### Father Emilio Moscoso - Martyr of the Eucharist -



"A Eucharistic victim making expiation through the violence of his sorrowful love..."

By Mrs. Kathleen Marie Heckenkamp



Statues of Our Lady of Good Success and Mother Mariana 5-16-2019.

#### PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

And still other seed fell upon good ground; and being sprung up, yielded fruit a hundredfold. Saying these things, he cried out: He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

[Luke 8:8]

This year, in 2019, during the novena to Our Lady of Good Success from January 24- Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> – her feast day, which is the Feast of the Purification and Candlemas day, I felt that there was a great need to write more about these wonderful messages of Our Lady. "But how?" was the question I posed to Our Lady when most everything that could be told about this story had been told... Yet I implored Our Lady for discernment in facilitating the continuation of this devotion as I had heard that there were those who were putting to doubt the apparitions and prophecies of Our Lady of Good Success to Mother Mariana. Some of this year's pilgrims who had travelled to Quito were saddened to

discover that in their midst were those who were casting doubts on the apparitions right in the heart of that city and country that Our Lady loved so well and chose to shower with so many graces!

It is with great sorrow that the devotees of Our Lady of Good Success witnessed this subversion of both Our Lord and Our Lady —perhaps intentionally or unintentionally- God only knows. After all some may have been well-meaning but misguided, at a time when the Church needs those who would defend Her! Whatever the case, I was troubled! ...I felt immediately that we needed to make reparation for this sad occurrence ... But again, how? It was with these feelings that I came upon a past event in Ecuador that was in greater need of reparation. This event was prophesized by Our Lady of Good Success herself.

In her prophecies, Our Lady of Good Success warns us that there would be times of doubt during the spread of this devotion most especially right before the time when She would assist in the Restoration of the Catholic Church from the "Crisis" which we are now experiencing universally.

We must understand and always remember that anything worth having and knowing about- if it is truly from God - will always be attacked by the Evil One and the sworn enemies of God, Our Lady and the

Church. This is something all of us need to remember when trying to spread this devotion to Our Lady of Good Success...

I would like to add that this article is in "parts" meant to be digested in parts.... I have learned in my studies of Our Lady of Good Success that Heaven has intertwined numerous historical narratives of a supernatural nature which are based in Ecuador with the story of Our Lady of Good Success i.e. the connection between the two saintly Marianas living in Quito in the Colonial era, the links with Gabriel Garcia Moreno, La Dolorosa and a dreadful profanation of the Eucharist in Riobamba... Certainly Heaven has lessons for us to learn...theological, moral and principled. Heaven intends us to meditate on them. These stories have been interwoven into an aesthetic tapestry of grace, virtue and sanctity - even to the point of the self-annihilation of the dry martyrdom of victim souls and the obliteration of true martyrdom!



**Mother Mariana** 

On February 2, 1610, even Our Lady of Good Success warned against those who would have doubts in regard to her prophecies as she stated:

"During that epoch the Church will find herself attacked by terrible hordes of the Masonic sect...The vices of impurity, blasphemy, and sacrilege will dominate in this time of depraved desolation, and that one who should speak out will be silent.

Know, beloved daughter, that when your name will become known in the 20th century, there will be many who will not believe, claiming that this devotion is not pleasing to God. But the great sufferings of my daughters — and yours — of this time will make a melodious concert of humility and hidden penance for my Most Holy Son and myself. The Divine Spouse and I, His loving Mother, and you also will watch over our daughters from Heaven and guide them on the correct path that leads to Paradise. What

will cause these favored daughters the greatest pain will be the doubt of their own sisters, who will increase their sufferings, but also their merit. A simple, humble faith in the truth of my apparitions to you, my favored child, will be reserved for humble and fervent souls who are docile to the inspirations of grace, for our Heavenly Father communicates His secrets to the simple of heart, and not to those whose hearts are inflated with pride, pretending to know what they do not or infatuated with empty science.

And again on Feb 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1634 – just short of a year before Mother Mariana died- and the last Feast Day of the Purification she would celebrate with her dear sisters on earth, she received a vision explaining the five reasons why the sanctuary lamp would be extinguished, Our Lady of Good Success told her:

"During this unfortunate epoch, injustice will even enter here, my closed garden. Disguised under the name of false charity, it will wreak havoc in souls. The spiteful demon will try to sow discord, making use of putrid members, who, masked by the appearance of virtue, will be like decaying sepulchers emanating the pestilence of putrefaction, causing moral deaths in some and lukewarmness in others.

They will thrust a two-edged sword into my faithful daughters, making them suffer a continuous and slow martyrdom. These faithful daughters will weep in secret and complain to their Lord and God, and their tears will be presented by their Guardian Angels to our Heavenly Father, asking that They shorten such dire times for love of the Divine Prisoner."

Also, on that day, the Child Jesus resting in His Mother's arms added:

"A thousand times cursed be the heretics and their followers who place in doubt these mysteries concerning Me and My Mother. Let them be cursed! And let their eternal abode be the center of the earth, together with the father of the lie, Lucifer, and his henchmen, amidst the fire created by Divine Ire for the rebellious angels and the men who follow them, severing themselves from the truth outside the Catholic Church."

However, along with those warnings, Our Lady also gave immense hope to all of us now via Mother Mariana when she told her:

"In order to free men from bondage to these heresies, those whom the merciful love of My Most Holy Son will destine for that restoration will need great strength of will, constancy, valor and confidence in God. To test this faith and confidence of the just, there will be occasions in which everything will seem to be lost and paralyzed. This will be, then, the happy beginning of the complete restoration.



Our Lady of Good Success with Infant Jesus

#### PART 2

# "Every best gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, coming down from the Father of lights," James 1:17

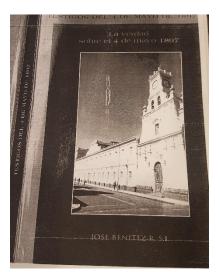
Fortunately, this burdensome conundrum of how this Apostolate could strengthen the truth of these apparitions and the history of Our Lady of Good Success and Mother Mariana was soon alleviated by what seemed to be not just an answer from Heaven, but more like an order!

Less than 2 weeks after Candlemas Day, on February 14<sup>th</sup>, my prayer was answered by an announcement from the Vatican which gave me the impetus to start a new project that would help to strengthen the belief in these prophecies and the devotion to Our Lady of Good Success!

What was that announcement that helped me to initiate an investigation and research this April? It was the announcement from the Vatican that a Jesuit priest from Ecuador, Father Emilio Moscoso was indeed found to be a Martyr of the Eucharist and killed "in odium fidei" [in hatred of the Faith]! However, this news was not just announced by the Vatican in February, but by Heaven over 400 yrs. ago in an apparition given to one of the Spanish Sisters when they were imprisoned!

But, before this account begins, it is worth mentioning that despite the fact that the Vatican has become a veritable "Saint Factory," that is canonizing even those who are of a questionable character, i.e. priests or bishops having ties with Revolutionary Communistic groups such as Bishop Enrique Angelelli from Argentina, we also wanted to write this article to prove that we have nothing to fear or doubt on whether or not THIS particular Servant of God that we are going to write about is a saint or not! It was the intention of this writer to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that this Jesuit priest did, in fact, die a martyr... a victim of love who died "in odium fidei" (in hatred for the Faith).

Consequently, this announcement from Rome gave me the idea to research Fr. Moscoso and pointed me in the direction of Quito to find out more information on Father Emilio Moscoso. A preliminary online search gave the name of the Postulator for the Cause of this Jesuit, Fr. Emilio Moscoso, Fr Jose Benetiz SJ and even an article describing an historic event- of announcement of a new book called: "La verdad sobre el 4 de mayo 1897" ["The Truth About May 4, 1897"] by the said postulator. So, our research began.... I know that after reading this account, you will join me in joyfully singing his praises after you read this beautiful story of selfless love and heroism! He is truly a resplendent example of martyrdom that should give even the most indifferent, worldly and even hard hearted of Catholics a shot in the arm. May this historical account aid in raising our minds and hearts to God and His Heaven where our eternal reward awaits those who are faithful as this martyr was!



The book – "The Truth about Mary 4th, 1897"

Before we get into all of the research, it would be good to recall what was exactly prophesized about this priest in the books written on Our Lady of Good Success. [And I would like to add here that if one is truly a devotee of Our Lady of Good Success, it would be well worth the expense to obtain the two volumes of "The Admirable Life of Mother Mariana"].

Briefly, in 1593, Mother Mariana's aunt, Mother Taboada, passed away and Mother Mariana was unanimously elected Mother Abbess. She was re-elected in 1597. In this time period, due to the unobservant sisters in the convent headed by La Capitana, a petite nun with grand ambitions who began to foment disagreements, trouble began for Mother Mariana. La Capitana had a relative who was a priest in the Chancery office who together with her, conspired to separate the convent from the spiritual government of the Franciscan Friars and put it directly under the authority of the bishop. No longer living in peaceful existence within the monastery, Fr. Cadena, a Quitenian author of numerous books on the subject of Our Lady of Good Success and Mother Mariana, wrote that the sisters experienced "confusion"

of changed decisions, orders and counter- orders, conflicting opinions and anxious feelings: a virtual hecatomb." [Hecatomb is a sacrifice of animals or people usually numbering around 100.] La Capitana established her reign among the souls that had dedicated their life to the service of the nuns, not to those who had received their habit and taken their vows. She held sway over these women who were from a simple stock, without schooling or religious formation and so this group of revolutionary sisters gained ground within the convent. This faction headed by La Capitana became a veritable Trojan Horse within the Conceptionist Monastery which "took possession of the convent and imposed a disorderly and revolutionary will." Due to the lies perpetrated and strong persuasion of La Capitana, the bishop commanded that the instructions of the Spanish King Phillip II that had placed the Monastery under the direction and guidance of the Franciscans to be null and void along with the deposing Mother Mariana and ordered her to be imprisoned within the monastery walls i.e. in their "dungeon" so to speak. The infighting within the monastery continued for years.

Then, in 1601, as Mother Mariana was forced to concede to a weaker sister who had familial influence with the bishop and whose family would favor the convent with material goods if she would be elected. Additionally, La Capitana favored this new mother abbess since Mother Valenzuela was weak and she could influence her as she wished. Because of the cruelty and bad treatment that Mother Mariana received, the Spanish Founding Mothers and those nuns who were faithful to the rule were besides themselves with grief. This irritated the faction so much that not only was Mother Mariana imprisoned, but the other Spanish Founding Mothers joined her to make a total of 7 and then 8 observant natives sisters followed. This continued until the total number imprisoned increased to 25 who had expressed their sympathy to Mother Mariana. It is in this setting that extraordinary graces and visions were given

to Mother Mariana and the faithful Spanish sisters. It is said that on one specific evening all of those imprisoned were in ecstasy receiving celestial messages of many different kinds according to their spiritual charisms.

It is from one of these visions that a heartrending prophecy was foretold. A poignant prophecy that has now been able to be verified as coming to fruition.

In "The Admirable Life of Mother Mariana" Vol. 1 pg. 119, it is written:

"Mother Magdalena of Saint John saw the Apostle of Love, Saint John the Evangelist, who smiled lovingly at her. He revealed to her that on the night of the Last Supper, when he was reclining on the breast of his Master, one of the secrets he was given to know was that of the foundation of this convent so beloved by Christ, and that in it there would be Eucharistic souls who would make expiation for the sacrileges committed against the Divine Victim.



Mother Magdalena of St. John – seer of the vision

Mother Magdalena then saw a terrible sacrilege that would be committed in Riobamba. The country, which would then be called the Republic of Ecuador, appeared as a Calvary, and the city of Riobamba, a Golgotha. In this city, she saw a Eucharistic victim making expiation through the violence of his sorrowful love. The Sacred Hosts were being trampled upon by the filthy feet of criminal sons, who would cause the cruel and ignominious death of a Jesuit priest, whose just soul would ascend

immediately to Heaven without passing through Purgatory even before the Eucharistic profanations that caused his martyrdom would end on earth.

She then saw a person going up and down the streets of the city of Riobamba. When his friends inquired how he was, he replied merrily, "very well, for I have spent the most enjoyable evening of my life catching friars!" And he continued his jaunt through the outskirts of the city until a beam from a construction site fell on his head, killing him instantly, and his miserable soul descended to Hell.

Mother Magdalena then saw the reparation that the simple people of the country would make. She also saw their Convent of the Conceptionists in Riobamba with all the persons who would inhabit it during that time....

Saint John told her that atonement would be made for this public sacrilege and for the many hidden profanations to which the Sacred Eucharist was victim. And she understood that a Convent of the Immaculate Conception had been chosen by God to make amends for that crime of May 4."

The good sisters saw the many penances and acts of reparation made that would appease the Hand of God for without these acts, God would have caused a complete deluge to overtake this Nation."

Additionally, in the book, "A Spanish Mystic in Quito: Sor Mariana de Jesus Torres, the Postulator for the Cause of Mother Mariana, Msgr. Dr. Luis Cadena y Almeida wrote much the same. However, he added on page 48:

"...This prophecy was fulfilled on May 4, 1897, when a body of soldiers entered the church of St. Philip and sadistically murdered the Jesuit priest, Father Moscoso. Opening the tabernacle with blows from the butts of their rifles, they took out the ciborium, emptied the hosts on the ground and trampled them underfoot. They completed their desecration by drinking liquor from the emptied vessels. In 1900, Sister Frances of the Sacred Wounds founded the Congregation of Franciscans of Mary Immaculate as a national reparation for the unforgivable sacrilege. Mother Magdalen was privileged to see the soul of Father Moscoso, martyr of the Holy Eucharist, fly to heaven even before the soldiers had finished their iniquitous profanation...

...Because of this sacrilege that was to occur only three centuries later, Mother Magdalen was shown the reparations, tears, penances and prayers by which the holy nuns of the Royal Convent appeased Divine Justice. These acts of piety would succeed in holding back the avenging arm of Our Lord and provide expiation for the sins that would inundate not only Quito, but also all the towns and cities of the future Republic of Ecuador. The convent was to be a great lightning rod deeply cemented in the depths of Ecuadorian soil."

#### Part 3

## "O Lord, save me: O Lord, give good success." [Psalms 117:25]

Arriving in Quito in April during Lent, provided us with the much-needed penance to beg Heaven for a "good success" for our research. Though the Vatican had made the announcement of its decision of Fr. Emilio Moscoso's martyrdom and having died due to "Hatred for the Faith," we were driven to dig deeper into this story so as to verify the truths of his martyrdom and also bear testimony to a sanctified soul through research. It was important to this Apostolate – due to the confusion coming out of the Vaticanthat if we were to announce verification of the prophecy we needed to be able to substantiate that, in fact, this man-this priest- was the same man of the prophecy and that he is a saint in heaven!

On April 9th, the Apostolate was able to visit with and interview the Postulator of the Cause for Emilio Moscoso SJ, Fr. Jose Benetiz SJ, who was born in Riobamba, Ecuador on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1932 and is almost 87 yrs. old. He had been ordained a Jesuit in Mexico City on November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1964 and



Fr. Jose Benetiz SJ, Postulator for the Cause of Fr Moscoso, with Kathleen and Daniel Heckenkamp

his first Mass was offered at the Feet of Our Lady of Guadalupe. His second Mass was on the tomb of Blessed Fr. Miguel Pro. Little did he know at that time that his life's work would involve proving the sanctity of and assisting to the Altars -another Jesuit priest martyr – Fr. Emilio Moscoso! He is the most knowledgeable expert on the subject of this Servant of God. He began to write a book on Fr. Moscoso about the time the Cause for his Beatification started some 21 yrs. ago. We learned that the proposed date for his beatification is October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

The Archbishop of Riobamba at the time, Victor Alejandro Corral Mantilla gave him a special blessing and he then received the original documents about Fr. Moscoso. Most of the biographical work here is from Fr. Jose Benetiz, obtained from our interview with him or his writings. It was a great honor to meet this truly humble yet educated and devoted Jesuit! We thank Heaven for this grace to have met him and to delve into his writings to uncover the wealth of factual evidence in favor of the proof of this sanctity of Fr. Emilio Moscoso...

#### Part 4

## "God will provide himself a victim for a holocaust" Genesis 22:8



Painting of Christ being scourged – Conceptionist Monastery- Riobamba

Fr. Emilio Moscoso was born in the city of Cuenca, Ecuador on April 21, 1846, of a very Catholic family of 13 children-4 of which died before they reached adulthood. His name at birth was Salvador Victor Emilio Moscoso Cardenas, and baptized a week later in that city and the Parish of "The Tabernacle." He was always known just as "Emilio" by family and friends.

Emilio was educated in Catholic Schools throughout his life. He studied Law at the university until he was 18 yrs. old. He then decided to consecrate his life to Our Lord at the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Cuenca. He took his first vows on April 27, 1866, when he was 20 yrs. old in

Quito in the Chapel of Blessed (Now Saint) Mariana de Jesus – the Lily of Quito-in the Jesuit Church of La Compania. The chapel had been recently renovated for the Beatification of Mariana de Jesus. Fr. Benetiz mentions that Fr. Moscoso was a follower of the Lily of Quito's spirituality which aided him in his Ignatian spiritual discernment.

Throughout the rest of his studies for the priesthood, Br. Emilio Moscoso as he was called at that period in his life, was asked to be a teacher. He taught in Quito and then Riobamba. He was finally ordained in Quito in 1877.

Shortly after his ordination, he was ordered to go to Europe to complete his theological studies in France and then on to Spain for a retreat and discernment where he repeated the spiritual experience of Ignatius de Loyola, the founder. For Fr. Emilio, it was a singular grace of God to make "the month of Spiritual Exercises" in the same place where Ignatius de Loyola had the transforming experience of his life. He did not return to South America until 1879 when he was asked to go to Lima, Peru to teach grade school children in elementary studies such as mathematics, geography etc. He remained



Above the altar where Fr. Moscoso offered his first Mass in the Jesuit Church of La Compania, Quito, Ecuador, one can pray at the statues of the 5 saints of Ecuador

there until 1882 when he is sent to the College in Quito to be an administrator there along with many other tasks that were assigned to him, which were added over time such as: prefect of the church, confessor in the Church, director of the numerous Congregations of the Daughters of Mary and spiritual director of college students. Due to all his responsibilities, he had to distribute his time and arrange his daily schedule precisely in order to fulfill each one of his pastoral commitments. He became known, accepted and esteemed for his dedication and work in the city. Even though his only desire was to return to his hometown of Riobamba, he accepted his orders from his Provincial as though they were directly from God and put his whole being into his work.

Finally, 1889, he is asked to return to Riobamba, certainly overjoyed that he can finally return home after so many years away! Due to his kind and gentle character, his apostolic zeal was fundamentally employed in the education of the Faith and the teaching of philosophy. In 1895, he was appointed Rector of the College of Saint Philip of Riobamba with again many different duties and roles to be played at the school and the city to help the Church.

Known for a wonderfully kind and generous personality, even one of his uncles said about him: "among all his brothers, he was distinguished by docility, moderation and delicacy of his character," The Postulator to the Cause, Fr. Jose Benetiz, also commented on his character as being "serene, simple, kind, humble; he gave the impression of being shy; attentive and helpful; he always manifested true faithfulness to his obligations." Fr. Jose Benetiz, in his interview with us, stated: "Fr. Moscoso was a very saintly soul who was the spiritual director of all mystics in Riobamba." Adding that he felt that only a person who was a mystic, himself, would be able to advise such souls. These qualities then were his trademark throughout his life and would be evident in the difficult and tragic moments of his last days and antecedents to his martyrdom.

Another example of the sanctity of Fr Moscoso was in his daily life, we quote a booklet written by Fr. Benetiz titled: "Fr. Salvador Victor Emilio Moscoso SJ - Martyr of the Eucharist"- Father quotes one of Fr. Moscoso's students who decided to dedicate a poem to him, 53 years after his death titled: "Memories": 'his pleasant appearance, gentle look, modest air and sweet words ... such an attractive and delicate silhouette that revealed a paternal and modest heart' ... 'Without fear of exaggeration, the seat of his proficiency to govern was his kind and holy soul, the scope of his actions, his heart, generous and tenderly affectionate, with all his students.

With what affability and delicacy, he attended to the students. His calm and smiling face strengthened and maintained merriment and reciprocal love at times of recreation; the visits to the classrooms and tests in the classes were pleasing and stimulating, and when his genius and moderation took over the classrooms, he never had to use reproach or punishment."

In that same year that he became rector of St. Philip Neri School, 1895, the terrible Liberal Revolution took place that professed to end theocracy and desired to de-Christianize the nation. This demonstration provoked the reaction and the resistance of those who had previously sought the Consecration of the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This country was then divided between those who had supported Gabriel Garcia Moreno's Republic that he had truly developed into a Catholic Nation with that Act of Consecration and also the Concordat that we will call "Constitutionalists and those who held anticlerical and Liberal ideas that were based on the Era of the Enlightenment of the French Revolution that we will call "Alfaristas". After Moreno's death, almost immediately his enemies sought to cut ties with Rome. One of his fiercest opponents to Moreno's ideals of a Catholic nation was Eloy Alfaro, the leader

of this Revolution. This revolutionary steeped in Liberalism used spiritualism to guide his career path. It is written of him that whenever he had some serious decisions to be made, he consulted with a spiritual medium aka spirit guide who talks to the dead. Hence it is not hard to imagine the "who" behind the sadistic and sacrilegious events that took place in Riobamba and elsewhere in Ecuador at that time. Certainly, it can be assumed that the one he actually was "consulting with" was Satan himself!

In 1895, Alfaro, led the Liberal Revolution in Ecuador. Alfaro's Liberalism was based in Masonry. Hence, this Liberal Revolution was based on Masonic principles. In order to obtain control of the country, Alfaro amassed a small army of mercenary soldiers from the coast and marched on the Capital - Quito. Since these soldiers were not well educated - even lacking religious education and came from impoverished and wild areas of Ecuador, it was easy for Alfaro to mold them into a very violent brutal uncultured band of rebels. It was this army that worked via the orders of Alfaro to undo all the work that Garcia Moreno had achieved. Alfaro was an extraordinary orator and as he was very well trained in infusing the Liberal ideas into the minds of enthusiastic young men of the time. In short order, he was able to groom them into militaristic Masonic revolutionaries who blindly obeyed his orders. In our present time, they would be known as subversive terrorists. Thus, Alfaro was successful in obtaining power of the presidency by staging an armed coup with these armies and deposing the president of that time.

The military hordes of this diabolical Liberal Revolution, the Alfaristas, focused on Quito, Riobamba and other important cities of Ecuador in trying to gain control away from the Catholic Church most especially regarding education and influencing society. They aimed their attention on religious houses, convents, monasteries and schools - most especially the Jesuits because they were not only an order based on educating and spreading Catholicism, but also an order founded to defend the Church against its enemies which at that time of its foundation were the Turks. Later, this order was the main instrument in defending Her in the Counter-Reformation. And thus, if the enemies of the Church knew their opponents, it only makes sense that they would attack one of the main organizations in the front lines in the conquest of souls. Thus, this particular "revolution" in South America was just one of the hundreds of uprisings instigated by the enemies of the Church. Since the time of the French Revolution, these same such rebellions against God and a moral society had circumnavigated the globe fomenting revolutions with just different titles... such as Communism, Fascism etc. until the present day.



Chapel of Expiation - Riobamba, Ecuador

#### Part 5

"And thou shalt take all from their hands, and shalt burn them upon the altar for a holocaust, a most sweet savour in the sight of the Lord, because it is his oblation."

#### [Exodus 29:25]

Thus, the stage was set for the future martyrdom of Fr. Emilio Moscoso and this is what the Postulator for the Cause wrote in his small booklet about this era:

"To understand the circumstances of his martyrdom: we must briefly recall the national history of that precise moment. The country was convulsed by two irreconcilable fronts facing each other in arms. Riobamba,[is now known as] the Eucharistic City, precisely because of the desecration and sacrilege of the Eucharist in the chapel which had been perpetrated by the same hands [as those who killed Fr Moscoso while] on his knees, looking at the murder weapon, with the prayer on his lips and the rosary in his hands.

On June 5, 1895, Eloy Alfaro, supreme commander and general commander of the Army declared and published, de facto, a resolution to disregard the Constitution of 1883. The Constitutionalists, in defense of the Constitution and the Montoneros [revolutionaries of that time who fought for Radical Liberalism



Chapel of Expiation - La Dolorosa above altar

aka Alfaristas] clashed in the province of Chimborazo. The then small city of Riobamba had become a veritable powder keg, because almost twice as many regular soldiers had been stationed with additional troops in several barracks, liberals against conservatives, not only for political but religious reasons, because the plan to end theocracy means religious persecution. The atmosphere in which they lived was tense and confrontational: they expelled the Salesians from Quito and Riobamba, the Capuchins, Bishop Schumacher, from Portoviejo ...

In the Archbishop's palace in Quito, Bishop Gonzalez Calixto was harassed by drunken soldiers, and a part of the archives and library was burned, the Jesuits of the East [the Amazon region] were ordered to leave their mission site."

Thus, the battle lines were drawn in Riobamba and in 1897, the situation was such that inevitably, there was to be a confrontation between these two factions... Interestingly enough, Eloy Alfaro had put his nephew, Gen. Flavio Evaristo Alfaro Santana, an Ecuadorean liberal revolutionary in charge of the Alfarista Battalion in Riobamba.

Previous to the following events, the Alfaristas under the leadership of Flavio Alfaro and his underlings, Captain Santo Manzanilla, and Commander Juan Franco, had taken over the seminary dormitories and were using them as barracks. The Constitutionalists were camped on the outskirts of town awaiting a good moment to attack the Alfaristas. The actual events that

occurred happened within the seminary and chapel. The Alfaristas believed that the Jesuits had instigated the battle by encouraging the Constitutionalists to enter the walls of the seminary. However, this was not true. There was a miscommunication with the Constitutionalists as they believed all of the Jesuits were still imprisoned and were not told that of their release... The Alfaristas acted with hatred and vengeance toward the Jesuits believing them to be the instigators ...thus the massacre of soldiers and lay people occurred on the property of St Philip Neri School in Riobamba along with the terrible profanation and desecration of the Holy Eucharist and martyrdom of the meek and humble Fr. Emilio Moscoso...

#### On Sunday, May 2, 1897

At nine o'clock in the morning of May 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Redemptorist priest, Fr. Alfonso, was imprisoned and at four-thirty in the afternoon the **Alfarista's Commander Juan J. Franco and Captain Santos**, appeared at the Jesuits with the order of immediate arrest of all the Jesuits. The Rector, Fr. Moscoso, was away from the school at that time. Upon arrival, before entering the school, he was informed of what had happened, and was advised not to enter, but in a heroic gesture of the solidarity, he desired the same fate as his brothers. He entered and was arrested there with the whole group transferred to the Pichincha barracks through the side door that faced the barracks (the old seminary) because Alfaro's soldiers feared a riot. Thus, the human quality of this man with a magnanimous heart expressed solidarity with his brothers to the point of heroism. Well he knew what could be awaiting them: abuse, exile and even death; He could have just as well claimed that, in liberty, he could have more easily worked to free his fellow Jesuits. However, he renounced this idea with supernatural manliness, nobility and dignity, with the serenity of the great heroic actions.

At night, it seemed that, with a prearranged order, these Jesuits were to be exiled, outside the Republic at dawn, since they would not renounce their Faith and their mission and immediately, they were transferred to the cavalry horse stables, escorted by 50 soldiers. There they spent the night in the most uncomfortable situations.

In the midst of so much tension and discomfort, the companions of the prison noticed that the attitude of Fr. Moscoso was more than serene and peaceful. There was a certain happiness that was evident despite the harsh conditions of that imprisonment, which strongly contrasted with his usual way of acting – his reserved and shy manner was altered by one of joyful anticipation of an upcoming grace-filled event. Was this a personal manifestation of his intimate spiritual world in which he was transported in the hours before his imminent martyrdom was revealed to his confreres?

The Postulator of the Cause, Fr. Benetiz SJ related the state of the soul of Fr. Emilio on the night of May

2<sup>nd</sup>, 1897, just a day before his approaching martyrdom: "That night, just before his death, one of his fellow priests and good friends noticed that he was very joyful because he knew that he was going to die. One of his Jesuits friends testified that at that moment when they were imprisoned, he was given the grace of martyrdom. He seemed to be in direct Divine Communication with God – i.e. in ecstasy." He was very joyful because he knew he was going to die a martyr's death!

Consequently, it is believed that Fr Moscoso received a special grace – i.e. the knowledge that he was to be allowed to die becoming a martyr in defense of the Catholic Faith.— In the study of the Canonical evidence put forth for Fr. Emilio Moscoso's canonization, it was stated that Fr

Moscoso was gifted with a special grace which was the grace of martyrdom-i.e. he saw his own death- he knew he was going to be killed. He was actually experiencing the joy of that grace.



**Bullet-ridden painting in Chapel of Expiation** 

That same night in Riobamba, many other religious from other religious houses were imprisoned such as the Bishop who was imprisoned in the palace, the Dean Proano, that was imprisoned in the "Seventy" barracks and Fr. Alfonso, the Redemptorist, who had been imprisoned in the "Boliche" and the Jesuits that were imprisoned in the "Pichincha".

In the midst of this state of affairs, someone went and gave notice to the **Constitutionalist** soldiers who were fighting against the **Alfaristas** to try to protect the religious and take away the power from the Liberals. They were stationed outside the city. This notification was the eventual cause of the fighting on the future date of May 4<sup>th</sup>.

#### Monday, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1897

In the morning, the whole population appeared in the streets in an uproar demanding the freedom of the religious and the multitude exerted so much pressure on the soldiers that they were able to obtain the release of many of the religious for the afternoon; but not all; because four remained imprisoned, Fathers Pástor, Santocildes, Bonz and Coronado.

The rest obtained eighteen hours of freedom. Once at home in the school, Fr. Moscoso spent his last hours of his life attempting to negotiate the freedom for his fellow Jesuits still imprisoned, but that request was refused.

#### Tuesday, May 4<sup>TH</sup>, 1897



Depiction of the Profound Profanation of the Eucharist in Riobamba

In the book, "The Truth About May 4th, 1897" a great effort was put forth to quote the original witnesses of the deeds that took place. Unfortunately, this book is only in Spanish at this moment, but we have translated some of its pages in order to comprehend the truly diabolically gruesome and evil events that took place in the early morning hours of May 4th from 4 AM to 9 AM. After reading such events, one can understand the grief and sorrow the residents of Riobamba felt that caused some members of the community to set up perpetual reparation and even found orders to offer perpetual adoration and reparation to make up for these dastardly deeds that could only merit eternal damnation!

If it wasn't for the martyrdom of Fr. Emilio Moscoso, this writer would have cast aside this book in horror, but one cannot help but feel that it is paying tribute to the priest who offered his life

in reparation for these despicable acts and the other 16 Jesuit victims who suffered at the hands of the enemies of the Church! With this in mind, one can read about these appalling acts of hatred toward God, His Son, His Church and the Holy Eucharist and beg God's forgiveness for these awful acts against His Majestic Presence in the Holy Eucharist! With these words, this writer does not wish to desensitize the reader about such events, but, instead, to incite in them a greater love and fervor of the Most Holy and Blessed Sacrament and increase in the reader a desire to make numerous acts of reparation and adoration to Our Lord Jesus Christ!



Chapel of Expiation – Riobamba, Ecuador

It has been recorded that there were 18 deaths and 35 wounded causalities as a result of the atrocious acts of this Revolution. Only one though is considered a martyr's death, Fr. Emilio Moscoso, as the others were either trying to hide in and around the church or asking for mercy in the sparing of their lives...

Very early in the morning, around midnight the guerrillas (aka Constitutionalists), believing that the Jesuits were still imprisoned, unaware that the Jesuits had been released the day before, and thinking that they would achieve an easy surrender, arrived in Riobamba and prepared to overtake the Alfaristas. A little after 5 am, they broke through the garden walls of the seminary and entered the building adjoining the chapel intending to attack the headquarters from the front. However, an unequal battle ensued as the Alfarista revolutionaries knew exactly where the Constitutionalist guerrillas were hiding.

An Excerpt from the section in the book titled: **"The Sacrilege** in the Church" pgs. 76- 77 tells of the desecration of the Church at 7 am.:

"Having achieved the first triumph [in the battle], with the breaking down of the church doors, the [Alfarista] soldiers penetrated into it, shooting everywhere: at the pulpit, the confessionals, the main altar, the statues, the small choir loft, at the ceiling, at any suspect hiding place where there was the possibility of someone hiding, at the floor to signal their effortless victory; Cifuentes was seen, trying to hide behind the image of the Sacred Heart, and they riddled him with bullets and an ax blow."

"The material authors of the following events say they were witness to: a large number of troops, without specifying more, and added, the church was full of smoke, caused by the repeated discharges made by the Alfaristas" [members of Alfaro's militia].

"Flavio Alfaro, is one of those who entered the church, and when he entered, he gave the order to kill all the Jesuits with this expression "Kill all the friars" - that impressed me and I witnessed this with others." Segundo Martinez.- a soldier

"Full of fury, not content with the material destruction, emboldened with the order received, they [the soldiers] screamed three blasphemies against Jesus Christ into the altar wine. They commenced with the sacrilegious laughter that is fostered by ignorance and madness due to their triumph. There is an historical source that attributes it [these bad actions], not only to these factors, but also to the excess of alcohol imbibed by the soldiers. They were directed to the High Altar led by a Central American [Costa Rican] commander who was always boasting of impiety. This commander, according to some soldiers, ordered them to shoot the door of the Tabernacle, he took out two chalices that were there, making a cruel derision of the sacrament. The triumph of liberty was celebrated in the midst of a hellish racket and frantic cheers to General Alfaro within this same house of prayer; they begin to smash the

fragile door of the Tabernacle with rifle butts and soon they succeed; they then took out the ciborium, spread the consecrated wafers on the ground, trampled them, ate and drank them in all the wine barrels that the priests had for the Masses; They put the consecrated hosts in that wine and said they were eating 'drunken soup'. They trampled the consecrated hosts and mocked the Mass and parodied it in a ridiculous way. They went up to the pulpit to mock preaching, and in the end, they have done things that have filled the entire city with dismay."

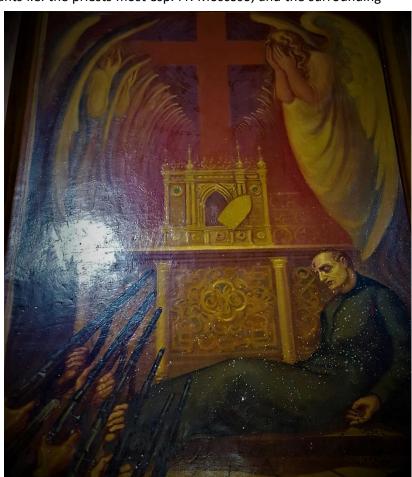
It was even recorded that some of these soldiers donned the vestments of the priest and mocked the distribution of the Holy Eucharist by placing the consecrated hosts in the mouths of the unfortunate victims that they had killed saying: "This is what the priest does!"

So it was that under these conditions of a furiously fiendish rage that this diabolically instigated attack was made on this seminary, its contents – focusing most intently on the Most Holy Eucharistic Presence of Our Lord Jesus Christ, next its inhabitants i.e. the priests most esp. Fr. Moscoso, and the surrounding

area of the city. These mercenaries of Eloy Alfaro desecrated the chapel of the school and the Eucharist with extreme cruelty and viciousness.

After all the of the fightingand the sacrilegious acts against the Holy Eucharist and Religion, Alfaristas entered the school. At that moment, they heard the second in command, Martinez, affirming the order given by the Commander, Flavio Alfaro: "Kill all the friars!" They entered screaming and firing their guns. Some Jesuits were found together in the chapel on the third floor and they were imprisoned, beaten, some bleeding, wounded, and tied with ropes like criminals. These revolutionaries took them out into the street in the midst of armed guards.

These same men then proceeded into the living quarters of the priests, shouting blasphemies to God and "Death to Christ!", "Kill the Friars!" Are these not familiar cries? Are these not the same types of cruel



Painting depicting the martyrdom and desecration of Fr. Emilio Moscoso.

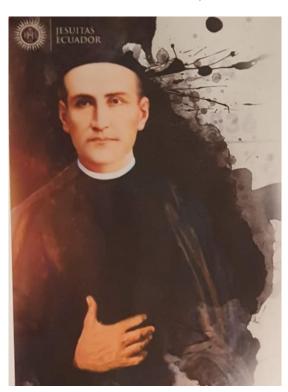
exclamations of the evil murderers of Garcia Moreno shouted as they mercilessly mutilated and assassinated him with guns and machetes? Their cruel words have echoed through the years: "Die Tyrant! "Die Jesuit!"

At about 7:30, the evil **Alfarista**, **Captain Santos Manzanilla**, in particular, wanted to find the room of the rector of the school. The soldiers crossed the kitchen garden from the Church and the very first room they

entered was that of the rector, Fr. Emilio Moscoso. They found him calmly kneeling on his prie-dieu in front of his crucifix, praying his rosary certainly awaiting and meditating on his upcoming martyrdom.

He was first shot at point blank range in the head and if that was not enough, they shot him again in his chest and liver. Not satisfied with having killed him, they then took it upon themselves to place the rifle that had just killed him with and placed it into his hands and replaced his cassock and skullcap with a military uniform and a magazine with bullets. The one captain then took him and tied him to a horse with a horse halter and began to drag him in the street. Such an outcry was made by not only the residents of the city, but of the soldiers, themselves, that this grotesque parade was stopped.

Testimonials were given by the locals that these evil men like crazed maniacs donned the garb of the priests- even that of Fr. Moscoso and rode around on bareback – some even with blood still dripping from their hands -parading thru the city mocking the priesthood, the Catholic faith and even insulting the good moral consciences of the residents of Riobamba. (Unfortunately, it bears mentioning that in the book "The Truth about May 4th, 1897" it is written that the perpetrators of such terrible acts of profanation and desecration did not meet with happy endings just as was prophesized in the apparition. There was factual evidence from hospitals and newspapers and numerous witnesses that had recorded how these men met their fates via grisly accidents, suicides, insanity, murder, horrible illnesses- each death more horrible than the next. One would shudder just to read the gruesome details of such demises!)



Poster of Fr. Emilio Moscoso

At 9:30 am The Jesuit prisoners wre informed of the death of their Rector.

Fr. Moscoso was taken to the local hospital. It is recorded that his face bore "the beatific expression of a that of a righteous man, whom Death, out of respect and veneration, had dispensed with the ravages of any dismal facial contortions."

When news of his martyrdom spread, a spontaneous and immediate affection for Fr. Emilio Moscoso was seen throughout the city. It is said that the people of Riobamba thronged to the hospital where his body was being kept and began to make relics of his clothes, and "handkerchiefs were touched to his clotted blood in order to preserve as a relic the blood of one of the martyrs of Liberalism." For in their heart of hearts they knew and believed that Fr. Emilio Moscoso not only worked for the Catholic Faith, but lived it... his life's blood had been spent due to the hatred for the Catholic Faith...

For Fr. Moscoso, his soul had been raised in a profoundly Catholic country that thrived not because life was easy, but for the very fact that being a Catholic, in those times, was difficult- these Catholic souls in Ecuador had to fight for their rights to be Catholic even to the point of being persecuted! Thanks be to God that he had been raised in a profoundly Catholic family and educated at the time when Gabriel Garcia Moreno was President. He was able to witness the Consecration of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart and even Garcia Moreno's martyrdom by Masonic assassins. Surely, this priest's soul had been affected

by all these events. One could even wonder if these events might have given Fr. Moscoso the impetus to emulate him.

We would be remiss if we did not delve a bit deeper into Garcia Moreno's influence on Fr. Moscoso's life for even Our Lady of Good Success mentioned Moreno in Her prophecies about the fate of Ecuador for she appeared to Mother Mariana on January 16, 1599, saying these words,

"In the 19th century, a truly Christian president will come; a man of character whom God Our Lord will give the palm of martyrdom on the square adjoining this Convent of mine. He will consecrate the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart of my Most Holy Son and this consecration will sustain the Catholic Religion in the years that will follow, which will be ill-fated ones for the Church.



Fr. Moscoso's book with bullet hole

These years, during which the accursed sect of Masonry will take control of the civil government, will see a cruel persecution of all religious communities, and will also strike out violently against this one of mine."

The Consecration of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart was truly the climax of Garcia Moreno's career as President of Ecuador. Even Heaven seemed to agree as shortly after, the Freemasons from around the globe called for his assassination! Thus, God called Garcia Moreno to his eternal reward after a life well spent in promoting and defending the Catholic Faith.

However, this was only one example of his work. This man exhibited such a brilliant and even genius mind that it would take many pages to list all he accomplished.

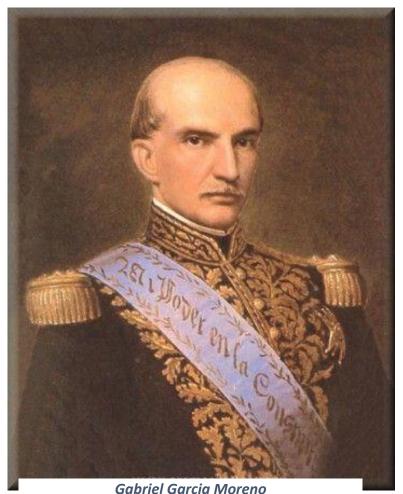
When Garcia Moreno was installed as President of Ecuador, on January 16, 1861, which also happens to be the anniversary of the Conceptionist sister, Mother Mariana de Jesus Torres' death, he drew up and established a new Catholic Constitution to end the corruption that had swept the country. This new Constitution based on Christian principles was what Garcia Moreno believed was the only way to "moralize the country by the energetic repression of crime by the solid education of the young, to protect religion and bring about the reforms which neither the Government nor the laws alone can obtain."

Through his foresight and knowledge, the society and culture of Ecuador improved and flourished under this new Constitution and this truly Catholic President. His personal example of charity towards all classes and races was exemplary. He prayed the Rosary with his workers. He ate with the sick to make certain they had proper nourishment in the hospitals he had founded. He sought out bandits in the mountains, as the Good Shepard looking for his lost sheep, in order to give them a chance at repentance and a start

to a good Christian life. He spent all of his Presidential salary in acts of good works for the people of Ecuador and the Church. Garcia Moreno believed that the conversion and success of Ecuador as a nation lay in the sound education of youth. As a result, good Catholic elementary schools were founded for not just the upper classes but for the indigenous people and women of all classes. Schools for learning trades were put into place. Thousands of children were educated in these programs. To undertake this task, Moreno appealed to France for religious to come to Ecuador to teach. Not only the Jesuits but the Sisters of Charity, the Christian Brothers and the Nuns of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary answered his call.

So, Garcia Moreno was truly the Catholic president of Ecuador that not only established the Catholic Faith in Ecuador as the National Religion of that Country but set to work educating the youth in the Faith via Catholic schools.

Therefore, it was no coincidence that this brutal occurrence of the profanation of the Eucharist and the martyrdom of Fr. Moscoso took place in the seminarian school of St Philip Neri. The other event that correlated with Fr. Moscoso's martyrdom was equally important. And that miraculous event is known as the Miracle of La Dolorosa which also occurred in a school! The Devil and his cohorts had made the battlefield for Ecuadorean souls virtually in the classrooms of Catholic schools. These were the events that were needed to awaken the hearts and souls of the Ecuadoreans and give courage to the Catholic souls across the country! For through these two events, taking place in schools of Riobamba and Quito, consecutively in the span of less than 10 years, Heaven was able to wrench Ecuador away from the clutches of the demonic and soul-killing wave of Liberalism sweeping the country and place her back in the warm embrace of the Catholic Faith that Garcia Moreno had given his life for in 1875. Thus, the Consecration of Ecuador truly has been the element that seems to have sustained the Faith in these dire times for the Church and world as Our Lady of Good Success prophesized.



20

Part 6: "Behold thy Mother"

[John 19:27]



Poster in Quito announcing a novena to La Dolorosa and Fr Moscoso-the Ecuadoreans have realized the rejuvenation of the Catholic Faith through the oblation of Fr. Emilio Moscoso and the Miracle of La Dolorosa by make this novena April 26<sup>th</sup> – May 5<sup>th</sup> (day after the anniversary of Fr Moscoso's martyrdom).

In order to understand the martyrdom of Fr. Moscoso more fully, the facts surrounding the events of the supernatural manifestation of Our Lady under the title of La Dolorosa, in Quito need to be examined. Thus, a brief historical account needs to be given. Since they are tied together with a string of events tied together by the Liberal Revolution and Masonry, it should not be too difficult. The main events of the Revolution are highlighted below that one can get the picture of just how persecuted Ecuador was in the span of just a little over thirty years after the death of Garcia Moreno.

- In short, after the death of Gabriel Garcia Moreno, the enemies of the Catholic Church and the Republic of Ecuador which this truly Catholic president had organized into a Catholic Nation and consecrated to the Sacred Heart wasted no time with their plans to undermine all of what he had achieved.
- Then came the general Liberal Revolution, in 1895, which we have written about that took place against the Catholic Church within Ecuador – hitting hard the main cities of Quito, and Riobamba.
   The head of this liberal revolution of the uneducated masses of Ecuador, General Eloy Alfaro and

his group proclaimed themselves rulers of Ecuador and proceeded to take over Catholic schools etc. Attacks were made on the Archbishop's palace and the Jesuits as a whole. Although Alfaro promised Pope Leo XIII to maintain harmony with the Vatican, the following year, he broke the Concordat. He expelled the Jesuits from the Amazon region, where they had founded 152 villages. He forbade the establishment of any new religious congregations in the country.

- In 1896, an expulsion of the Jesuits from Ecuador was attempted, but failed without the necessary
  votes and the Separation of Church and State is decreed with suppression of religious orders and
  monasteries.
- As mentioned, in 1897, in Riobamba, an assault by the Liberal troops took place at the Jesuit school of St. Philip Neri Seminary, with the desecration of the Church and the Tabernacle, the murder of the Rector, Fr. Emilio Moscoso, the imprisonment of all the Jesuits, and the pillage and destruction of the College.
- On January 24, 1899, the Vice-President indicated that the Jesuits should leave the country, to the north, before 10 o'clock that night. Because of the huge turnout of protestors on the subject of the Jesuit exile, the government withdrew the order, and even asked the Jesuit Fathers to go out on the streets to pacify the population.
- In 1900, the persecution worsened however with religious education becoming abolished in the Fiscal Colleges; the freedom of education was restricted; Catholic school exams and the conferring of academic degrees were not allowed; all tax subsidies are denied to private schools. The Congress revoked the decree of the National Consecration to the Sacred Heart.
- In 1901, the government seized part of Saint Gabriel's College from the Jesuits.
- In 1904: A law prohibiting the entry into the country of new Religious Orders was enacted. The novitiates of the Contemplative Orders were suppressed. Only Ecuadorians by birth exercised ecclesiastical positions. The situation became graver still as the Constitutional Law was modified, suppressing the Catholic Religion as official, in the Nation.
- In 1906, the year of the miracle of La Dolorosa, the revolutionary movement was in full swing imposing more and more laws against the Church. It deposed President Lizardo García and raised again, as Supreme Chief, Eloy Alfaro. The National Assembly proclaimed secularism, which was just another name for anti-clericalism. The Church was stripped of its legal status. A riot was promoted against the Christian Brothers Schools; confirmation of the expulsion of the Salesians and the Capuchins. A revolutionary group invaded the archbishop's palace and mistreated the elderly, Bishop Gonzales Calisto. The government decreed sanctions against those who preach pointing out the failures of the public power and the secular Constitution.

With these events, a complete and final takeover was imminent. However, a miracle happened on April 20, 1906. It was Easter Friday and thus, most of the boys were off for Easter break at St. Gabriel's Academy, run by the Jesuit Fathers in Quito, Ecuador. So, St. Gabriel's was chosen as "the messenger", per se, for the events that were to take place. It was on this date at around 8 p.m. in the evening, in the presence of 36 boys ages 10-17 and 2 religious, a painting of Our Sorrowful Mother- known as La Dolorosa became animated and began to open and close her eyes. She had a sad expression that seemed to grow pale and a look that made her appear as if she was about to cry.

It was this French oleograph bought from a street merchant depicting Our Lady with seven swords in her heart - representing her seven sorrows. She is shown holding the nails and crown of thorns of Her Son's Passion. It hung on the wall of that boys' school cafeteria.

As in many of Our Lady's numerous earthly manifestations, she chooses to reveal herself to the pure and innocent souls of children, so it was that she once again chose three of the youngest of the thirty-six boys attending St. Gabriel's to first notice Her presence there amongst them. These 3 boys had recently received their 1st Holy Communion that past Thursday which happened to be Holy Thursday. And so, these boys glanced at this image and noticed that the eyelids of the Blessed and Most Sorrowful Mother began to open and close. One of them immediately began to recite the **Our Father and Hail Mary** in front of the image. The other two went to call their friends to see this wonder. In the end, all thirty-six boys together with Father Andrew Roesch, witnessed the miracle of this famous picture.

The same miracle of becoming animated [at times with even more changes of expression and skin color] occurred several times after this, once more in favor of the boys at the school, but this time in the chapel, to which the picture had been taken. Subsequently, the canonical ecclesiastical authorities, and the Vicar General ordered the picture to be transferred in procession from the College to the Church of the Jesuit Fathers. At the church, the prodigy was repeated several times before the crowds gathered there. Again, and again the wonder repeated itself. At one time for three consecutive days.

News spread of this prodigy, an order came from the supreme ecclesiastical authority of that time, Monsignor Ulpiano López Quiñonez, Vicar Capitular ordered:

"That this image be covered, and nothing be published by the press or in the pulpit, relative to that event, until its value and authenticity has been decided on."

This, then, was the beginning of the canonical process to ascertain whether or not this event was of supernatural origin.

All of the students and those present who witnessed this event were ordered to write what they had seen. A group of experts were asked to come in and study this image and it was concluded that the event could not have occurred due to the effect of light or the conditions in which the painting was located. A group of doctors also analyzed each of the witnesses and concluded that the aforementioned fact was not the result of a sensory illusion.

After all these inquiries and trials, the ecclesiastical authority issued its opinion on May 31, 1906, which in its essential part said:

- 1. The fact, verified in the College of the Jesuits, is proven to be materially true.
- 2. Due to the circumstances in which it occurred; it cannot be explained by natural causes.
- 3. Because of the antecedents and the consequences, it cannot be attributed to diabolical influence.

Consequently, one can believe it with purely human faith. And for that reason, the devotional cult is allowed by the Church and one can spread this devotion with special confidence.

Many, many conversions took place. These occurrences happened at a time when the Church was being terribly persecuted by Freemasonry that was advocating a hostile secularism from Catholic education and they focused on the Jesuits. Catholic Ecuadoreans saw in the Miracle of Dolorosa, Our Lady's concern for the future of Ecuadorian children and youth that awakened in them, throughout the country, a strong momentum of religiosity.

At Riobamba, the same wonder was witnessed before a reproduction of the picture by more than twenty persons, among whom was the president of the municipality. This image was venerated in a procession and became animated as in Quito. The Rector, Fr. Andres Machado, owned one of the three copies that were there in Ecuador

On February 16, 1908, the Jesuit Rector of St Philip Neri, Fr. Rector Andrés Machado, friend and successor to Fr. Moscoso, gave his copy of La Dolorosa, to St. Philip Neri School where it is now kept and venerated above the Tabernacle in the Chapel of Expiation to this day.

[Ed. Note: I had read about this prodigy repeating itself in Riobamba- but only NOW after researching the martyrdom of Fr. Emilio Moscoso, did I realize that his oblation of self was the reason why she chose to manifest her presence there in Riobamba once again! Imagine that many of those that had known Fr. Moscoso would have witnessed this prodigy as well!]

On April 22, 1956, the 50th anniversary of the first miracle of La Dolorosa, His Holiness Pope Pius XII ordered the Canonical Coronation of the miraculous image of Our Sorrowful Mother, La Dolorosa,



Pope Pius XII

declaring her **Queen of the Catholic Education in Ecuador** and instructing not only Ecuador, but all those who heard these words:

"...According to the witnesses [of the miracle], the Virgin showed us, even in the midst of her eternal happiness and as a sign of her maternal request for the salvation of her children, anguish and sadness, to the point of appearing to break into tears, to see your Catholic nation ravaged by persecution, stained with blood, dragged to such extremes by the sectarian hatred that could be said to endanger that old and holy legacy of Faith, especially if it succeeded in carrying out the purpose of De-Christianizing the education of your children.

And who can doubt that it was those anguishes and those sorrows that impelled from heaven the forces necessary to put a stop to those powers of evil and thus prepare this springtime of souls, whose fruits now you have the joy to contemplate?...

... Receive them kindly, O Dolorosa of the College, or, as thou art more universally known, Dolorosa of Quito; receive them, and may it be precisely Thy sorrows, and Thy tears that have descended on that fertile land, that cause fruits of Christian perfection and holiness to flourish and mature.

It's a city that loves thee and does not want to see thee cry anymore; it is a people willing to mourn for their sins as long as thou dost smile; it is a town of thy children, of thy most devoted children, who today offers thee that crown, as a tangible pledge of reconciliation, as a perennial memory of the love that Thou profess, as a sign of recognition of thy maternal sovereignty.

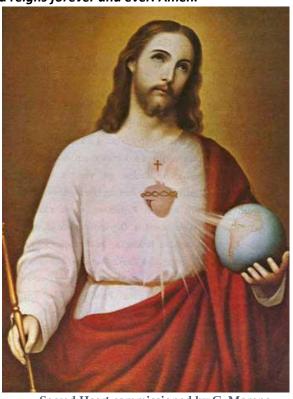
It is a favorite city that, although it has cost thee tears, it can assure thee that they are not lost tears, but precisely because of thy tears that it trusts fully in thy goodness and in thy intercession before thy precious Son, who with the Father and the Holy Spirit lives and reigns forever and ever. Amen."

#### Part 7

"Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of me, because I am meek, and humble of heart: and you shall find rest to your souls."

#### [Matthew 11:29]

So, it is when one begins to study the rich Catholic history of Ecuador that one realizes that these beautiful and miraculous stories are all intertwined together. The Blood of the Martyr, Fr. Emilio Moscoso, was, indeed, the seed – or one could say the "reseeding" and regenerating of the Faith of Ecuador. For with his cruel and sadistic death, the people of Ecuador realized in him their victim martyr and seemed to gain courage once again. Many people were so taken by this violent attack on the Holy Eucharist and the Church and his obvious reparative offering that there were both priests and Franciscan tertiaries that stepped forth to found religious communities to make perpetual reparation for this heinous crime. These religious orders are still functioning to this day. The



Sacred Heart commissioned by G. Moreno

persecution was and is still present in many ways, but the seed germinated, sprouted and grew until 50



Fr. Moscoso's Pall with the image of the Sacred Heart

years after **the Miracle of La Dolorosa**, and 60 years after the death of Fr Moscoso, religious processions were once again allowed in Quito and still are performed with fervor throughout the year on various feast days!

Certainly, the Masons are still alive and well in Ecuador. It is said that the same secret Masonic societies that existed at the time of Garcia Moreno and Fr. Moscoso are the same that plague the Catholic Church, society and the government there now... and they are flourishing... and the Catholic Faith has been attacked and diminished because of Masonry. Yes, the Protestant churches are rapidly evangelizing all over Ecuador and the Novus Ordo brand of Catholicism is the Catholicism of the day in Ecuador etc.

Act of Consecration of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart would sustain the Faith in Ecuador during these times! I must admit in some of my last visits to Ecuador, I was beginning to wonder... However, this most recent visit renewed my faith and my belief in the prophecies and the words of Our Lady of Good Success. Upon my return to Ecuador this year, I personally was a witness to seeing the Catholic Faith in action in the person of Fr. Jose Benetiz and some of the other religious in Ecuador along with many lay people. Let us pray for Ecuador and the Catholics there and ask Our Lady to regenerate the Catholic Faith via new

Ecuadorean victim and martyr souls again as Heaven did over 100 yrs. ago so that we may truly see a

Restoration not only in Ecuador, but universally as well! Let us cast our sights on the old Ecuador of Gabriel Garcia Moreno and pray for a future time in history when all of the countries of the world will look to her and see that Ecuador was and is truly a template for a Catholic Nation and beg Heaven to send us holy men and women who will realize the significance of Consecrating not only themselves and their families but also their countries to the Sacred and Immaculate Hearts of Jesus and Mary! Then and only then will we see the true and lasting peace Our Lady promised us!

## PRAYER FOR THE BEATIFICATION OF FR. VICTOR EMILIO MOSCOSO

Victim of the Profanation and Sacrilege of May 4, 1897 in Riobamba

Divine Father, Source of all Holiness:

Thou who entrusted thy servant, Victor Emilio Moscoso, with the sacrificial ministry so that he could continually renew the sacrament of the Eucharist and associate his life with the desecrations and sacrileges against the Most Holy Sacrament committed in Riobamba on May 4, 1897, grant us through thy kindness and infinite mercy, the graces that we need through the intercession, and glorification of thy servant so that the Sacrament of the Infinite Love of Thy Divine Son may be for Thy Church a sign of unity and a bond of charity through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.



Banner in the Jesuit Church of La Compania in Quito

With Ecclesiastical Approval

THE APOSTOLATE OF OUR LADY OF GOOD SUCCESS

1288 SUMMIT AVE SUITE 107

OCONOMOWOC, WI. 53066

PHONE 262-567-0920 WEBSITE: WWW.OURLADYOFGOODSUCCESS.COM