

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 Visit Our Website www.missionofjesus.com <u>Face book</u> Mission of Jesus WhatsApp group Mission Prayer (+918281778684) Prayer requests to Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com	 We indicate the "Day of the Loss with sign would indicate the "Day of the Loss word". Jesus replied that only one sign would point to that day and that sign was Jesus himself. Jesus surprised the Jews of his time by announcing that God's kingdom was already present among them in his very person - the Son of God sent from the Father to redeem the world from sin and corruption. Our hope is anchored in God's kingdom - not the passing kingdoms of this present world In the Lord Jesus we see both the power and the glory of God's kingdom. His divine power overthrew the powers of darkness (the kingdom of Satan and all who opposed God's rule) and winch corrupts and enslaves the human mind, heart, and will to the forces of evil and wrongdoing). Jesus knew that the only way to victory was through the cross. On that cross he defeated death and canceled the debt of our sins. The victory of his cross opens the way for us to live as sons and daughters of God and citizens of his heavenly kingdom of peace, Joy, and righteousness (moral goodness). Is your hope and future securely anchored to God's heavenly kingdom? "Lord Jesus Christ, may your kingdom come and may your will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Be the Ruler of my heart and the data first he must suffer greatly and be 	Heb 3, Ps 119:166–172 12 Prov 23, 1 Macc 9:1–24, Heb 4, Ps 119:173–176 13 Prov 24–25, 1 Macc 9:25–44, Heb 5–6, Ps 120 14 Prov 26–27, 1 Macc 9:45–73, Heb 7:1–12, Ps 121 15 Prov 28, 1 Macc 10:1–11, Heb 7:13–28, Ps 122 16 Prov 29–30, 1 Macc 10:12– 31, Heb 8:1–9:15, Ps 123 17 Prov 31, 1 Macc 10:32–51, Heb 9:16–28, Ps 124 18 Eccles 1–3, 1 Macc 10:52–72, Heb 10, Ps 125 19 Eccles 4–6, 1 Macc 10:73–89, Heb 11:1–13, Ps 126 20 Eccles 7–8, 1 Macc 11:1–23, Heb 11:1–13, Ps 126 20 Eccles 9–12, 1 Macc 11:24– 43, Heb 12:1–17, Ps 128 22 Song 1–2, 1 Macc 11:64–74, Heb 12:18–29, Ps 129 23 Song 3–6, 1 Macc 11:64–74, Heb 13, Ps 130:5–131:3 25 Wisd of Sol 1–3, 1 Macc 12:30–53, James 2, Ps 132:title– 5 26 Wisd of Sol 4–6, 1 Macc 13:11 –17, James 3, Ps 132:6–12 27 Wisd of Sol 7, 1 Macc 13:18– 37, James 4, Ps 132:13–18 28 Wisd of Sol 1–12, 1 Macc 13:38–53, James 5, Ps 133–134 29 Wisd of Sol 11–12, 1 Macc 14:1–24, 1 Pet 1, Ps 135:1–7 30 Wisd of Sol 13–14, 1 Macc
St. Lawrence O'TooleSor Law the archImage: Streen stree	rejected by this generation." rejected by this generation." rejected by this generation." rejected by this generation." receases the characterized of the chief of Hy Murray. Taken as a hostage by King Dermot McMurrogh Leinster in 1138 when he was ten yee rence's sister Mor. He was released in 1140 at age twelve to the Bishop of Glendalough, Ireland, and raised and edu re. Monk at Glendalough, and then abbot in 1153. Declined the bishopric of Glendalough in 1160, citing his unworth bishopric of Dublin, Ireland in 1161, he became the first native-born Irishman to hold the see. ormed much of the administration and clerical life in his diocese. Worked to restore and rebuild Christ Church cathedri imposition onto Ireland of the English form of Ilturgy in 1172. Noted for his personal austerity, he wore a hair shirt to a annual 40 day retreat in Saint Kevin's cave, never at meat, fasted every Friday, and never drank wihe - thoug te it look like wine and not bring attention to himself at table. Acted as peacemaker and mediator at the second seige 1171 he travelled to Canterbury, England on diocesan business. While preparing for Mass there he was attacked by a rence another Saint Thomas Beckett. Everyone in the church thought Lawrence had been killed by the severe blow t water, blessed it, and washed the wound: the bleeding stopped, and the archbishop celebrated Mass. potiated the 1175 Treaty of Windsor which made upstart Irish king Rory O'Connor and vassal of king Henry II of ended the General Lateran Council in Rome. Italy in 1179. Papal legate to Ireland. Died while travelling with King cemaker and on behalf of Rory O'Conner. It resulted in his imprisonment and ill-treatment by the king who decided r sts. n: 1128 at Castledermot, County Kildare, Ireland d: 14 November 1180 at Eu, diocese of Rouen, Normandy, France of natural causes• buried at the abbey church a orted at his tomb that his relics were soon translated a place of honour before the altar• his heart was removed a hedral, Dublin, Ireland	al. As archbishop he accepted under his ecclesiastical robes, gh he would color his water to of Dublin in 1170. a lunatic who wanted to make to the head. Instead he asked England, but ended combat. g Henry II, a trip taken as a he had had his fill of meddling
As a inte	. Serapion of Algiers a boy he accompanied his father in the Third Crusade, and was at the battle of Acre in 1191. Member of the Order of the Order by Saint Peter Nolasco at Barcelona, Spain in 1222. Worked with Saint Raymond Nonnatus to free 1 igned to recruit for the Order in England, his ship was captured by pirates, and Serapion was left for dead. He survi	50 Christian slaves in 1229.



the area of London, England preaching against the theft and abuse of Church property which was happening in that area; he was ordered to leave London, and spent some time as a wandering evangelist in the British Isles. In 1240 he took a ransom to release 87 Christians held in Algiers by Muslims, and when the captors demanded more money, he volunteered to stay as a hostage until it arrived. He then worked as a missionary, converting many to Christianity. Authorities then tortured, scourged, abused and executed him. Martyr.

Born: c.1179 in London, England

Died: crucified, stabbed and dismembered alive in Algeria in 1240

Canonized: 14 April 1728 by Pope Benedict XIII

Patronage: • against arthritis• Azul, Argentina, diocese of

Bl. Maria Teresa of Jesus

BI. Maria Teresa of Jesus



An unknown illness kept the young Maria bedridden for two years; she was cured following a vision of Saint Fiorenzo, and soon after she felt a call to the religious life. On 28 May 1846 she entered the monastery of Saint Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi, Florence, Italy, and though she loved the cloistered life, she realized it was not her calling, and left after two months. Carmelite tertiary, taking the name Maria Teresa of Jesus. Back home she began teaching secular and religious topics to local girls, and effectively started a small school for them. While looking for a place to start a formal school, she was asked by a town council to take over a local school; she did and it formed the base for a religious institute. On 15 October 1854 she founded as the Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, but on 30 November 1859, during a period of anti-clerical sentiment in Italy, her institute was ordered to be dissolved and the school secularized. It took years of work and waiting, but on 18 March 1878 Mother Maria was able to resurrect her community, this time in Florence, Italy where they ran a school, boarding house, and Marian association, and lived a vocation of teaching, parish work, and visiting the sick. Today the Institute has about 250 sisters spread through Italy, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Poland, Canada, the Philippines, the United States, and the Czech Republic, teaching, catechising, caring for the sick and aged.

Born: 15 May 1825 in Montevarchi, Arezzo, Italy as Maria Scrilli

Died: 14 November 1889 in Florence, Italy of natural causes

Beatified: • 8 October 2006 by Pope Benedict XVI• recognition celebrated by Cardinal José Saraiva Martins at the Roman Amphitheater, Fiesole, Italy

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