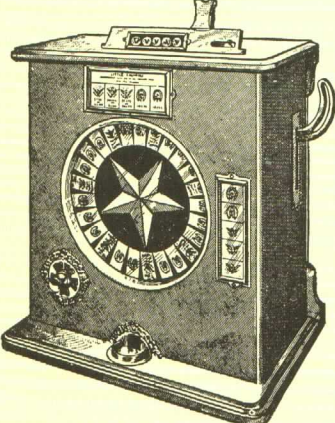


The Beginning of a Dynasty

Mills 1896
PAU-PAU

THE ORIGINAL NO ELECTRICITY.
LITTLE PAU-PAU



**Crooked
Playing
Detected**

Nickel must be played in to move the arrow. Arrow is jocked when dial moves. "Grabbers" cannot change arrow and claim winnings when they loose.

PRIZES PAID AS FOLLWS:
Red Horseshoe, 10c and Green Horseshoe, 10c cash. Red Eagle, 25c to 50c, Black Eagle, 50c to \$1.00, Green Eagle, \$1.00 to \$2.00 in checks which are cashed at the bar.

Bell Rings on 25c, 50c, \$1.00, or \$2.00 Winnings.

This Dial has Five Colors. We Furnish the Same Machine with Plain Color Dial if Desired.

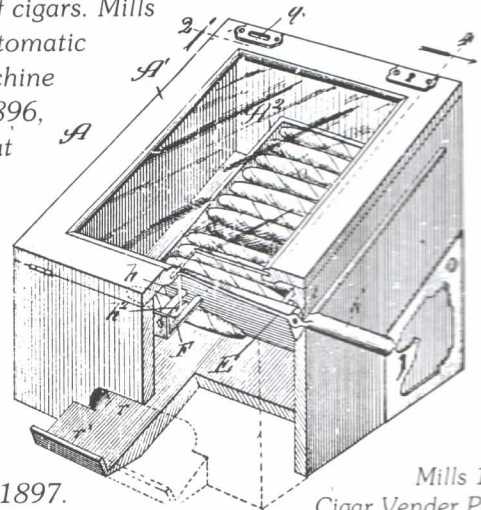
The Best Investment You Could Make.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS.

 **Mills Novelty Co.** 
MILLS BUILDING
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The Mills coin machine dynasty began with Mortimer Birdsul Mills' 1891 patent of a coin operated cigar vender that allowed customers to select various brands of cigars. Mills

created the single-coin automatic paying counter wheel machine called the PAU-PAU in 1896, featuring a front knob that allowed the player to select a bet. In rapid successions Mills then built the KLONDYKE counter machine, enlarged it into the successful OWL floor slot, and then sold his business to his son Herbert S. Mills - all in 1897.



Mills 1891
Cigar Vender Patent

Herbert S. Mills



Mills Novelty grew rapidly selling slot machines worldwide, remaining the largest manufacturer for six decades. The owner, Herbert S. Mills, soon became a multi-millionaire, and in 1910 purchased the Oak Park estate below called "Pleasant Home".

He died in 1929, at the age of 57, leaving a vast fortune to his wife and eight children.

