

eral temperament. Usually they are mild, inoffensive, and slow to anger, but when once roused, they display a reckless courage amounting to ferocity, as the Spanish *padres*, in the outlying districts around Manila, have lately discovered to their cost. They are cleanly to the verge of fastidiousness, and it is a curious fact that in this respect they betray certain traits of Mohammedanism for which it seems impossible to account, except upon the theory that at some remote period Arab traders or pirates managed to find their way around to this corner of the world, bringing with them customs and habits of their own; which is the most probable solution, as it has been further discovered that there exist in the native language certain words and expressions of indisputable Arabic origin. The language itself sounds like a combination of "ngs" and short abrupt syllables — *Balang ang humitit* (it is forbidden to smoke), being one of the few sentences I can now recall. From the lips of a native the language is very pleasant to the ear, and one of its peculiarities is that it is said to contain no word or figure of speech to express gratitude—and I may say from my own experience that this sense seems to be entirely lacking among the "Filipinos."

One of their strongest virtues is that of filial and parental affection, but this is offset by their utter inability to appreciate either the desirability or necessity of kindness to animals. As an example of this contradictory state of their peculiarities, I remember once seeing a brawny old native sitting in the doorway of his hut, holding on his knee a roly-poly tot of four or five whom he was petting and fondling with every show of tenderness, while the youngster, in his turn, was engaged in pulling the down by handfuls out of a live duckling, whose exostulatory "quacks" had no more effect than would have been produced by the squeaks of a rubber doll. On another occasion, I entered my office to find the clerks amusing themselves by pelting each other with the morning's catch of mice, regardless of their feelings; and I fear that the S.P.C.A. lecture, which I delivered there and then, only helped to

confirm the prevailing impression that the English-speaking race is composed of *locos* (lunatics).

The dress of the native men in and around the towns, when "on duty," consists of a white bosom shirt—more or less embroidered, according to the wearer's standing with the fair sex—worn with the skirts flapping outside of a pair of white linen trousers, presenting an appearance of greater comfort than dignity. A pair of *chinillas*, or heelless slippers, constitutes the foot-gear, when any is worn, and a more or less dilapidated "Derby" hat usually adds incongruity to this costume. When "lying off," or at manual labor, the skirt is generally discarded, and, if at work in the fields, the head is protected by a bowl-like structure of matting, which frequently does service as a fruit or vegetable basket. The higher class of merchants and clerks very often adopt the European form of dress, and the *capitans* or chief men of the little *pueblos*, or districts (sometimes about an hundred yards square), into which the towns are divided, are entitled by virtue of their office to carry canes and to wear short black jackets, the effect of which, with flapping shirt-tails, is pleasingly picturesque, to say the least.

The dress of the women merits a longer description. In general form it is the same among all classes, differing only in quality and texture, and consists of a long skirt of the most brilliantly colored plaid or check that can be obtained for money; a short black over-skirt, caught up at one side; a white waist, with flowing sleeves extending to the elbow; and a stiffly-starched, embroidered mantilla, folded cornerwise and worn over the shoulders with the ends crossed on the breast. The effect of this is very agreeable, and not at all unbecoming, especially to those inclined to plumpness, which, fortunately for them, is the rule among the Philippine ladies. The hair, when dressed, is drawn smoothly back from the forehead, without a suspicion of a curl, into a knot at the back of the neck, and decorated with a huge comb. Often, however, for the sake of comfort, the hair is worn loose, as in the illustrations; but, unfortunately, these young