

	God frees us from attachments to other		11 1 Sam 23–24, Ezek 12, John
	things so we can give ourselves freely to God	Responsorial Psalm 103:1B-2, 3-4, 8-	13:25–38, Ps 72:11–20
	for his glory and for his kingdom. It was love	9, 10-11	12 1 Sam 25, Ezek 13, John 14,
	that compelled the Lord Jesus to lay down		Ps 73:title–3
	his life for us. And he calls us in love to give	R. (8a) The Lord is kind and merciful.	13 1 Sam 26–27, Ezek 14, John
	our all for him.	Bless the LORD, O my soul;	15, Ps 73:4–10
No.		and all my being, bless his holy name.	14 1 Sam 28–30, Ezek 15, John
A		Bless the LORD, O my soul,	16:1–15, Ps 73:11–17
2000	We cannot outgive God	and forget not all his benefits.	15 1 Sam 31, Ezek 16:1–25,
		R. The Lord is kind and merciful.	John 16:16–33, Ps 73:18–24
Abortion isn't a lesser evil.	What can keep us from giving our all to God?	He pardons all your iniquities,	16 2 Sam 1–2, Ezek 16:26–45,
it's a crime. Taking one life		he heals all your ills.	John 17, Ps 73:25–28
to save another, that's	real, concerned proceedpation, and	He redeems your life from destruction,	17 2 Sam 3–4, Ezek 16:46–63,
what the Mafia does. It's a	attachment to other things. Even spiritual	he crowns you with kindness and compassion.	John 18:1–21, Ps 74:title–9
crime. It's an absolute evil.	things can get in the way of having God alone	R. The Lord is kind and merciful.	18 2 Sam 5–6, Ezek 17, John
crime. It's an absolute evil.	as our Treasure if we put them first.	Merciful and gracious is the LORD,	18:22–40, Ps 74:10–16
Pope Francis	Detachment is a necessary step if we want to	slow to anger and abounding in kindness.	19 2 Sam 7–9, Ezek 18:1–19, John 19:1–25, Ps 74:17–23
i ope i rancis	make the Lord our Treasure and Joy. It frees	He will not always chide,	John 19:1–25, Ps 74:17–23 20 2 Sam 10–11, Ezek 18:20–32,
		nor does he keep his wrath forever.	
	us to give ourselves without reserve to the Lord and to his service. There is nothing greater we can do with our lives than to	R. The Lord is kind and merciful.	John 19:26–42, Ps 75:title–6
	greater we can do with our lives than to	Not according to our sins does he deal with us,	21 2 Sam 12, Ezek 19:1–20:13, John 20, Ps 75:7–10
Visit	greater we can do with our mes than to	nor does he requite us according to our crimes.	22 2 Sam 13–14, Ezek 20:14–33,
	place them at the service of the Lord and	For as the heavens are high above the earth,	22 2 Sam 15–14, Ezek 20:14–55, John 21, Ps 76
<u>Our Website</u>	Master of the universe. We cannot match God	so surpassing is his kindness toward those who fear	23 2 Sam 15, Ezek 20:34–49,
www.missionofjesus.com	in generosity. Jesus promises that those who	him.	Acts 1:1–14, Ps 77:title–3
	are willing to part with what is most dear to	R. The Lord is kind and merciful.	24 2 Sam 16–17, Ezek 21, Acts
	them for his sake "will receive a hundred	Alleluia PS 95:8	1:15–26, Ps 77:4–11
	times as much and will inherit eternal	R. Alleluia, alleluia.	25 2 Sam 18, Ezek 22:1–13,
	life" (Matthew 19:29). Is there anything	If today you hear his voice,	Acts 2:1–32, Ps 77:12–20
Face book	holding you back from giving your all to the	harden not your hearts.	26 2 Sam 19–20, Ezek 22:14–31,
I ALE DUUK	Lord?	R. Alleluia, alleluia.	Acts 2:33–47, Ps 78:title–4
Mission of Jesus			27 2 Sam 21, Ezek 23:1–22,
		Gospel MT 8:18-22	Acts 3, Ps $78:5-11$
	"Take, O Lord, and receive my entire liberty,	003pci IVII 0. 10-22	28 2 Sam 22–23, Ezek 23:23–49,
WhatsApp group	my memory, my understanding, and my	When Jesus saw a crowd around him,	Acts 4:1–24, Ps 78:12–18
	whole will. All that I am and all that I	he gave orders to cross to the other shore.	29 2 Sam 24, Ezek 24:1–13,
Mission Prayer	possess you have given me. I surrender it all	A scribe approached and said to him,	Acts 4:25–37, Ps 78:19–25
	to you to be disposed of according to your	"Teacher, I will follow you wherever you go."	30 1 Kings 1, Ezek 24:14–27,
(+918281778684)	will. Give me only your love and your grace -	Jesus answered him, "Foxes have dens and birds of	Acts 5:1–31, Ps 78:26–32
	with these I will be rich enough and will		
Designed	desire nothing more." (Prayer of Ignatius	but the Son of Man has nowhere to rest his head."	
Prayer requests to		Another of his disciples said to him,	
Email:	Loyola, 1491-1556)	"Lord, let me go first and bury my father."	
mojcounselor@gmail.com		But Jesus answered him, "Follow me,	14
,,		and let the dead bury their dead."	
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Today/a			
Today's Mo	ost Precious Blood of Jesus		
		Dedeemer Supreme homese is siver to the Court P	lood Ac we adams the Court
Most Precious	month of July is dedicated to the Most Precious Blood of the	e Redeemer. Supreme nomage is given to the Sacred E	souu. As we adore the Sacred
Blood of Jesus that	rt, because it is the Heart of Jesus, who is God, so we adore	e the Most Precious Blood. The Blood of Jesus is the to	



The month of July is dedicated to the Most Precious Blood of the Redeemer. Supreme homage is given to the Sacred Blood. As we adore the Sacred Heart, because it is the Heart of Jesus, who is God, so we adore the Most Precious Blood. The Blood of Jesus is the fountain of salvation. Each drop that flowed from the wounds of the Saviour is a pledge of man's eternal salvation. All races of the earth have been ransomed, and all individuals, who will allow the saving power of the Sacred Blood to be applied to their soul, are heirs of heaven. St. John Chrysostom calls the Precious Blood the saviour of souls; St. Thomas Aquinas, the key to heaven's treasures; St. Ambrose, pure gold of ineffable worth; St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi, a magnet of souls and pledge of eternal life. The sins of mankind, in their number, in their offense to the Supreme Being, in the effects on transgressors, are immense; yet, the Precious Blood of Jesus is not frightened by numbers, it has in Itself the power to appease an angered God and to heal wounded creatures.

The Precious Blood is a cleansing bath. Unlike all other blood, which stains, the Blood of Jesus washes clean and white. According to the words of St. John, in the Apocalypse, the Angels wonder, and the question is asked: These that are clothed in white robes, who are they? The Lord answers: These are they that have washed their robes, and have made them white in the Blood of the Lamb. For no other reason did the Precious Blood flow but to regain for the souls of men the beautiful dress of innocence, and , once regained, to preserve it throughout life and into eternity. The Blood of the Saviour is a well of consolation for troubled hearts. Can anyone, confidingly, look at the Sacred Blood trickling down from the Cross without taking courage to carry on, in spite of the difficulties which are the common lot of all? One glance at the Cross must be able to drive away fear. And, another, must be able to instill trust in Him who did not rest until the last drop, mingled with water, flowed out of an opened Heart. He, who was willing to do so much for men, must be willing to overlook and forget the frailties which they deeply regret; He must be willing to come to their assistance when harassed, to defend them when tempted, to comfort them when afflicted. The Blood of Jesus must be for Christians what the north-star is to sailors. Would that men on earth honored the Precious Blood in the manner in which they who are in heaven give honor and praise and thanksgiving! They proclaim that It purchased the glory which they enjoy. Without It, they would have remained slaves of Satan and outcasts from the eternal mansions of God. Let us profess that we owe to the Sacred Blood of Jesus all that we have in this life, and that to It we shall owe all that we shall enjoy in a better and eternal life!

St. Junipero Serra

St. Junipero Serra

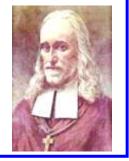
Entered the Franciscan University at Palma, Spain at age 15, and joined the Order at age 17, taking the name Junipero after the friend of Saint Francis. Ordained in 1737, and taught philosophy and theology at the Lullian University.

In 1749, Serra was sent to the missionary territories of the west of North America. A mosquito bite he received early in his trip to the New World left one leg swollen; this and his asthma made walking a painful process for the rest of his life. In 1768 he took over missions in the Mexican provinces of Lower and Upper California, missions the Jesuits were forced to abandon by order of King Charles III. A tireless worker, Serra was largely responsible for the foundation and spread of the Church on the West Coast of the United States. Founded twenty-one missions, converted thousands of Native Americans, and trained many of them in European methods of agriculture, cattle husbandry, and crafts. Dedicated religious and missionary, penitent and austere in all areas of his life. Blessed Junipero Serra is the namesake of the Serra Club, an international Catholic organization dedicated to the promotion of vocations, and the support of seminarians and religious novices. Many of his letters and other writings have survived, and the diary of his travels to the west was published in the early 20th century.



Born : 24 November 1713 at Petra, Spanish Majorca as Miguel Jose Serra Died: • 28 August 1784 of tuberculosis at Mission San Carlos, California of natural causes• buried at Carmel, Monterey, California Canonized: • 23 September 2015 by Pope Francis• canonization recognition celebrated at the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, DC, presided by Pope Francis

St. Oliver Plunkett



St. Oliver Plunkett

Oliver was born to the Irish nobility, part of a family who supported King Charles I and the fight for Irish national freedom from England. Growing up, he was greatly influenced by his uncle Patrick, a Cistercian monk who later became bishop of the Irish dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Beginning in 1647, Oliver studied at the newly established Irish College in Rome, Italy, an institute operated by the Jesuits. He was ordained a priest in Rome in 1654. He loved the city of Rome and stayed there to serve as professor of theology at the Propaganda Fide College from 1654 through 1669, and part of the time as procurator or agent in Rome for the bishops of Ireland. In 1669 Father Oliver was chosen archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, making him the primate, or primary Church official, of all Ireland.

Bishop Oliver's return to Ireland was a rough one; discipline was lax among the priests, and many clergy and laity were so provincial that they objected to a man from County Meath becoming bishop in Armagh. Oliver worked to return the faithful to the faith, and his diocese to their support. He established the Jesuits in Drogheda, where they ran a school for boys, and a college for theology students. He enforced clerical discipline and worked to send students to the colleges in Rome. He extended his ministry to Gaelic speaking Catholics of the highlands and the isles off the coast of Ireland, but due to a increase in the persecution of Catholics, he was forced to conduct much of his ministry covertly.

Saint Oliver was arrested and at Dundalk, Ireland in 1679 on a charge of conspiring against the state as part of the "Titus Oates" plot to overthrow King Charles II. He was initially lodged at Dublin Castle where he gave final absolution to Archbishop Peter Talbot of Dublin. Oliver was accused to taxing the clergy to pay for 70,000 men, 20,000 of whom would be French soldiers that the bishop would bring into the country. The English authorities knew that Oliver would never be convicted in Ireland, and had him moved to Newgate prison in London, England. His first trial was an aquittal, but he was not released. Instead, a second trial was arranged, and it was complete kangaroo court; Lord Campbell, writing of the judge, Sir Francis Pemberton, called it a disgrace to himself and his country. Plunkett was found guilty of high treason "for promoting the Catholic faith," and was condemned to a gruesome death. He was the last Catholic to die for his faith on the gallows at Tyburn in London, and was the first of the Irish Martyrs to be beatified.

Born: 30 September 1629 at Loughenew, County Meath, Ireland Died: • hanged, drawn, and quartered on 1 July 1681 at Tyburn, England• body initially buried in two tin boxes next to five Jesuits who had died before him• his head is in Saint Peter's Church at Drogheda, Ireland• most of his body is at Downside Abbey, Somerset, England• some relics in other churches in Ireland

Canonized : 12 October 1975 by Pope Paul VI at Rome, Italy

Patronage : archdiocese of Armagh, Ireland

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