

We dedicate this website to the Generous Heart of Mother Mary





Mission of Jesus.com







Mission of Jesus, is a Non

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

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.

About Us

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.

ACTS 14:19-28 Responsorial Psalm 145:10-11, 12-13AB, 21

Volume 116, Tuesday, May 21, 2019. Tuesday of the Fifth Week of Easter

Today's Bible Readings 1st Reading

Latin Rite Syro-Malabar Rite Syro-Malankara Rite

2nd Reading 1st Reading 1st Reading

ROM 10: 14-20

Gospel Gospel Gospel

JN 14:27-31A MT 21:18-22

"My peace I give to you" ACTS 14:19-28

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 holy Souls 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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Prayer requests to Email:

mojcounselor@gmail.com

Meditation:

Do you know the peace which surpasses all understanding (Philippians 4:7)? In his farewell discourse Jesus grants peace as his gift to his disciples. What kind of peace does he offer? The peace of Christ is more than the absence of trouble. It includes everything which makes for our highest good. The world's approach to peace is avoidance of trouble and a refusal to face unpleasant things. Jesus offers the peace which conquers our fears and anxieties. Nothing can take us from the peace and joy of Jesus Christ. No sorrow or grief, no danger, no suffering can make it less.

The true nature of peace

How can we attain the peace which the Lord Jesus offers his followers? Through the gift and work of the Holy Spirit who dwells within us, the Lord Jesus shows us how to yield our passions of anger, fear, and pride to him so we can receive his gift of peace. The Holy Spirit helps us in our weakness and strengthens us with his gifts and supernatural virtues which enable us to live as wise and holy disciples of Christ.

Caesarius of Arles (470-542 AD), an early church bishop in Gaul who was noted for his godly wisdom and preaching of Scripture, linked peace with the character of Christ and the Christlike virtues which help us to grow as disciples of Jesus Christ. Caesarius describes some of the key character traits (virtues) which form us into true people of

"Peace, indeed, is serenity of mind, tranquility of

soul, simplicity of heart, the bond of love, the fellowship of charity. It removes hatred, settles wars, restrains wrath, tramples on pride, loves the humble, pacifies the discordant and makes enemies agree. For it is pleasing to everyone. It does not seek what belongs to another or consider anything as its own. It teaches people to love because it does not know how to get angry, or to extol itself or become inflated with pride. It is meek and humble to everyone, possessing rest and tranquility within itself. When the peace of Christ is exercised by a Christian, it is brought to perfection by Christ. If anyone loves it, he will be an heir of God, while anyone who despises it rebels against Christ.

'When our Lord Jesus Christ was returning to the Father, he left his peace to his followers as their inherited good, teaching them and saying, 'My peace I give to you, my peace I leave with you. Anyone who has received this peace should keep it, and one who has destroyed it should look for it while anyone who has lost it should seek it. For if 🛱 splendor of your kingdom. anyone is not found with it, he will be disinherited by the Father and deprived of his inheritance." (Sermon 174.1)

Destiny with the Father

Jesus speaks to his disciples about his destination - and their destiny as well. He tells them in plain words that he must return to his Father in heaven (John 14:28). If his disciples truly love him for who he is - the only begotten Son of the Father, then they will rejoice that Jesus will ascend to the throne of God and be reunited with his Father in

Jesus also speaks of his struggle - his passion, suffering and death which he undertook on the cross to redeem us from slavery to sin and death. Jesus called Satan the "ruler of this world" (John 14:30) who seeks to rob people of peace and friendship with God. Jesus defeated the evil one through his death and resurrection and won pardon and peace for all who believe in him. The victory of the cross brought glory to Jesus and to the Father and it is our way to glory with the Father in heaven as well. In the Cross of Christ we find true peace and reconciliation with God our Father. Do you live in the peace of Jesus Christ?

"Lord Jesus, may your peace be always with me. May no troubling thought, trial or affliction rob me of the peace which passes all understanding. You, alone, O Lord, are my Peace. May I always reside in that peace by believing in your word and by ${\bf doing\ your\ will.''}$ Reading 1

In those days, some Jews from Antioch and Iconium arrived and won over the crowds. They stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city, supposing that he was dead.

But when the disciples gathered around him,

he got up and entered the city. On the following day he left with Barnabas for

After they had proclaimed the good news to that

and made a considerable number of disciples,

they returned to Lystra and to Iconium and to

They strengthened the spirits of the disciples and exhorted them to persevere in the faith, saying, ntil is necessary for us to undergo many hardships to enter the Kingdom of God.

They appointed presbyters for them in each Church and.

with prayer and fasting, commended them to the

Lord in whom they had put their faith. Then they traveled through Pisidia and reached

Pamphylia. After proclaiming the word at Perga they went down to Attalia.

From there they sailed to Antioch, where they had been commended to the grace of

for the work they had now accomplished. And when they arrived, they called the Church together and reported what God had done with them

and how he had opened the door of faith to the Then they spent no little time with the disciples.

Responsorial Psalm -13AB, 21

splendor of your kingdom.

145:10-11, 12

R. (see 12) Your friends make known, O Lord, the glorious splendor of your kingdom.

R. Alleluia. Let all your works give you thanks, O LORD, and let your faithful ones bless you.

Let them discourse of the glory of your kingdom and speak of your might. R. Your friends make known, O Lord, the glorious

R. Alleluia. Making known to men your might and the glorious splendor of your kingdom. Your kingdom is a kingdom for all ages, and your dominion endures through all generations.

R Vour friends make known O Lord R. Alleluia. May my mouth speak the praise of the LORD,

and may all flesh bless his holy name forever and R. Your friends make known, O Lord, the glorious

splendor of your kingdom. R. Alleluia. Alleluia SEE LK 24:46, 26

Christ had to suffer and to rise from the dead,

Gospel JN 14:27-31A

and so enter into his glory.

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Jesus said to his disciples:

"Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you. Not as the world gives do I give it to you. Do not let your hearts be troubled or afraid. You heard me tell you,

for the ruler of the world is coming. He has no power over me, but the world must know that I love the Father

'I am going away and I will come back to you.' If you loved me, you would rejoice that I am going to the Father; for the Father is greater than I. And now I have told you this before it happens, so that when it happens you may believe. I will no longer speak much with you,

and that I do just as the Father has commanded

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

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The Bible in one year:

MAY 01 Deut 33–34, Jer 47:1–48:12, Luke 19:30-48, Ps 55:5-11 02 Josh 1-3, Jer 48:13-32, Luke 20:1-25, Ps 55:12-18 03 Josh 4–5, Jer 48:33–47, Luke 20:26-47, Ps 55:19-23 04 Josh 6-7, Jer 49:1-26, Luke 21:1-21, Ps 56:title-8 05 Josh 8–9, Jer 49:27–39, Luke

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20 Judg 8:1-9:30, Baruch 1, John 4:19–40, Ps 65:title–7 21 Judg 9:31-10:18, Baruch 2:1-10, John 4:41–54, Ps 65:8–13 22 Judg 11-12, Baruch 2:11-35, John 5:1–30, Ps 66:title–8 23 Judg 13-14, Baruch 3:1-16, John 5:31–47, Ps 66:9–15 24 Judg 15–16, Baruch 3:17–37, John 6:1–26, Ps 66:16–20

25 Judg 17-18, Baruch 4:1-19, John 6:27-48, Ps 67 26 Judg 19, Baruch 4:20-37, John 6:49-71, Ps 68:title-7 27 Judg 20-21, Baruch 5:1-6:13, John 7:1-21, Ps 68:8-14 28 Ruth 1-2, Baruch 6:14-33, John 7:22–42, Ps 68:15–21 29 Ruth 3-4, Baruch 6:34-53, John 7:43–8:11, Ps 68:22–28

31 1 Sam 3-4, Ezek 1, John 8:34 -59, Ps 69:title-6

30 1 Sam 1-2, Baruch 6:54-73,

John 8:12-33, Ps 68:29-35

Today's

St. Charles Joseph Eugene de Mazenod



St. Charles Joseph Eugene de Mazenod

Eldest son of Charles-Antoine De Mazenod and Marie-Rose Joannis. His mother was of the French middle class, convent educated, and wealthy; his father was an aristocrat, classically educated, and poor. Their marriage, and Eugene's home life, were plagued by constant family in-fighting, and interference from his maternal grandmother and a neurotic maternal aunt. The women never let his father forget that they brought the money to the

On 13 December 1790, at age eight, Eugene fled with his family to exile in Italy to escape the French Revolution. He spent eleven years in Italy, living in Nice, Turin, Venice, Naples, and Palermo. While he learned Italian and German from dealing with people day to day, the bulk of his education came in Venice from Father Bartolo Zinelli, a local priest. In Palermo he was exposed to a wild and worldly life among rich young Italian nobles.

After the Revolution, his mother returned to France, but his father stayed in Italy, ostensibly for political reasons. Upon his own return to France in 1802 in an attempt to reclaim the family lands, Eugene tried to reunite his parents, but failed, and they were divorced, an unusual event in the early

19th century. His often unsupervised youth, the constant fighting at home, and the eventual break up of his family led to his patronage of dysfunctional families and those in them. For years, Eugene struggled in himself, drawn on the one hand to the wordly life he knew from Palermo, and the beauty of the religious life he had seen in Venice with Don Bartolo. In an effort to work it out, Eugene began teaching catechism and working with prisoners in 1805. God won at last, assisted by a mystical experience at the foot of a cross on Good Friday 1807 when Eugene was momentarily touched by the full force of the love of

Because of his noble birth, he was immediately offered the position of Vicar General to the bishop of Amiens. Eugene renounced his family's wealth, and preferred to become a parish priest in Aix-en-Provence, working among the poor, preaching missions and bringing them the church in their native Provencal dialect, not the French used by the upper classes. He worked among the sick, prisoners, the poor, and the overlooked young. Eugune contracted, and nearly died from, typhus while working in prisons.

God. He entered the seminary of Saint Sulpice, Paris in 1808. Ordained on 21 December 1811 at age 29 at Amiens, France.

Eugene gathered other workers around him, both clergy and laymen. They worked from a former Carmelite convent, and the priests among them formed the Missionaries of Provence who conducted parish missions throughout the region. They were successful, and their reputation spread, bringing requests for them outside the region. Eugene realized the need for formal organization, and on 17 February 1826 he received approval from Pope Leo XII to found a new congregation, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate founded on his core of missionaries Though he would have preferred to remain a missionary, Eugene knew that position with the Church hierarchy would allow him to insure the success

of his little congregation. He was appointed Vicar-General of Marseille in 1823. Titular bishop of Icosia on 14 October 1832. Co-adjutor in 1834. Bishop of Marseilles, France on 24 December 1837, ordained by Pope Gregory XVI. He founded 23 parishes, built or retored 50 churches, cared for aged and persecuted priests, restored ecclesiastical discipline, and developed catechetics for young people. Started work on the cathedral and shrine of Notre-Dame de la Garde in Marseille. Welcomed 33 congregations of

religious brothers and sisters into the diocese. More than doubled the number of priests in his diocese, and celebrated all ordinations himself.

Eugene realigned parishes and maneuvered behind the scenes to weaken the government monopoly on education. He was an outspoken supporter of the papacy, and fought government intervention into Church matters. Publicly endorsed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and worked for its promulgation. His printed writings run to 25 volumes. Made a peer of the French Empire. Archbishop of Marseille in 1851 by Pope Blessed Pius IX. Helped Saint Emily de Vialar re-build the Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Apparition after their move to Marseille. Named senator and member of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon III in 1856. Proposed as cardinal in 1859.

On 2 December 1841, Bishop de Mazenod's first overseas missionaries arrived in Canada. By the time of his death in 1861, there were six Oblate bishops and over 400 missionaries working in ten countries. The Oblates continue their good work to this day with some 5,000 missionaries in 68

Born: 1 August 1782 at Aix-en-Provence, southern France as Charles Joseph Eugene de Mazenod

Canonized: 3 December 1995 by Pope John Paul II at Saint Peter's Square, Rome, Italy

Died: • 21 May 1861 at Marseille, France of cancer• on 12 December 1936, his body was exhumed and found to be intact• part of his heart is venerated at Blessed Sacrament Chapel at the Oblate-owned Lourdes Grotto of the Southwest in San Antonio, Texas, USA

Patronage: dysfunctional families

Finchale

St. Godric of



St. Godric of Finchale

Oldest of three children born to a freedman Anglo-Saxon farmer. An adventurous seafaring man, Godric spent his youth in travel, both on land and sea, as a peddler and merchant mariner first along the coast of the British Isles, then throughout Europe. Sometime sailor, sometime ship's captain, he lived a seafarer's life of the day, and it was hardly a religious one. He was known to drink, fight, chase women, con customers, and in a contemporary manuscript, was referred to as a "pirate". Converted upon visiting Lindisfarne during a voyage, and being touched by the life of Saint

Pilgrim to Jerusalem and the holy lands, Saintiago de Compostela, the shrine of Saint Gaul in Provence, and to Rome, Italy. As a self-imposed

austerity, and a way to always remember Christ's lowering himself to become human, Godric never wore shoes, regardless of the season. He lived as a hermit in the holy lands, and worked in a hospital near Jerusalem. Hermit for nearly sixty years at Finchale, County Durham, England, first in a cave, then later in a more formal hermitage; he was led to its site by a vision of Saint Cuthbert. It was a rough life, living barefoot in a mud and wattle hut, wearing a hair shirt under a metal breastplate, standing in icy waters to control his lust, living for a while off berries and roots, and being badly beaten by Scottish raiders who strangely thought he had a hidden treasure.

Noted for his close familiarity with wild animals, his supernatural visions, his gift of prophecy, and ability to know of events occurring hundreds or thousands of miles away. Counseled Saint Aelred, Saint Robert of Newminster, Saint Thomas Beckett, and Pope Alexander III. Wrote poetry in Medieval English. The brief song Sainte nicholaes by Godric is one of the oldest in the English language, and is believed to be the earliest surviving example of lyric poetry. He was said to have received his songs, lyrics and music, complete during his miraculous visions.

Born: 1069 at Walpole, Norfolk, England Died: 1170 at Finchale, County Durham, England of natural causes

www.missionofjesus.com

Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com