

R. (see 3a) Be merciful, O Lord, for we have sinned. Have mercy on me, O God, in your goodness; in the greatness of your compassion wipe out my Thoroughly wash me from my guilt and of my sin cleanse me. R. Be merciful, O Lord, for we have sinned. For I acknowledge my offense, and my sin is before me always: "Against you only have I sinned, and done what is evil in your sight." R. Be merciful, O Lord, for we have sinned. Turn away your face from my sins, and blot out all my guilt. Free me from blood guilt, O God, my saving God; then my tongue shall revel in your justice. R. Be merciful, O Lord, for we have sinned. Alleluia JN 13:34 R Alleluia alleluia I give you a new commandment; love one another as I have loved you. Gospel MT 5:43-48 Jesus said to his disciples:

"You have heard that it was said,

recompense will you have?

what is unusual about that? Do not the pagans do the same?

perfect."

But I say to you, love your enemies

and pray for those who persecute you,

Do not the tax collectors do the same?

And if you greet your brothers only,

You shall love your neighbor and hate your enemy.

that you may be children of your heavenly Father,

and causes rain to fall on the just and the unjust.

for he makes his sun rise on the bad and the good,

For if you love those who love you, what

So be perfect, just as your heavenly Father is

09 1 Sam 19–20, Ezek 11:1–11, John 12:31–50, Ps 72:title–3

10 1 Sam 21-22, Ezek 11:12-25, John 13:1–24, Ps 72:4–10 11 1 Sam 23-24, Ezek 12, John 13:25–38, Ps 72:11–20 12 1 Sam 25, Ezek 13, John 14, Ps 73:title–3 13 1 Sam 26–27, Ezek 14, John 15, Ps 73:4–10 14 1 Sam 28–30, Ezek 15, John 16:1–15, Ps 73:11–17 15 1 Sam 31, Ezek 16:1-25, John 16:16-33, Ps 73:18-24 16 2 Sam 1-2, Ezek 16:26-45, John 17, Ps 73:25–28 17 2 Sam 3-4, Ezek 16:46-63, John 18:1–21, Ps 74:title–9 18 2 Sam 5–6, Ezek 17, John 18:22–40, Ps 74:10–16 19 2 Sam 7–9, Ezek 18:1–19, John 19:1–25, Ps 74:17–23 20 2 Sam 10-11, Ezek 18:20-32, John 19:26–42, Ps 75:title–6 21 2 Sam 12, Ezek 19:1–20:13, John 20, Ps 75:7-10 22 2 Sam 13-14, Ezek 20:14-33, John 21, Ps 76 23 2 Sam 15, Ezek 20:34–49, Acts 1:1–14, Ps 77:title–3 24 2 Sam 16–17, Ezek 21, Acts 1:15–26, Ps 77:4–11 25 2 Sam 18, Ezek 22:1-13, Acts 2:1–32, Ps 77:12–20 26 2 Sam 19-20, Ezek 22:14-31, Acts 2:33-47, Ps 78:title-4 27 2 Sam 21, Ezek 23:1-22, Acts 3, Ps 78:5-11 28 2 Sam 22-23, Ezek 23:23-49, Acts 4:1–24, Ps 78:12–18 29 2 Sam 24, Ezek 24:1–13, Acts 4:25–37, Ps 78:19–25 30 1 Kings 1, Ezek 24:14-27, Acts 5:1–31, Ps 78:26–32



and gives us the courage to return evil with good. Such love and grace has power to heal and to save from destruction. Do you

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

Visit Our Website www.missionofjesus.com

> Face book <u>Mission of Jesu</u>s

> WhatsApp group **Mission Prayer** (+918281778684)

Prayer requests to

Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com know the power of Christ's redeeming love and mercy?

Allow the Holy Spirit to change and transform the way you think, judge, and treat others

Was Jesus exaggerating when he said we must be perfect as our heavenly Father is perfect? The original meaning of "perfect" in Aramaic is "completeness" or "wholeness - not lacking in what is essential." God gives us every good gift in Jesus Christ so that we may not lack anything we need to R. Alleluia, alleluia. do his will and to live as his sons and daughters (2 Peter 1:3). He knows our weakness and sinfulness better than we do. And he assures us of his love, mercy, and grace to follow in his ways. Do you want to grow in your love for God and for your neighbor? Ask the Holy Spirit to change and transform you in the image of the Father that you may walk in the joy and freedom of the Gospel.

"Lord Jesus, your love brings freedom and pardon. Fill me with your Holy Spirit and set my heart ablaze with your love that 🛱 nothing may make me lose my temper, ruffle my peace, take away my joy, nor make me bitter towards anyone."



Today's Saints

St. John Francis Regis



St. John Francis Regis

Saint John Francis Regis was born at Fontcouverte in Languedoc, in January, 1597, of a noble Catholic family. From his tenderest years he showed evidence of uncommon sanctity by his innocence of life, modesty, and love of prayer; when he was five years old he fainted when he heard his mother speak of the terrible misfortune of being eternally damned. After being educated by the Jesuits, when he was nineteen years old he decided, with the approbation of his confessor, to enter the Society of Jesus at Toulouse. There he was viewed as a model of every virtue, and was called the Angel of the College. He was sent in 1628 to study theology in Toulouse, and ordained a priest in 1630. His first ministry in Toulouse was for the victims of the plague. His superiors feared to expose his youth to the contagion, but he pleaded successfully to be allowed to do so, and God spared His servant for future labors. He was sent to visit his family for a time, and began in Fontcouverte to occupy himself first of all with the poor. The numerous conversions effected there made his Superiors decide to assign their young Saint to the mission lands of France. He began his apostolic work in Montpellier, and spent himself in preaching to the unlettered people of Languedoc and Auvergne; in these regions where heresy had made serious inroads, he made many converts among the Huguenots. He established an association of women to procure aid for prisoners, and founded numerous confraternities of the Blessed Sacrament. The winters he spent in the missions of the mountainous districts, where the people were seen to travel long miles on foot through the snows and across ice, to hear the servant of God and make their confessions. Many of them accompanied him on his journeys from one place to another, leaving all things to hear him. Some fragments of his torn cloak, which a charitable lady repaired for him one day, cured her two sick children. The reputation of the sanctity of the missionary spread everywhere in the mountains. During the summer he preached in Le Puy, which soon changed its aspect by his catechisms. Up to five thousand listeners crowded in to hear him at the church of the Benedictines of Saint-Pierre-le-Moustiers. He visited hospitals and prisons, preached and instructed, and assisted all who in any way stood in need of his services.

In November of 1637 the Saint set out for his second mission at Marthes in the mountains. His road lay across valleys filled with snow and over frozen and precipitous peaks. In climbing one of the highest, a bush to which he was clinging gave way, and he broke his leg in the fall; nonetheless, with the help of his companion and a staff, he managed to continue his journey for the remaining six miles. Then, instead of seeing a surgeon, he insisted on being taken straight to the confessional. After several hours, the parish priest found him still seated, and when his leg was finally examined the fracture was found to be miraculously healed. Saint John Francis was so inflamed with the love of God that he seemed to breathe, think, and speak of Him alone. He offered up the Holy Sacrifice with such attention and fervor that those who attended it could not but experience with him something of the fire consuming him. After twelve years of unceasing labor, having taken a wrong turn on a strange road, and having remained for the night in a cabin open to the wind, he contracted a severe pleurisy and rendered his pure and innocent soul to his Creator at the age of forty-four. He was mourned, invoked for assistance and then venerated as a miracle-working Saint; his place of sepulcher at Louvesc in the mountains is still the site of fervent pilgrimages. He was canonized by Pope Clement XII in 1737. The Curé of Ars obtained a famous miracle with a medal of our Saint. The orphanage of Ars had no more grain for bread, and the harvest had been so scanty the people could not be asked for any more aid. The Curé of Ars put a medal of Saint John Francis behind the door of the empty storeroom, and the next day they could scarcely open that door, so full had the room become overnight.

Reflection. When Saint John Francis was struck in the face by a sinner he was reproving, he replied, If you only knew me, you would give me much more than that. His gentleness converted the man. How much might we do if we would forget our own wants to remember those of others, and put our trust in God!

St. Benno of Meissen

St. Benno of Meissen

Born to the Saxon nobility, the son of Blessed Bezela of Goda; as an adult he was heavily involved in the power politics of his day. Educated in the abbey of Germany Priest Canon at the imperial chapel at Gozlar, Hanover, Chaplain to Emperor Henry III, Bishop of Meissen in 1 Participated in the synod of Forcheim, Germany in 1078. He spent a year in prison for backing the nobility and Pope Saint Gregory VII against Emperor Henry IV over lay investiture and the control of the Church by the State. At one point he was summoned to Rome, Italy; he ordered the canons to lock the cathedral while he was gone in case emperor Henry tried to occupy it. Henry did, and threw the keys of the cathedral into the river as a symbol to show no one could lock the church against him. When Benno returned, he went to the river and found the key; legend says it was protected by a fish.



Following the death of Pope Gregory VII, Benno pledged his allegiance to the anti-pope Guibert, but in 1097 he returned to support of the lawful Pope Urban II. Even with all the polical involvement and turmoil, Benno never lost sight of his calling as a diocesan bishop. He visited parishes, preached and conducted Mass, enforced discipline among his clergy, and fought simony any place he found it. He was an accomplished musician, supported music and chant in the churches and monasteries, and wrote on the Gospels. In his later years he served a missionary to the Wends. Benno continued to be an involved and controversial figure in politics even after his death. His biographer, Jerome Emser, worked a lot of Church versus State material into the book. Martin Luther wrote a furious diatriabe against Benno's canonization.

Died: • 16 June 1106 of natural causes• buried in the cathedral of Meissen, Germany• when the cathedral was Born: 1010 at Hildesheim, Germany rebuilt in 1285, his relics were translated to the new structure, with many miraculous cures accompanying the move relics translated to the bishop's castle at Stolp when Saxony became Protestant relics translated to Munich, Germany in 1580

Canonized: 1523 by Pope Adrian VI Patronage: • anglers, fishermen• weavers• diocese of Dresden-Meissen, Germany• Munich, Germany

St. Lutgardis



St. Lutgardis

A pretty girl with a fondness for clothes and no apparent religious vocation, Lutgardis was sent to the Black Benedictine convent near Saint Trond at age 12 because her dowry had been lost in a failed business venture, and there was thus little chance for a life as a normal, married lay woman. In her late teens Lutgardis received a vision of Christ showing her His wounds, and in 1194 at age 20 she became a Benedictine nun with a true vocation. She had visions of Christ while in prayer, experienced ecstacies, levitated, and dripped blood from forehead and hair when enraptured by the Passion. Chosen as prioress of her community in 1205, she repeatedly refused to be abbess. The Benedictine order was not strict enough for Lutgardis, and on the advice of her friend Saint Christina the Astonishing, in 1208 she joined the Cistercians at Aywieres (near Brussels in modern Belgium) where she lived for her remaining 30 years. She displayed the gifts of healing, prophecy, spiritual wisdom, and was an inspired teacher on the Gospels. Blind for the last eleven years of her life, she treated the affliction as a gift - it reduced the distraction of the outside world. In one of her last visions, Christ told her when she was to die; she spent the time remaining in prayer for the conversion of sinners.

Born: 1182 at Tongres, Limburg, Belgium

Died: • 16 June 1246 at Aywieres (modern Awirs), Belgium of natural causes, just as night office began on the Saturday night following Feast of the Holy Trinity • relics transferred to Ittre, Belgium on 4 December 1796 to avoid destruction in the French Revolution

Patronage: • birth, childbirth• blind people, againts blindness• disabled, handicapped of physically challenged people• Belgium• Flanders, Belgium

www.missionofjesus.com

Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com