

NEW MILLION DOLLAR FREE GOLD

Rich Placer Mines on the Little Big Horn Predicted to Yield More Than 150 Million Dollars Which Would Mean \$50 Per Share for Every Share of Stock Bought To-day at 10 Cents.

Free Gold Runs \$1.10 per Cubic Yard at the Grass Roots. First of a Series of Mammoth Dredges to be Installed at the Earliest Possible Moment. Work Now Actually in Progress

NOTE THIS FACT

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES

Klondike Richness Without the Drawbacks.

Imagine, if you can, a broad valley hemmed in by rugged mountains, through which ripples and flows a silvery stream, ever widening its way to the northward, darting downward through the basin-like formation, now bending, now leaping, finally rushing straight toward and through a narrow opening, or "break," that ages ago was a barrier holding the waters in check, then plunging recklessly down a fall of 80 feet to the level below. This stream is the Little Big Horn.

In the broad valley above this break, or broken dyke, are 500 acres of gold-bearing placer mines—owned by the Gold Standard Mining, Milling & Improvement Company. Men who are to-day the active and leading spirits of the company have prospected and examined every foot of these lands. To all intents and purposes rough miners, mingling freely with the "old timers," who still find profit in panning, these men have by practical knowledge and untiring labor secured by location or purchase absolute control of 25 claims, representing 500 acres of placer, that shows almost phenomenal values in free gold and still greater values in "rusty" gold.

Think of 500 acres of sand, gravel and small boulder formation which has been penetrated 25 feet without striking bed rock, and which has yielded by assay at this point \$90 in free gold per cubic yard. Estimating the average depths above the dyke at only 30 feet, which is about one-half the estimate of competent mining men, there would be 24,000,000 cubic yards of these golden sands. Our assays show a general average of \$6.48 in gold per cubic yard at a depth of only 6 feet, or a valuation of more than one hundred fifty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount, one-sixth is estimated as free gold, and the remainder "rusty" gold, which it is our intention to secure by cyaniding.

Think of scooping up dirt at random, any place, every place, at the surface, on 500 acres of placer ground, and securing values that average \$110 per cubic yard in free gold—then you can imagine some of the possibilities of the Little Big Horn Placers. Add to this the fact that every particle of free gold is a nugget, and that operations near bed rock must disclose untold richness, and you have the secret we have so jealously guarded during eight long, weary years of prospecting, planning and experimenting. You can understand also why we have tried to take out these values without the assistance of outside capital and refused flattering offers from speculators who wished to secure the property. But we have gone the limit of our capital just at a time when the harvest is in sight. With our present facilities we can only disturb a small area. With a series of dredges as proposed we can handle thousands of tons of pay dirt at a saving in cost, and a consequently larger profit. We ask you to join with us in this great dredging enterprise to the limit of your means, believing that every dollar invested will bring rich returns.

I HAVE PERSONALLY SEEN AND EXAMINED EVERY CLAIM ON THE GOLD STANDARD PROPERTIES.

As a dealer in stocks and bonds and doing a general brokerage business, I have taken charge of the sale of stock in many companies, variously located in Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and Costa Rica, Central America. Without being at all egotistical, I can say that nearly all of the companies I have consented to represent, in this and other countries, have been considered very successful. This is perhaps due to the fact that it has always been my custom to make thorough personal examination of the property of any company before agreeing to place the stock on the market as I have always felt that there are too many "good" things to sell without trying to sell poor ones. I then plunging recklessly down a fall of 80 feet to the level below. This stream is the Little Big Horn.

I consider that no investment opportunity carries with it more promise than does stock in the Gold Standard Mining, Milling and Improvement Company, not only in the securing of paying values at the surface, but the immense possibilities at bed rock. The fact that I am personally recommending Gold Standard stock to my business associates should be convincing proof that I consider it a worthy enterprise.

CO-OPERATE WITH US In an Investment Opportunity That Comes But Once in a Lifetime.

Every big business is the direct result of combination of capital devoted to a single purpose, and mining is no exception. The Gold Standard Mining, Milling and Improvement Company thus far have made the combination of investors. Now that everything is in readiness, and every visible chance for failure has been removed, we invite outside capital to assist in pushing the work of actual gold recovery. Our object in selling stock is to quickly secure needed funds for hastening dredging operations. Dredging for gold is not to be classed with the ordinary mining venture—it is a strictly legitimate business proposition built along industrial lines. It is a dredging industry and the harvest is gold nuggets. Co-operation is the only quick way to develop any property, and the Gold Standard Company is merely asking the co-operation of a limited number to aid in the quick removal of gold values that are practically within grasp. You can be a part owner of Gold Standard Mining property, and every dollar you invest will earn as much for you as any other dollar invested by anyone else.

Property of the Company

Consists of twenty-five placer claims, of 500 acres, unencumbered; Ditching and other permanent work for Hydraulic Purposes; Dynamoes, Engines, quarters for men and machinery. Last, but not least, our new invention for separating magnetic iron sand from placer dirt, which is fully described in our large prospectus. This machine has been perfected and built for the special purpose mentioned at no cost to the stockholders, but is a part of the assets. It is the invention of President Griffith of the Company, and will likely prove a dividend-payer in itself, from sales to other dredging companies. The necessity of such a machine is obvious when it is known that the magnetic iron sand, which is found in the placer dirt, is a very valuable material, and cannot be saved by any other means. Our own claims have an assayed valuation of \$5.33 to the ton in rusty gold, aside from our low estimate of \$1.10 in free gold per cubic yard. With the addition of a powerful dredge handling 30,000 to 75,000 cubic yards per month at a cost of 3 cents to 5 cents per cubic yard, the profits can be easily figured. The sale of Gold Standard stock to purchase the first of a series of dredges as described in our book when operations will be conducted in a very much larger and more profitable way.

CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

The officers of the Gold Standard Mining, Milling and Improvement Company were not selected so much on account of the prominence in commercial enterprises as for their loyalty and fidelity to any enterprise which they undertake. All are strong, capable business men, and every one of them has a reputation that will bear investigation.

OUR OFFICERS

D. A. GRIFFITHS, President, Chicago. References: Mr. Henry Bosch, Pres. Henry Bosch Company, Chicago; John G. Shedd, Pres. Marshall Field Company, Chicago.

C. F. MACGREGGOR, Vice-President, Kansas City. References: New England National Bank, Kansas City; and Mayor Beardsley of Kansas City.

M. L. HUTCHINSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Chicago. References: W. S. Cameron, Cameron & Matthews, Chicago; and Mr. Hercock, of the American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

D. A. GRIFFITHS, Chicago, Ill. C. F. MACGREGGOR, Kansas City, Mo. F. E. GRIFFITHS, Kansas City, Mo. M. L. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill.

Remember, only a limited amount of Gold Standard Stock is to be offered at 10 cts. When the present small allotment is sold the price will surely be advanced.

Address all Communications and Make all Remittances Payable to

W. S. MOULTON, Fiscal Agent,
Gold Standard Mining, Milling and Improvement Co.
348 Bryant Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

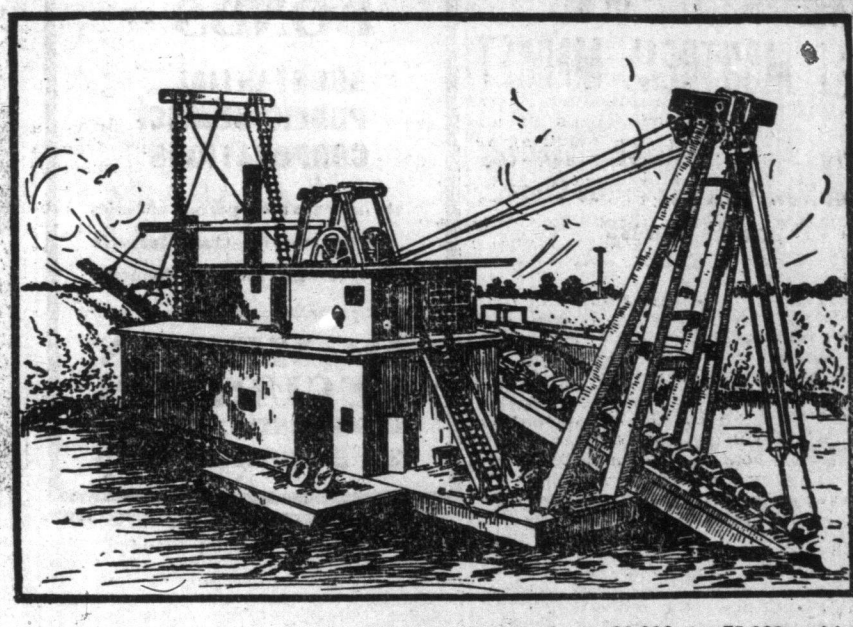


WHAT PLACER MINES ARE.

Ages of disintegration in gold-bearing rock—the consequent separation of heavy particles of gold and gold nuggets, carried downward by the action of water—to the lowest level, mixed with sand and gravel, become the placer mine of to-day.

The Little Big Horn Placers were made possible by the gradual filling in of a basin or lake which now finds outlet through the broken dyke which once held the waters in check, leaving an enormous gravel bed variously estimated at from 30 to 80 feet in depth.

The placer mines of Butte County, California, have already been worked more than 45 years and have yielded the enormous sum of more than \$200,000,000.



This Mammoth Dredge is capable of handling from 30,000 to 75,000 cubic yards of placer per month. This will be the first of a series of Big Gold Ships which we intend to install, and it will be sent to the Gold Standard property at the earliest possible moment. This type of dredge handles more gold-bearing gravel in a day than 1500 men can in the ordinary way, and is efficient at depths of 60 feet or more.

A NOTED AUTHORITY SAYS:

"The underlying reason for the general success of Gold Dredging is that, by the use of sound, expert judgment, the value of a property can be ascertained to a practical certainty before any money is spent, other than that for prospecting."

While our estimates are based on surface values, viz.: \$1.10 Free Gold per cubic yard, the history of placer mining, and our own experience on the property, goes to prove that, at greater depths, there will probably be many times \$1.10 of free gold per cubic yard, and thus our highest estimates are likely to be many times multiplied.

PRICE OF STOCK NOW 10c a SHARE

We want to distinctly impress upon every reader of this advertisement that not a moment is to be lost in reserving the number of shares you want in the Little Big Horn Gold Standard Placers. The instant sufficient working capital is secured the sale of stock will positively stop, and whatever profits there are to be derived from the working of this rich field will go to those who buy early. Every dollar's worth of improvement made, and every dollar spent in building the special machinery already owned, has been furnished by the original locators. Were that for prospecting, the value of a dollar's worth of stock would be for sale. Not an officer in the Gold Standard Company would take to-day pay value for his stock and forego the opportunity to realize in the future working of the placers.

At 10 cents a share every person can become interested in this, the best mining investment proposition of the age. Stock is selling rapidly, and all present and all future property of the Company will be worked in the interests of the stockholders. Every share is full paid and non-assessable. Every share will share alike. There is no preferred stock or bonds. The property is free from all incumbrances. There is no dollar of indebtedness. The big separator for extracting magnetic sand has a capacity of several hundred tons daily and will be put into special work soon. The small machine now there will be reset, the dynamo moved to their proper places, and the actual work of taking out free gold will soon begin with all the forces we can muster. If you want to be in on this big dredging proposition and share in the results of the work now going forward, send your order for stock at once. Remember, the sale of stock is to buy the big dredge here pictured, with which we can daily do the work of 1500 men. This is not the ordinary stock deal, but a bona fide, hustling, quick-acting, money-takes business proposition. To get stock at 10 cents in the Gold Standard is like finding money. We will refund every dollar you pay for stock within 30 days if you are not satisfied that Gold Standard will make for you the investment of your life.

BUY STOCK ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Right now you can buy stock in the Gold Standard Mining, Milling and Improvement Company at 10 cents a share. In a very short time these favorable prices are likely to be increased one-third or one-half. Stock is selling rapidly. The time to buy is NOW. Write for prospectus or, better still, send us your first payment, and we will refund in thirty days if you are not fully satisfied, after you have thoroughly investigated our claims.

OUR INSTALLMENT OFFER.

\$1 down and \$1 per month for 9 months buys 100 shares, par value \$10.00.
\$2 down and \$2 per month for 9 months buys 200 shares, par value \$20.00.
\$3 down and \$3 per month for 9 months buys 300 shares, par value \$30.00.
\$4 down and \$4 per month for 9 months buys 400 shares, par value \$40.00.
\$5 down and \$5 per month for 9 months buys 500 shares, par value \$50.00.

Send order now, remitting one-tenth of purchase price. We guarantee issued promptly when final payment is made. Investors guaranteed money back in thirty days if thorough investigation fails to prove every statement made.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.

No order will be accepted for less than 100 shares.



Map of Gold Standard Placer Claims along the Little Big Horn River in Butte County, Wyoming, showing basin of deep gold-bearing gravel and silt washed from the mountains, and the water-worn out where the river drops 80 feet below its up formation. Ages ago this basin was probably a lake of considerable depth.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SHOT HIS ASSASSINS ESCAPE

Ex-Governor of Odessa Murdered in Main Thorfare of Caucasian Town.

PLATIGORSK, Caucasus, Aug. 5.—General Karakozoff, ex-governor of Odessa, was shot and instantly killed in the centre of the town this morning. The assassins escaped. While Gen. Karakozoff was governor-general of Odessa he took severe measures to repress disturbances. He was succeeded by Gen. Kaubars on Oct. 24, 1905.

Possibilities of Hydraulic Mining.

It is a well-established geological fact that in recent times, probably postglacial, there have been changes in the drainage channels in British Columbia, and as a result the former river channels are the present waterways. Most of the gold in the rich placer diggings came from these old river channels thru concentration by the present streams and as they are low grade they can be best mined by hydraulic mining. In the Yukon Territory, north of British Columbia, near the City of Dawson, the famous White Channel deposit is estimated to contain between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in gold, but it will cost several millions of dollars to convey water to it for washing purposes; this being done by strong American mining companies.

The gold nuggets in the rich shallow creek deposits vary in appearance in the different creeks of a single region, and it is possible for one with experience to tell with a certainty from what creeks they were taken. The nuggets from the upper portions of the streams are generally angular and large, but they become smaller and smoother as they descend the stream, owing to the increased wearing they receive. The gold found in gravel that is worked by hydraulic means is generally so fine that mercury is required to collect it. Gravel carrying 6 to 7 cents per cubic yard cannot be profitably worked at the present time in British Columbia unless provided with railroad facilities. Gravel containing 10 cents per cubic yard, which is about twice the profit; the average value of hydraulic gravel in the Cariboo region is about \$900 from a single pan of gravel in the Cariboo region, the gravel being situated on bed rock, and the succeeding pans averaged from \$300 to \$400. This of course is exceptional, but it is not unusual in the Cariboo region. The excitement of the prospectors—From Mines and Minerals for August.

Cariboo District.

The central part of British Columbia during the years 1860 to 1870, or thereabouts, produced some \$40,000,000 of gold from very rich shallow placers, which were mined by very primitive methods. The movement of prospectors to this region was known as the Cariboo "excitement," or "stampede," and probably, area for area, there was then a greater amount of gold collected from the above region than any other equal area ever discovered, not even excepting the rich creeks of the Dawson region in Yukon Territory. Williams Creek, in the Cariboo district, is said to have produced upwards of \$25,000,000 from a length of 2 1/2 miles of its creek bed, according to government records. The district to which attention is now chiefly being given by capitalists in connection with hydraulic mining is the Cariboo district in British Columbia.

Investigated Trade Conditions.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—John Miller of Indian Head, chairman of the grain commission, has returned from England, where he was investigating trade conditions. He states that the report will be ready Aug. 28.

probably, area for area, there was then a greater amount of gold collected from the above region than any other equal area ever discovered, not even excepting the rich creeks of the Dawson region in Yukon Territory. Williams Creek, in the Cariboo district, is said to have produced upwards of \$25,000,000 from a length of 2 1/2 miles of its creek bed, according to government records. The district to which attention is now chiefly being given by capitalists in connection with hydraulic mining is the Cariboo district in British Columbia.

There's a false impression that mining can be carried on in this region for only a few months in the year.

While the eastern part of British Columbia receives a large fall of snow varying from 30 to 40 feet per year, in the western part the snowfall amounts to only four or five feet. The climate of eastern British Columbia is very mild, due to the warm and persistent Chinook winds coming from the Japanese current. In the summer time it is so mild that it is possible to obtain about 200 days for the actual washing operations. Any clear night during June a paper can be read nearly the whole night in the northern and central parts of British Columbia. The long days and mild climate gives the vegetation a very luxuriant and rapid growth. From Mines and Minerals for August.

Cariboo District.

The central part of British Columbia during the years 1860 to 1870, or thereabouts, produced some \$40,000,000 of gold from very rich shallow placers, which were mined by very primitive methods. The movement of prospectors to this region was known as the Cariboo "excitement," or "stampede," and probably, area for area, there was then a greater amount of gold collected from the above region than any other equal area ever discovered, not even excepting the rich creeks of the Dawson region in Yukon Territory. Williams Creek, in the Cariboo district, is said to have produced upwards of \$25,000,000 from a length of 2 1/2 miles of its creek bed, according to government records. The district to which attention is now chiefly being given by capitalists in connection with hydraulic mining is the Cariboo district in British Columbia.

There's a false impression that mining can be carried on in this region for only a few months in the year. While the eastern part of British Columbia receives a large fall of snow varying from 30 to 40 feet per year, in the western part the snowfall amounts to only four or five feet. The climate of eastern British Columbia is very mild, due to the warm and persistent Chinook winds coming from the Japanese current. In the summer time it is so mild that it is possible to obtain about 200 days for the actual washing operations. Any clear night during June a paper can be read nearly the whole night in the northern and central parts of British Columbia. The long days and mild climate gives the vegetation a very luxuriant and rapid growth. From Mines and Minerals for August.

Cariboo District.

The central part of British Columbia during the years 1860 to 1870, or thereabouts, produced some \$40,000,000 of gold from very rich shallow placers, which were mined by very primitive methods. The movement of prospectors to this region was known as the Cariboo "excitement," or "stampede," and probably, area for area, there was then a greater amount of gold collected from the above region than any other equal area ever discovered, not even excepting the rich creeks of the Dawson region in Yukon Territory. Williams Creek, in the Cariboo district, is said to have produced upwards of \$25,000,000 from a length of 2 1/2 miles of its creek bed, according to government records. The district to which attention is now chiefly being given by capitalists in connection with hydraulic mining is the Cariboo district in British Columbia.

Cariboo District.

The central part of British Columbia during the years 1860 to 1870, or thereabouts, produced some \$40,000,000 of gold from very rich shallow placers, which were mined by very primitive methods. The movement of prospectors to this region was known as the Cariboo "excitement," or "stampede," and probably, area for area, there was then a greater amount of gold collected from the above region than any other equal area ever discovered, not even excepting the rich creeks of the Dawson region in Yukon Territory. Williams Creek, in the Cariboo district, is said to have produced upwards of \$25,000,000 from a length of 2 1/2 miles of its creek bed, according to government records. The district to which attention is now chiefly being given by capitalists in connection with hydraulic mining is the Cariboo district in British Columbia.

HAWK'S MILLS DESTROYED

Loss About \$7500—May Be Work of Incendary.

Fire last night destroyed Hawk's lumber mills on Patton-road, and together with the buildings, most all the lumber in the yard was burned.

The alarm was given about 10:15, and at that time the whole structure was a mass of flames. The brigade answered promptly and the men got to work quickly, but the fire had already made too much progress.

Two steamers answered the call, but only one was used, and the pressure did not seem to be very good.

The total loss on the building was about \$7500, and no insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be incendiary.

GLYCERINE, NEGLECTED AGENT.

The Medical World thus calls attention to a very common but not fully appreciated remedy. Its valuable virtues of glycerine are so little known or appreciated by the profession. Despite its cheapness and efficiency, it has been almost entirely relegated to the realm of domestic medicine. The general practitioner, in those hands it would be of daily use in a variety of ways, seldom uses it. It does not evaporate, nor does it become rancid or undergo fermentation. Added to a mixture of fluid extracts, it prevents precipitation. It has remarkable solvent powers, iodide of potassium, iodine, bromine, iodide of sulphur, chlorides of sodium and potassium, the alkalies, some of the al-

kaline earths, many of the neutral salts, the vegetable acids, morphine, quinine, strychnine, veratrine, atropine and carbolic acid are all freely soluble in glycerine. It has decided antiseptic properties. In the dose of a dram at meal time it promptly relieves acidity of the stomach, pyrosis and flatulence. Mixed in equal proportions with cod liver oil, and flavored with tincture of cinnamon, it makes a very acceptable method of administration. Applied to the nares with a brush it relieves coryza. Given internally it is of service in acute, a few drops on the tongue will relieve laryngeal cough in children and adults. In low typhoidal conditions, when the tongue and lips have been neglected until sores have accumulated, a few drops on the tongue affords an evident amelioration of the annoying mouth and throat symptoms. An ounce of glycerine and four ounces of infusions of flaxseed injected into the rectum, with or without the addition of morphia, will relieve rectal tenesmus in dysentery and allied conditions. In fissured nipples, still high commends a dram of tincture benzoin added to an ounce of glycerine and filtered. Dropped into the ear, it softens hardened cerumen, so that it is easily syringed out. It quickly renders an insect in the ear so helpless that it will remain quiet until it can be removed. It is a valuable aid in disguising the taste of many offensive medicines, and may be added to any prescription to increase its "body." The glycerine of starch which forms an admirable vehicle with which to apply astringents to the eye, and is considerably used by ophthalmologists. These are but a few hints from

WHICH THE PRACTITIONER WILL READILY evolve many more uses for this agent.

Many more costly drugs could be displaced if the doctor knew how to use glycerine.

NEW VICE-CONSULATE

Mexico Will Establish One at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican ambassador to Washington, arrived in Winnipeg to-day on an official visit from his government, to investigate immigration, commercial and agricultural conditions.

He announced that a vice-consulate will be established shortly in Winnipeg.

Death of J. H. Lubar.

J. Harry Lubar, leader of Lubar's Orchestra, died on Monday evening after a lengthy illness of cancer of the stomach. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Orange Order and the Young Britons. His wife, four sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Was Tired of Life.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—With the excuse that he was "tired of life," Frederick Edwards, one of the oldest residents of Marysville, was found this morning with his throat cut in three places. He is 87 years old and a prominent man. His wife died several years ago and lately he has been melancholy.