



Hostia

Bulletin of the Eucharistic Crusade for Children in Great Britain & Ireland



Read inside:

- Pope St. Pius X p. 4
- Eucharistic devotion p. 6
- The Sacraments p. 8
- The Old Testament: King Solomon p. 10
- The Virtue of Patience p. 12
- Holy Souls Corner p. 13
- My Catholic Faith: The Eight Beatitudes p. 14
- Liturgy this month p. 15

July 2022: Month of the Precious Blood

For the Pope and the Bishops of the world

August 2022: Month of the Immaculate Heart of Mary

For Christians who are persecuted

*The
Saint
of
the
month*

Saint Leo II Pope († 683)



The pontificate of this great Pope was very brief but very fruitful, since in the ten months of his reign he accomplished good works which have caused his name to be blessed by all succeeding generations. Born in the seventh century in Sicily, he had been a Canon Regular, that is, a priest who resided in his bishop's palace, was charged with recitation of the Office in the cathedral, and was relied upon to help the bishop. Saint Leo was a devout student of Holy Scripture, and was well versed in the Greek as well as the Latin language.

In his day grave difficulties frequently arose between the Holy See and the emperors of Constantinople, whose representatives at Ravenna tried to control the bishops of that see; the latter had been striving to become independent. Saint Leo published a decree ordering that in the future no bishop of Ravenna could enter into function before being consecrated for that office at Rome, by the Roman Pontiff.

He built three churches in Rome, to honour Saint Paul the Apostle, Saint Sebastian, and Saint George. Saint Leo was highly gifted in the domain of music, and he renovated the Gregorian literature or library, then in a state of confusion; he also composed new hymns, still used by the Church. He took special care of widows and orphans and the poor in general, relieving their sufferings with a truly apostolic charity.

Saint Leo confirmed the Acts of the Sixth Ecumenical Council which his predecessor had convoked at Constantinople against the Monothelite heresy, (a heresy that granted Christ a divine will, only and no human will) and translated its acts into Latin for the benefit of all. When he died in July of 683, his death was deeply regretted by all the faithful. He was interred according to established custom in Saint Peter's. He is ordinarily pictured embracing a beggar or holding a book of music.

**Saint Leo II's feastday
is on 3rd July**

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Dear Crusaders and Friends,

It was explained in the January Hostia that the intentions of our prayers and sacrifices this year would be regularly for different categories of people. This summer, we are asking you to pray for the Pope and the Bishops of the world, and for the Christians who are persecuted for their Faith.

We need to pray for the hierarchy of the Church so that they may fulfil what they received their office for, that is to confirm people in the Faith. The Pope and Bishops first of all have the mission to teach the Faith to the world in the way that the same truth has been passed on from apostolic times and throughout History. We deplore to see that the true deposit of the Faith has not been taught properly by most of the members of the hierarchy for the last 60 years. This is why we speak about having a Crisis in the Church, and this has many consequences on souls since they don't hear about the Faith. They are not told anymore what one should know in order to be able to go to Heaven.



On the other hand, some people are still persecuted today in some parts of the world for holding the Catholic Faith. This is because there are still good priests who continue to preach the true Catholic Faith revealed by God or, alternatively, to families who firmly kept the true Faith taught to them in their childhood and then these passed it on to their own children.

We need to pray for the propagation of the Faith so that many more souls may go to Heaven. Without the Faith souls cannot get to Heaven; but Faith comes by hearing, says Saint Paul. So, the hierarchy need to start preaching again the fulness of the Catholic Faith as their predecessors did for centuries. But once having the Faith, we need to persevere in holding it and live it fully like those persecuted do. There are still martyrs today and we know that their sacrifices are of great value. As the Catholic Church teaches, the blood of martyrs is the seed of Christianity. By their examples and sufferings, they merit from God the grace to extend the Faith to more people, who might not get it otherwise.

So, let us pray for all those with great spirit of Faith ourselves, having this concern for the good of the Church and the salvation of many souls.

I wish you all a pleasant summer holiday during which I invite you to keep your prayers fervently and, perhaps, pray more easily as a family. In this way you will touch the heart of God with all the important petitions you are given each month.

God bless you all.

Father Vianney Vandendaele +
Chaplain of EC
in Great Britain & Ireland

POPE ST. PIUS X

By F. A. Forbes



THE POPE OF PEACE — 1

At the private consistory held in May 1914, Pius X, referring to the consolation of the celebration of the sixteenth centenary of the Peace of Constantine the year before, spoke words which in the light of later events might well have seemed prophetic.

"During these months," he said, "the Catholic world, while confirming its own faith, has presented to the suffering human race the Cross of Christ as the only source of peace. Today more than ever is that peace to be desired, when class is set against class, nation against nation; when interior conflicts by their increasing bitterness not infrequently end in open hostility. The wisest and most experienced men are devoting themselves to the betterment of human society, trying to find some means of putting an end to the terrible massacres entailed by war, to secure for the world the benefits of lasting peace. Yet this excellent endeavour will remain almost or wholly barren if at the same time an attempt is not made to establish in the hearts of men the laws of justice and charity. The peace or the strife of civil society and of the state depend less on those who govern than on the people themselves. When the minds of men are shut out from divine revelation, no longer restrained by the discipline of the Christian law, what wonder if many, with blind desire, rush headlong down the road to ruin, persuaded by leaders who think of nothing but their own personal interests.



"The Church, made by her divine Founder the guardian of charity and of truth, is the only power capable of saving the world. Would it not then be better for the world, not only to allow her freely to fulfil her mission, but to help her to do so? It is the contrary that happens; the Church is too often looked upon as the enemy of the human race, when she is in reality the mother of civilisation.

"Yet this need not surprise us; we know that after the example of her Founder, the Church, whose mission is to do good, is also destined to bear injustice and contempt. Divine help will never fail her, even in her darkest moments. Christ Himself has said it, history bears witness to the fact."

The Catholic world was busy at this time preparing the twenty-fifth national eucharistic congress, which was to be held at Lourdes from the 22nd to the 26th July. The pope had appointed Cardinal Granito di Belmonte as legate to the congress, and his last pontifical brief was written on this subject. "Never," he wrote, "has Mary ceased to show that motherly love which till her last breath she poured forth so fully upon the bride that her divine Son purchased with His precious blood. It might indeed be said that her sole work was to care for the Christian people, to lead all minds to the love of Jesus and zeal in His service. May the divine Author and preserver of the Church look upon that noble part of His flock, which is afflicted today by so many calamities: may He stimulate the generous virtue and willingness of the good and, pouring out the fire of His love, revive the half-dead faith of those who now barely retain the name of Christian. This, in our fatherly love for the French people, we most earnestly ask of God through the Immaculate Virgin."

The congress was one of the greatest that has ever been held. Every country, even the furthest, could boast its representative. Never, it was said, had men of so many nations been seen together in one place; the confusion of tongues was like Babel. Clergy and lay folk of every age, rank and race came flocking from every quarter, all moved by one impulse—devotion to Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament.

It was scarcely more than three weeks before the opening of this congress when the news of the murder at Sarajevo of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife came like a thunder-clap upon the world. Serbia was at once accused by Austria of complicity in the crime, and a drastic note, to be answered within forty-eight hours, was presented for her acceptance. Of the policy which caused this move, and of the powers behind it, this is not the place to speak.

The pope, to whom the text of the Note was officially communicated by the Austro-Hungarian government, foresaw clearly the catastrophe that must follow. The papal nuncios received instructions to do all in their power to avert an international conflict, but it was too late to prevent the calamity; all efforts were in vain. By midnight on 4th August, the eleventh anniversary of the pope's election, Austria, Serbia, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France and Great Britain were at war.

The blow fell heavily on the pope, whose heart was heavy with the thought of all the sufferings that war would bring in its train. The representative of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy asked him in the emperor's name to bless the armies of the dual empire. "I bless peace, not war," was the stern reply.



The exhortation to the Catholics of the world, published in the *Osservatore Romano* of the 2nd August, was a touching expression of the Holy Father's sorrow "While nearly all Europe is being dragged into the

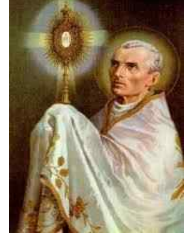
whirlpool of a most deadly war, of whose dangers, bloodshed and consequences no one can think without grief and alarm, we too cannot but be anxious and feel our soul rent by the most bitter grief for the safety and lives of so many citizens and so many peoples for whose welfare we are supremely solicitous. Amid this tremendous upheaval and danger we deeply feel and realise that our fatherly charity and our apostolic ministry demand that we direct men's minds to Him from whom alone help can come, to Christ, the Prince of Peace, and man's all-powerful Mediator with God. Therefore we exhort the Catholics of the whole world to turn confidently to His throne of grace and mercy; let the clergy lead the way by their example and by appointing special prayers in their parishes, under the order of the bishops, that God may be moved to pity, and may remove as soon as possible the disastrous torch of war and inspire the rulers of the nations with thoughts of peace and not of affliction."

When the pope appeared to bless the crowds gathered in the Cortile di San Damaso on the same day, it was noticed that an expression of the deepest sadness replaced the usual kind smile of welcome. "My poor children! My poor children!" he exclaimed sorrowfully as despatch after despatch confirmed the rumours of fresh mobilisations. All the bishops who visited him during those sad days were urged to start a crusade of prayer in their dioceses to avert the impending disaster. Groups of pilgrims were received during the week, but blessed in silence; no public address was given by the pope: the awful burden of the world's tragedy weighed too heavily on his heart. Night and day he prayed and suffered, trying to think of some way of bringing peace out of the conflict.

The rumour that the pope was ill was spread about on the feast of the Assumption. As a matter of fact, he was merely feeling indisposed, and had suspended his usual audiences. His doctor, usually inclined to be over-careful, and his sisters, always over-anxious, looked on his illness as of no importance, and evinced not the slightest anxiety.

More next month.

EUCCHARISTIC DEVOTION



Our Sovereign God

Mane nobiscum, quoniam advesperascit.
Stay with us, because it is towards evening. (Luke 24:29)



The disciples on their way to Emmaus were inwardly warmed, enlightened, and moved by the conversation of the Divine Stranger Who joined them on their journey.

He wanted to leave them. "Oh, stay with us," they said to Him, "stay, for it is towards evening."

They could not tire listening to Him. It seemed to them that in losing Him they would lose everything.

In our own day we can well say to our Lord: "Oh, stay with us, Lord; without Thee, it is night, a horrible night!"

For the Eucharist is, in fact, the world's Sovereign Good. To be deprived of the Eucharist would be the greatest of misfortunes.

Yes, Jesus is the Sovereign Good! "All good things," says the Book of Wisdom, "came to me together with Him." And Saint Paul cries out: "Since God has delivered His Son up to death for us all, how hath He not also, with Him, given us all things?"

Indeed, all that He has, all that He is, He gives it to us. He cannot give more. *Omne quod habet, omne quod est, dedit nobis; Plus dare non potuit.* (Saint Augustine)

With Jesus Eucharistic the light shines upon the world. With the Eucharist we have the Bread of the strong, the Viaticum of wayfarers, the Bread of Elias which helps us to walk unto the mountain of God, the *manna* which enables us to endure the horror of the wilderness. With Jesus, we have consolation and rest in the fatigues and troubles of the soul and the trials of the heart.

In the Eucharist we find a remedy for our ills, and a payment for the fresh debts we contract daily towards Divine justice through our sins. Our Lord offers Himself up every morning as a Victim of propitiation for all the sins of the world.

But are we sure of always having this gift, which is above all gifts?

Jesus Christ promised to remain with His Church "even to the consummation of the world." He did not make this promise to any people or individual in particular.

He will remain with us if we know how to lavish honour and love upon His sacred Person. This is a positive condition.

Jesus Christ has a right to honour; He demands it. He is our King, our Saviour. We must honour Him before we honour anybody else; we must offer Him the supreme worship of adoration; we must honour Him publicly; for we are His people.

The heavenly court prostrates itself before the Lamb that was slain. Here below, Jesus received the adoration of the Angels at His birth, of the multitudes during His life. and of the Apostles after His Resurrection.

Peoples and kings came to adore Him. Has He not a right to still greater honours in His Sacrament since He multiplies His sacrifices therein and abases Himself more?

To Him the solemn honours, the magnificence, the richness, the beauty of worship! God regulated Mosaic worship in its minutest details, and it was only a symbol. The ages of faith thought they could never do enough to heighten the splendour of Eucharistic worship: witness their basilicas, their sacred vessels, their vestments, which are master pieces of art and magnificence. These marvels were the work of faith; the worship and honours paid to Jesus Christ are the measure of the faith of a people, the expression of its virtue. Let honour therefore be given to Jesus Eucharistic. He is worthy of it; He has a right to it.

But He will not be satisfied with exterior honours. He requires the worship of our love: the service of the heart and the submission of the mind, not indeed shut up within us, but manifested in the tender and loving attentions a dutiful child would have for his parents. We must act like a child who lives with his father and mother; who feels the need of seeing them and of giving them proofs of his tender affection; who suffers and languishes when far from them; who is with them the moment they need him; who obeys at the least sign; who even anticipates their wishes as much as he can; who is ready to do anything to please his good father and mother. Such is the worship of natural love.

The worship of love that Jesus Eucharistic demands is the same. He that loves the Eucharist is always in quest of it. He frequently speaks of it. He needs Jesus; he is forever tending toward Him; he offers Him all his actions, all the pleasures of his heart, his joys, his consolations. He turns everything into a bouquet for Jesus Eucharistic.

That is the price we must pay to keep the Most Blessed Sacrament; the loss of it would be our greatest misfortune.



When the sun sets, darkness sets in; when the sun is not shining, the air is cold.

If love for the Eucharist dies out in a heart, faith vanishes therein, indifference holds sway, and into this night of the soul vices come forth like wild beasts seeking their prey.

That is the greatest of misfortunes; for what can revive the frozen heart which the Eucharist itself has not the power to thaw?

What Jesus Christ does for individuals, He does for nations.

He is no longer loved, respected, or known. He is abandoned and despised. What would a king do if he were abandoned by his subjects?

Jesus goes away; He goes to a better people. What a sad spectacle it is to see our Lord abandon a people! He had a tabernacle in the Cenacle; today the Cenacle is a mosque. Since He had no true adorers left, what would you want Him to do there?

Egypt and Africa were formerly the classic land of Saints, inhabited by legions of holy monks; but Jesus Christ has abandoned these two countries. And since the Eucharist is no longer there, desolation reigns. But you may be sure that Jesus Christ was the last to leave the place; He left when He found Himself without adorers.

This cloud of desolation has passed over Europe. Jesus has been driven out of His temples and profaned on His altars. He has never re-entered these temples.

France has seen her faith in and love for the Eucharist diminish; and as a result, how many churches, in which Jesus Christ formerly had fervent adorers, are now devoted to heresy! When their love died out, Jesus fled. And He has not returned.

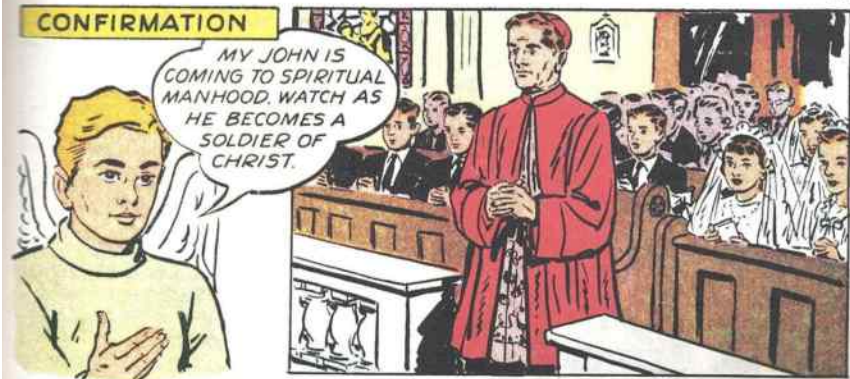
It is alarming today to see Jesus Eucharistic abandoned and left alone, absolutely alone, in so many cities. And in our rural districts the churches are closed for fear of thieves and lack of worshippers. Is it possible? Do we really want to lose the Eucharist?

We may be quite sure that when Jesus goes away, the scaffold, persecution, and barbarism will come back.

Who would there be to stop these scourges?

O Lord, stay with us! We will be Thy faithful adorers! We prefer exile, penury, and death to being deprived of Thee. Oh! Do not punish us by forsaking the sanctuary of Thy love! Lord, stay with us; stay, for it is growing late; it is night without Thee. *Mane nobiscum, quoniam advesperascit.*

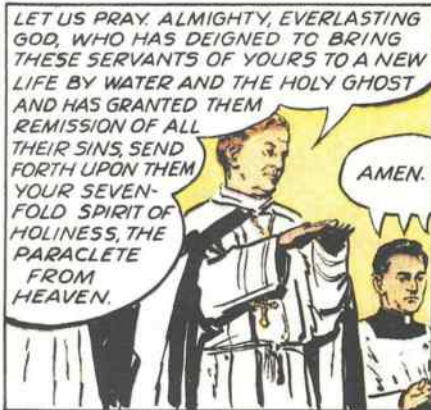
THE SACRAMENTS



CONFIRMATION IS THE SACRAMENT THROUGH WHICH THE HOLY GHOST COMES TO YOU IN A SPECIAL WAY TO ENABLE YOU TO PROFESS YOUR FAITH AS A STRONG AND PERFECT CHRISTIAN AND SOLDIER OF JESUS CHRIST.



THIS SACRAMENT ORDINARILY CAN BE ADMINISTERED ONLY BY A BISHOP.



TO MAKE YOU STRONG THE HOLY SPIRIT BRINGS HIS SEVEN GIFTS.



WISDOM
HELPS YOU TO KNOW GOD.

UNDERSTANDING
HELPS YOU TO LEARN THE MEANING OF GOD AND HIS WORLD.

COUNSEL
HELPS YOU TO ACT WISELY.

FORTITUDE
HELPS YOU TO ACT BRAVELY.

KNOWLEDGE
HELPS YOU TO KNOW GOD AND THE THINGS HE HAS CREATED.

PIETY
HELPS YOU TO BE REVERENT AND DEVOUT.

FEAR OF THE LORD
HELPS YOU TO LOVE GOD SO MUCH THAT YOU FEAR TO OFFEND HIM.



THE OLD TESTAMENT

King Solomon (1015 B.C.) (3 Kings 3-10)



Before King David died he addressed his final words to his son Solomon, saying: “I am going the way of all flesh: take thou courage, and show thyself a man. And keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in His ways, and observe His ceremonies, and His precepts, and judgements, and testimonies, as it is written in the Law of Moses.”

And the kingdom was established in the hand of Solomon and he made peace with Pharaoh the king of Egypt, and took his daughter to wife. And Solomon loved the Lord, walking in the precepts of David his father, only he sacrificed in the high places as there was as yet not a temple of the Lord.

And the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night and asked him what he would like the Lord to give him. Solomon answered, “Thou hast shown great mercy to my father David, and now Thou hast made Thy servant king in his stead, but I am but a child and in the midst of a great people that cannot be numbered. Give therefore to Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people, and discern between good and evil.” The Lord said, “Because thou hast asked this thing, and not long life or riches, nor the lives of thy enemies, but hast asked for thyself wisdom to discern judgement, behold I have done this for thee.” “There hath been no one like thee before thee, nor shall arise after thee. Yea and the things also which thou didst not ask, I have given thee, to wit, riches and glory more than all kings before thee. And if thou wilt walk in my ways, and keep my precepts and commandments, as thy father walked, I will lengthen thy days.”

Then came two women to the king and stood before him: And one said, “I beseech thee my lord, I and this woman dwelt in one house, and I was delivered of a child with her in the chamber. And three days after she was delivered, and just we two were in the house. And this woman’s child died in the night for she overlaid him. And rising in the dead of night she took my child while thy handmaid was asleep, and laid it in her bosom, and laid her own dead child in my bosom. And when I arose in the morning to give it suck, behold it was dead: but considering him more diligently in clear day, I found it was not mine



which I bore.” And the other woman answered: “It is not so as thou sayest, but thy child is dead, and mine is alive.” “On the contrary,” she said: “Thou liest: for my child liveth, and thy child is dead.” And in this manner they strove before the king.

Then said the king: “The one saith, ‘My child is alive, and thy child is dead.’ And the other answereth: ‘Nay, but thy child is dead, and mine liveth.’” The king therefore said: “Bring me a sword.” And when they

had brought a sword before the king, he said, "Divide the living child in two, and give half to one, and half to the other."

But the woman whose child was alive, said to the king, (for her bowels were moved upon the child,) "I beseech thee, my lord, give her the child alive, and do not kill it." But the other said, "Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it." The king answered, and said: "Give the living child to this woman, and let it not be killed, for she is the mother thereof."

And all Israel heard the judgment which the king had judged, and they feared the king, seeing that the wisdom of God was in him to do judgment.



And the queen of Saba, having heard of the fame of Solomon in the name of the Lord, came to try him with hard questions. And entering into Jerusalem with a great train, and riches, and camels that carried spices and an immense quantity of gold, and precious stones, she came to King Solomon, and spoke to him all that she had in her heart. And Solomon informed her of all the things she proposed to him: there was not any word the king was ignorant of, and which he could not answer her. And when the queen of Saba saw all

the wisdom of Solomon, and the house which he had built, and the meat of his tables, and the apartments of his servants, and the order of his ministers, and their apparel, and the cupbearers, and the holocausts, which he offered in the house of the Lord: she had no longer any spirit in her. And she said to the king: "The report is true, which I heard in my own country concerning thy words, and concerning thy wisdom. And I did not believe them that told me, till I came myself, and saw with my own eyes, and have found that the half hath not been told me: thy wisdom and thy works, exceed the fame which I heard.

Blessed are thy men, and blessed are thy servants, who stand before thee always, and hear thy wisdom. Blessed be the Lord thy God, whom thou hast pleased, and who hath set thee upon the throne of Israel, because the Lord hath loved Israel for ever, and hath appointed thee king, to do judgement and justice. And she gave the king a hundred and twenty talents of gold and of spices, a very great store, and precious stones: there was brought no more such abundance of spices as these which the queen of Saba gave to King Solomon.

Myrrh and stacte and cassia perfume thy garments from the ivory houses:

Out of which the daughters of kings have delighted thee in thy glory.

The queen stood on thy right hand, in gilded clothing; surrounded with variety.

(Psalms 44:9-10)

THE VIRTUE OF PATIENCE

TEMPTATION

On Patience in Sickness



It is not easy for those who have always enjoyed robust health to understand how heavy a cross is a long-continued sickness. It is not merely the physical pain, though this is often very hard to bear. It is the discomfort, the weariness, the languor, the depression, that accompany sickness; it is the restlessness, the inability to find repose, the loneliness of the long hours. What need the sick have of patience! Patience should be the watchword of their life. Grant me patience, O Lord, patience to suffer for Thee and with Thee and never to murmur even when the pain and suffering is greatest.



There is a form of ill-health which is the hardest of all to bear with patience; when we go about our usual occupations in a state of suffering that make everything a burden. We get little sympathy because we are still able to do our work, or perhaps we are blamed because we are not able to do it well. Oh, what compassion we should have for those

who suffer thus, and if it is our own lot we should do our best to unite our sufferings with the sufferings of Jesus and ask Him to grant us patience to carry our heavy cross.

We sometimes fancy that when we are ill and unable to do active work for God, we are useless cannot gain graces for ourselves or for others. This is a great mistake; we can gain more graces in sickness than in health. Suffering is more pleasing to God than doing; it earns greater merit, it prepares us more speedily for Heaven, it blots out sin more rapidly. Many of the saints were sanctified by sickness. Hence bear it willingly, try and rejoice in it.

HOLY SOULS CORNER

The fishhook and the silver thread

After the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, we have a multitude of secondary, though most efficacious, means of relieving the Holy Souls, if we employ them with spirit, faith, and fervour.



In the first place comes prayer, prayer in all its forms. The Annals of the Franciscan Order speak with admiration of Brother Corrado d'Offida, one of the first companions of St. Francis. He was distinguished by a spirit of prayer and charity, which contributed greatly to the edification of his brethren. Among the latter there was a young monk whose relaxed and disorderly conduct disturbed the holy community; but, thanks to the prayers and charitable exhortations of Corrado, he entirely corrected himself

and became a model of regularity. Soon after his happy conversion, he died, and his brethren gave him the ordinary suffrages. A few days elapsed, when Brother Corrado being in prayer before the altar heard a voice asking the assistance of his prayers. "Who are you?" said the servant of God. "I am," replied the voice, "the soul of the young religious whom you reanimated to fervour." "But did you not die a holy death? Are you still in so great need of prayers?" "I died a good death, and am saved, but on account of my former sins, which I had not the time to expiate, I suffer the most terrible chastisement, and I beseech you not to refuse me the assistance of your prayers." Immediately, the good brother prostrated himself before the tabernacle, and recited a *Pater*, followed by the *Requiem Aeternam*. "Oh, my good Father," cried the apparition, "what refreshment your prayer procures for me! Oh, how it relieves me! I entreat you to continue." Corrado devoutly repeated the same prayers. "Beloved Father," again repeated the soul, "Still more! Still more! I experience such great relief when you pray." The charitable Religious continued his prayers with renewed fervour, and repeated the *Our Father* a hundred times. Then in accents of unspeakable joy, the deceased soul said unto him, "I thank you dear Father, in the name of God. I am delivered; behold! I am about to enter the Kingdom of Heaven." From this example it can be seen how efficacious are the smallest prayers, the shortest supplications, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor souls.

"I have read," says Father Rossignoli, "that a holy Bishop, rapt in ecstasy, saw a child, who, with a golden fishhook and a silver thread, drew forth from the bottom of a well a woman who had been drowned therein. After his prayer, and whilst on his way to the church, he saw the same child praying at a grave in the cemetery. "What are you doing there, my little friend?" he asked. "I am saying the *Our Father* and *Hail Mary*," answered the child, "for the soul of my mother, whose body lies buried here." The prelate immediately understood that God had wished to show him the efficacy of the simplest prayer; he knew that the soul of that woman had been delivered, that the fishhook was the *Pater*, and that the *Ave* was the silver thread of that mystic line."

MY CATHOLIC FAITH

Chapter 46. The Eight Beatitudes

And opening his mouth he taught them, saying, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the earth. Blessed are they who mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for justice, for they shall be satisfied. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God. Blessed are they who suffer persecution for justice sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven" (Matthew 5:1-10). These are the beatitudes; they are thus called, because they bring us happiness on earth as well as in Heaven.



Which are the eight beatitudes?

The eight beatitudes are:

1. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

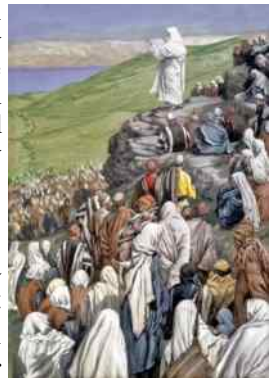
(a) The poor in *spirit* are those who, however great their wealth, dignity, learning, etc., acknowledge that in God's sight they are poor, and realise that their riches come from God. They are detached in heart and mind from worldly possessions, for love of God. Even in this life they are at peace, a foretaste of Heaven.

Thus a rich man may in fact be poor in spirit, if he is not attached to his wealth, but spends it freely for good causes, and is willing to be parted from it at God's will. On the other hand a poor man is not truly poor in spirit, if he is not resigned to his poverty, but envies the rich, if he is poor against his will, or prides himself on some quality of his.

(b) In general, the poor in this world's *goods* are also poor in spirit. They are saved from temptations into which the wealthy fall. This is one reason for seeking poverty voluntarily, according to Christ's counsel.

Our Lord often emphasised the difficulty of salvation when one is rich: "But woe to you rich! for you are now having your comfort" (Luke 6:24). "If thou wilt be perfect, go, sell what thou hast and give to the poor,... and come, follow me" (Matthew 19:21). "With difficulty will a rich man enter into the Kingdom of Heaven" (Matthew 19:23).

(c) We are, however, expected to be industrious. *Pauperism* which is the result of laziness is not a virtue. Beggary which can be avoided is not beneficial either to the individual or to society in general. Each one is obliged to provide for himself and for those dependent on him.



LITURGY THIS MONTH

The month of July is dedicated to the Most Precious Blood of Jesus

The month of August is dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary



Sundays after Pentecost

In the long succession of Sundays after the feast of Pentecost until Advent, 6 months, our Holy Mother the Church teaches us through the parables and miracles of Our Lord the Christian Virtues we must practice. Sunday after Sunday, we will be amazed to know all the things Jesus did for us and how much He wants us to realise that we were created to go to Heaven. It is important to listen to the sermons of the priests at Sunday Mass in order to learn and be encouraged to do good.

July 2nd: The Visitation

Our Lady visits her cousin Saint Elizabeth and sanctifies Saint John the Baptist.

July 16th: Our Lady of Mount Carmel

We must wear our brown scapular all the time to be preserved from the fires of Hell.

July 25th: St. James

Called the Greater, he was one of the “Sons of Thunder,” known for his Faith in Jesus.

July 26th: St. Anne

The mother of the Virgin Mary.

August 6th: Transfiguration of Our Lord

The Transfiguration of Our Lord celebrates the revelation of Christ’s divine glory and provides us with a glimpse of our life in the world to come.

August 15th: ASSUMPTION

Our Lady is taken up to Heaven body and soul to be there the Queen of the universe.

August 22nd: Immaculate Heart of Mary

Let us remember how much Our Lady suffered for our Redemption from the Birth to the Death of Her Son, out of love for us.

The Stations of the Cross - 4



Jesus meets His Holy Mother.



The Crusader prays, receives Communion, makes sacrifices and shows good example for the intention that is given him each month by Reverend Father Davide Pagliarani, successor of Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre as Superior General of the Society of Saint Pius X



PRAYER

July 2022 Intention:
For the Pope and the Bishops of the world

August 2022 Intention:
For Christians who are persecuted



COMMUNION

Daily offering

To be recited every morning when you wake up

O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all my prayers, works, joys and sufferings of this day, for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world, and in reparation for my sins. I offer them particularly

for the Pope and the Bishops of the world

for Christians who are persecuted



APOSTOLATE



SACRIFICE

APRIL 2022 RESULTS

The Intention was for the sick and the dying people

	Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
				Sac.	Spirit.					
GB	5	129	42	45	216	334	910	47	22	145
Ireland	9	270	46	45	410	715	1439	27	89	259

Remember that all the good works and prayers from your treasure sheets are given each month to Father Pagliarani and so that he may be able to offer them at his Mass on the first Saturday of every month.

*Eucharistic Crusade in UK: Eucharistic Crusade, St. Mary's House
12 Ribblesdale Place, Preston, PR1 3NA*

email: hostia@fsspx.uk

*Eucharistic Crusade in IRELAND: Secretariate of the Eucharistic Crusade,
Kilderry, Kilnaleck, Co. Cavan A82 E093*

email: crusade@fsspx.ie

© Eucharistic Crusade 2022

tel.: 049 43 74802