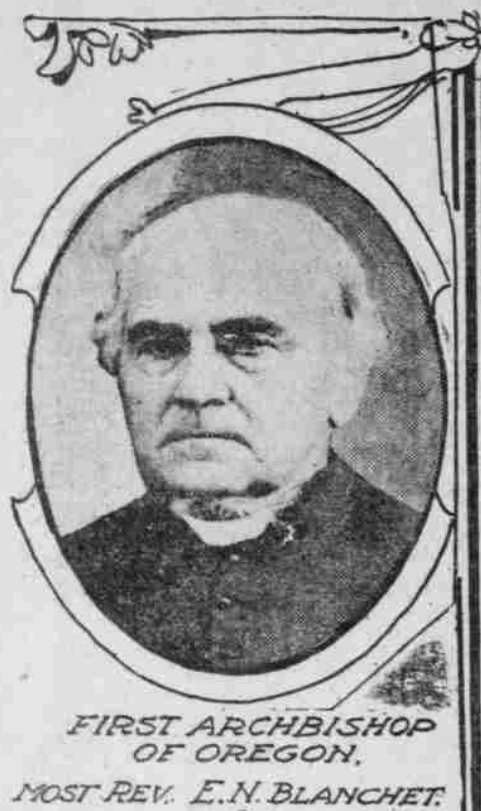


St. Mary's Academy Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

Catholic Institution Owe Its Existence to Twelve Self-Sacrificing Sisters of the Holy Names.



FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF OREGON.
MOST REV. E. N. BLANCHET.

FIRST BUILDINGS FOR ST. MARY'S ACADEMY PURCHASED FROM H. LOWNSDALE.



AMANDA MANN LANE,
ONE OF FIRST GRADUATES.

AMONG the noblest women in the world are the communities of self-effacing nuns who have consecrated themselves to the cause of Christian education. In no place have there been results achieved for Catholic education during the past 50 years than in the Pacific Northwest by the Sisters of the Holy Names, who are this month observing the golden anniversary of their foundation of education. St. Mary's Academy, a fitting commemoration of past victories and a promise of a new era of still higher ideals and broader lines of growth.

In the year of 1841, toward the end of the month of May, two bishops, Monsignor Eugene de Mazenod and Monsignor Ignace Bourget, met in the old French city of Versailles. Bishop Mazenod, illustrious by his ancestry and rank among the French prelates, had 25 years previous to this event founded a society of missionary priests, known as "The Oblates of Mary Immaculate." Bishop Bourget had only recently succeeded to the pastoral charge as second bishop of the city of Montreal, Canada. While waiting for his vessel to sail, Bishop Bourget related to his new friend the necessity for more priests to do the needed work in the new world, and so impressed was the superior-general of the young society that he promised to send a small contingent of Oblate fathers to the American continent. After two days the agreement was ratified by the naming of four missionaries: Fathers Honorat, Lagier, Telson and Baudrand.

These four Oblates were installed in the parish of St. Hilaire, a vacancy having been caused at this post by the death, in 1841, of its curé. The villages of St. Hilaire and Beloeil are at points opposite each other, about 10 miles from Montreal, on the picturesque river of Richelieu. The parish of Beloeil was in charge of Rev. Theophile Durocher. With him dwelt his aged father and his sister, Eulalie, the youngest of a family of 10 children, three sons of which had entered the ministry and two daughters the sisterhood. Eulalie Durocher was born in the province of Quebec, on October 6, 1817. When she was 10 years old she was sent to the school of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Quebec, on the Richelieu, to prepare for her first communion and to complete her elementary course of instruction.

It was in her 12th year that Eulalie's vocation was determined—she would consecrate herself to a religious life in a teaching sisterhood. Naturally of a spirituelle type, with a sweetness of character and sanctity of purpose, Eulalie lived in an atmosphere of love and helpfulness. Twice her naturally frail constitution compelled her to leave the convent, and later, when she had undertaken the novitiate work of the Sisters at the General Hospital at Quebec, she was forced to return home on account of illness, in their home life. Eulalie daily illustrated the beauty of self-discipline, and enlightened as she was in her views, energetic in the discharge of her duties, she was the lone star of the poor, the suffering and especially of the children in the parish.

Hospitality is one of the dominant traits of the Canadian cure, and Eulalie's brother, Theophile Durocher, had opened his home and heart to the four Oblates who had come to the parish of St. Hilaire. Rev. Father Telson, as a guest at the home of his beneficent neighbor priest, had an opportunity to study the possibility of establishing a congregation of Mary, which was as yet unknown in Canada. He enthusiastically established a society, of which Eulalie was unanimously elected directress, and another young woman, Mlle. Melodie Dufresne, assistant. This organization, a departure from old-time traditions, met with opposition, but Mlle. Durocher remained firm in her purpose.

Convent schools were in the minority, and the problem of the hour was to avert the consequences to religious and social life that would result from this lack of Christian education. Rev. Father Telson, who was about to return to his native France, conceived the idea of bringing over a colony of

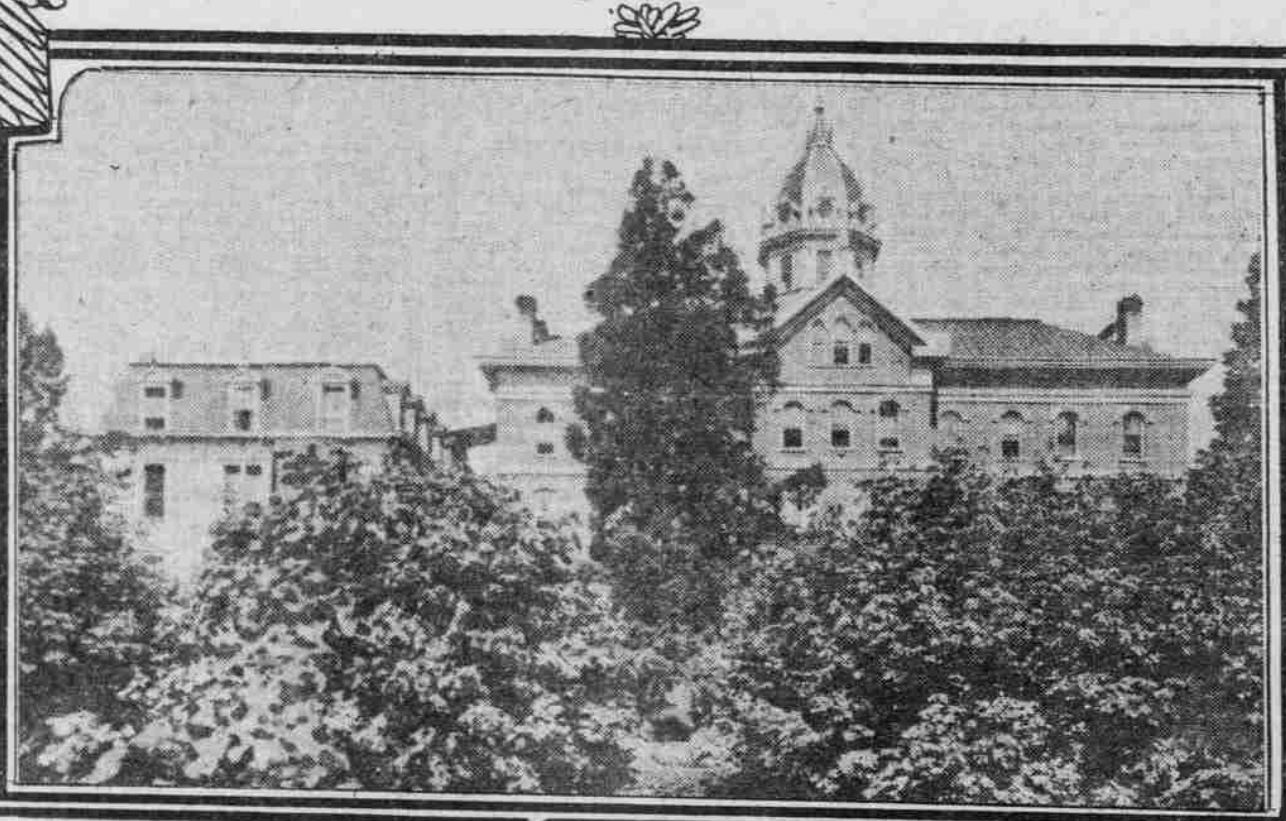
FIRST BUILDINGS FOR ST. MARY'S ACADEMY PURCHASED FROM H. LOWNSDALE.



ALPHA DIMICK,
SECOND PRESIDENT OF
ST. MARY'S ALUMNAE
ASSOCIATION.

OCTAVIA MURPHY,
SECOND PRESIDENT OF
ST. MARY'S ALUMNAE
ASSOCIATION.

IRENE SMITH
CALBREATH,
ONE OF FIRST GRADUATES.



VIEW OF PRESENT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY BUILDING.

religious from a teaching congregation, the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, that had some years before been founded at Versailles by Bishop Mazenod. The Bishop of Montreal heard with enthusiasm the two-fold plan of Father Telson to open a novitiate of their order in Canada, and to procure the Sisters of the Holy Names from France. Steps were immediately taken to further both plans. As the village of St. Hilaire did not offer advantages for the proposed location, Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, was chosen as the foundation by the diocese, and negotiations being instituted at once with the cure of that parish. Separate and suitable quarters were provided for the novitiate of the Oblates and the school building for the sisterhood. During the preparations work came from Father Telson at Montreal, where the Sisters of the Holy Names could not come, owing to the distance from France and the small number of subjects.

On his return to Montreal Father Telson began the task of fitting Mlle. Durocher for the foundation of a community in Longueuil. Amidst many tribulations and opponents, Eulalie's purpose remained steadfast, and in October 28, 1842, accompanied by Mlle. Melodie Dufresne, she went to Longueuil, where they were joined by Mlle. Henriette Cere, who had volunteered herself for the new congregation, which was to be exclusively an educational one. On the morning of February 28, 1844, the three foundresses became the first daughters of the congregation of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Mlle. Eulalie Durocher, Sister Mary Rose, Mlle. Melodie Dufresne as Sister Mary Agnes, and Mlle. Henriette Cere as Sister Mary Madeleine.

The following months were marked by progress, and in 1844, when the

needs and numbers were daily increasing, the Sisters adapted the Hotel Roussel to the requirements of a chapel. This building, in August, 1844, enlarged and remodeled by the trustees of the parish at Longueuil, became the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Names. On December 8, 1844, the old parish church was the scene of the solemn ceremony, when the congregation was canonically erected in the Diocese of Montreal, which later received civil authorization under the laws of Canada.

In 1859, when Oregon was admitted to the Union as a free state, the estimated population of Portland was 2874. At this time the Vicariate of Oregon had become an ecclesiastical province, three sees having been created, those of Oregon City, Walla Walla and Vancouver Island. The Archbishop Francis Norbert Blanchet presided over that Oregon City, as its Metropolitan; Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, his brother, and canon of Montreal Cathedral, was appointed to that of Walla Walla, and Rev. Modeste Demers to that of Vancouver Island. While the day star of Oregon's advancement was climbing higher and higher, the cross-crowned tower of many a humble church spoke of the Christlike love, and the Christlike zeal of the three men who were ministering to the religious needs of the great Northwest.

Archbishop Blanchet, who was a supreme factor in apostolic work in that his mission must be largely devoid of permanent results unless proper provision were made for religion in the schools. To supply this end, the prelates naturally turned to Montreal. Archbishop Blanchet took the initiative step by purchasing from Daniel H. Lowndale a block 200 by 200 feet, in

the southwestern section of Portland, on which was an unfinished frame building which he desired for his future school. With a trust that would harbor no disappointment, he hastened to Montreal.

The evening of August 13, 1859, was a memorable one in the lives of the 12 sisters destined for the Oregon mission. With kindly consideration the general superior had given to each sister upon whom the choice fell the privilege of refusing or accepting her "obedience." No one entered with a drawl. The chosen ones consisted of Sister Mary Alphonsa (Mary David), Sister Mary of Mercy (Adelaide Renaud), Sister Mary Margaret (Mary O'Neill), Sister Mary of the Visitation (Agnes Lucier), Sister Mary Francis Xavier (Vitaline Provost), Sister Mary of Calvary (Violet McMullen), Sister Mary Febronina (Melanie Vandandale), Sister Mary Florentine (Alphonse Collin), Sister Mary Perpetua (Marline Lachapelle), Sister Mary Agnes (Philomena Menard), Sister Mary Julia (Olive Charbonneau), Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, and Sister Mary Azeba (Colina Pepin).

The eve of their departure was on September 15, 1859. The hours of the day had been filled with adieu to loved ones, touches of anguish upon human hearts about to be severed from home and kindred to face the unknown terrors of the red man's country. The sorrowful passing from the decade of their youthful hopes and fears into the boundless wilderness to begin anew. But none of the 12 shrank from the verdict; it was met by souls earnest and hopeful in their life calling, souls schooled in self-immolation, souls filled with the pristine fervor of a young congregation.

On the afternoon of September 20, Archbishop Blanchet's band stood upon

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Our Silkoline Mattress, Pure and Sanitary, Good Bed, Special at \$6.50

Linoleums, Linoleums

12 feet Linoleum; extra good quality.....**75c**
6 feet printed Linoleum.....**50c**

We have only 2 Wilton Rugs. 9x12, left in stock, which we will sell, closing out price, your choice, each.....**\$32.50**

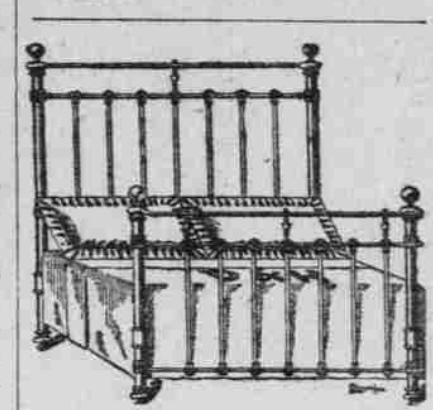
All-wool Art Squares, 9x12, special.....**\$9.00**

Our prices include sewing, laying and lining. First-class work.



Bed Lounge, like cut, covered with the best velours; very special.....**\$10.50**

Great Sale on Iron Beds this week; every bed in the store reduced.



This Iron Bed, like cut, full or 3/4 size; pillars 11-16 inches; brass vases 1 1/4 inches; full brass top mounts; brass top tubes 1/2 inch; filling rods 3/4 inches; height of bed, 60 inches; any color desired; regular price \$7.50; our special price **\$4.75**

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Carpets, More Carpets

Axminster Carpets.....**\$1.05**
Roxbury Taps, Carpet.....**\$1.00**
Wool Velvet Carpet.....**\$1.05**
Good durable Tapestry Carpet, one that wears.....**75c**
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Angora Matting, something new, 3 shades; this matting is filled with wool, and has good wearing quality; price.....**50c**



Parlor Suite, three pieces; made with loose cushions; in green plush; special price.....**\$18.50**

Our Special Supported Woven Wire Spring Mattress, with 17 center springs and heavy cable; only.....**\$2.75**

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174 FIRST ST., COR. YAMHILL

the outgoing vessel from New York, the St. of the West. Besides the archbishop and the 12 sisters, the party included Very Rev. J. B. Brouillet, vicar-general of the Diocese of Neuchâtel, three Canadian priests for Oregon, Rev. F. Malo, Rev. Z. Poulin and Rev. L. Piette, chaplain elect of the Sisters of the Holy Names, Portland; Sisters Agnes and Prudent, Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, whose destination was Vancouver, Washington Territory; Sister Mary of Bon Secours and Sister Mary of Providence, Sisters of St. Anne recruits for the lately founded house of that congregation, Victoria.

Sister Mary Alphonsa, the future superior of the new foundation at Portland, had been charged with the well-being of her sister travelers. The representatives of the three congregations at once merged into a religious community. In marked contrast to the priestly garb and the coarse black serge of the nuns were the brilliant uniforms of General Winfield Scott of Mexican war fame and his staff. Though bearing his military honors with unaffected dignity, General Scott displayed an affable simplicity in his intercourse with his traveling companions. Several times daily tropical fruits and delicacies were sent to the sisters with the compliments of their distinguished friend. The pleasure he experienced in visiting and conversing with them was explained one evening; he told, had a daughter who had left the world for a religious life. In vain he had endeavored to frustrate her design by sending her abroad, but realizing that she was thwarting his happiness, he had allowed her to follow her chosen path. He had stood unmoved, he said, amidst the carnage of battle, but one day he was called on to follow his loved daughter's body to the place of her resting place. At her grave he wept as only a father can weep.

The fifth day out was Sunday, and services were held, a respectful attention being maintained by all, regardless of sect.

An unusual roughness of the sea told the passengers they were rounding the coast of Florida. A military salute from Fort Key West was fired in honor of General Scott, and the vessel cast anchor until the following day. Here in a little frame, crowded with the passengers again held services. The next morning at 7 o'clock the Star of the West, again beset by the billows, headed for Aspinwall.

The heat and consequent exhaustion brought on attacks of mal de mer among the sisters, but happily before crossing the Isthmus they had all gained in strength. On reaching a little city of Panama the party took passage for Portland. Once in mid-ocean a furious storm was encountered, the ship was lashed and whipped by the anger of being lost. On the night of October 10 the passengers were roused from sleep by the cry of "Fire!" While alarm filled every heart, the heroic crew through incredible exertions vanquished the flames. The approach to the shipwreck had proved a new cause for fear, but fortunately the dense fog lifted and the steamer passed safely into the channel of the river.

Before daylight on October 21, the Northern cast anchor at Port Vancouver, where General Scott was again saluted as the hero of the vast American continent. To greet the arrivals two Sisters of Providence, who had founded a house at Vancouver in 1856, were Mother Joseph, of the Sacred Heart, and Sister Mary Agnes (Colina Pepin), finding her own sister, Sister Mary Perpetua, among the 12 Sisters of the Holy Names. After religious services, Mother Joseph, the latter being no time in the building, a square plan, ordered the sisters' first stay in New York, and shipped by way of Cape Horn, reached its destination in February. Its arrival caused much rejoicing among the pupils and teachers and the solitary instrument was seldom silent during the day. The fleeting months brought innumerable labors and corresponded to the diminution of agencies to accomplish it. The classes of girls required the services of three teachers, Sister Mary Margaret, Sister Mary of Calvary and Sister Mary Florentine. A class of small boys were under the supervision of Sister Mary Perpetua in one of the wings of the building. A square plan, ordered by the building, was an enrollment of 12 pupils. The demands on time for preparation of class work and household duties compelled the sisters to rise at 2 o'clock, and when they retired until after midnight.

The first school session closed as quietly as a beautiful sunset ends a peaceful day. Patrons poured congratulations upon the sisters for the excellent work achieved by their children. Since the opening of school the register showed

an enrollment of 12 resident students and 88 day students, of whom 60 were girls and 28 were boys.

On October 14, 1860, Mother Alphonsa was called to the St. Paul, Or. mission, and on February 1, 1861, a school was re-established in a building vacated by the Sisters of Notre Dame, which had been closed since 1852. Besides Mother Alphonsa, there were Sister Mary Febronina as superior, Sister Mary of Mercy, Sister Mary Perpetua and Sister Mary Agatha.

St. Mary's Academy had so enlarged its circle of labor that the original building could not meet the demands of the growing school and in the month of January, 1861, an addition was begun. The small wing on the south side of the main building was removed to the northwest corner of the block and in its place was built a wing of two and one-half stories, 50x25 feet. A recreation room, a classroom and a dormitory were added. In 1861 further enlargements were made to meet the necessity of providing space for the accommodation of sisters and students. The second small wing of the original Lowndale house was removed to the southwest corner of the block, where, remodeled and enlarged, it became the home for orphan boys. In its place was erected a two-story structure, the upper floor of which was reserved exclusively for the chapel; the lower floor furnished two classrooms connected by closing doors. In the event of using it as an assembly room. Another small space, erected extending due east and west, providing music rooms, a studio, sleeping apartments, infirmaries, dining-rooms and a kitchen. An octagonal tower with a cross-crowned spire contained a beautiful bell and was placed above the group of buildings.

The property of the community was limited to the academy site. Adjoining this on the south were five lots, which were purchased in 1865 for \$2000. Mill street was opened and Market and Fourth streets graded. The block owned by L. F. Grover, bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Market and Mill streets, was purchased by the Sisters in 1866 for \$4000. The grading of the streets necessitated the building of the rustic stone wall, at an expense of \$3000.

During the first decade of years death had not entered the ranks of the original foundresses, until on January 2, 1871, Sister Mary Florentine passed away. On April 3, 1871, permission was granted to congregation to open a novitiate wherein young aspirants for religious dedication might study. The first two postulants were Miss Jane Kelly, who received the name of Sister Mary Rose de Lima, and Miss Hannah Young, who became Sister Mary Joseph.

The statistics of the novitiate for 1909 show an entry of 200 postulants, of whom 100 were admitted to the profession of vows. Nineteen professed sisters have died, and two novices, Sister Mary Norbert (Jane Drew), and Sister Claire Marie (Berthe O'Brien), passed away at an early period of their novitiate work.

On June 18, 1883, the entire Northwest mourned the death of the venerable Archbishop Blanchet, after 42 years of priesthood and toilsome labor on the Coast. He was succeeded by Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, who was assassinated by one of his attendants on November 23, 1888. Most Rev. W. H. Gross, D. D., was the third archbishop of Oregon. His death, which occurred in September, 1888, placed the archbishopric in a state of vacancy. Most Rev. Alexander Christie, in the position of archbishop. His lofty ideals and his interest and earnest co-operation in educational work were well known.

St. Mary's of today is what it is because of its yesterday. It stands for the education that creates true womanhood. Its past students are legion in the Northwest. Its glory is in her alumnae, numbering 202. It turns to the future with inspired hope and visions of clear purpose. Mindful of the struggle of the olden days, the valiant women who held their destiny, who have made St. Mary's name honorable and its influence lasting, it holds the renaissance of faith and hope.

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Sees Phantom Airship.

BERLIN, June 5.—(Special.)—The Lokalanzeiger writes in dispatch from Catania with reference to what it calls the phantom presence of a German airship over the North Sea.

Captain Egenasse, master of the steamer Olva, trading between Rlyth and Sarpborg, reports that at night when the vessel was only a short distance out from the English side, a large airship carrying five searchlights appeared and hovering directly above the vessel directed all its lights on the steamer's bridge.

The airship was within hail, but gave no answer to the challenge, and owing to the blinding glare of the searchlights it was difficult to distinguish any details. Suddenly the airship swung off after another steamer a mile or so away, on which also the searchlights were directed. The airship afterward made off at a sharp rate toward the south.