



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. I t's an absolute evil.

Pope Francis

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Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com The cost to the giver shows the true  $\mathcal{R}_{R}^{\text{be}}$ beauty and goodness of a heart filled with love and gratitude

Why was Judas critical of Mary's lovely deed? Judas viewed her act as extravagant wastefulness because of greed. A person will view others according to what is inside their heart, mind, and soul - the inner core of their being. Judas was an embittered man and had a warped sense of what was precious and valuable, especially to God. Jesus had put Judas in charge of their common purse, very likely because he was gifted in financial matters. The made from genuine aromatic nard greatest temptation we can face will often come in the area of our greatest strength or gifting. Judas used money entrusted to him for wrong and hurtful purposes. He allowed greed and personal gain to corrupt his heart and to warp his view of things. He was critical towards Mary because he imputed unworthy motives. Do you examine your heart correctly when you impute wrong or unworthy motives towards others?

"Give us, Lord, a lively faith, a firm hope, a fervent charity, a love of you. Take from us all lukewarmness in meditation, dullness in prayer. Give us fervor and delight in thinking of you and your from the dead. And the chief priests plotted to grace, your tender compassion towards me. The things we pray for, good Lord, give us grace to labor for: through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Prayer of Sir Thomas More, 16th century)

be stouthearted, and wait for the LORD. The Lord is my light and my salvation.

Verse Before The Gospel Hail to you, our King; you alone are compassionate with our faults.

## Gospel JN 12:1-11

raised from the dead.

fragrance of the oil.

reclining at table with him.

Mary took a liter of costly perfumed oil

Then Judas the Iscariot, one of his disciples,

money bag and used to steal the

alone. Let her keep this for the day of my

burial. You always have the poor with you,

was there and came, not only because of him,

were turning away and believing in Jesus

and the one who would betray him, said,

days' wages and given to the poor?"

but you do not always have me."

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 Six days before Passover Jesus came to 17 Deut 8–9, Jer 33:16–26, Bethany, where Lazarus was, whom Jesus had Luke 12:1–18, Ps 48:11–14 18 Deut 10–11, Jer 34, Luke They gave a dinner for him there, and Martha 12:19–39, Ps 49:title–10 served, while Lazarus was one of those 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 and anointed the feet of Jesus and dried them 13:25–14:11, Ps 50:4–10 with her hair; the house was filled with the 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 "Why was this oil not sold for three hundred 24 Deut 22–23, Jer 39–40, Luke 15:20-32, Ps 51:title-7 25 Deut 24–25, Jer 41, Luke 16, He said this not because he cared about the Ps 51:8–14 poor but because he was a thief and held the 26 Deut 26–27, Jer 42, Luke 17:1–22, Ps 51:15–19 contributions. So Jesus said, "Leave her 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 The large crowd of the Jews found out that he 18:29–43, Ps 54 30 Deut 32, Jer 46, Luke 19:1-29, Ps 55:title-4 but also to see Lazarus, whom he had raised kill Lazarus too, because many of the Jews



## Today's Saints St. Celestine I,

Pope

St. Celestine I, Pope

Saint Celestine was a native of Rome, a relative of the emperor Valentinian, and at the death of Pope Saint Boniface in September 422, he was chosen to succeed him, by the consent of the entire city.

because of him.

His first official act was to confirm the condemnation of an African bishop who had been convicted of grave crimes. He wrote also to the bishops of the provinces of Vienne and Narbonne in Gaul to correct several abuses which had followed upon errors in doctrine. He stipulated, among other things, that absolution or reconciliation should never be refused to any dying sinner who sincerely asked it; for repentance depends not so much on time as on the heart, which can be changed in a moment when God so wills.

Saint Celestine assembled a synod at Rome in 430, by which the writings of Nestorius were examined, and the heresiarch's obstinate errors in maintaining in Christ two persons, a divine and a human, were condemned. The Pope pronounced sentence of excommunication against Nestorius, and deposed him. Being informed that in Great Britain, the seeds of the Pelagian heresy, denying the necessity of grace, were spreading, Saint Celestine sent there Saint Germanus of Auxerre, whose zeal and ministry happily prevented the threatening danger.

He also sent Saint Palladius, a Roman, to preach the Faith to the Scots, both in North Britain and in Ireland. Many authors of the life of Saint Patrick say that he, too, received his commission to preach to the Irish from Saint Celestine, in 431. This holy Pope died on the 1st of August, in 432, having reigned almost ten years.

Reflection. Vigilance is truly necessary in those to whom the care of souls has been confided. Blessed are the servants whom the Lord at His coming shall find watching. (Luke 12:37)

## St. Eutychius of Constantinople



St. Eutychius of Constantinople

> The son of Alexander, a general in the imperial Byzantine army of Belisarius. Monk at Amasea in Pontus (in modern Turkey) at age 30. Archimandrite of a monastery in Constantinople (modern Istanbul, Turkey). Patriarch of Constantinople from 552, nominated by Justinian the Great and confirmed by Pope Vigilius. With Apollinarius of Alexandria and Domnus III of Antioch, he called and led a council from 5 May to 2 June 553 to deal with the Three-Chapter Controversy, and Eutychius composed the decree against the Chapters. He consecrated the re-building of the Hagia Sophia church in 562.



Beginning in 564, Eutychius came into theological conflict with emperor Justinian who began to believe the Aphthartodocetae who taught that Jesus's body was incorrupt, not subject to pain, and thus that he was not fully human as well as fully God. Bishop Eutychius began to speak and write against this heresy, which led to his arrest, while celebrating Mass, on 22 January 565. Justinian tried to have a show trial, but Eutychius refused to cooperate, which led to him being exiled for over 12 years.

In October 577, with the support of emperor Justin II, Eutychius was recalled and resumed his seat as patriarch of Constantinople. He was welcomed back to the city by Christians who were so happy to see him that there was a festival and banquets; the Communion line at his first Mass lasted six hours. Toward the end of his life, Eutychius got it into his head that the return of Christ would be spiritual, with no physical return, which is heretical, but he later returned to orthodox thinking on the matter. A surviving biography of his life was written by his chaplain, Eustathius of Constantinople.

Born: c.512 in Theion, Phrygia

Died: 6 April 582 in Constantinople (modern Istanbul, Turkey) of natural causes

St. William of Eskilsoe

## St. William of Eskilsoe

Born to the Gallic upper class. Educated at the cathedral school of Saint Germain. Priest. Canon at the church of Saint Genevieve in Paris, France until c.1170. Widespread reputation for holiness and austerity; his life was so austere that his brother priests harassed him into leaving the city. When Pope Eugene III implemented stricter discipline in 1148, William returned and became sub-prior.

When there was a need for some one to help reform the discipline and liturgical devotion of the Danish monasteries, the bishop sent William. While working at Eskilsoe, he became its abbot, and stayed for 30 years. Faced opposition from lax brothers and local nobles, but never flinched. Founded the abbey of Saint Thomas in Aebelholt, Zeeland. His extensive correspondence has survived, and is a valued source for Danish history of the period.

Born: 1125 at Paris, France

Died: • Easter Sunday, 6 April 1203 in Denmark of natural causes• buried at Aebelholt, Denmark

Canonized: 21 January 1224 by Pope Honorius III

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