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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 old-time 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

WELLS 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 mail, he makes the request that those wishing to see him will write him at his Chicago address at once to secure an appointment.

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

Consultation Will Be Free.

DR. W. I. SEYMOUR,
PRESIDENT.

JAS. C. ROSS, A. B., Ph. G., M. D.
Medical Advisor.

W. CALVERT COX, M. D.
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Rush Medical College.

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Specialists,
Oculists and Opticians,
52 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.



OPERATING ROOM.



A CORNER OF THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

Mindanao, Richest of Philippine Islands

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
ZAMBOANGA, March 19, 1900.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—It looks like a leg of mutton with a fat shank, a well-trimmed stem and the bone sticking out like a handle, and it is, in fact, the richest and juiciest 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 of the bone, but I have gone about the coasts, and from what I have heard and seen can tell you something about it. I cannot tell you much, for but little is known. The greater part of the island has not been explored, and it has many regions which have never been trod by the foot of a white man. The Spaniards had their settlements only close to the coast, and their wars with the 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. They have made maps of the island, and it is from their notes that my best information comes. 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 me believe that Mindanao is the richest and best of all our possessions in the far east. It has the advantage of belonging almost al-

together to the government and can be opened up just as Uncle Sam pleases. It 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 possessions. Here at Zamboanga I am as far south from Manila in a straight line as New York City is distant from Pittsburg, and as far away from Aparri, at the northern end of Luzon, as the distance between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The whole of Mindanao is more than 500 miles nearer the equator than the isthmus of Panama, and 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 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 in the mountainous regions in the interior the air should be better.

The island of Mindanao is about as big

as the state of Ohio. It may be a few square miles more or less, but no one will know until our geological survey professors have been over the ground. It is more than 300 miles from here to Matl, on the east coast, where we have just stationed a company of the Thirty-first regiment, and about 300 miles from north to south, where the island is widest. As you will see from the map Mindanao has an enormous coast line. Its shores in places run in and out like the teeth of a saw. It has numerous bays and many good harbors. It is, with the exception of the northeastern portion, outside of the region of typhoons and in that of equatorial currents, and although the rainfall is heavy it is said to have a better climate than Luzon. The topography of the island is rolling. Three separate volcanic ranges cross it from north to south, the middle range being the highest, and culminating in Mt. Apo, near the Gulf of Davano. The top of Mt. Apo is more than two miles above the sea. Its peak can be seen by our troops at the town of Davano. It is an active volcano, with vapor and fire coming from its southern side. The most of this mountain is wooded, only the summit being bare. The other mountains of the island are covered with a rich growth of timber, trees 200 feet high and twenty feet thick being here and there found.

Mindanao is well watered. It is so cut up with rivers and lakes that it is said that there are few places where you cannot reach a navigable stream within ten miles' travel. It has about two hundred rivers, a large number of which are navigable for small boats. The Rio Grande, which flows into the bay of Illana, in the southern part

of the island, is about two hundred and ninety miles long, of which 100 miles are navigable. The Butuan river almost bisects the eastern end of the country, rising near the gulf of Davano and flowing northward into the bay of Butuan. It has two large lakes, and there are other lakes scattered through the island. The word Mindanao means "the man of the lake." It probably comes from the large lake in the center. This is known as Linao. It has an area of 150 square miles. Another lake, known as Lake Manit, has about thirty square miles, and it lies in an extinct crater. Just south of the town of Illigan, and connected with it by the river Illigan, is the lake of Malanao. This is the only one of the lakes which the Spaniards attempted to control. They brought gunboats, taking them in sections to it, much to the surprise of the inhabitants. In the province of Cotabato there are two lakes which feed the Rio Grande river. They are united during the rainy season, when the whole country is flooded.

The Zone of the Moros.

Mindanao is in Mohammedan land. It is the zone of the Moros and its people are far different from those which I have described living in the northern part of the Philippines. The archipelago may be divided into three zones, according to the predominant races which inhabit it. The northern zone embraces Luzon and its neighboring islands. Here live the Filipinos, with whom we have been waging war, and of whom the world knows most. They are the Tagala, Tagalos, or Tagalogs. The names all mean the same and are used

indiscriminately. The Tagals are perhaps the best educated and the most civilized of the inhabitants of the islands.

Below Luzon and north of Mindanao is a collection of good-sized islands which may 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 Tagals, 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 stones, 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 not inhabited entirely by the above-mentioned races. Each island has its savages of various tribes, who live in the mountains, and there are many divisions of the predominant race, the Tagals in some provinces speaking a dialect which could not be understood in the Tagal provinces of a different part of the same island. There are Tagals living among the Visayans and a large number of Visayans among the Moros. The Tagals and the Visayans are Christians. The Moros, of whom there are also