps, should first be said about the archipelago from a climatological point of view. The Philippines extend from 4 degrees 25 minutes to 21 degrees north latitude. Lying, as they do, wholly within the tropics, a hot climate is to be expected in all of them; but since they extend through some sixteen degrees of latitude, it follows that the intensity of the heat varies considerably in different parts of the group. No one thing can be taken as typical of the whole archipelago, but as the only place where continuous temperature records have been kept is the Jesuit observatory at Manila, our author has had to content himself with the statistics gathered at that point. By averaging the results of observations extending over a period of thirteen years he finds that the mean annual temperature at Manila is 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The thermometer almost never rises above 90 degrees in the shade, nor does it fall below 60 degrees. There is no month in the year during which it does not rise at least once as high as 81 degrees. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 77 degrees in December and January to 84 degrees in May. It should also be mentioned during much of the time, the air is heavily charged with moisture, which renders the heat doubly trying. In December, January and February the nights are fairly cool, but during the hot season the climate is obtained from one week's end to another. Malaria is prevalent in another island, notably in Mindoro, Balabac and Luzon; on the other hand, there are many localities entirely free from it. As to the effect of the climate upon white men, Professor Worcester sums up the facts as follows: If one is permanently situated in a good locality, where he can secure suitable food and good drinking water, if he is scrupulously careful to avoid exposure to the sun in the middle of the day and refrains from severe and long-continued physical exertion, he is likely to remain well, assuming, of course, that he is fortunate enough to escape malarial infection.

Our author knew an old Spaniard who, at the end of a residence of thirty-nine years in the Philippines, was able to boast that he had not been ill a day. On the other hand, the explorer, the engineer, the man who would fell timber, cultivate new ground, or, in other ways, develop the resources of the country, is pretty certain to contract malarial fever, of which there are several types; one recurs every second day; another, every third day, and a third daily. If taken in hand promptly and energetically, any of these fevers may be taken off, but the much-dreaded calentura perniosa is a very malignant disease, running its course in a few hours, and frequently terminating in black vomit and death. Luckily, the perniosa is limited to certain localities, and the places where it is known to exist are shunned by natives and whites alike. In a number of instances it has been shown that the malarial

Many men and women are almost within the deadly grasp of consumption. Although its fatal hand is unseen, its presence is made known by unmistakable symptoms. Cough, often with blood, leads to consumption. A stubborn



ough, sore throat, pains in the chest, bronchitis, bleeding at the lungs, loss of flesh and general weakness are warnings that this relentless disease is about to gather in a victim. A remedy for all the diseases which, if neglected or badly treated, lead up to consumption, is found in

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It builds up the weak places and fortifies the system against the onslaughts of disease. It helps the appetite, assists digestion, is an aid to proper assimilation of food, and cleanses the blood of all its impurities. It is a strictly temperance medicine, containing not an atom of whisky or alcohol in any form. Your medicine is the best I have ever taken, writes Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Vanhook, Kansas Co., Mich. "Last spring I had a bad cough; got so bad, had to be in bed. My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle I was cough stopped and I have since had no sign of its returning."

For the most obstinate forms of consumption and biliousness, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Their action is prompt yet comfortable; their effect is permanent. Insist that the druggist does not give you something else.

was due to remediable causes. Thus Sulu, before the time of General Arolas, was a fever centre. By improving the drainage of the town, however, and by filling in low places with coral sand he succeeded in stamping out the disease almost completely. Still more striking results were obtained at Tataan in Tawi Tawi by an officer who had worked under General Arolas in Sulu. After the primeval forest had been cleared away for half a mile around the blockhouse, and the ground had been thoroughly cleaned up, fever almost completely disappeared. Malaria and digestive troubles aside, the health of the colony is fairly good, and the danger from epidemic disease is comparatively slight. The bubonic plague has never gained a hold upon the Philippines.

The soil of many of the islands is described by this first-hand observer as astonishingly fertile. Year after year crops are taken from the same piece of ground without thought of enriching it artificially. The productive area is by no means limited to the valleys and bottom lands. Some of the most valuable crops grow particularly well on the mountain side. The value of the forest products is incalculable. Pine woods, useful for cabinet making or building, are abundant; the nipa palm furnishes a valuable material for thatching and siding houses, and from the sap obtained by cutting off its branches a strong alcohol of excellent quality is readily obtained; there are many varieties of that most useful of plants, bamboo; the hard, outer wood of the alma brava resists the action of water indefinitely, and the trunks are used not only for conducting streams of fresh water, but for piles under wharves; rattan of excellent quality is one of the important forest products, and is useful in many ways; in addition, there are gutta-percha, dammar, cinnamon, wax, and gums of various kinds. Our author also bears witness to the fact that the mineral wealth of the islands is great, although it has never been developed. Gold exists in paying quantities in Luzon and Mindanao, while valuable deposits of iron and silver minerals have been known since the time of Magellan. There are extensive lignite beds in Cebu and Mindoro, and petroleum has been found in the former island. We scarcely need add that hitherto the lack, not only of railroads, but of roads of any description, has impeded communication and transportation.

It is well known that Magellan, in the memorable voyage the outcome of which was the first circumnavigation of the globe, discovered the Philippine Islands on March 16, 1520. They were named "Robber Islands," from the fact that the natives proved adroit thieves, even going so far as to steal a boat from one of the ships. After a short stay in this group, Magellan continued on his voyage, and on August 16, 1521, reached the north coast of Mindanao. After taking possession of that island in the name of the King of Spain, the explorer proceeded to Cebu, and formed an offensive and defensive alliance with its King. In pursuance of the compact, he entered the house of the next day, the morning of this chief, and on April 25, 1521, perished in a skirmish on the little island of Mactan. It is well known that a part of his comrades, after making other discoveries and suffering many vicissitudes, ultimately arrived in Spain by the route around the Cape of Good Hope. Although the return of Magellan's companions, two more expeditions to the Philippines were organized by the Emperor Charles V., the value of the islands seems to have been for a time unappreciated.

The first serious attempt to take actual possession of the islands was made by Philip II., in whose honor they had been named. To this end four ships and a frigate were made ready on the coast of Mexico. The commander of the expedition, Legaspi, landed at Cebu on April 27, 1565, and took possession of the island. The publication of this and neighboring islands was proceeding steadily enough when the Portuguese arrived and set up a claim to them. In 1579 Legaspi's grandson, Salcedo, was sent to subdue Luzon. He disembarked near the site of Manila, and the territory then included in the province of Batangas was soon subdued, as was the island of Mindoro, and communication was established with Legaspi, who was subjugating Panay. He hastened to Manila, and on arriving there declared that city the capital of the archipelago in the name of the King of Spain; the sovereignty of the whole group. The method of subduing refractory tribes adopted by Salcedo was followed more or less closely by his successors up to the present day. It consisted in allowing the conquered people to remain in possession of their lands, so long as the latter acknowledged the sovereignty of the Spanish King.

It was not alone by the Portuguese that the Spaniards were disturbed in their possession of the Philippines. Shortly after Legaspi's death one Lema, a Chinese pirate, brought a formidable fleet of sixty-two armed junks to attack Manila, and forced his way within the walls of the citadel itself, but was finally repulsed. Subsequently he landed on the west coast of Luzon and organized a settlement at the mouth of the Agno river. Eventually, however, a strong force was sent against him, and he was compelled to leave the archipelago. About the same time began the long series of dissensions between Clench and states which have continued to disturb the peace of the colony up to the present day. Supremacy was claimed by both civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and so much trouble arose that the Bishop of Manila dispatched a priest to Spain with instructions to lay the whole matter before the king. This appeal to the sovereign resulted in the publication of an important decree which provided in detail for the conduct of affairs in the Philippines. By this organic law, which may be regarded as the basis of the system of government hitherto pursued, tribute was to be levied upon the natives, and the sum thus raised was to be divided in a definite ratio between the church, the treasury and the army. Import and export duties were also established, as well as fixed stipends for all soldiers and state employes. The fortifications of Manila were to be im-

proved, hospitals were to be founded, four penitentiaries were to be placed at suitable points, and it was further ordained that a number of well-armed troops were to be stationed at Manila to repel attacks from without. An important feature of this decree was a provision that all the slaves of the colonies should be set free within a specified time, and that no one should be enslaved in future. Money was provided for the erection of a cathedral, the number of Augustinian friars was increased by forty, and the wandering mendicant friars who had previously infested the colonies were suppressed. Meanwhile, the only communication between Spain and the Philippines was to be by way of Mexico, and the colony was to be dependent for additional troops, for manufactured goods of all descriptions, and even for money, on the galleons which arrived at long intervals from Acapulco.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the hostility between the Spanish and the Dutch extended to the Philippines. The Hollanders not infrequently sent strongly armed vessels to capture the Mexican treasure ships, thereby inflicting heavy losses upon the colony. The Dutch fleet in the battle of the Dutch fleet in the battle of the Philippine waters at this period would fill a volume. At one time a formidable Dutch fleet arrived off Manila Bay at a time when the Governor was ill and the colony was in a state of anarchy. A detailed account of the naval engagements which took place in Philippine waters at this period would fill a volume. At one time a formidable Dutch fleet arrived off Manila Bay at a time when the Governor was ill and the colony was in a state of anarchy. A detailed account of the naval engagements which took place in Philippine waters at this period would fill a volume. At one time a formidable Dutch fleet arrived off Manila Bay at a time when the Governor was ill and the colony was in a state of anarchy. A detailed account of the naval engagements which took place in Philippine waters at this period would fill a volume.

An event of importance in the history of the archipelago was the first massacre of Chinese. It seems that, at the time of the Dutch invasion of China in the first half of the seventeenth century, a mandarin named Kuseng retired to the island of Kinmen, but, finding his communication with the mainland cut off, turned his attention to Formosa, and his followers, at the Dutch settlements. Twenty-eight hundred Europeans were attacked by about a hundred thousand Chinese and forced to surrender. Kuseng then beheaded himself of the Philippines, and despatched a Dominican missionary to demand from the governor the payment of tribute under penalty of attack. In 1602 this envoy, named Bicio, arrived at Manila, but meanwhile had reached some of the Chinese islands, and despatched a Dominican missionary to demand from the governor the payment of tribute under penalty of attack. In 1602 this envoy, named Bicio, arrived at Manila, but meanwhile had reached some of the Chinese islands, and despatched a Dominican missionary to demand from the governor the payment of tribute under penalty of attack.

In 1602 war was declared by Great Britain against Spain, and a fleet was despatched under Admiral Cornish, which was to demand from the Spanish the vessels arrived before the city, and land forces were disembarked. The Spanish garrison, though inferior to the English in numbers, made a stout resistance, and 5,000 native recruits came to its support. A city ultimately being taken, the Spaniards arranged with the Archbishop of Manila provided for freedom in the exercise of religion as well as for the security of private property and assured free trade to all the inhabitants of the island, together with the maintenance of the port of Callao. The Spanish court, in indemnity of \$4,000,000 was exacted. The surrendered territory included the whole archipelago, but the English never occupied more than that part of Luzon which lay immediately around Manila. The peace of Paris, concluded in February 1763, provided for the evacuation of the island, and the Spaniards regained possession of it in the following year, although a considerable portion of the indemnity remained unpaid. After the departure of the British several revolts against Spanish authority occurred. In 1823 a body of native insurgents in rebellion and unsuccessfully tried to seize the capital and place their captain at the head of the government. Other uprisings followed, some which may be mentioned one in Cebu in 1827 and one in Negros in 1841. The latter is said to have been due to the governor compelling state prisoners to work for his private advantage. The most formidable insurrection before that of 1896 broke out at Cavite in 1872. A conspiracy had been headed by a party which demanded fulfillment of the decision of the Council of Trent prohibiting friars from holding parishes. The provision had never been carried out in the Philippines. It is believed that the monastic orders were the instigators of this revolt, desiring to involve Burgos and his followers in treasonable transactions, and thus bring about their death. However this may have been, it is certain

that the execution of the ringleaders took place. Our author says that the revolt of 1896 was to him no surprise, for, during the years of 1890-93, while traveling in the archipelago, he heard everywhere the mutterings that go before a storm. Repeated on all sides were the old complaints of compulsory military service; of taxes too heavy to be borne, while imprisonment or deportation, with confiscation of property, was meted out to those who could not pay them; and the uttering of the words "I have found your strength-giving when fatigued from overwork, and gladly acknowledge its great value as a most efficient tonic." The author says that the revolt of 1896 was to him no surprise, for, during the years of 1890-93, while traveling in the archipelago, he heard everywhere the mutterings that go before a storm. Repeated on all sides were the old complaints of compulsory military service; of taxes too heavy to be borne, while imprisonment or deportation, with confiscation of property, was meted out to those who could not pay them; and the uttering of the words "I have found your strength-giving when fatigued from overwork, and gladly acknowledge its great value as a most efficient tonic."

We pass to a chapter dealing exclusively with Luzon, which, with its 42,000 square miles, includes more than a third of the aggregate land area of the Philippine Islands. In its northern part is abundant in several localities. There are also a number of volcanic peaks, active and extinct, and Prof. Worcester tells us that the world does not contain a more perfect cone than that of the Mayon volcano in Albion. It rises a few hundred feet above nearly ten thousand feet, and from every point of view its outline is perfect. Taal, on the other hand, is one of the lowest active volcanoes known; it is now but 900 feet high, its whole top having been blown off during a recent eruption. Considerable lakes are connected with both these streams, while Lake Lanao, situated where the western peninsula joins the main body of the island, empties into the sea by the River Agus. The soil, especially in the river and lake regions, is enormously fertile. Little is known of the mineral wealth, but it is certain that gold exists in paying quantities at a number of points. Diggings have long been worked by the natives near Misamis and Surigao.

After landing at Zamboanga, the chief of the Spanish settlement in Mindanao, our author's party proceeded to Ayala, which may be regarded as the type of the villages of decent, civilized natives under Spanish control. Such a village has a church, a convento or priest's house, and a tribune, which is a sort of town hall, where the head man must transact business. It is frequently used as a barracks for troops and as a lodging house for travelers, and who usually find hanging on the wall a list of the proper prices for rice, wax, sugar, meat and other articles of food, as well as for horse hire, buffalo hire, carriers, etc. A very important personage in every Philippine town or village is the Gobernadorcillo, or "Little Governor." He is always a native or mestizo of high respectability, and is representative of the governor of his province, from whom he receives instructions and to whom he sends reports. His headquarters are at the tribune. He is addressed as captain during his term of office, and after his successor has been chosen he is known as a capitano pasado. He settles all local questions, except those which assume a serious legal aspect, and, therefore, belongs to the Justice of the Peace; but his most important duty is to see that the taxes of his town are collected, and to turn them over to the administrator of the province. He is personally responsible for these taxes, and must obtain them from his cabazas or make good the defect. The families of every town are divided into groups of from 40 to 60, each under a "Cabaza de Barangay," who, if he cannot get the taxes from the people, must pay them out of his own pocket. For obvious reasons, they are actually kept in office as long as they have anything to lose. Professor Worcester has seen cabazas suffer confiscation of property and deportation, because they could not pay debts which they did not owe. The Gobernadorcillo is obliged to aid the guardia civil in the capture of criminals, and to assist the parish friar in promoting the interests of the church; often, also, in advancing the friar's private ends. The "Little Governor," moreover, is at the beck and call of all the officials who may chance to visit his town. He has to entertain them at his own expense, and not infrequently finds it advisable to make them presents. He is liable at any time to be summoned to the capital of the province, but he receives no compensation for the cost of traveling or loss of time. If he does not speak Spanish he must employ a clerk. There is a great deal of writing to be done at the tribune, and as the allowance for clerk hire is usually insufficient, the Gobernadorcillo must make up the difference. In return for all this he is allowed a salary of \$2 per month and permitted to carry a cane. If he does not suppose his fellow government or stool public funds he is apt to come out badly beaten. Nevertheless, as there is nothing quite so dear to the average Philippine native as a little authority over his fellows, the position, in spite of its numerous drawbacks, is in some places eagerly sought. We should add that the "Little Governor" has a Ministry, consisting of the first and second

and (tenientes, lieutenants), who take his place in his absence, other tenientes having charge of outlying districts, and chiefs of police, plantations and cattle. A man who has been elected Gobernadorcillo to Teniente, or who has served ten years as a "Cabaza de Barangay," is eligible among the "head men" of the place, who meet at the tribune from time to time and discuss public affairs with gravity. They assemble also every Sunday morning, and headed by the "Little Governor," and frequently also by a band playing lively airs, they march to the convento, or priest's house, and escort the friar to the church, where they all attend mass. The state dress which they wear on such occasions is described as picturesque. Their white shirts dangle outside of their trousers, and the vestments, and over them they wear tight-fitting jackets without tails which reach barely to their waists. When the jacket is buttoned it causes the shirt to stand out in a frill, producing a grotesque effect. Never did the visitors fail to be touched by the hospitality of the villagers. The Christianized native seems always ready to kill his last fowl for a stranger, or share with him his last pot of rice. When Professor Worcester's party stopped at a hut and asked for a drink, its inmates were asked to offer them water in the coconut shell cups which served their own purpose, but hunted up and washed old tumblers, or even sent to a neighbor's to borrow them. With a glass of water they always gave a lump of panocha, coarse brown sugar, that the traveler, as they expressed it, might "have thirst." The houses at Ayala were found to be like those of the poorer civilized native throughout the archipelago. The typical Philippine houses rest on four or more heavy timbers, which are firmly set in the ground. The floor is raised from five to ten feet into the air. There is not a nail or a peg in the whole structure. The frame is of bamboo, tied together with rattan. The sides and roof are made of split bamboo, and the former may be made by splitting green bamboos, pounding the nodes flat, and then weaving them together; while, if nipa is scarce, the roof may be thatched with the long grass called cogon. The floor is usually made of bamboo strips with their convex sides up; they are laid firmly in place, but in such a way that wide cracks are left between them. The windows are provided with swinging shades, which can be propped open during the day. You have to climb a ladder to enter the house. Frequently there is but one room for cooking, eating and sleeping. The cooking is done over an open fire built on a heap of earth in one corner, and the house is often rendered almost uninhabitable by smoke. In the better dwellings there is a place built up for cooking, usually at the head of the ladder, while the body of the house is divided into two or more rooms. Professor Worcester says that native dwellings of this latter sort have much to recommend them. They are cool and airy, and the air is kept much cooler than in a tightly closed building. Moreover, if such fabrics are shaken down by an earthquake, or blown down by a typhoon, no one gets hurt; for the materials they fall. It seems that rich natives sometimes build houses of boards with galvanized iron roofs and limestone foundations, but they are very much more expensive, and are pronounced decidedly less comfortable than the humbler dwellings of bamboo and nipa palm.

During his second visit to Mindanao our author saw a good deal of the Moros, or Mohammedan Malays, who have played an important part in the history of the Philippines. They were first introduced from Borneo just at the time of the Spanish discovery. They first landed in Basilan, but rapidly spread over the small islands of the Sulu and Tawi Tawi groups, and eventually occupied the whole coast of Mindanao, as well as the island of Balabac and the southern third of Tawitawi. Before they could complete the conquest of the last-named island they had their first serious collision with Spanish troops, and they have not since been able to exterminate the Filipinos, but most of what they had already taken they have continued to hold. Hostilities between the Span-

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and the Moros were precipitated through an unprovoked attack by the former on one of the Moro chiefs in north Mindanao. The attacking force was almost annihilated, and the fanatic passions of the Moslem warriors were thoroughly aroused. They forthwith began to organize forays against the Christianized towns of the central and northern island. From the outset they met with great success, and their practical expeditions soon became annual events. With each recurring southeast monsoon hordes of Moros manned their war praus and sailed for the north, where they harried the coast, butchered the men and made captives of women and children, until changing winds warned them to turn their faces homeward.

For two and a half centuries this state of affairs continued. Emboldened by continued success, the Moros did not confine their attention to senseless native Spanish planters and even government officials were killed and held for ransom. The special delight of the Moslem warriors was to capture the Spanish priests and the thousands of lives were wasted. Temporary success would be gained, but they resulted in no permanent advantage. On several occasions landings were made on Sulu itself, the residence of the Moro Sultan; forts were built there and garrisons established. The troops were, eventually, massacred or driven from the island. The steel weapons of the Moros were of excellent quality, and for many years they were really better armed than were the soldiers sent against them. But such capture and rife as they possessed, antiquated, and the gradual improvement in firearms brought to the Spaniards an advantage in which the Moros did not share to any great extent. It was not, however, until the day of light-draught steam gunboats and rapid-fire guns that piracy was finally checked. An efficient patrol of gunboats was at last established. The Moro praus were forbidden to put to sea without a written permit from the nearest Spanish Governor, and were ordered to fly the Spanish flag. When a prau was encountered that did not show the flag or could not produce a passport it was rammed and cut in two, or sunk by the fire of machine-guns. No quarter was given. As opportunities offered, the gunboats would shell the villages which were built over the sea, and so could be easily reached. The town of Sulu, which had always been the seat of the Moro Government, and the residence of the reigning Sultan, was destroyed in 1876, and a Spanish military post was established in its place. At first the Moros had the habit of dropping in and decimating the garrison, but this was constantly reinforced, and from 1876 to the present day Spanish occupation has been nearly continuous. Other ports in Mindoro, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi were fortified. Many of the coast villages were burned, and the inhabitants driven inland, until, finally, a sort of armed truce prevailed. Such was the condition of affairs on the south coast of Mindanao and in the smaller neighboring islands at the time of Prof. Worcester's visit.

Before taking leave of this book, we would say a word about Cebu, partly because the island occupies an important strategic position in the center of the archipelago, and partly because the Germans are said to have desired to acquire it. The island itself is somewhat smaller than our state of Delaware. As being the site of the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines, the town of Cebu is a place of considerable historical interest. It was at Cebu that the Spaniards first landed, and it was the capital of the colony, and it was to Cebu that continued to have a municipal government, which was then abolished because there was but one Spaniard in the place capable of being a city councillor. The municipal government was not restored until 1896. The city is on the east coast of the island, a little north of its center. The population at the time of our author's visit was computed at 16,000. The town was clean and well built, and what is unusual in the Philippines, fairly good carriage roads led out from it for some distance in several and conspicuous directions.

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