


We dedicate this website to the Generous Heart of Mother Mary



**MISSION OF JESUS.COM**

**ABOUT US**

Mission of Jesus, is a Non profittable, service oriented website, This site belongs to each and every Christian who view this website. This is our **19th** 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 127, Wednesday, April 8, 2020.

Wednesday of Holy Week

Latin Rite	1st Reading	IS 50: 4-9A	Responsorial Psalm	69: 8-10, 21-22, 31 AND 33-34
	2nd Reading		Gospel	MT 26: 14-25
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

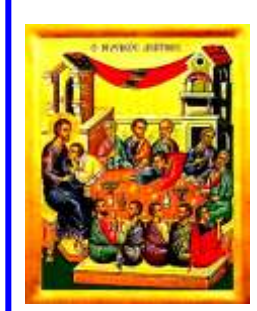
28 Deut 29, Jer 44, Luke 18:1–28, Ps 53

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 Saints**

St. Dionysius of Corinth



**St. Dionysius of Corinth**

Studied for the priesthood in Paris, France, but quit to care for his brothers and sisters upon the death of his parents. When his ST. DIONYSIUS, bishop of Corinth, flourished under the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and was one of the most holy and eloquent pastors of the church in the second age. Not content assiduously to instruct his own flock with the word of life, he comforted and exhorted others at a distance. Eusebius mentions several of his instructive letters to other churches, and one of thanks to the church of Rome, under the pontificate of St. Soter, for the alms received from them **according to custom.** **"From the beginning,"** says he, **"it is your custom to bestow your alms in all places, and to furnish subsistence to many churches.—**You send relief to the needy, especially to those who work in the mines: in which you follow the example of your fathers. Your blessed bishop Soter is so far from degenerating from your ancestors in that respect, that he goes beyond them; not to mention the comfort and advice he, with the bowels of a tender father towards his children, affords all that come to him. On this day we celebrated together the Lord's day, and read your letter, as we do that which was heretofore written to us by Clement."

He means that they read these letters of instruction in the church after the reading of the holy scriptures, and the celebration of the divine mysteries. This primitive father says that SS. Peter and Paul, after planting the faith at Corinth, went both into Italy, and there sealed their testimony with their blood. He in another place complains that the ministers of the devil, that is, the heretics, had adulterated his works, and corrupted them by their poison. The monstrous heresies of the three first centuries sprang mostly, not from any perverse interpretation of the scriptures, but from erroneous principles of the heathenish schools of philosophy: whence it happened that those heresies generally bordered on some superstitious notions of idolatry. St. Dionysius, to point out the source of the heretical errors, showed from what sect of philosophers each heresy took its rise. The Greeks honour St. Dionysius as a martyr on the 29th of November, because he suffered much for the faith, though he seems to have died in peace: the Latins keep his festival on this day, and style him only confessor. Pope Innocent III. sent to the abbey of St. Denys, near Paris, the body of a saint of that name brought from Greece. The monks, who were persuaded that they were before possessed of the body of the Areopagite, take this second to be the body of St. Dionysius of Corinth, whose festival they also celebrate.

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We adore the inscrutable judgments of God, and praise the excess of his mercy in calling us to his holy faith, when we see many to whom it was announced with all the reasonable proofs of conviction, reject its bright light, and resist the voice of heaven: also others who had so far despised all worldly considerations as to have embraced this divine religion, afterwards fall from this grace, and become the authors or abettors of monstrous heresies, by which they drew upon themselves the most dreadful curses. The source of their errors was originally in the disorder of their hearts, by which their understanding was misled. All those who have made shipwreck of their faith, fell because they wanted true simplicity of heart. This virtue has no affinity with worldly simplicity, which is a vice and defect, implying a want of prudence and understanding. But Christian simplicity is true wisdom and a most sublime virtue. It is a singleness of heart, by which a person both in his intention and all his desires and affections has no other object but the pure and holy will of God. This is grounded in self-knowledge, and in sincere humility and ardent charity. The three main enemies which destroy it, are, an attachment to creatures without us, an inordinate love of ourselves, and dissimulation or double dealing. This last, though most infamous and base, is a much more common vice than is generally imagined, for there are very few who are thoroughly sincere in their whole conduct towards God, their neighbour, and themselves. Perfect sincerity and an invariable uprightness is an essential part, yet only one ingredient of Christian simplicity. Nor is it enough to be also disengaged from all inordinate attachments to exterior objects: many who are free from the hurry and disturbance of things without them, nevertheless are strangers to simplicity and purity of heart, being full of themselves, and referring their thoughts and actions to themselves, taking an inordinate complacency in what concerns them, and full of anxieties and fear about what befalls, or may befall them. Simplicity of the heart, on the contrary, settles the soul in perfect interior peace: as a child is secure in the mother's arms, so is such a soul at rest in the bosom of her God, resigned to his will, and desiring only to accomplish it in all things. The inexpressible happiness and advantages of this simplicity can only be discovered by experience. This virtue disposes the heart to embrace the divine revelation when duly manifested, and removes those clouds which the passions raise, and which so darken the understanding, that it is not able to discern the light of faith.

**St. Julia Billiard**



**St. Julia Billiard**

Sixth of seven children of peasant farmers Jean-François Billiard and Marie-Louise-Antoinette Debraine. She was poorly educated, but knew her catechism by heart at age 7, and used to explain it to other children. At age 14 she took a private vow of chastity, and gave her life to serving and teaching the poor. At age 22, she was sitting next to her father when some one shot at him: the shock left her partially crippled for 22 years. During the French Revolution, a group of her friends helped organize the work she'd started. Julia was miraculously healed of her paralysis on 1 June 1804, and resumed her work. Her organization became the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame (Institute of Notre Dame: Sisters of Notre Dame), dedicated to the Christian education of girls, formally established in Amiens, France, the first vows being made by Saint Julia and two others on 15 October 1804. By the time of her death the Institute had 15 convents.


Born: 12 July 1751 at Cuvilly, diocese of Beauvais, department of Oise, Picardy, France as Mary Rose Julia Billiard

Died: • 8 April 1816 at the Institute's motherhouse at Namur, Belgium of natural causes• died while praying

Canonized: 22 June 1969 by Pope Paul VI

Patronage: • against poverty• against bodily ills or sickness• sick people

**Bl. Clement of Osimo**



**Bl. Clement of Osimo**

Priest. Joined the Congregation of Hermits of Brettino, which in 1256 merged with the Augustinian Hermits. Chosen the Augustinian Provincial Prior of the Marches of Ancona, Italy in 1269. Chosen the third Augustinian Prior General on Pentecost Sunday 1271, and served till 1274, visiting houses throughout Italy and France, and participating in the Second Council of Lyons in 1274. Unanimously chosen Augustinian Prior General in 1284, and served in that position the rest of his life. He worked tireless for years with Blessed Augustine of Tarano to revise the constitutions of the Order, implementing them in 1290: they stood for centuries before a new revision was needed. As a leader, he insisted on proper observance of the Augustinian Rule, and worked to found Augustinian houses for women. He encouraged his brother friars to become educated, improved the training of Augustinian novices, founded five Augustinian schools, and supported the creation of libraries. He had a deep devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and passed some of that along to the tradition of the Augustinians. Miracle worker.

Born: 1235 in Osimo or San Elpidio (sources vary), Italy

Died: • 8 April 1291 in Orvieto, Tuscany, Italy of natural causes• buried at the Augustinian house in Orvieto; by order of Pope Nicholas IV, the village was delayed to allow all the flocks of touners to pay their respects• some relics later sent to Osimo, Italy• some relics later sent to San Elpidio, Italy• all relics gathered and re-interred in the Saint Augustine church in Rome, Italy in the early 18th century• re-interred in the chapel in the Augustinian General Headquarters in Rome on 4 May 1970

Beatified: 1761 by Pope Clement XIII (cultus confirmation)