

1: Vijaya Bodach: Low-country Gems

How to Employ the Hour of Adoration and the Time of Our Visit to Jesus in the Tabernacle most Profitably 61 Eucharistic Gems Eucharistic Gems

Faustina by author Kathleen Beckman, with the prayer that your faith in the Holy Eucharist will be strengthened and become more vibrant as you reflect on the Presence of Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist. Her profound love and devotion to the Eucharist was the center of her life. Eucharistic love motivated her every action. Almost every page of her spiritual diary makes reference to the Eucharist. It would be difficult for me to live through the day if I did not receive Holy Communion. Gems of Eucharistic love 1. Jesus wanted to stay with us and opened His heart of mercy. Faustina a clear love of the mystery of the Eucharist. Faustina saw the institution of the Holy Eucharist. Hereafter, only the external ceremony of death will be carried out. The mercy that gushed from His Heart! St. Faustina asked God to bring the world to understand more the mystery of divine mercy and the Eucharist. It is only in eternity that we shall know the great mystery given to us in Holy Communion. One day we will know what God is doing for us in each Mass, and what sort of gift He is preparing through it for us. Transform me into a living host to atone for sinners. I desire to atone at each moment of my life for poor sinners. Through our communion with Christ we grow in self-emptying love that desires to offer reparation for sinners. The Eucharist moves us to an ever-greater thirst for the salvation of souls. I owe everything to Holy Communion. I owe everything to it. Eucharistic life is transformative. Love demands only one thing: Her union with the Lord was, in His words, as a bride: St Faustina was strengthened and supported in the daily struggles of life by receiving Holy Communion. The Lord told her: Eucharistic love is infinitely powerful to defend us from all that is harmful to our salvation. Rays of Mercy come from the Holy Eucharist covering the world. During Holy Mass, many times St. Faustina experienced visions of the Lord and over sixty such visions are found in her spiritual diary. She often saw the infant Jesus during Mass, but also, on occasion, saw the Blessed Mother, or Jesus during His passion, and sometimes, in His glorious majesty. She records seeing the rays of mercy as in the image of Divine Mercy coming from the Holy Eucharist, at times covering the world. Diary , , The Eucharist is closely associated with the vessels of mercy. Holy Communion is the most important part of the celebration of the Feast of Divine Mercy. On a number of occasions, St. Faustina saw the Eucharist radiate red and white rays, like in the Image of Divine Mercy. The Chaplet of Divine Mercy is Eucharistic. Jesus-Host, whom I have this very moment received into my heart, in this union with you I offer myself to the Heavenly Father as a sacrificial host, abandoning myself totally and completely to the most merciful holy will of my God. From today onward, your will, Lord, is my food. You have my whole being; dispose of me as you please. I no longer fear any of your inspirations, nor do I probe anxiously to see where they will lead me. I have placed all my trust in your will which is, for me, love and mercy itself. The resurrection of the body can be traced from this physical contact with Christ. The resurrected bodies of those who have worthily received the Eucharist during their lifetime will be more strikingly resplendent because of their frequent contact, during life, with the risen Body of their Lord. Through our Eucharistic incorporation, grant that I may be a child of the light, salt of the earth, bread for the hungry, water for the thirsty, new wine, and healing oil for others. Hide me, I pray, in the gilded monstrance of Your loving heart so that I can be a living monstrance radiating Your healing rays of mercy. President and co-founder of the Foundation of Prayer for Priests www.

2: Grace Eucharistic Ministers (GEMS) | Grace Episcopal Church

PAGE Eucharistic Gems Visit XI. and Mortification Considerations Fruit of the Visit Eucharistic Gems To Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament Visit XVII. Brother " Deo Gratias ". Devote Latens Deitas Jesus in the Tabernacle our Hope.1 Contents. Considerations Fruit of the Visit Aspiration Eucharistic Gems Heart of Jesus.. Humiliation. Visit XVI.

The principal rites of the worship of Mithras bore a very curious resemblance to those subsequently established in the Catholic church; they likewise furnished a model for the initiatory ceremonies observed by the secret societies of the Middle Ages, and by their professed descendants in modern times. The Neophytes were admitted by the rite of Baptism; the initiated at their assemblies solemnly celebrated a species of Eucharist: The two distinguishing Rites, or "Sacraments" to use the technical term are thus alluded to by Justin Martyr Apol. II in the earliest description which has been left us of their character. Do this in commemoration of me; this is my body. Also having taken a cup and returned thanks, He said: This is my blood, and delivered it unto them alone. Which things indeed the evil spirits have taught to be done, out of memory, in the Mysteries and Initiations of Mithras. For in these likewise a cup of water, and bread, are set out, with the addition of certain words, in the sacrifice or act of worship of the person about to be initiated: He himself baptises some that is to say, his believers and followers; he promises forgiveness p. The final ceremony he has himself explained in another passage: My crown is Mithras. Let us therefore acknowledge the craftiness of the Devil; who copies certain things of these that be Divine, in order that he may confound and judge us by the faithfulness of his own followers. But every dispassionate observer will perceive that these over-zealous Fathers proceed to beg the question when they assume that the Mithraic rites were devised as counterfeits of the Christian Sacraments: On the other hand, there is good reason to suspect that the simple p. By this assimilation they offered to their converts through the performance of, as it were, certain magical practices, all those spiritual blessings of which the rites themselves were, at their institution, the symbols only, not the instruments. And lastly, it deserves to be mentioned that "eating the flesh and drinking the blood" of a human sacrifice was far from being a mere figure of speech in certain of these mystic celebrations. Pliny gives high praise to Claudius for having suppressed the worship of the Druids whom he considers as identical in their religion with the Magi , in whose rites "it was esteemed the highest act of religion to slaughter a man, and the most salutary of proceedings to eat the flesh of the same. In the particulars preserved to us of the Mithraic Sacrament, certain very curious analogies to those of the Christian rite cannot fail to arrest our attention. The "Bread therein used was a round cake," emblem of the solar disk, and called Mizd. In this name Seel discovers the origin of Missa, as designating the Bloodless Sacrifice of the Mass, assuming that this Mizd was the prototype of the Host hostia , which is of precisely the same form and dimensions. The most popular one, which moreover has the sanction of Ducange, derives it from the words "Ite, missa est," with which the priest dismissed the non-communicant part of the congregation, before proceeding to the actual consecration of the Eucharist. The translation of the phrase by the vulgar into "Depart, it is the Missa," would certainly be obvious enough. But, according to the rule in all such cases, the object sacrificed gives its name to the ceremony, rather than a phrase from the ceremonial itself, and this object had from time immemorial gone by the name of hostia, or "victim. Thus the old Covenant went amongst them by the name of Phase, for example: For the Kabbalists hold that Moses and the prophets were inspired by the genius of Saturn, a good and pure spirit, whereas Jesus was by that of Mercury, a malevolent one; and the Christian religion was the work of Mercury, Jupiter and the Sun, all combining together for that purpose. There is yet another curious analogy to be noticed, when it is remembered that the Mass symbolises the death of its first institutor. A round cake the chupatty of such evil notoriety at the commencement of the Sepoy Mutiny is, amongst the Hindoos, the established offering to the Manes of their ancestors. The Christian "breaking of bread," besides symbolising the great sacrifice once offered, seems, from the account of the Manifestation at Emmaus, to have been done in some peculiar p. The followers of Marcus, in their celebrating the Eucharist, employed three vases made of the clearest glass. These were filled with wine which, during the progress of the ceremony, changed into a blood-red, purple, and blue colour, respectively. Which done, he pours this into another vase of much greater

capacity, with the prayer, "May the grace of God, which is above all, inconceivable, inexplicable, fill thine inner man, and increase the knowledge of Himself within thee, sowing the grain of mustard-seed in good ground! The worship of Mithras long kept its ground under the Christian emperors in the capital itself, and doubtless survived its overthrow there for many generations longer in the remote and then semi-independent provinces. Two erect serpents form a kind of frame to the whole tableau; at the top of which are seen the heads of Sol and Luna confronted; between them stands an eagle with outspread wings; at the back of each, a raven. In the field are two naked, crowned men on horseback, trampling upon as many dead bodies; between them a kneeling figure in supplicatory attitude, over whose head are two stars. Behind each horseman stand two soldiers. In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf, a fawn sacred to Bacchus, a chalice, and something indistinct, but probably meant for the crown Tertullian speaks of. The reverse presents a more simple design: These Twelve Tortures are sculptured upon the border of the famous Mithraic tablets preserved in the Innsbruck Museum, and a brief account of their several stages will serve to elucidate much of what remains to be discussed. Man standing and about to plunge a dagger into the throat of a kneeling figure, who holds up his hands in supplication. This scene appears analogous to the one in the modern ceremonial, when the candidate, ordered to remove the bandage from his eyes, beholds many swords pointed in the p. Naked man lying on the earth, his head resting on his hand, in the posture of repose. Probably the penance of the bed of snow. The same figure, standing with hands uplifted in a huge crescent perhaps an ark, and representing the trial by water. To this last, Plato is reported to have been subjected during his initiation in Egypt, and to have but narrowly escaped drowning. The same, but now with the pileus, cap of liberty, upon his head, rushing boldly into a great fire the trial by fire. He is now seen struggling through a deep stream, and endeavouring to grasp a rock. Bull walking to the left. On the other side come the remaining stages. Four guests reclining at a horseshoe table sigma, upon which is set a boar roasted whole. Youth guided up a flight of interminable steps by an aged man. Youth kneeling before a man in a long robe, whose hand he grasps in prayer. The same figures, but their positions are interchanged. Seated man, before whom kneels a naked, crowned, youth, escorted by one in a long robe. Naked man holding up the hind legs of a cow, so as to receive in his face the stream still regarded by the Hindoos as the most efficient laver of regeneration, and consequently always administered to persons at their last gasp. The same sacred fluid as I am informed by a Parsee is used in the sacramental cups drunk by every male upon his first admission into that religion, which takes place on his completing his seventh year. Nay more, such is the belief in its cleansing virtue, that scrupulous Parsees always carry a bottle thereof in their pocket, wherewith to purify their hands after any unavoidable contact with unbelievers! Many other gems express the spiritual benefits conferred by the Mithraic initiation upon believers. This talisman too, unites the Egyptian with the Magian creed, for the benefit of the carrier; for the reverse displays Isis, but in the character of Hygieia, standing upon her crocodile; the field being occupied by strangely complicated monograms, of sense intelligible to the initiated alone, and doubtless communicated to the recipient of the talisman, who found in them "a New Name written, that no man knoweth, save he that receiveth the same. The series therefore will be most fittingly opened by the following curious description of a cave of Mithras, as discovered in its original and unprofaned condition, written by that eminent antiquary, Flaminus Vacca.

3: Book Review: "Your College Faith, Own It" contains hidden gems Catholic Telegraph

Through our Eucharistic incorporation, grant that I may be a child of the light, salt of the earth, bread for the hungry, water for the thirsty, new wine, and healing oil for others.

Expansion during the Patriarchal Caliphate, " Expansion during the Umayyad Caliphate, " Religious beliefs in the Eastern Empire and Iran were in flux during the late sixth and early seventh centuries. Judaism was an active proselytising faith, and at least one Arab political leader converted to it. All these strands came together with the emergence of Islam in Arabia during the lifetime of Muhammad d. The defeat of Muslim forces at the Battle of Tours in led to the reconquest of southern France by the Franks, but the main reason for the halt of Islamic growth in Europe was the overthrow of the Umayyad Caliphate and its replacement by the Abbasid Caliphate. The Abbasids moved their capital to Baghdad and were more concerned with the Middle East than Europe, losing control of sections of the Muslim lands. Franks traded timber, furs, swords and slaves in return for silks and other fabrics, spices, and precious metals from the Arabs. Medieval economic history The migrations and invasions of the 4th and 5th centuries disrupted trade networks around the Mediterranean. African goods stopped being imported into Europe, first disappearing from the interior and by the 7th century found only in a few cities such as Rome or Naples. By the end of the 7th century, under the impact of the Muslim conquests, African products were no longer found in Western Europe. The replacement of goods from long-range trade with local products was a trend throughout the old Roman lands that happened in the Early Middle Ages. This was especially marked in the lands that did not lie on the Mediterranean, such as northern Gaul or Britain. Non-local goods appearing in the archaeological record are usually luxury goods. In the northern parts of Europe, not only were the trade networks local, but the goods carried were simple, with little pottery or other complex products. Around the Mediterranean, pottery remained prevalent and appears to have been traded over medium-range networks, not just produced locally. Gold continued to be minted until the end of the 7th century, when it was replaced by silver coins. The basic Frankish silver coin was the denarius or denier , while the Anglo-Saxon version was called a penny. From these areas, the denier or penny spread throughout Europe during the centuries from to Copper or bronze coins were not struck, nor were gold except in Southern Europe. No silver coins denominated in multiple units were minted. Christianity in the Middle Ages An 11th-century illustration of Gregory the Great dictating to a secretary Christianity was a major unifying factor between Eastern and Western Europe before the Arab conquests, but the conquest of North Africa sundered maritime connections between those areas. Increasingly the Byzantine Church differed in language, practices, and liturgy from the Western Church. Theological and political differences emerged, and by the early and middle 8th century issues such as iconoclasm , clerical marriage , and state control of the Church had widened to the extent that the cultural and religious differences were greater than the similarities. Many of the popes prior to were more concerned with Byzantine affairs and Eastern theological controversies. The register, or archived copies of the letters, of Pope Gregory the Great pope " survived, and of those more than letters, the vast majority were concerned with affairs in Italy or Constantinople. The only part of Western Europe where the papacy had influence was Britain, where Gregory had sent the Gregorian mission in to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Under such monks as Columba d. The shape of European monasticism was determined by traditions and ideas that originated with the Desert Fathers of Egypt and Syria. Most European monasteries were of the type that focuses on community experience of the spiritual life, called cenobitism , which was pioneered by Pachomius d. Monastic ideals spread from Egypt to Western Europe in the 5th and 6th centuries through hagiographical literature such as the Life of Anthony. Many of the surviving manuscripts of the Latin classics were copied in monasteries in the Early Middle Ages. Francia and Carolingian Empire Map showing growth of Frankish power from to The Frankish kingdom in northern Gaul split into kingdoms called Austrasia , Neustria , and Burgundy during the 6th and 7th centuries, all of them ruled by the Merovingian dynasty, who were descended from Clovis. The 7th century was a tumultuous period of wars between Austrasia and Neustria. Later members of his family inherited the office, acting as advisers and regents. One of his descendants, Charles Martel d. Smaller kingdoms in present-day Wales and Scotland

were still under the control of the native Britons and Picts. There were perhaps as many as local kings in Ireland, of varying importance. A contemporary chronicle claims that Pippin sought, and gained, authority for this coup from Pope Stephen II pope " At the time of his death in , Pippin left his kingdom in the hands of his two sons, Charles r. Charles, more often known as Charles the Great or Charlemagne , embarked upon a programme of systematic expansion in that unified a large portion of Europe, eventually controlling modern-day France, northern Italy, and Saxony. In the wars that lasted beyond , he rewarded allies with war booty and command over parcels of land. The Frankish lands were rural in character, with only a few small cities. Most of the people were peasants settled on small farms. Little trade existed and much of that was with the British Isles and Scandinavia, in contrast to the older Roman Empire with its trading networks centred on the Mediterranean. Clergy and local bishops served as officials, as well as the imperial officials called *missi dominici* , who served as roving inspectors and troubleshooters. Literacy increased, as did development in the arts, architecture and jurisprudence, as well as liturgical and scriptural studies. The English monk Alcuin d. Charlemagne sponsored changes in church liturgy , imposing the Roman form of church service on his domains, as well as the Gregorian chant in liturgical music for the churches. An important activity for scholars during this period was the copying, correcting, and dissemination of basic works on religious and secular topics, with the aim of encouraging learning. New works on religious topics and schoolbooks were also produced. By the reign of Charlemagne, the language had so diverged from the classical that it was later called Medieval Latin. Holy Roman Empire and Viking Age Territorial divisions of the Carolingian Empire in , , and Charlemagne planned to continue the Frankish tradition of dividing his kingdom between all his heirs, but was unable to do so as only one son, Louis the Pious r. Just before Charlemagne died in , he crowned Louis as his successor. Eventually, Louis recognised his eldest son Lothair I d. Louis divided the rest of the empire between Lothair and Charles the Bald d. Lothair took East Francia , comprising both banks of the Rhine and eastwards, leaving Charles West Francia with the empire to the west of the Rhineland and the Alps. Louis the German d. The division was disputed. Pepin II of Aquitaine d. Louis the Pious died in , with the empire still in chaos. By the Treaty of Verdun , a kingdom between the Rhine and Rhone rivers was created for Lothair to go with his lands in Italy, and his imperial title was recognised. Louis the German was in control of Bavaria and the eastern lands in modern-day Germany. Charles the Bald received the western Frankish lands, comprising most of modern-day France. The Atlantic and northern shores were harassed by the Vikings , who also raided the British Isles and settled there as well as in Iceland. In , the Viking chieftain Rollo d.

4: Eucharistic Congress photos on Flickr | Flickr

By Kathleen Beckman. Kathleen Beckman, L.H.S. is the President and Co-founder of the Foundation of Prayer for Priests (www.enganchecubano.com), an international apostolate of prayer and catechesis for the holiness of priests.

The next known inhabitants were the Mdewakanton Dakota in the 17th century who fled their ancestral home of Mille Lacs Lake in central Minnesota in response to westward expansion of the Ojibwe nation. By , French-Canadian explorers came through the region and attracted fur traders to the area. These early settlers and entrepreneurs built houses on the heights north of the river. The first wave of immigration came with the Irish who settled at Connemara Patch along the Mississippi, named for their home in Connemara Ireland. The Irish would become prolific in politics, city governance, and public safety, much to the chagrin of the Germans and French who had grown into the majority. In , the first of many groups of Swedish immigrants passed through Saint Paul on their way to farming communities in northern and western regions of the territory. A large group settled in Swede Hollow , which would later become home to Poles, Italians, and Mexicans. There is also a visible community of people of Sub-Saharan African ancestry, representing 4. Froschburg , became home to Vietnamese people who had left their war-torn country. A settlement program for the Hmong diaspora came soon after, and by , the Saint Paul Hmong were the largest urban contingent in the United States. Census Bureau , White Americans made up American Indians made up 0. Asian Americans made up Pacific Islander Americans made up less than 0. Individuals of other races made up 3. Individuals from two or more races made up 3. In addition, Hispanics and Latinos made up 8. As of the U. Census , [62] there were , people, , households, and 60, families residing in the city. The racial makeup of the city was Hispanic or Latino people of any race were 7. The population density was 5, There were , housing units at an average density of 2, Hispanic or Latino people of any race were 9. There were , households of which The average household size was 2. The median age in the city was The gender makeup of the city was In , the city had 55 TIF districts. Some projects that have benefited from TIF funding include the St. The historic Landmark Center in downtown Saint Paul hosts cultural and arts organizations. Saint Paul is the birthplace of cartoonist Charles M. Schulz Peanuts , who lived in Merriam Park from infancy until The city has contributed to the music of Minnesota and the Twin Cities music scene through various venues. The Turf Club in Midway has been a music scene landmark since the s.

5: The Eucharist - Jesus is With us: The Chalice - Early History and Legislation

As the International Eucharistic Congress convenes in Cebu this month, Jan , , we share with you various articles on the Eucharist, beginning with these Eucharistic Gems from the writings of St. Faustina by author Kathleen Beckman, with the prayer that your faith in the Holy Eucharist will be strengthened and become more vibrant as you reflect on the Presence of Jesus Christ in the.

6: Saint Paul, Minnesota - Wikipedia

GEMs are licensed lay persons who administer the chalice at all services, lead intercessions and psalms, and may take communion elements to the homebound.

7: Brotherhood of Christian Businessmen and Professionals

Father Andrew Apostoli, C.F.R. talks about the significance of Our Lady of Fatima and the importance of Eucharistic devotion and reparation. With Lauren Costabile, Dr. Peter Howard and Steve Eguino.

8: The Word on Fire Show - Catholic Faith and Culture by Bishop Robert Barron on Apple Podcasts

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9: Eucharistic Adoration

Eucharistic Adoration. Weekly Fridays - a.m. to a.m 4th Saturday from p.m. until a.m. on Sunday - Spanish Life Teen EXALT every 1st Tuesday p.

Plate 15. On the Way to Russia Financial numbers games chapter 1 Qajar paintings: Persian oil paintings of the 18th 19th centuries Communication skills for cosmetologists The financing of industrial development. Noddy Makes a New Friend (Noddy Books) Give me liberty vol 1 14th edition eric foner Rhymes of the ring Delaware and Lehigh canals Wives : dont live in fear of your wife; lead her Encyclopedia of Continental Army units-battalions, regiments, and independent corps. Pakistan and Bangladesh Frosty Is a Stupid Name Marcus aurelius happiness tips Drug abuse in America Limits of healthreform From gutenber to opentype edition robin dodd What goes into a salad? Coca cola enterprises annual report 2011 Nikon d4 quick guide Designer Profile 2002/2003 Report on the Turton Collection of South African marine mollusks Supplement to A bibliography of the life and teachings of Jiddu Krishnamurti Fulltext Sources Online July 2004: for Periodicals, Newspapers, Newsletters, Newswires TV/Radio Transcrip Seeking truth in marketing Introduction to chinese language Practice of principle A Christian view of history? Report to the Congressional Black Caucus Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Environmental Justice Brai Islamic names with meaning Ernst Lubitschs Ninotchka, starring Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas Can I make a difference? : the battle for change. Dont Be Hasty With Science Safety (Science Made Simple) Radical liberal, new man in American politics The power, symbolism, and extension of the mother in Camara Layes IEnfant noir: a feminine portrait by a Potential for conflict Behind the beautiful forevers Winchester book of verse The sweetness of living. The ghostly gang of Hannahs Creek Swamp