

CRUSHED BY FATE BECAUSE HE DARED

Real Estate Venture Ahead of
the Times Makes Rich
Man a Pauper.

OTHERS GET HIS FORTUNE

Oldest of Noted Family, Dr. James
Shepard Cabanne, Founder of
Boasted "Home District" in
St. Louis, Penniless.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—(Special).—Dr. James Shepard Cabanne, founder of the great West End residence section, "Cabanne," reduced to want by politics, has received a permit to go to the poorhouse because he couldn't find employment. He is 85 years old and has a cent. Once he was rich. Reduced in fortune a few years ago, he was given a position under the city government. Two months ago he was "dropped." He sought a place with some mercantile firm, but it was refused "because he had held a political position." He became disheartened, but applied to Mayor Wells, he gave for a place, but was "turned down." Then, all hope gone, he could think of no place but the poorhouse. When he showed the permit to his folks they objected, and now he is resting at his modest home.

Oldest of Noted Family.
"I am the oldest of the Cabannes and the head of the family," said Dr. Cabanne. "I carry this permit to the poorhouse in my pocket today because I was ahead of the times." Tourists in St. Louis have often said that there is no more beautiful place than Cabanne in all the world's cities. The tract is covered with fine homes and is beautifully shaded. Almost all the Cabanne homes are set far back from the street, with velvet lawns in front and rows of great trees border the wide avenue. Many of the homes are mansions, and each one differs in architecture. Flowers, palms, oceans of green abound. It is nearly always peaceful in Cabanne. It is the boasted "home district" of St. Louis.

Inherits Rich Tract.
Lucien Cabanne inherited a tract of 35 acres, the narrow strip which is now Cabanne avenue. This is "the land which passed to Dr. J. S. Cabanne, who in 1875 knew that he held a future fortune. The estate was even then worth \$100,000.

In a short time St. Louis began to grow westward. Dr. Cabanne, in his boyhood, had seen the city spread to and beyond Grand avenue. Union avenue, across the street from his property, became the van of the home buyers.

Cabanne avenue had not been plotted, but Dr. Cabanne decided to improve his property and make it a home district worthy his name. He meant to make it a beautiful, wide avenue, with a firm, hard roadway. He "vested his cash, something like \$100,000, and his land in the enterprise.

The property was placed on the market. The first lot sold for \$1 a front foot. But even that low price didn't attract home buyers to Cabanne then. Dr. Cabanne had planned ahead of the times. "Why," he tried to sell some of those lots for \$1 or \$2 an acre, "and they wouldn't sell at that. I ought to have waited a little longer, but the place has my name."

Losses All on Debts.
The 10 per cent interest soon piled up the debts for Dr. Cabanne. He struggled, but his efforts were futile. His great inheritance was a piece of paper, at a sacrifice, in order to meet the demands of his bankers. Lots at Cabanne and Goodfellow avenues brought only \$20 a front foot. They are now worth many times that.

In 1888 Dr. Cabanne was forced into bankruptcy. The last of his estate passed under the hammer. His prophecy that Cabanne would be a great residence section of the city had come true, but all left to him was the bitterness of defeat.

Dr. Cabanne now estimates that the property he lost on Cabanne avenue and elsewhere is bringing in more than the income of \$100,000. He had owned this wonderful Cabanne, he had nothing left after losing it but his professional knowledge, and he moved down to Eighth and Morgan streets and began the practice of medicine among the poor.

After a few years he gave up his practice and became a salesman for a drug house. "That is the kind of work he wants to do now," because he held a political position, "his old employment is refused him.

Marries Old Servant.
Last May Dr. Cabanne and Mrs. Della Doherty were married by Justice Werry-meyer at Clayton. It was said then that he wedded at 68 "for his honor's sake." His wife's age was given as 42.

Dr. Cabanne had been separated from his first wife since 1892, and she divorced him in 1894. The only charge was abandonment, and Dr. Cabanne did not contest the suit.

When the remarkable chapter in his life came to an end with the recent wedding at Clayton, and the former domestic in his home became his wife, Dr. Cabanne thought everything was righted; that everything would go on serenely then. But it didn't.

Two weeks after this marriage Dr. Cabanne was dismissed by Street Commissioner Travilla. He had lost his fortune, his first wife, his practice, his "city position," and now he couldn't get work "because he had been connected with politics."

"I guess it was as much exasperation as anything else that caused me to apply for the permit to the poorhouse," he said; "the way I was treated gave me something like a brainstorm, I guess."

PERSONAL MENTION.

John P. Nelham, a leading member of the ribbons, is ill at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Rev. Henry R. Hudson, of New York, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church, East Side, for the past three months for Rev. C. C. Lapham, the pastor, is at the seaside. He

will return Friday, and remain till September 1, when Rev. Mr. Lapham will resume his own work.

Dr. Hicks C. Fenton, who has been spending his vacation at the seaside, has returned.

Charles H. Smith left last Wednesday for a brief visit to Victoria and the Puget Sound cities.

W. C. Beck, city ticket agent for the Southern Pacific at El Paso, Texas, was in Portland yesterday on a visit to the Coast. He spent the day with Harriman officials in this city.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. George W. McBride, who have been in New York during the past three months, returned home Tuesday, and have taken a house on Portland Heights. Mr. McBride's health is much improved as a result of the trip.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—(Special).—Northwest people registered at New York hotels:
From Portland—J. Montague and wife, at the Marlborough.
From Tacoma—G. W. Thompson, at the Girard.
From Seattle—O. P. Oliver and D. H. Evans, at the Herald Square; E. N. Forbes, at the Imperial.

HAMILTON E. BROOKE DEAD

Well-Known Portlander Succumbs
After Long Illness.

Hamilton E. Brooke, a well-known Portland man, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 50 Twentieth street, north. He was born December 18,

1860. His widow survives him. There were no children.

He was a son of the late Lloyd Brooke, and the family is one of the oldest and most widely-known in Oregon. He had long been attacked by a wasting disease akin to tuberculosis that affected his lungs, which he fought desperately, a last resort being a trip with his wife on a sailing vessel to Hawaii. The relief he sought was not afforded by the change of climate, but instead his condition grew worse, and he returned here, where he might die among those he had known from his youth. Up to about three weeks ago he was able to talk, but his strength and endurance finally were exhausted, and he remained in his home, where his faithful wife administered to his needs until death.

He was the grandson of Edward Hamilton, an Oregon pioneer of 1830, and the son of Lloyd and Genevieve Brooke, both deceased. His widow, formerly Miss Anna Hutchison, of Dayton, Wash. They were married seven years ago.

Out of the family of four sons and one daughter, but one son and the daughter are living. They are Thomas Scott

and the young woman in her home Saturday evening, when they made plans for a trip yesterday. Mr. Haldal is the Palouse country harvesting and Mrs. Haldal was alone on the homestead.

When Mrs. Haldal was struck it was a matter of conjecture, but there is a wound on the forehead made apparently by a blunt instrument. The theory is that she heard an intruder, came from the barn, where she was milking the cows, and was struck down. Two physicians were working over her this morning.

Interest in Fair.
OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 21.—(Special).—Interest is growing in the coming Clackamas County Fair at Gladstone Park, October 10, 11 and 12, and the local "push" clubs of the county are giving the movement their hearty co-operation. The Mount Pleasant Civic Improvement Club was last night elected to make an exhibit at the fair and appointed a committee to solicit exhibits.

BUILD NEW POORHOUSE
Jackson County Spending Much
Money for Improvements.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special).—The county will soon have a well-equipped county poorfarm and hospital, and has already entered upon a new policy of caring for unfortunate and county charges within its borders.

For many years it has been the custom to let the contract to private parties for keeping county poor. This practice has never been entirely satisfactory, and the service has been steadily growing worse with no prospect of its being improved, owing to the fact few wished to undertake the job.

During the past year the lack of care of the county poor by the contractor was investigated by a grand jury, which pronounced it unendurable. The County Court had been trying to figure out a solution of the problem for months, but when the grand jury took the action it did, the court decided to delay the purchasing of a poorfarm, and a tract of land, suitably situated in the central portion of the valley between Talent and Phoenix and about half way between Ashland and Medford, the two principal towns of the county, was secured, comprising some 50 acres of Bear Creek bottom land, suitable for farming and gardening, for \$5000. Upon this tract were set up the new poorhouse and the county charges moved to the new homes. Meantime plans were drawn for a commodious county hospital building and upon this work is now being pushed. It will be a substantial frame structure of two stories, with wide verandas surrounding it and heated by furnace and provided with hot and cold water facilities and all modern conveniences. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 and will be completed during the coming month.

Emergency Rate on Coal.
An emergency coal rate has been decided upon by the Harriman lines and will be put into effect within a short time, or as soon as the required notice can be given the Interstate Commerce Commission, permission granted and tariffs issued. A rate of \$7 a ton on soft coal from the Missouri River to interior points on the O. R. & N. will be offered for the purpose of enabling interior towns to secure

fuel. The rate will be continued long enough to avoid a coal famine during the winter. Traffic officials realize that while Portland, situated at tide-water, can get coal from abroad by vessel, the interior relies entirely on the railroads for fuel supplies and the new rate is put in for the benefit of towns far removed from seaports.

TEST THE SOUTHERN COALS
Government Fuel-Testing Plant Is
Moved to Norfolk.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 11.—The fuel-testing plant of the United States Geological Survey, which was moved from St. Louis, Mo., several months ago, to Norfolk, Va., will begin on August 15 a series of experiments on Eastern and Southern coals that may be of far-reaching importance to the Government and to the people in general. For two years the plant was in operation at St. Louis, Mo., and so astonishing were the results towards preventing the waste of the fuel resources of the country that the Congress ordered the work continued at Norfolk. Already the Government experts connected with the plant have indicated the possibility of saving 10 per cent of the country's coal bill each year—the sum of \$100,000,000—through increased efficiency in burning coal. Now the fuels of the East and South are to be tested under the steam boiler, in the gas producer and gas engine, and in the brick-making, in the hope that this saving may be further demonstrated. The plant is located not far from the main entrance gate of the Jamestown Exposition and already has attracted thousands of visitors, many of whom were manufacturers interested in the economy of fuel. The law under which the fuel-testing plant is to be operated contains two classes of work—increasing efficiency and preventing waste in the utilization of the fuel resources of the country, and testing by a blunt instrument. The theory is that she heard an intruder, came from the barn, where she was milking the cows, and was struck down. Two physicians were working over her this morning.

Professor L. P. Brockbridge, engineer in charge of the steam engineering division of the survey, will endeavor to use the efficiency of the steam boiler. His division has now practically succeeded in isolating the performance of the boiler from that of the combined performance of the boiler and furnace. Further work will be done on the subject of still further determining the efficiency of the furnace alone. A series of important experiments with fuel under test recently completed indicated that stationary boilers ought to do 10 to 20 times as much work per unit of heating surface as they do now. These tests are to be continued on three modern boilers which have been installed at the plant. Two of these boilers are of the water-tube type, of 210 horse power each, and the third is of the old-fashioned type, of 250 horse power and of the marine type. Forced draft and natural draft will be used on these boilers and the furnaces will be of three distinct types, one hand-fired with special brick-lined chambers and a mechanical stoker of the underfeed type, and the third a mechanical stoker of the overhead type, so that the exact cause of the difference in efficiency can be tested in every mode of combustion. In order to get the highest efficiency possible out of them.

There will also be a series of experiments tending to show just what is necessary to burn these coals without smoke. The results will be important not only to the Government, but to every city in the country, for the smoke which is causing smoke evil. A considerable portion of the fuel-testing plant is to be given to the Navy as the first of the new testing facilities for the Navy, and the entire brick-making plant will be in service. Three brick-making machines are almost ready for work. One received recently from Germany is for brick-making of light weight and the Northeast. This machine is of great power and is the only one of its kind in the United States. A second machine is of English make and has been used for some time at the plant in St. Louis. The third is an American-made machine, of which much is expected. 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