



We dedicate this website to the Generous Heart of Mother Mary



Mission of Jesus.com



About Us

Mission of Jesus, is a Non profitable, service oriented website, This site belongs to each and every Christian who view this website. This is our 18th Year of Service on the Web. This site is been developed with the help of many of the Christian Brothers around the world, we do even invite you Brothers and Sisters in Christ to send us related information about your Testimonials and News letters so that we could add them into our website.

DAILY HIGHLIGHTS, MASS READING, DAILY SAINTS, PRAYERS...

Volume 115, Wednesday, April 17, 2019.

Wednesday of Holy Week

Today's Bible Readings

Latin Rite	1st Reading	IS 49:1-6	Responsorial Psalm	71:1-2, 3-4A, 5AB-6AB, 15,17
	2nd Reading		Gospel	JN 13:21-33, 36-38
Syro-Malabar Rite	1st Reading	HEB 9:15-28	Gospel	JN 12:27-33
Syro-Malankara Rite	1st Reading	HEB 9:24-28	Gospel	MT 26:14-16

The tragedy of the betrayal

Prayer for All Souls



Prayer of St. Gertrude the great dictated by Our Lady to release 1,000 Souls from Purgatory each time it is said. The prayer was extend to include living sinners which would alleviate the indebtedness accrued to them during their lives.

"Eternal Father, I offer Thee the Most precious Blood of Thy Divine Son, Jesus in union with the Masses said throughout the world today, for all the holy Souls in Purgatory, for sinners everywhere, for sinners in the Universal Church, those in my own home and within my family. Amen."

St. Gertrude the Great was born in Germany in 1263. She was a Benedictine Nun, and meditated on the Passion of Christ, which many times brought floods of tears to her eyes. She did many penances, and Our Lady appeared to her many times. Her holy Soul passed away in 1334. November 16 is her Feast Day.



Abortion isn't a lesser evil, it's a crime. Taking one life to save another, that's what the Mafia does. It's a crime. It's an absolute evil.

Pope Francis

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Meditation:

Why did Judas betray his Master? Was his treachery motivated by greed, bitter disappointment with Jesus, or hatred because of disillusionment? It may be that Judas never intended for his Master to die. Maybe he thought Jesus was proceeding too slowly and not acting aggressively enough in setting up his messianic kingdom. Perhaps Judas wanted to force Jesus' hand by compelling him to act. Nonetheless, his tragedy was his refusal to accept Jesus as he was.

The power of greed can only be overcome with the power of Christ's love poured out for us

Origen (185-254 AD), a bible scholar and early church father, comments on Judas' betrayal:

"Let us consider what Judas said to the Jewish priests: What will you give me if I hand him over to you? He was willing to take money in exchange for handing over the Word of God. They do the same thing who accept sensual or worldly goods in exchange for handing over and casting out from their souls the Savior and Word of truth who came to dwell with them. Indeed, it would be fitting to apply Judas's example to all who show contempt for the Word of God and betray him, as it were, by committing sin for the sake of money or for any selfish motive. People who behave in this way appear openly to be calling out to the powers of the enemy who offer worldly gain in return for the sin of betraying God's Word, saying, What will you give me if I hand him over to you? And they gave him thirty pieces of silver.

The number of coins they gave Judas was equivalent to the number of years the Savior had sojourned in this world. For at the age of thirty, he was baptized and began to preach the gospel, like Joseph was thirty years old when he began to gather grain for his brothers (Genesis 41:46). Just as at that time the grain was prepared by God for the sons of Israel but given also to the Egyptians, so also the gospel was prepared for the saints but preached also to the unfaithful and wicked." (Commentary on Matthew 78.)

The Lord will test our hearts to show us where we need his love and strength to do his will

Jesus knew beforehand what would befall him. As Jesus ate his last supper meal with his twelve apostles he put them under trial and suspicion (one of you will betray me) to teach them to examine themselves rightly, lest they be high-minded and think themselves more strong than they were. We, also must examine ourselves in the light of God's truth and grace and ask him to strengthen us in faith, hope, and love that we may not fail him or forsake him when we are tempted. Do you pray with confidence in the words Jesus gave us to pray: Do not lead us into temptation, but deliver us from evil (Matthew 6:13)?

"God our Father, we are exceedingly frail and indisposed to every virtuous and gallant undertaking. Strengthen our weakness, we beseech you, that we may do valiantly in this spiritual war; help us against our own negligence and cowardice, and defend us from the treachery of our unfaithful hearts; for Jesus Christ's sake." (Prayer of Thomas a Kempis)

Reading 1

IS 50:4-9A

The Lord GOD has given me a well-trained tongue, That I might know how to speak to the weary a word that will rouse them. Morning after morning he opens my ear that I may hear; And I have not rebelled, have not turned back. I gave my back to those who beat me, my cheeks to those who plucked my beard; My face I did not shield from buffets and spitting.

The Lord GOD is my help, therefore I am not disgraced; I have set my face like flint, knowing that I shall not be put to shame. He is near who upholds my right; if anyone wishes to oppose me, let us appear together. Who disputes my right? Let him confront me. See, the Lord GOD is my help; who will prove me wrong?

Responsorial Psalm 69:8-10, 21-22, 31 AND 33-34

R. (14c) Lord, in your great love, answer me. For your sake I bear insult, and shame covers my face. I have become an outcast to my brothers, a stranger to my mother's sons, because zeal for your house consumes me, and the insults of those who blaspheme you fall upon me.

R. Lord, in your great love, answer me. Insult has broken my heart, and I am weak. I looked for sympathy, but there was none; for consolars, not one could I find. Rather they put gall in my food, and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink. R. Lord, in your great love, answer me. I will praise the name of God in song, and I will glorify him with thanksgiving: "See, you lowly ones, and be glad: you who seek God, may your hearts revive! For the LORD hears the poor, and his own who are in bonds he spurns not." R. Lord, in your great love, answer me. Verse Before The Gospel Hail to you, our King: you alone are compassionate with our errors. Or Hail to you, our King, obedient to the Father; you were led to your crucifixion like a gentle lamb to the slaughter.

Gospel MT 26:14-25

One of the Twelve, who was called Judas Iscariot, went to the chief priests and said, "What are you willing to give me if I hand him over to you?" They paid him thirty pieces of silver, and from that time on he looked for an opportunity to hand him over.

On the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the disciples approached Jesus and said, "Where do you want us to prepare for you to eat the Passover?" He said, "Go into the city to a certain man and tell him, 'The teacher says, "My appointed time draws near; in your house I shall celebrate the Passover with my disciples.'"" The disciples then did as Jesus had ordered, and prepared the Passover.

When it was evening, he reclined at table with the Twelve. And while they were eating, he said, "Amen, I say to you, one of you will betray me." Deeply distressed at this, they began to say to him one after another, "Surely it is not I, Lord?" He said in reply, "He who has dipped his hand into the dish with me is the one who will betray me. The Son of Man indeed goes, as it is written of him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed. It would be better for that man if he had never been born." Then Judas, his betrayer, said in reply, "Surely it is not I, Rabbi?" He answered, "You have said so."

Resources

- ♦ Importance of the Mass
- ♦ Mystical Stigmata
- ♦ What is Charismatic Renewal
- ♦ The Real Meaning of Christmas
- ♦ Why should I Confess?
- ♦ History & Devotion-Sacred Heart

Prayers ♦ Prayer

- ♦ Novena
- ♦ Holy Rosary
- ♦ Way of the Cross
- ♦ Holy Mass
- ♦ Bible
- ♦ Intercession Prayers & Other Prayers

Downloads

- ♦ Divine Songs - Malayalam
- ♦ Divine Songs - English
- ♦ Divine Songs - Tamil
- ♦ Divine Songs - Telugu
- ♦ Other Downloads
- ♦ Holy Picture Gallery
- ♦ Wallpapers

The Bible in one year: APRIL

- 01 Num 22, Jer 22:15-30, Luke 5:1-21, Ps 40:14-17
- 02 Num 23, Jer 23:1-24, Luke 5:22-39, Ps 41
- 03 Num 24-25, Jer 23:25-40, Luke 6:1-25, Ps 42:title-3
- 04 Num 26, Jer 24:1-25:14, Luke 6:26-49, Ps 42:4-11
- 05 Num 27-28, Jer 25:15-38, Luke 7:1-20, Ps 43
- 06 Num 29, Jer 26, Luke 7:21-50, Ps 44:title-7
- 07 Num 30-31, Jer 27, Luke 8:1-14, Ps 44:8-14
- 08 Num 32, Jer 28, Luke 8:15-35, Ps 44:15-21
- 09 Num 33, Jer 29:1-14, Luke 8:36-56, Ps 44:22-26
- 10 Num 34, Jer 29:15-32, Luke 9:1-23, Ps 45:title-8
- 11 Num 35-36, Jer 30, Luke 9:24-45, Ps 45:9-17
- 12 Deut 1, Jer 31:1-18, Luke 9:46-62, Ps 46:title-4
- 13 Deut 2-3, Jer 31:19-40, Luke 10:1-26, Ps 46:5-11
- 14 Deut 4, Jer 32:1-19, Luke 10:27-42, Ps 47
- 15 Deut 5, Jer 32:20-44, Luke 11:1-28, Ps 48:title-3
- 16 Deut 6-7, Jer 33:1-15, Luke 11:29-54, Ps 48:4-10
- 17 Deut 8-9, Jer 33:16-26, Luke 12:1-18, Ps 48:11-14
- 18 Deut 10-11, Jer 34, Luke 12:19-39, Ps 49:title-10
- 19 Deut 12-13, Jer 35, Luke 12:40-59, Ps 49:11-20
- 20 Deut 14, Jer 36, Luke 13:1-24, Ps 50:title-3
- 21 Deut 15-17, Jer 37, Luke 13:25-14:11, Ps 50:4-10
- 22 Deut 18-19, Jer 38:1-16, Luke 14:12-35, Ps 50:11-17
- 23 Deut 20-21, Jer 38:17-28, Luke 15:1-19, Ps 50:18-23
- 24 Deut 22-23, Jer 39-40, Luke 15:20-32, Ps 51:title-7
- 25 Deut 24-25, Jer 41, Luke 16, Ps 51:8-14
- 26 Deut 26-27, Jer 42, Luke 17:1-22, Ps 51:15-19
- 27 Deut 28, Jer 43, Luke 17:23-37, Ps 52
- 28 Deut 29, Jer 44, Luke 18:1-28, Ps 53
- 29 Deut 30-31, Jer 45, Luke 18:29-43, Ps 54
- 30 Deut 32, Jer 46, Luke 19:1-29, Ps 55:title-4



Today's

St. Anicetus



St. Anicetus

Saint Anicetus, the eleventh successor of Saint Peter, succeeded to Saint Pius I and reigned for eleven years. During that time he had to combat in particular the dangerous errors of gnosticism, Christ's ancient enemy, already rampant in the days when Saint John the Apostle wrote his letters to the churches of Asia. Saint Anicetus was visited in Rome by Saint Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, who desired to consult with him, and whom he in turn asked to celebrate the feast of Easter in the Church of Rome, as Saint Ireneus, Polycarp's disciple, relates. They had not been able to find a solution to the question of a difference in the date of Easter in the Orient and the Occident, which Pope Saint Victor would later settle, but remained close friends. Saint Anicetus' vigilance protected his flock from the wiles of the false preachers Valentine and Marcion, who were attempting to corrupt the faith in the capital of the empire.

Saint Anicetus established the tonsure for the clergy as a practice of ecclesiastical discipline: a letter to this purpose, which he wrote to the bishops of the churches of Gaul, is still extant.

The Roman Breviary tells us that he received the palm of martyrdom for the Christian faith, one month after the death of the Emperor Antoninus the Pious. Of the first fifty-four bishops of Rome, as they are seen portrayed in the Basilica of Saint Paul in Rome, fifty-three are honored among the Saints; and of two hundred and forty-eight popes, from Saint Peter to Clement XII (11740), seventy-eight are named in the Roman martyrology. In the primitive ages the spirit of fervor and perfect sanctity was conspicuous in most of the faithful, and especially in their pastors. The whole tenor of their lives breathed it, in such wise as to render them living miracles, angels on earth, breathing copies of their Divine Redeemer, the odor of whose virtues and holy law and religion they spread on every side.

Reflection : We find an example of true friendship in the fashion Saint Anicet honored Saint Polycarp, in the absence of a complete understanding. Let us judge by this rule whether our love and our friendship for God is sovereign. Does inconstancy, manifested in our words or acts, never betray the insincerity of our heart? If, after making protestations of inviolable friendship and affection for a fellow-creature, we ceased to honor him when our reason and his did not perfectly concur, would not the whole world justly call our pretended friendship a mockery?

St. Kateri Tekakwitha



St. Kateri Tekakwitha

Kateri Tekakwitha, known as the Lily of the Mohawk, was born in 1656 of a captive Algonquin mother and an Iroquois chieftain. Her mother was a Christian but dared not baptize Kateri or her younger brother. When an epidemic of smallpox broke out in 1660, the little girl lost her mother and brother, perhaps also her father at that time; she herself nearly succumbed to the malady.

Her uncle, who adopted her, later wanted her to marry a young Iroquois her own age, but she refused, having already experienced the horror of the Iroquois brutalities. When in 1675 Father Jacques de Lamberville, Jesuit missionary, discovered on the banks of the Mohawk River this beautiful lily, he transplanted her to the mission of St. Francis Xavier near Montreal, which had been founded a few years before. She received her first Communion there on Christmas day of 1676.

In 1679, on the feast of the Annunciation, with the authorization of one of the Fathers at the mission, Kateri privately pronounced a vow of perpetual chastity and consecrated herself to the Blessed Virgin. From that time on, she and her rosary were inseparable. Her health had never been strong, and her penances contributed to weakening it further. It was during Holy Week of 1680 that this young Indian maiden quietly expired, invoking the names of Jesus and Mary. Miracles and favors were attributed to her soon after her death.

In 1943, Pope Pius XII admitted the cause of beatification, approving the decree on the heroism of her virtues. Saint Kateri had appeared to some Polish prisoners during World War II, telling them she was named a patron of their country and brought about their release. They described to the Jesuits of their own country, the young Indian girl whom they had all seen in their vision, and learned who she was — Kateri, Lily of the Mohawk, the Canadian Indian girl who had attained sanctity very young and died at the age of 24 years. She was beatified in 1980, canonized in 1991.

St. Stephen Harding



St. Stephen Harding

Confessor, the third Abbot of Cîteaux, was born at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, England, about the middle of the eleventh century; died 28 March, 1134. He received his early education in the monastery of Sherborne and afterwards studied in Paris and Rome. On returning from the latter city he stopped at the monastery of Molesme and, being much impressed by the holiness of St. Robert, the abbot, joined that community. Here he practised great austerities, became one of St. Robert's chief supporters and was one of the band of twenty-one monks who, by authority of Hugh, Archbishop of Lyons, retired to Cîteaux to institute a reform in the new foundation there. When St. Robert was recalled to Molesme (1099), Stephen became prior of Cîteaux under Alberic, the new abbot. On Alberic's death (1110) Stephen, who was absent from the monastery at the time, was elected abbot. The number of monks was now very reduced, as no new members had come to fill the places of those who had died.

Stephen, however, insisted on retaining the strict observance originally instituted and, having offended the Duke of Burgundy, Cîteau's great patron, by forbidding him or his family to enter the cloister, was even forced to beg alms from door to door. It seemed as if the foundation were doomed to die out when (1112) St. Bernard with thirty companions joined the community. This proved the beginning of extraordinary prosperity. The next year Stephen founded his first colony at La Ferté, and before its death he had established thirteen monasteries in all. His powers as an organizer were exceptional, he instituted the system of general chapters and regular visitations and, to ensure uniformity in all his foundations, drew up the famous "Charter of Charity" or collection of statutes for the government of all monasteries united to Cîteaux, which was approved by Pope Callistus II in 1119 (see CISTERCIANS).

In 1133 Stephen, being now old, infirm, and almost blind, resigned the post of abbot, designating as his successor Robert de Monte, who was accordingly elected by the monks. The saint's choice, however, proved unfortunate and the new abbot only held office for two years. Stephen was buried in the tomb of Alberic, his predecessor, in the cloister of Cîteaux. In the Roman calendar his feast is 17 April, but the Cistercians themselves keep it on 15 July, with an octave, regarding him as the true founder of the order. Besides the "Carta Caritatis" he is commonly credited with the authorship of the "Exordium Cisterciensis cenobii", which however may not be his. Two of his sermons are preserved and also two letters (Nos. 45 and 49) in the "Epp. S. Bernardi".

Feast Day: April 17 Born: Dorset, England Died: 28 March 1134

Major Shrine: Church of St. Stephen Harding in Apátistvánfalva, Hungary, district of Szegotthárd.

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