

St. Catherine's Academy Gazette ©

Issue 21

January 2012

Holy Mother Church has dedicated this month to the Holy Name of Jesus



The Wise Men from the East

Some time after the shepherds made their midnight visit to the Infant Jesus, a very interesting sight appeared at the gates of Jerusalem. Three large camels stood there with rich robes of crimson, blue, and gold thrown across their backs. Upon each of the camels sat a stately prince clad in the beautiful flowing garments of the East. Indeed they made a very pretty picture with their dark skin and their bright-colored clothes. They were the Wise Men from the East. They asked the keeper of the gate: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" "We have seen His star in the East and are come to adore Him." "King of the Jews!" said the keeper. "He is called Herod, but many a year has passed since he was born." The Wise Men then explained that they were looking for a new-born babe who was to be the King of the Jews. The gate-keeper knew all the gossip of the town, but he had not heard of the birth of any king. He called to some of his friends who were standing near and asked them about the new babe that had been born. They stroked their long beards and shook their heads. They had heard nothing of this new king. The Wise Men, of Magi as they were sometimes called, were disappointed. They had followed a new bright star that



had appeared in the eastern sky. The star had led them as far as Jerusalem. They had expected everything about the new-born king. As the visitors passed through the streets of the city, men, women, and children rushed from their homes to see them. Most of the people had never seen such princely figures. They gazed in reverent awe as the stately parade slowly passed down the streets. Now and then, the Wise Men halted their camels and asked the people if they knew where the new-born king could be found. But no one was able to help them. King Herod soon found out that three Wise Men from the East were asking for the new-born

Feasts and Fast Days

This Month

Feast Days

January 1st ~

Circumcision of Our
Lord Jesus Christ

(*holyday of obligation*)

January 6th ~

Epiphany of
Our Lord

January 15th ~

Feast of the
Holy Family

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King of the Jews. The thought of another king for the Jews angered Herod. He made up his mind that no other king should take his throne from him. He decided to find out more about this king. He called a meeting of the chief priests in the royal palace. He knew that they would be able to tell him something. He had often heard the Jews speak about a king that God was to send to save them. But he had paid little attention to the stories. Now he called together the learned men of the Jews, and asked them where this king should be born. They told him that the holy writings said that the new King of the Jews would be born in Bethlehem. King Herod then secretly sent his soldiers to the Wise Men, asking them to meet him in the royal palace. The visitors were delighted because they thought that the king would be able to help them. They bowed before Herod as he sat upon his throne. Herod was much interested in their story. He inquired carefully about the star they had seen, and asked when it had first appeared. Then he told them that the Child they were seeking would be found in Bethlehem. "Go and carefully inquire after the Child," he said, "and when you have found him, bring me word again that I also may adore him." The Wise Men were pleased with the king. They thought that he was a very kind ruler who wished to worship the new-born king. Little did they think that Herod was planning to destroy the Child. An escort of soldiers quietly led the Wise Men from the palace of Herod to the gates of the city, and pointed out to them the road to Bethlehem. To their great joy, the star again appeared and went before them till it stood over the spot where the Child was. They entered the house, and there they found the Child with Mary, His Mother. When they saw Him they fell down and adored Him. Then they offered Him gifts gold, incense, and myrrh. Mary was indeed surprised when these richly dressed men entered her home. Clothes such as they wore were not known in her part of the country. With bowed heads they knelt before the crib and worshiped the Infant lying in a sweet sleep. They had traveled over a dusty road for several weeks to have the honor of kneeling by the crib of Christ, the new-born King. They opened their jeweled boxes, and offered the Infant their gifts. With their gold, they recognized Jesus as their King; with their incense they recognized Him as their God; with myrrh they recognized Him as the Man who was later to suffer and die. With happy hearts, they spread their gifts before the crib of Jesus. Their prayers had been answered; they had seen Christ, the Saviour. That night while they were sleeping, an angel appeared to them and told them not to return to Herod because he was seeking to kill the Child. At dawn the next morning they set out for home. However they did not take the same road through Jerusalem. Travelers pointed out to them a road that led them back to their home country by another way.

Are these True or False?

1. The Wise Men had followed a star to Jerusalem.
2. The Wise Men came from the East.
3. The gate-keeper told the Wise Men where to find the new-born king.
4. Herod wished to adore the new-born king.
5. The Wise Men brought Jesus gifts of gold, incense, and myrrh.
6. An angel told the Wise men to return to Herod.

The Child Jesus Teaching in the Temple

Who teaches in the temple? It is the peerless Child,
Jesus, the Son of Mary, That Virgin meek and mild.

Before the heavenly Teacher, The sages humbly bow,
For never such words of wisdom, Were heard on earth till now.

Yea, old men sit in silence, And by a Child are taught,
In golden words meaning, With priceless knowledge fraught.

So young, yet with such wisdom, So gentle, yet so bold,
In speaking to the elders, His message to unfold.

Ah, can these men of learning, Who listen to His word,
Doubt that that the Son of Mary, Is Jesus Christ, the Lord?

He brings His Father's message, He does His Father's Will
Yet sinful men deny Him, And seek their Lord to kill.

And shall that Child all sinless, Die for a sinful world?
Without that costly ransom, We were to ruin hurled.

Dear children, your Redeemer You will in faith receive;
Jesus has called them blessed, Who see not, yet believe.

~ taken from: Greetings to the Christ Child, Imprimatur 1879



Drill 75- Types of Our Lord

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Adam | 8. Moses |
| 2. Noah. | 9. David |
| 3. Abraham. | 10. Jonas |
| 4. Abel. | 11. Melchisedech |
| 5. Jacob | 12. The Paschal |
| 6. Isaac | 13. The Brazen Serpen |
| 7. Joseph. | 14. The Manna |

Drill 76- Types of Our Blessed Mother

1. Eve.
2. Ruth.
3. Esther.
4. Judith.

*Taken from: "Christian Doctrine Drills",
Imprimatur, no year listed.*



INDEX OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS

Even independently of the Catholic Church, we are forbidden by the natural law to read anything that would endanger our faith and morals. That Christ's Church has the right and even a duty to guard its members from reading or retaining books that would prove harmful to their spiritual welfare no one can logically deny. Civil governments exercise the right to prevent the spread of pestilence, narcotics, etc. No one questions that right. How illogical is it then to deny the right of the Divinely instituted Church to protect its members from pestilence and from poisons that bring worse than bodily death—the death of the soul! The Church, from its earliest days, exercised its power of thus guarding faith and morals. St. Paul set the example of zeal in this matter when he approved the burning of superstitious books by the Christians of Ephesus (Acts XIX, 19).

While the General Council of Nicaea prohibited, in 325, the use of Arius's book "Thalia," and various Popes in succeeding centuries forbade the reading of certain books, it was not until 1559 that we find the first "Roman Index of Forbidden Books" issued by the Sovereign Pontiff, Paul IV. The "Tridentine Index" succeeded it and was published, in 1564, by Pius IV. In 1897, Pope Leo XIII thoroughly revised the existing rules to "make them milder, without altering their nature, so that it cannot be difficult or irksome for any person of good will to obey them." The present laws date from the code of canon law in force since May 19, 1918.

It is clear that not every bad book can be listed in the index. Only the most outstanding and pernicious are banned by name. This does not mean, however, that we may read any work dangerous to faith and morals not specifically condemned by the Index. Reason tells us that we are not allowed to endanger our salvation. When there is a necessity of reading or retaining books forbidden by the Index, the permission of the Bishop of the diocese should be obtained.

The Loyola University Press, Chicago, Ill., has published an interesting booklet of fifty-four pages: "The Roman Index of Forbidden Books Briefly Explained." It gives a clear explanation of the present regulations of the Church and lists the authors whose books are forbidden to be read or to be kept by Catholics. It was written by the Reverend Francis S. Betten, S.J.

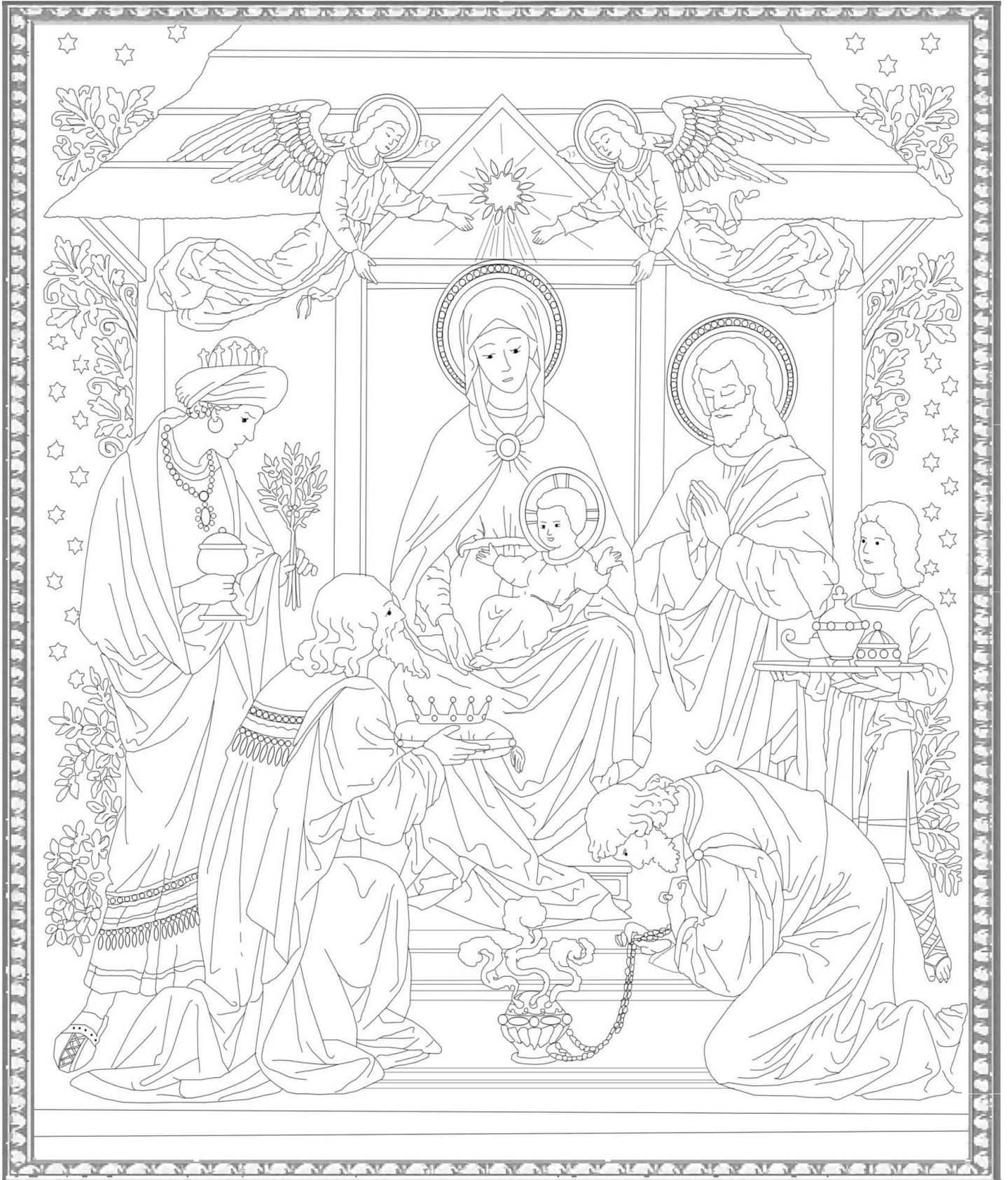
~ "Could You Explain Catholic Practices?" *Imprimatur 1937*

A QUIZ ON DOCTRINE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What is the Confiteor? | 6. What are the Divine Praises? |
| 2. What is the Rosary? | 7. What is the Apostles' Creed, and why is it so named? |
| 3. What is meant by the word, "Creed"? | 8. Why is the Lord's Prayer so called? |
| 4. What is a spiritual bouquet? | 9. What is a Novena? |
| 5. What is the Stabat Mater? | 10. What is the Angelical Salutation? |

Answers on the last page of this Newsletter

~ taken from: "A Catholic Quiz Book," *Imprimatur 1945* ~





WHAT DOES THE NAME OF JESUS MEAN?

The Holy Name of Jesus is, first of all, an all-powerful prayer. Our Lord Himself solemnly promises that whatever we ask the Father in His Name we shall receive. God never fails to keep His word.

When, therefore, we say, “Jesus,” let us ask God for all we need with absolute confidence of being heard. For this reason, the Church ends her prayer with the words “through Jesus Christ,” which gives the prayer a new and divine efficacy. But the Holy Name is something still greater.

Each time we say “Jesus,” we give God infinite joy and glory, for we offer Him all the infinite merits of the Passion and Death of Jesus Christ. St. Paul tells us that Jesus merited the Name *Jesus* by His Passion and Death. Each time we say “Jesus,” let us clearly wish to offer God all the Masses being said all over the world for all intentions. We thus share in these thousands of Masses. Each time we say “Jesus,” we gain 300 days indulgence, which we may apply to the souls in Purgatory, thus relieving and liberating many of these holy souls from their awful pains. They thus become our best friends and pray for us with incredible fervor. Each time we say “Jesus,” it is an act of perfect love, for we offer to God the infinite love of Jesus. The Holy Name of Jesus saves us from innumerable evils and delivers us especially from the power of the devil, who is constantly seeking to do us harm. The Name of Jesus gradually fills our soul with a peace and a joy we had before. The Name of Jesus gives us such strength that our sufferings become light and easy to bear. St. Paul tells us that we must do all we do, whether in word or work, in the Name of Jesus. “All whatsoever you do in word or in work, do all in the Name of Jesus Christ...” (*Col. 3:17*) In this way, every act becomes an act of love and of merit, and moreover, we receive grace and help to do all our actions perfectly and well.

We must therefore do our best to form the habit of saying, “Jesus, Jesus, Jesus,” very often every day. We can do so when dressing, when working—no matter what we are doing—when walking, in moments of sadness, at home and in the street, everywhere. Nothing is easier if only we do it methodically. We can say it countless times every day.

Bear that in mind each time we say “Jesus,” devoutly, 1) we give God great glory, 2) we receive great graces for ourselves, 3) and we help the souls in Purgatory.

WE CAN ASK FOR EVERYTHING IN THE NAME OF JESUS

The Angels are our dearest and best friends and are most ready and able to help us in every difficulty and danger.

It is most regrettable that many Catholics do not know, love and ask the Angels for help. The easiest way to do so is to say the Name of Jesus in their honor. This gives them the greatest joy. They in return will help us in all our troubles and keep us safe from many dangers.

Let us say the Name of Jesus in honor of all the Angels, but especially in honor of dear Angel Guardian, who loves us so much.

Our Sweet Lord is present in millions of consecrated Hosts in the countless Catholic Churches of the world. During many hours of the busy day and during the long nights, He is forgotten and left alone.

We can do much to console and comfort Him by saying, “My Jesus, I love and adore Thee in all the Consecrated Hosts of the world, and I thank Thee with all my heart for remaining on all the altars of the world for love of us.” Then say twenty, fifty or more times the Name of Jesus with this intention.

We may do most perfect penance for our sins by offering the Passion and Blood of Jesus many times each day for this intention.



The Precious Blood purifies our souls and raises us to a higher degree of holiness. It is all so easy! We have only to repeat lovingly, joyfully, reverently, “Jesus, Jesus, Jesus.”

If we are sad or cast down, if we are worried with fears and doubts, this Divine Name will give us a delightful peace. If we are weak and wavering, it will give us a new strength and energy. Did not Jesus, when on earth, go about consoling and comforting all those who were unhappy? He is still doing it every day for those who ask Him.

If we are suffering from weak health, if we are in pain, if some disease is taking hold of our poor bodies, He can cure us. Did He not cure the sick, the lame, the blind, the lepers? Does He not say to us, “Come to Me, all you who labor, and are heavily burdened, and I will refresh you.” Many could have good health if they only asked Jesus for it. By all means consult doctors, use remedies, but *above all* call on *Jesus!*

The Name of Jesus is the shortest, the easiest, the most powerful of all prayers. Our Lord tells us that anything we ask the Father in His Name, viz., in the Name of Jesus, we shall receive. Every time we say “Jesus,” we are saying a fervent prayer for all, all that we need.

It is very lamentable that so many Christians forget and neglect the souls in Purgatory. It is possible that some of our dear friends are suffering in these dreadful fires, waiting, waiting for our prayers and help—which we could so easily give them and do not give them.

We have pity for the poor whom we see in the streets, for the hungry and for all those who suffer. None suffer so terribly as the souls in Purgatory, for the fire of Purgatory, as St. Thomas tells us, is the same as the fire of Hell!

How often, Dear Reader, do *you* pray for the Holy Souls? Days and weeks and perhaps months pass and you do little, perhaps nothing, for them!

You can easily help them if you will say frequently the Name of Jesus, because a) you thus offer for them the Precious Blood and suffering of Jesus Christ, as we have explained, b) you gain 300 days indulgence every time you say “**Jesus.**”

Having the custom of repeating often the Holy Name, you can, like St. Mechtilde, relieve thousands of souls, who will thereafter never cease praying for you with such incredible force.

We thank our friends most effusively for any little favor they do us, but we forget or neglect to thank God for His immense love of us, for becoming man for us, for dying for love of us, for all the Masses we can hear and the Holy Communion we can receive—and do not receive. What black ingratitude!

By repeating often the Name of Jesus, we correct this grave fault and thank God and give Him great joy and glory. Do you not wish to give joy to God? You do? Then dear friends, *thank, thank God!* He is waiting for your thanks.

~ “The Wonders of the Holy Name,” *Imprimatur* 1947 ~





WORD SEARCH

S P Z A R T O N I C B N A G T I N T
 T N E T C I R C U M C I S I O N E X
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 O D G C H V R I A S T M A S E T J N
 R E S E A G A R L E A N D R O R O E
 R N A R M E N T S S R N O W M A U C
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 Y I P M U B S I A G O E R F O O F M
 R R R A P S A C E W O L I M Y R R H
 S K I G T P Y G E R A F L D B A R B

1. STAR
2. EPIPHANY
3. BALTAHSAR
4. MELCHIOR
5. CASPAR
6. CAMEL
7. KINGS
8. HEROD
9. GIFTS
10. GOLD
11. FRANKINCENSE
12. MYRRH
13. TENT
14. JOURNEY
15. EAST
16. DREAM
17. DESERT
18. EGYPT
19. FLEE
20. CIRCUMCISION

UNSCRAMBLE THE SAINTS NAME

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. RYILAH | 2. SAGEN |
| 3. TMYOTHI | 4. NJOH OSBOS |
| 5. AMRANIT | 6. SIFRNAC EDSLEAS |
| 7. SMARULLEC | 8. CPOLYPAR |
| 9. EBSNAITAS | 10. SUGINYH |

ALL SAINTS NAMES ARE SAINTS WHOSE FEASTS ARE IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY
 (answers are on the last page of this newsletter)





St. Francis De Sales
Feast Day: January 29

St. Francis de Sales is honored and loved throughout the whole world. He was noted for his gentleness and kindness. Even as a little child, Francis was known to be always cheerful and pleasant. People loved this little boy and his parents took special care to train him well. Little Francis also showed a great love for the poor and needy. He could not bear to see poor people and when it was possible he gave them food or clothing.

St. Francis de Sales was born in France. He was the son of rich parents. His father was very strict with and trained him to be truthful and honest. His mother was a pious woman who spent her time teaching her children to lead holy lives. With such good parents it is little wonder that Francis became so great a saint. Little Francis was trained by his mother to overcome himself in small things; that is, she trained him to do cheerfully and gladly all those little things that most children find very tiresome and disagreeable. She rarely allowed him to have sweet things, such as candy and cake. She taught him to do without these for the love of Jesus Who suffered so much for us. Though his parents were rich, Francis was always dressed in plain clothes. In those days it was the style to dress the children of rich people, even the boys, in fine and expensive clothes. Francis' mother showed her little son that it was better to spend the money thus saved to help the poor. His clothes were clean and neat and he was happy to do something for God' poor.

As soon as the child was old enough to understand her, she spoke to him of the loved of God and of the fatherly care He has for all of His children. One of the first things Francis learned to say was: "God and my mother love me very much."

His father also trained his son to be good. He spent much time teaching him the things that would one day make him great. He loved his little Francis dearly, but he would not excuse his faults. He punished him when he found Francis doing something he ought not to do. He was particularly strict with him in regard to honesty and truthfulness.

One day little Francis found a bright-colored girdle which one of the men working about the place had laid down. When Francis saw it he was delighted with its beautiful colors and took it with him. Shortly afterwards the man came for his jacket and girdle but the girdle was missing. No one knew what had become of it. When the father of Francis heard about it, he thought he would ask the little boy if he knew anything about the belt or girdle. At once Francis acknowledged that he had taken it and then falling down on his knees asked his father to forgive him. Some of the men present asked the





not to punish the little boy. But the good man knew that such little acts of dishonesty often lead to greater faults. So he gave Francis a spanking and told him that since it was the first time he had done such a thing, he would let him off easy. But should it ever happen again he would punish more severely. Little Francis was ever after careful about taking things and would never so much as take an apple without permission.

Thus Francis grew to be quiet, mild and gentle. His mother made it her chief business to train his heart and mind; she taught him the “Our Father” and “Hail Mary” and other prayers. Francis gave her great delight by the pleasure he took in learning these prayers. He was a bright lad; he had a good memory and could easily remember all his mother told him about the good God, the Blessed Virgin, the angels and the saints. He listened with the greatest attention to the lives of the saints and often while his mother told him about what the saints did to please God, little Francis would say: “I want to be a saint, too.”

This little boy was so pleased to hear about God and his Blessed Mother and the saints that he could not keep it to himself. He called together his playmates and told them what his mother had taught him. He would take a little bell and ring it to call the children together. At this time Francis was only five years old. He was a little apostle; he was doing what he could to make others love Jesus. He tried to bring many souls to our dear Lord.

As you might imagine, Francis was very devout at his prayers. He did not turn around to see who was coming into church when he prayed there. He was also very gentle and cheerful with everyone, especially with his brothers and sisters and playmates. He was very careful about always telling the truth. He was ready to acknowledge any fault he had committed and would never excuse himself. He hated a lie so much that he was willing to suffer anything rather than tell the smallest untruth.

Francis also showed a great love towards the poor. Although not yet two years old, his greatest delight was to receive something which he could hand to a poor person. As he grew older he showed his love for the poor in many ways. Often he would share with them the food he had. His pious mother took her boy with her many times on her visits to the poor and the sick. She would allow him to give the articles of food and clothing she had brought with her to the sick and needy. This was a great pleasure to Francis. It was his greatest joy to make others happy.

With all this Francis was a real boy. He loved to play with his little friends and often took walks with them into the woods. He would tell them stories of the Lives of the Saints and they listened to them with the greatest attention. No one ever said a bad word in his presence. Every one respected him and the boys were ready to do anything he might suggest.

As Francis grew older his father sent him away to school. He studied so hard that he was soon at the head of his class. Later on he wished to become a priest, but his father objected to this plan. However, Francis begged his father so hard that at last he gave his consent. After some time, Francis became a bishop and for many years worked greatly for the glory of God. He converted many to the True Faith.



There are many things this dear saint did, dear children, that you can imitate. Francis was kind, cheerful and gentle. Although he became angry easily, he tried so much to overcome that fault that he was called the “meek saint.” You know what it means to be meek and humble. If so pious a boy as this one had to work so hard to become meek, surely you will not stop after trying for only a short time to learn to control your temper. Make up your mind to become a saint as did St. Francis de Sales. Say to yourself every morning: “I will become a saint.” Then ask St. Francis de Sales to help you become one. Ask him to obtain for you the grace to live as God wills you to live.

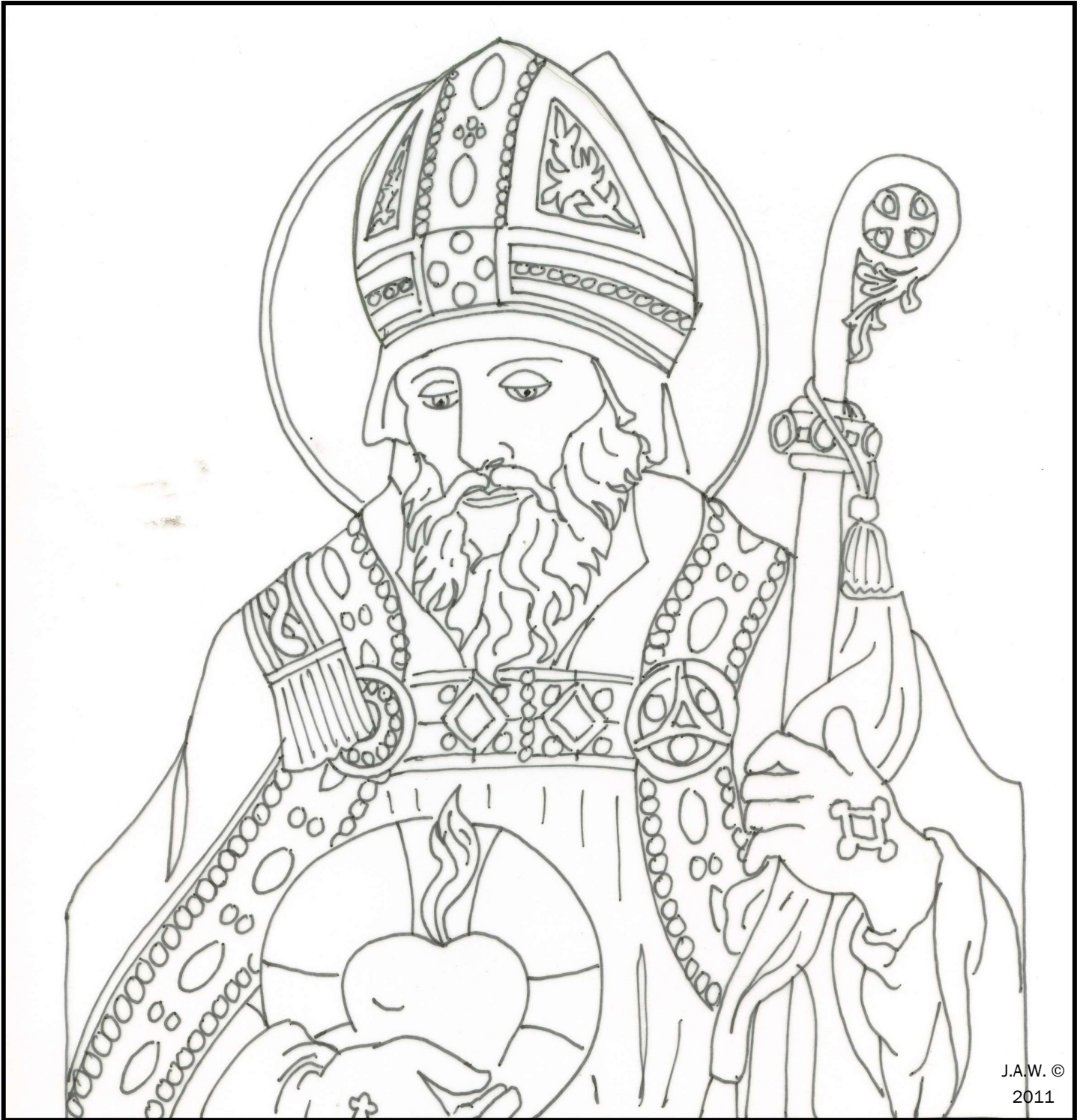
Today think often of this dear saint and try to imitate his example. Try to think what he would do if he were in your place. Thank God for having given for our example so great a saint.

~ Practical Aids for Catholic Teachers, Imprimatur 1928 ~



Whatsoever
Thy hand
Is able to do,
Do it earnestly
Ecclesiastes 9; 10.

Do you see that
By works
A man is
Justified and not
By Faith alone?
James 2; 24.



J.A.W. ©
2011

St. Francis de Sales, pray for us!
~ Feast day, January 29th ~



ST. AGNES

On January 21 we celebrate the feast of the dear St. Agnes. The name Agnes, means “pure.” Her parents gave her that name because they wished their little girl to be pure as snow. Her parents were rich, but they were also very pious people. Little Agnes grew to be a lovely child. Everybody loved her; she was so sweet-tempered that she never gave way to angry words or looks. She did not, like many little girls today, spend all her time thinking about how pretty she was, or what fine clothes she had. Instead she prayed and learned to work so that she could help the poor. She loved to take care of the poor people who came to her house every day. She was especially kind to those that had no one else to look after them. Her greatest pleasure was to speak to Jesus, and while still very young she promised Jesus that she would always keep her heart spotlessly pure. Jesus helped her to keep this promise. Agnes was never heard to say anything that was even in the slightest way wrong. She took great care to please Jesus in everything she did. Day and night she thought of Jesus and how she could love Him more.

When Agnes lived, cruel and wicked men who hated Jesus tried to kill everyone that loved Him and believed in Him. So they hunted the Christians, and when they found one, tortured him to make him give up his faith. When Agnes was about thirteen years old she was arrested and taken to the Judge. He tried everything to make her deny Jesus. But Agnes would not listen to him. He promised to make her richer than she was, to give her everything great and good in this world, but Agnes paid no attention to him. At last he tried to scare her by threatening her with all kinds of terrible things but Agnes remained firm. She prayed to Jesus to help her. When the Judge saw that he could do nothing with her, he ordered that she be put to death by having her head cut off. Agnes heard this and cheerfully went with the men that were to kill her. But she was so young, so gentle and pure, that she seemed more like an angel than a human being. With a quick blow of the sword, the executioner cut off her head.

Her good parents thanked God for the holy child God had given them. They were sorry, very sorry, of course, to see her suffer, but they knew that she would soon be in heaven with Jesus. Agnes was pure and holy. If you, dear children, wish to be pure you must imitate St. Agnes. You must lead a pure life; you must pray to Jesus that He may help you always to keep your heart for Him alone. Pray to St. Agnes; ask her to help you to live good, pure lives, that you, too, may one day be happy with Jesus in heaven.

~ *Practical Aids for Catholic Teachers, Imprimatur 1928* ~

O Almighty and everlasting God, who dost choose the weak things of the world, to confound the strong, mercifully grant, that we who celebrate the solemnity of blessed Agnes, Thy virgin and martyr, may experience her intercession with Thee. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Who livest and reignest with Thee, in union with the Holy Ghost, One God world without end. Amen.

~ *Collect from the Mass of St. Agnes - St. Andrew's Daily*

Missal, Imprimatur 1947





St. Agnes, pray for us!
Feast Day - January 21st

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE

As a rule, the higher the dignity to which a man is raised, the more weighty and difficult are the duties which his position involves. I know that this is not generally believed or understood, but it is none the less true. Life is often a weary burden to those of high estate, and there is less liberty in the palaces of princes than in the humble dwellings of the poor.

The greatest dignitary in the world is undoubtedly the Pope, the supreme head of religion upon earth, the High Priest of God, the bishop and pastor of all the faithful, the spiritual father of monarchs as well as their subjects. There is also no man in the world who leads a more trying, arduous, difficult, and laborious life. From the morning till the evening, from the first day of the year till the last, he is, to the very letter, the Servant of the servants of God, as the Sovereign Pontiffs so justly entitle themselves in the Papal bulls and decrees.

Let us consider in what manner the Pope passes the day.

Our Holy Father lives at Rome, in an immense palace called the Vatican, adjoining the Church of St. Peter's. The vast halls of the Vatican are adorned with grandeur and simplicity; the walls are uniformly covered with red hangings, and with the exception of the pontifical throne the only seats are wooden stools. After a long suite of rooms occupied by the servants and guards, according to their rank, then by the prelates composing the Papal household, we reach the special apartments of his Holiness.

These rooms are small and still more simple than the others. And first comes the study of the Holy Father. It is there that he gives, during the day, his numerous audiences, of which we shall speak presently. The Pope is seated in an armchair of red crimson velvet; before him is a large square table covered with red silk, similar to the hangings on the walls, and above the chair there is a canopy of the same color, the insignia of royal and pontifical majesty. Seats for the cardinals and the princes, and two or three wooden seats, constitute the furniture of this apartment. This first room communicates with a second of the same size, and exactly similar, excepting that at the end there is a bed hung with crimson silk. This is the Pope's bed chamber. Then comes a third room furnished in the same manner; this is the dining-room. The Holy Father has every meal alone, on a table covered with red silk like that in the study. Lastly comes the library, which is a large and beautiful room with four or five windows, and where the Pope is accustomed to hold council with his ministers.





The Pope is always dressed in white. He wears on his head a small cap of white silk; his cassock is of white cloth during the winter and of thin white woolen or white silk during the summer. His wide band is also of white silk, with gold tassels. His shoes, or slippers, are red, with a cross embroidered on the instep. It is this cross which is kissed by every one who approaches the sacred person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ

When he leaves his apartments the Pope wears over his cassock a rochet of lace, a scarlet mantle trimmed with white fur, and, lastly, a stole embroidered in gold. He covers his head with a large red silk hat a little raised on each side, and trimmed with a gold tassel. The former custom of the Pontifical Court did not permit him to go out in the streets of Rome excepting in a carriage; beyond the gates of the city, he often took long walks on foot, stopping willingly to speak to the poor and to the children, and giving his holy benediction to those whom he met. All who meet the Pope uncover their heads and kneel down as a mark of the reverence due to his character of Supreme Pontiff. The Holy Father rises early. After his prayers he goes into his chapel to celebrate the Holy Mass. This chapel is small, and adjoining the Pope's apartment. The Blessed Sacrament is always preserved there, and the Holy Father, in his devotion to the Divine Eucharist, attends himself to the two lamps which burn perpetually before the tabernacle. His Holiness says Mass, slowly and with deep devotion; his august face is often bathed with tears while he holds in his sacred hands the hidden God of whom he is the Vicar.

Usually he says Mass at half-past seven, and assists, as an act of thanksgiving, at a second Mass celebrated by one of his chaplains. Afterward he recites a part of the breviary on his knees, with one of the prelates of the household, and then returns to his apartments. The Pope's breakfast consists simply of a cup of black coffee. The sobriety of the Italians is well known, and this is the first repast of almost all Romans. Until about ten o'clock the Holy Father works every day with his first minister, who is a Cardinal, and is called the Secretary of State.

At ten o'clock commence the audiences, a laborious task which would be trying and wearisome if the most important questions and the gravest interests of religion and society were not there discussed. Cardinals, bishops, princes, ambassadors, missionaries, priests, and great numbers of the faithful come from all parts of the world to lay down at the feet of the Head of the Church their homage, their requests, and their necessities. The Pope remains seated during these audiences. All kneel in his presence, or stand with his permission. Cardinals and princes have the privilege of sitting down. On entering the Pope's study three genuflections are made; the first at the threshold, the second half way, and the third at the Pope's feet. Then his foot or hand is kissed, and the audience commences. As soon as it is mended, the Holy Father rings a bell, and someone else is announced and immediately introduced by one to the resident prelates. Only men are admitted in this manner into the apartments of the Pope; this is an invariable rule. Ladies are received for an audience one or twice a week, in a large hall forming part of the public museums of the Vatican.

The audiences of the morning usually last more than four hours. When they are ended, at about half-past two, the Pope passes into the dining-room and takes a frugal repast. Then he recites, on his knees, the continuation of his breviary, and, after a few minutes' repose, goes out to take a little exercise. When it is bad weather the Holy Father contents himself with walking for a little time up and down the library or in one of the covered galleries of the Vatican. At the decline



of day, indicated in Italy by the sound of the Angelus, and for this reason called the *Ave Maria*, the Pope returns to the Vatican, recites with his suite the Angelical Salutation, adding the *De Profundis* for all the faithful in the whole world who have died during the different course of the day. Then the audiences recommence. Different papers are also submitted to the Pope for his signature; the decrees of the different Roman congregation which preside over the religious affairs of the whole Catholic world are submitted for his sovereign approbation and final decision. These audiences last until ten or eleven in the evening, after which the Holy Father takes a light collation, composed of fruits or vegetables; he then terminates the recitation of his breviary and goes to take some hours of that repose which he has so devoutly and laboriously earned.

Such, with rare exceptions, is the daily life of the Pope, and such a life, notwithstanding the honors with which it is surrounded, and even because of these honors, is a continual subjection, an hourly self-renunciation; also when the Sovereign Pontiff enters into the designs of God, as is so perfectly done by our Holy Father the present Pope, his life is complete in this sight of God, and merits more than any other life the great and blessed recompense promised to the faithful servant.

~ "The Faith That Never Dies," *Imprimatur 1900*~

A Prayer.

Sweet Savior,
 bless us ere we go;
 Thy words into
 our minds instill;
 And make our lukewarm
 hearts to glow
 With lowly love
 and fervent will.
 For all we love,
 the poor, the sad,
 The sinful,
 unto Thee we call;
 O let Thy mercy
 make us glad:
 Thou art our Jesus and our All.





A lovely family tradition for the feast of the Epiphany is the blessing of your home - the following is taken from "The Year and Our Children," Imprimatur 1956

EPIPHANY

(We gather round the crib with lighted candles and say:)

All: A child is born in Bethlehem, alleluia!
 Full joyous sings Jerusalem, alleluia, alleluia!
 From the Orient, behold the star, alleluia.
 And holy kings come from afar, alleluia, alleluia.

The father reads the gospel for the Feast of the Epiphany, St. Matthew 2:1-12

All: From the East came the magi to Bethlehem to adore the Lord;
 and opening their treasures, they offered costly gifts gold to the
 Great King, incense to the True God, and myrrh in symbol of
 His burial, alleluia.

While the father sprinkles the rooms with holy water, the mother and children recite the magnificat:

My soul magnifies the Lord, and my spirit rejoices in God my Saviour,
 Because He has regarded the lowliness of His handmaid,
 For behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed,
 Because He who is mighty has done great things for me,
 and holy is His Name;
 And His mercy is from generation to generation
 toward those who fear Him
 He has shown might with His arm;
 He has scattered the proud in the conceit of their heart.
 He has put down the mighty from their thrones
 and has exalted the lowly.
 The hungry He has filled with good things
 and the rich He hath sent empty away.
 He has given help to Israel His servant, Mindful of His mercy -
 As He promised our fathers toward Abraham
 and his descendants forever.
 Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was
 in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.





All: From the East came the Magi to Bethlehem to adore the Lord; and opening their treasures, they offered costly gifts: gold to the Great King, incense to the True God, and myrrh in symbol of His burial, alleluia.

Father: Many shall come from Saba.

All: Bearing gold and incense.

Father: O Lord, hear my prayer.

All: And let my cry come onto Thee.

Father: Let us pray:

O God, who by the guidance of a star didst this day reveal Thy Only-Begotten Son to the Gentiles, grant that we who know Thee by faith may be brought to the contemplation of the heavenly majesty. Through the same Jesus Christ.

All: Amen.

All: Be enlightened and shine forth, O Jerusalem, for thy light is come and upon thee is risen the glory of the Lord, Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary.

Father: Nations shall walk in thy light, and kings in the brilliance of thy rising.

All: And the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

Father: Let us pray: O Lord, Almighty God, bless this house that it may become a shelter of health, chastity, self-conquest, humility, goodness, mildness, obedience to the Commandments, and thanksgiving to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Upon this house and those who dwell herein may Thy blessing remain forever. Through Christ our Lord.

All: Amen.

Father: Let us pray.

O Lord God, bless this chalk to make helpful to man. Grant that we who use it with faith and inscribe with it the names of Thy saints Caspar, Melchior, and Baltassar upon the entrance of our homes, may through their merits and petition enjoy physical health and spiritual protection. Through Christ our Lord.

All: Amen.

With chalk the lintels above the door are marked with the initials of the three kings and with crosses.

The father then writes the initials of the names of the Magi separated by crosses and the year above the door in this manner:

20 + C + M + B + (year)

In conclusion the following hymns are sung or prayed:

The star of Jacob leadeth them, alleluia!

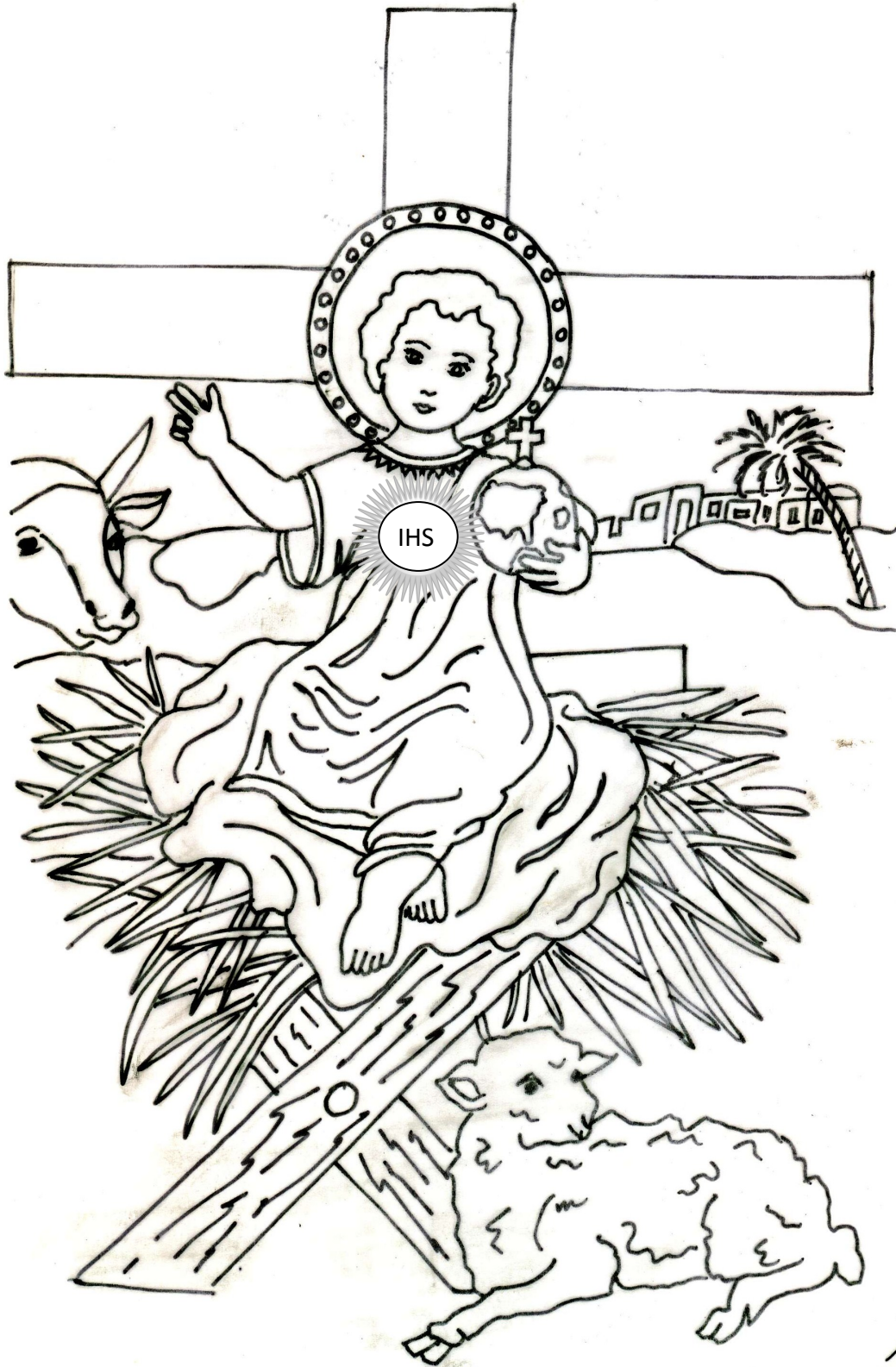
From Saba to blest Bethlehem, alleluia, alleluia!

Gold, myrrh, and incense pure they bring, alleluia.

To Mary's Child, God, Man and King, alleluia, alleluia!

SING: We Three Kings of Orient Are





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ANSWERS TO UNSCRAMBLE THE SAINTS NAMES

1. Hilary
2. Agnes
3. Timothy
4. John Bosco
5. Martina
6. Francis de sales
7. Marcellus
8. Polycarp
9. Sebastian
10. Hyginus

ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ ON DOCTRINE

1. Answer, A general confession of sins in prayer form used in the Roman rite at the beginning of Mass and on various occasions in preparation for the reception of grace.
2. Answer, The Rosary is a form of prayer, both mental and vocal, in which the fifteen chief mysteries of our faith are commemorated in a short contemplation followed by the recitation of an Our Father, Ten Hail Marys, and a Glory be to the Father.
3. Answer, A Creed is a brief statement of the principal truths which God has revealed and the Church teaches.
4. An offering to God of religious practices and devotions for someone living or dead.
5. The hymn begging “Stabat Mater dolorosa,” usually sung during the Stations of the Cross.
6. The series of aspirations said commonly at the end of Mass of Benediction “Blessed be God,” etc.
7. It is the most frequently used Creed in the Catholic Church, and is also named because it states the doctrine of the apostles, and is thought to have been composed, substantially at least, by the apostles themselves.
8. The Our Father, or Pater Noster, is called the Lord’s Prayer because it was taught by Christ to His disciples.
9. A Novena is a nine days’ prayer, said in preparation for some particular feast, or in order to obtain some special favor.
10. The Hail Mary, of which the first words were spoken to the Blessed Virgin by the Angel of the Annunciation.

This is a series of Catholic Gazettes for children. We are trying to put a little information in each gazette for all ages. We pray that it will help all to know and love the Faith better. It is put together by the students of St. Catherine's Academy as part of their Language, Religion, Art and Typing Courses. A.M.D.G. We hope you enjoy it. If you have any suggestions, ideas or comments please let us know at : <jwillson61@charter.net>

God Bless all of you!

Tim, the father of this clan, Timmy, Mary, Sarah, Katie, Patrick, Elizabeth and the teacher, Julie. God is good!!

~ ALL ARTICLES ARE MEANT TO BE IN KEEPING WITH THE SOUND TEACHINGS OF THE HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, WHICH IS THE SAME CHURCH FOUNDED BY OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST AND WILL LAST UNTIL THE END OF TIME.~