Now in Chicago

The Dr. Seymour Medico-Optical Company With Their Splendid Corps of Assistants.

His Success in Omaha Makes Change Necessary.

Dr. Seymour's Methods Endorsed By Leading Newspapers and Physicians Over the Entire West.

Omaha has been the home of Dr. W. I. Seymour for nearly ten years, during which time his phenomenal success in the scientific fitting of glasses and treatment of eye troubles by this means has made him a reputation which extends over the entire west.

Many new and scientific treatments through the medium of glasses have been demonstrated by him beyond a question of doubt, and his move to Chicago was to secure better facilities and enlarge his field of operation

He now has the finest institution of the kind west of New York City, and the physicians in connection are professors from the leading eye and ear infirmaries in the United States and Europe who have taken up these new methods as being an improvement over the free use of the knife in oldtime practice. Their treatments are confined to the eye, and the results obtained in straightening cross eyes, relieving nervous troubles, headache, etc., and restoring sight to the practically blind, are little short of marvelous.

The particular reason for designating his company as "Medico-Optical" is to at once convey the proper idea as to the field covered. His work is not limited to that of the optician, nor does it present alone medical knowledge necessary for proper treatment of all diseased conditions, but it is a combination of the medical and optical sciences and at once places the physicians in connection with the company far in advance of the ordinary oculist or optician.

Dr. Seymour is personally known to hundreds of our readers, and the universal satisfaction his work in this city has always given is positive assurance that his coming visit will be greatly appreciated by those who know him by reputation, as well as by experience, and may wish to consult him

with reference to their eyes. We are informed that he will bring many new and scientific instruments, including some of his own invention.

He will have a suite of rooms adjoining

the parlors at the

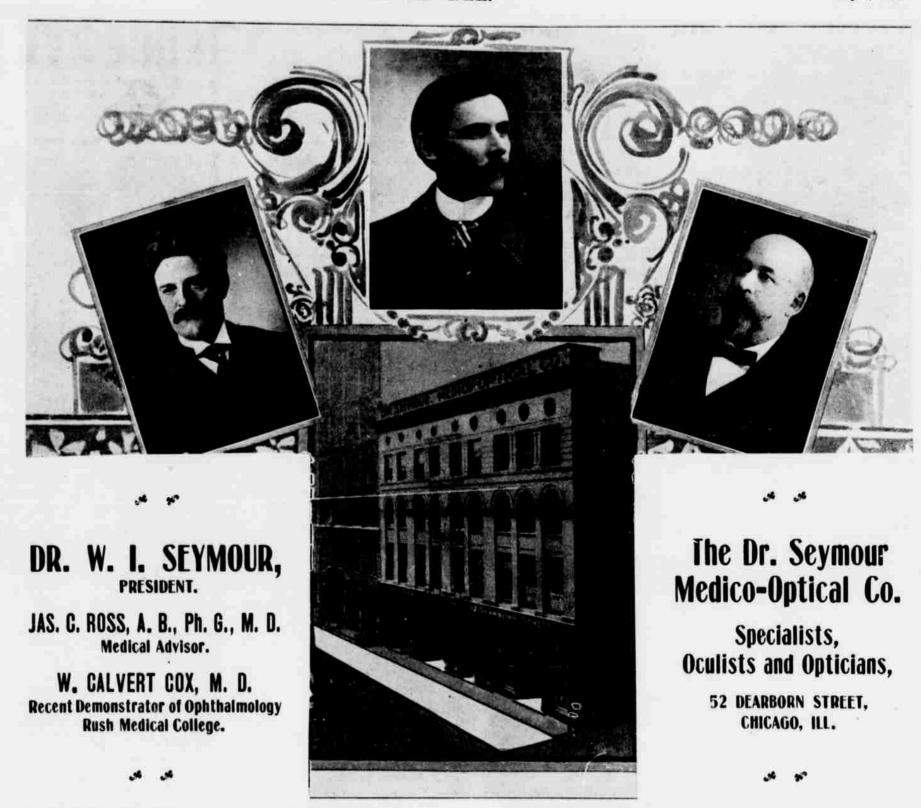
ILER GRAND HOTEL, MAY 14th, 15th AND 16th.

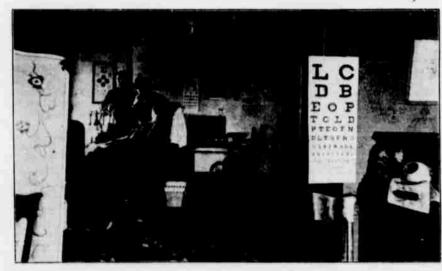
Hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. each day, and special appointments can be made for the evening.

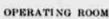
As many appointments have already been made by mall, he makes the request that these wishing to see him will write him at his Chicago address at once to secure an

He extends an invitation to all his former patients and friends to call on him.

Consultation Will Be Free.









Mindanao, Richest of Philippine Islands

leg of mutton with a fat shank, a welltrimmed stem and the bone sticking out like a handle, and it is, in fact, the richest and juiclest piece of meat in Uncle Sam's

Philippine larder. I refer to the island of Mindanao. I am at Zamboanga, just on the tip of the little end and from what I have heard and seen can Moros were such that they did not dare to go among the more savage tribes of the interior. The only men, in fact, who have been inland are the Jesuit missionaries. have made maps of the island, and it is These maps have been sent through General Bates to Washington, and congress will have an opportunity to publish them.

I have learned enough, however, to make best of all our possessions in the far east. the air should be better. It has the advantage of belonging almost al-

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) together to the government and can be ZAMBOANGA, March 19, 1900.—(Special opened up just as Uncle Sam pleases. It Correspondence of The Bee.)—It looks like a will be one of the subjects of congressional legislation when the war ends and it will for years have an important place in the

news from this part of the world. Before I describe its resources and people I would like to show you just where it is. It is very far out of the world, and is the nearest to the equator of our American posses of the bone, but I have gone about the coasts, sions. Here at Zamboanga I am as far south from Manila in a straight line as New York tell you something about it. I cannot tell City is distant from Pittsburg, and as far you much, for but little is known. The away from Aparri, at the northern end of greater part of the island has not been ex- Luzon, as the distance between the Great plored, and it has many regions which have Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The whole of never been trod by the foot of a white man. Mindanao is more than 500 miles nearer the The Spaniards had their settlements only equator than the isthmus of Panama, and close to the coast, and their wars with the Zamboanga is a little more than 300 miles from that so-called hottest line of the globe.

Still, Mindanao has not a bad climate. Everywhere the troops are stationed on the island the surgeons tell me that the conditions are remarkably comfortable. There is from their notes that my best information little or no sickness among the soldiers, and, considering that we are in the tropics. remarkably little among the natives. Here at Zamboanga, on the coast, I do not find it more hot than Washington city in June, and travel. It has about two hundred rivers, a whom we have been waging war, and of Tagais living among the Visayans and a me believe that Mindanao is the richest and in the mountainous regions in the interior

The island of Mindanao is about as

as the state of Ohio. It may be a few of the island, is about two hundred and indiscriminately. The Tagals are perhaps square miles more or less, but no one will ninety miles long, of which 100 miles are the best educated and the most civilized of know until our geological survey professors navigable. The Butuan river almost bihave been over the ground. It is more than sects the eastern end of the country, ris-300 miles from here to Mati, on the east ing near the gulf of Davano and flowing collection of good-sized islands which maycoast, where we have just stationed a com- northward into the bay of Butuan. It has pany of the Thirty-first regiment, and two large lakes, and there are other lakes about 300 miles from north to south, where scattered through the island. The word the island is widest. As you will see from Mindanao means "the man of the lake." It the map Mindanao has an enormous coast line. Its shores in places run in and out center. This is known as Linao. It has an like the teeth of a saw. It has numerous area of 160 square miles. Another lake, bays and many good harbors. It is, with the known as Lake Manit, has about thirty exception of the northeastern portion, out- square miles, and it lies in an extinct crater side of the region of typhoons and in that of Just south of the town of Illigan, and conequatorial currents, and although the rain- nected with it by the river Illigan, is the fall is heavy it is said to have a better lake of Malanao. This is the only one of climate than Luzon. The topography of the lakes which the Spaniards attempted the island is rolling. Three separate volto control. They brought gunboats, taking canic ranges cross it from north to south, the middle range being the highest, and culminating in Mt. Apo, near the Gulf of tabato there are two lakes which feed the Davano. The top of Mt. Apo is more than Rio Grande river. They are united during two miles above the sea. Its peak can be seen by our troops at the town of Davao. is flooded It is an active volcano, with vapor and fire coming from its southern side. of this mountain is wooded, only the summit being bare. The other mountains of the island are covered with a rich growth

Mindanao is well watered. It is so cut

probably comes from the large lake in the square miles, and it lies in an extinct crater. them in sections to it, much to the surprise of the inhabitants. In the province of Cotthe rainy season, when the whole country

The Zone of the Moros.

Mindanao is in Mohammedan land. It is the zone of the Moros and its people are not inhabited entirely by the above-menfar different from those which I have de- tioned races. Each island has its savages of timber, trees 200 feet high and twenty scribed living in the northern part of the of various tribes, who live in the mountains, feet thick being here and there found. Philippines. The archipelago may be di- and there are many divisions of the previded into three zones, according to the dominant race, the Tagals in some provup with rivers and lakes that it is said predominant races which inhabit it. The inces speaking a dialect which could not be that there are few places where you cannot northern zone embraces Luzon and its neigh- understood in the Tagal provinces of a differreach a navigable stream within ten miles' boring islands. Here live the Filipinos, with ent part of the same island. There are

the inhabitants of the islands.

Below Luzon and north of Mindanao is a be called the middle zone. This includes Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, Samar, etc. These islands are inhabited chiefly by Visayans, who are much like the Tagais, although they are a little more quiet and not so courageous. They are civilized, having their plantations and rice fields and, nominally at least, working for a living.

Our Next-Door Neighbor.

Below the Visayan zone lies the third and last zone, which may be called the zone of the Mohammedans, or Moros. This includes the great island of Mindanao, the pearl island of Basilan and the hundreds of islands of the Sulu group, which may be seen popping up out of the water on the map, looking like a series of stepping atones, all the way from Zamboanga to Borneo, which, strange to say, is our next-door neighbor out here in the southern Pacific,

These zones, it must be remembered, are travel. It has about two hundred rivers, a wholl we have been waging war, and of Tagais living among the Visayans and a large number of which are navigable for whom the world knows most. They are large number of Visayans among the Moros. small boats. The Rio Grande, which flows the Tagais, Tagalos, or Tagalogs. The The Tagais and the Visayans are Christiato the bay of Illana, in the southern part names all mean the same and are used tians. The Moros, of whom there are also tians. The Moros, of whom there are also