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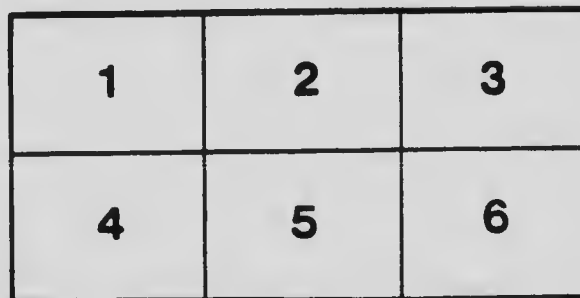
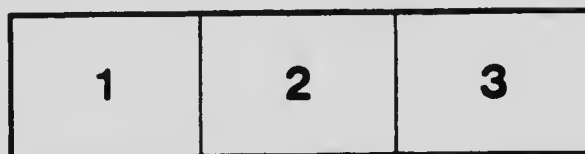
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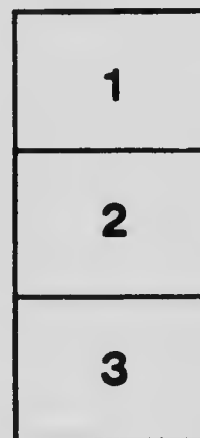
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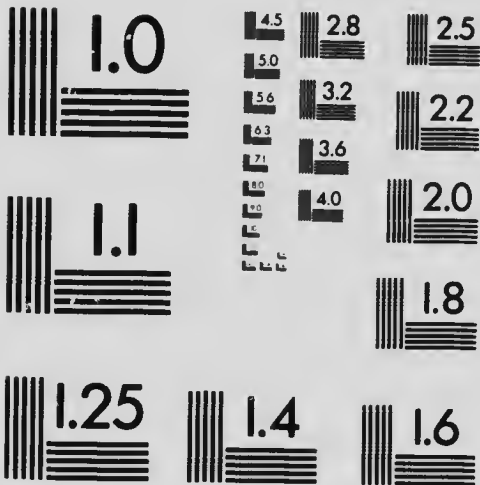
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Prospectus

DATED AUGUST, 16TH, 1910

Cocos Island Hydraulic and Treasure Company, Ltd.

A copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies as provided by Section 89 of Companies Act 1910.

Head Office

**445 RICHARDS ST., Suite 5
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

CAPITAL \$300,000. SHARES \$1.00

Present Issue of 60,000 shares at 50 cts. per share, payable 10 per cent on application, balance on allotment.

NO PROMOTERS SHARES

Make all cheques payable to the Cocos Island Hydraulic and Treasure Company, Limited.

JEWELL THE PRINTER

8p. 17cm.

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JEWELL THE PRINTER

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS

The Cocos Island Hydraulic and Treasure Company, LTD.

	Subscriber for Shares
CHARLES E. BENNETT Capitalist, Vancouver, B. C.	" 1 "
JAS. LARMOUR Capitalist, Vancouver, B. C.	" 1 "
HORACE FOSTER Broker, Vancouver, B. C.	" 1 "
H. L. WEBBER Timber Broker, Vancouver, B. C.	" 1 "
FRED M. HACKETT Master Mariner, Vancouver, B. C.	" 1 "
HORACE FOSTER, SECRETARY Vancouver B. C.	

BANKERS

The Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, B. C.

AUDITOR

E. D. Taylor, Vancouver, B. C.

FISCAL AGENTS

Cook's Business Exchange
445 Richards Street, Suite 5, Vancouver, B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER

3. The objects for which the Company is formed are:

- (a) To seek, search, dig, delve, win and get treasure, specie, bullion, precious stones, jewelry, coins and manufactured articles in metal now buried, concealed or deposited on the Island of Cocos or its vicinity or in any neighboring or other islands in the Pacific Ocean or in any of the gulfs or estuaries thereof;
- (b) To carry on the business of hydraulic and electrical engineers in connection with the above object.
- (c) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire steam or other ships or vessels with all necessary equipment for the purpose of carrying out the above object and to employ the same for the profit of the Company in addition to the carrying out of the above object, should occasion arise;
- (f) To acquire from any Government, State, Authority, Sovereign, Company or Person any concessions, grants, decrees, rights and privileges whatsoever in connection with the objects of the Company, or which may seem to be conducive to such objects, and to exercise and turn to account the same in any way that may be deemed expedient whether by direct exercise of or by sharing or selling the same, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing expenses and profits or profits alone with any of the above;
- (j) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the Company is incorporated and necessary to enable the Company to profitably carry on its undertaking.

It is the purpose of this prospectus to deal particularly with the treasure that has lain buried on a lonely Pacific isle since 1835. There is no myth about this treasure and the amount thereof in dollars and cents is so great as to make all other tales of hidden treasure, mythical or real,

pale to insignificance in comparison therewith. The disappearance of this treasure is a part of the history of two nations: the capture and death by capital punishment of nine men of a crew sailing a British merchantman, caused a mutiny aboard two vessels and the reputed murder of a ship's captain. Twice has the pile of glittering metal been visited by one man, who took therefrom what he could safely conceal without the knowledge of the crew; and this man, long since dead, received his chart and information from the sole survivor of the crew that made the cache. From him Capt. Fred Hackett, of Vancouver, B. C., the promoter of this Company, has received the information and charts that locate the treasure, and he alone is the only man now living that can go direct to the spot and he has satisfied the most critical business men on this point.

HISTORY OF THE PERUVIAN TREASURE.

A little history will enlighten one as to what this treasure is, how it came to be cached on Cocos Island, and why it has never been removed. A Mr. Thompson, a seafaring man, the only survivor of the crew that made away with the fabulous wealth, left with his friend Keating, full descriptions and charts of how to locate the same, and so exact were they that Keating went to the island eleven years afterward and brought away as much of the treasure as he could with safety. Here is what Thompson says:

PART OF THOMPSON'S CONFESSION, NOW IN POSSESSION OF CAPT. HACKETT IN VANCOUVER.

"In the year 1835, when I was about eighteen years of age, I shipped as one of a crew of twelve on board the barkentine "Mary Dier," bound from Bristol, England, to Valparaiso. On the way out the captain died, leaving but eleven souls on board the vessel. After having discharged our cargo at Valparaiso, we proceeded up the coast of Peru, and we anchored off a Peruvian fort a few miles above Callao. War existed at this time between the Peruvian and Chilean nations. In the fort had been gathered a large amount of gold, jewels, and other valuable property for safe keeping. An attack on the fort was considered cer-

tain, and to keep it from falling into the enemy's hands the treasure was carried aboard the "Mary Dier," so as to be under the British flag. After the treasure was placed on board our vessel, we were tempted by the glittering millions and formed the design of running away with the precious freight. The cable was cut, the sail were spread, and our little craft stood out to sea. As soon as the Peruvians were certain that we had taken flight they gave chase with two or three vessels, but our vessel was a swift sailer and we soon left our pursuers far behind. We were now in undisputed possession of the treasure, with no fear of immediate capture. In the hold of our vessel was wealth sufficient to supply us all with princely opulence. But how was it to be disposed of? After many plans had been proposed and rejected, it was decided to bury it on Cocos Island. Ten boat loads were one after another conveyed to the beach and buried there, some of it in boxes and some of it in hides, reaching back from the beach where we made our landing." (Description of location and the remainder of Thompson's letter purposely not published at this time.)

After leaving the island a severe storm drove the Mary Dier onto the Peruvian coast, with the result that all of the crew were made prisoners and nine of them were shot. Thompson and a companion were spared their lives upon their promise to show where the treasure had been hidden. They told their captors that it was buried on Galapagos Island, and they were taken on board a vessel which headed in that direction. On their way up the coast they put in at Panama, where most of the crew sickened, his companion died, and Thompson deserted and shipped on a whaler as she was leaving the harbor.

Thompson was afraid to tell anybody of the cache until he disclosed his secret, then held only by himself, to his friend Keating, to whom he gave a chart of the island and a written description of the hiding place. Keating befriended Thompson at a time the latter was in distress, and he became a possessor of the secret of the treasure for having extended that kindness. Thompson after having spent a few years on the whaler aboard which he escaped

from Panama, finally brought up in Jamaica. There he applied to the captain of a sailing vessel for a place among the crew, but being a hard looking character he was refused a berth. Keating was a carpenter aboard this vessel, and was a friend of the captain's. A feeling of pity crept over him as Thompson dejectedly retired from the captain's presence, and he interceded in his behalf, with the result that Thompson became a member of the crew. Out of gratitude he made Keating a possessor of the secret held until then only by himself. The Peruvian authorities had secret service men on a still hunt for Thompson, and had traced him to St. John's Newfoundland. When he was about to be arrested Keating again came to the rescue and smuggled him aboard a vessel bound for Liverpool. A short time after this last episode, Keating received a letter from England, begun by Thompson and finished by the officials of a hospital, telling of his sickness, and finally his death, from small-pox. Note—Thompson hid the treasure. He gave particulars to Keating who got about \$110,000 of it. Keating gave all particulars to Hackett.

KEATING LOCATES THE TREASURE.

Keating availed himself of the knowledge he acquired from Thompson and made a trip to Cocos Island in 1844, and again in 1846. In the two trips he took away 22,000 pounds sterling. Mutinous crews and fear for his life should they know of the treasure prevented him taking away more than he could secretly convey. He carried the treasure aboard by using canvas lining in his vest.

Keating conveyed his knowledge of the cache to Thomas Hackett in 1860, and he intended making a trip to Cocos Island, though then an old man, with Hackett in that year, but Hackett died of yellow fever in Havana before the time set for sailing, and Keating died the year following. The personal effects of Thomas Hackett, and among them the Thompson letters and Keating's chart, came into the possession of his brother, Capt. Fred Hackett, in 1890.

KEATING'S CERTIFICATE.

Copied from North Sidney Herald, dated Dec. 1st, 1880:

"This is to certify that I have given to Thomas Hackett all the papers and all the information that I ever possessed necessary to find the treasure buried on Cocos Island, and that Richard Young nor any one else has any information that will help them to find the said treasure.

"Signed:

JOHN KEATING.

"Witness:

"GEO. B. INGRAHAM."

Mr. Ingraham is still alive and is Sheriff of Cape Breton, N. S.

CAPTAIN HACKETT LOCATES THE HIDING PLACE.

In 1897 Capt. Hackett and Keating's widow made a trip to Cocos Island and located the spot where the treasure had been buried. Their vessel on the way down south having picked up a shipwrecked crew of twenty-six men, and being short of provisions, they were forced to return sooner than intended without having accomplished anything further than having positively located by the charts and Thompson's descriptions the exact location of the cache. On account of the number of strangers in the company by having the shipwrecked crew, no attempt was made to recover the treasure, and the object of the visit to the island was kept a secret. So close run for provisions were they that they lived for two weeks solely on beans. In 1902 Capt. Hackett again went after it, but the steep embankment had broken down and so buried it that nothing short of hydraulic methods would uncover it.

AUTHENTIC ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF TREASURE.

The confession of Thompson states that there were ten boat loads of treasure taken to the beach and buried. He estimated the wealth of the cargo to be about fifteen million dollars, and the reports of the Peruvian officials at the time of the theft places the sum in excess of these figures. Keating took away 22,000 pounds sterling or \$110,000, so that the pile, so far as values go, is practically still whole.

WHY NOT REMOVED BEFORE.

The question has been asked why the various expeditions hertofore visiting Cocos Island failed to recover any part of these treasures, except that taken away by Keating. That question is easily and simply answered. Keating's last visit was in 1846. He removed all he could do so secretly, for had he made known the true purpose of his visit he would have been murdered. As it was either he or the ship's captain had to die on the return voyage as a result of contention over what had been secured, and the captain's body was buried at sea. Since then there have been several expeditions fitted out on the chance of finding it, some of them claiming to have received information from Capt. Hackett, but he has given this information to no one, nor will he excepting to a Company organized on his behalf. There has never been an hydraulic plant on the Island.

This trip will be made in a steamboat fitted with airtight tanks for provisions and supplies to last for months if necessary.

COST OF EXPEDITION.

The estimates of Captain Hackett, and verified by practical men go to show that the cost of securing a vessel for the expedition that will be sent down to recover these treasures, including ample outfit for as long a stay as may be necessary, said outfit including a first-class hydraulic plant and a sufficient crew of men to properly handle the vessel and the hydraulic plant, will be about \$75,000. These figures are considered quite conservative, and a mere bagatelle in comparison with the vast sum that is expected to be realized from the expedition.

ESTIMATED COST OF EXPEDITION.

Ship	\$35,000
Hydraulic, wireless, etc.....	15,000
Crew's wages, \$950 per month, say.....	11,000
Stores, coal, etc.....	3,500
Commissions and incidental expenses.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$74,500

Balance kept in treasury. The Directors receive no salary for their services.

STOCK ISSUE.

It is proposed to raise the \$75,000 required to cover the cost of the expedition by the sale of shares of stock in the Company which now undertakes to uncover this Cocos Island treasure. The Cocos Island Hydraulic & Treasure Company, Limited, is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, with a capital stock of \$300,000, shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable. Capt. Fred Hackett is to receive an amount of stock equal to the amount issued to the public, fully paid and non-assessable, in full compensation for his assistance and knowledge in recovering the treasure, but his stock shall not participate in any money realized from the sale of ship and equipment. Sixty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 50 cents per share, fully paid and non-assessable, payable 10% with application, and the balance when this issue is fully subscribed. After this issue is fully subscribed, another issue will be offered to the public to furnish the balance of the \$75,000; these will be offered at par or such increased price as may be hereafter fixed.

The public in subscribing for this stock is taking a chance of losing part the amount invested (as the ship and equipment should not be much the worse upon return). But on the other hand, if the expedition is successful (remember Mr. Keating got about \$110,000), then it means a fortune for each shareholder; for example, the man who invests \$1,000 gets the snug fortune of \$100,000, or the man who risks \$100 gets \$10,000, or the person who risks a \$10 note gets \$1,000, or in other words, a man who risks \$100 stands to lose \$50 of it on the chance of it making him \$10,000.

In addition to the treasure mentioned, there is a possibility of recovering the treasure buried by Bonita and his crew, on this same island, although Capt. Hackett does not claim to have any information regarding it than what is told by history and his previous knowledge of the island. If he should uncover it, it will be a welcome addition to the shareholders' profits. English history tells the following:—

Some time previous to 1821, the English man-of-war, "The Devonshire," while cruising in western waters, turned pirate, and under the then notorious Bonita, did much depredation in Carribean waters, where a rendezvous was maintained. The name of the vessel was changed to "Relembargo." In the year 1821 the pirate left Carribean waters and came around to the Pacific Coast in search of prey. Learning of immense shipments being made regularly of gold bullion from Acapulco, Mexico, to Spain, the vessel entered the harbor of Acapulco, ostensibly a British vessel. The crew of the "Relembargo" fraternized with the crews of the Spanish galleons, and when the opportune moment arrived, the treasure was seized and a hurried departure made. A landing was made on Cocos Island and a council held as to what to do. Some wanted immediate enjoyment of their great wealth and advocated a division of the gold, a landing at Panama and the disbandment of the crew. But the strong willed Bonita finally had his way. They were to bury the treasure, proceed to their Carribean rendezvous, secure their treasure there, return to Cocos Island, then divide the whole of their ill-gotten wealth and disband, and so the gold was buried. Avariciousness was the undoing of them all. On the return of the "Relembargo" to Carribean waters, she was overhauled by the British man-of-war "Challenge," which had been sent out to destroy the pirate if possible. A battle ensued, and seeing capture certain, Bonita shot himself, such of the crew as were not slain in battle were captured and were immediately executed, as all pirates in those days were. English history tells this story, and Spanish history and Bonita's papers say the bullion taken from the galleons at Acapulco reached the great sum of \$17,000,000.

As the Island is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 miles in size, and has only two harbors where it would be possible to bury it, the chances of uncovering this when washing out this ground, are good.

COOK'S BUSINESS EXCHANGE

SUITE 5, 445 RICHARDS STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Gentlemen:

1910

Please allot me

Shares

of the Capital Stock of the Cocos Island Hydraulic & Treasure Company, Ltd. at the price of per share for which I agree to pay as follows, 10 per cent with this application and the balance upon allotment, it being understood that if allotment is not made this payment is to be returned.

Name

NOTE:— Make all cheques payable to
Cocos Island Hydraulic & Treasure
Company, Ltd.

Address

Occupation

