

Abortion isn't a lesser evil, it's a crime. Taking one life to save another, that's	the prejudiced hearer who has a shut mind. Such a person is unteachable and blind to what he or she doesn't want to hear. Then there is the shallow hearer. He or she fails to think things out or think them through; they lack depth. They may initially respond with an emotional reaction; but when it wears off their mind wanders to something else. Too busy and preoccupied to listen	 They tempted God in their hearts by demanding the food they craved. Yes, they spoke against God, saying, "Can God spread a table in the desert?" R. The Lord gave them bread from heaven. Yet he commanded the skies above and the doors of heaven he opened; He rained manna unon them for food 	11 1 Kings 15–16, Ezek 33:12- 33, Acts 11, Ps 81:title–3 12 1 Kings 17, Ezek 34:1–18, Acts 12:1–14, Ps 81:4–10 13 1 Kings 18–19, Ezek 34:19- 31, Acts 12:15–13:11, Ps 81:11 16 14 1 Kings 20, Ezek 35:1– 36:12, Acts 13:12–33, Ps 82 15 1 Kings 21, Ezek 36:13–38 Acts 13:34–52, Ps 83:title–5 16 1 Kings 22, Ezek 37:1–15, Acts 14, Ps 83:6–12
what the Mafia does. It's a crime. It's an absolute evil.	Another type of hearer is the person who has	and by his power brought on the south wind. R. The Lord gave them bread from heaven.	17 2 Kings 1–3, Ezek 37:16–28 Acts 15:1–18, Ps 83:13–18 18 2 Kings 4, Ezek 38, Acts
Pope Francis	many interests or cares, but who lacks the ability to hear or comprehend what is truly important. Such a person is for ever too busy	and, like the sand of the sea, winged fowl, Which fell in the midst of their camp round about their tents.	15:19–41, Ps 84:title–7 19 2 Kings 5–6, Ezek 39, Acts 16:1–21, Ps 84:8–12 20 2 Kings 7, Ezek 40:1, 15
Visit <u>Our Website</u> <u>www.missionofjesus.com</u>	to pray or too preoccupied to study and meditate on God's word. He or she may work so hard that they are too tired to even think of anything else but their work. Then there is the one whose mind is open. Such a person is at all times willing to listen and to learn. He or she is never too proud or too busy to	R. The Lord gave them bread from heaven.	20 2 Kings 7, Ezek 40:1–15, Acts 16:22–40, Ps 85:title–8 21 2 Kings 8–9, Ezek 40:16–35 Acts 17, Ps 85:9–13 22 2 Kings 10, Ezek 40:36–49 Acts 18:1–12, Ps 86:title–8 23 2 Kings 11–13, Ezek 41, Acts 18:13–28, Ps 86:9–17 24 2 Kings 14, Ezek 42, Acts
<u>Face book</u> <u>Mission of Jesus</u>	learn. They listen in order to understand. God gives grace to those who hunger for his word that they may understand his will and have the strength to live according to it.		19:1–28, Ps 87 25 2 Kings 15–16, Ezek 43, Acts 19:29–41, Ps 88:title–3 26 2 Kings 17, Ezek 44:1–14, Acts 20, Ps 88:4–10 27 2 Kings 18–19, Ezek 44:15-
WhatsApp group Mission Prayer	Do you hunger for God's word? Lord Jesus, faith in your word is the way to	And he spoke to them at length in parables, saying: "A sower went out to sow. And as he sowed, some seed fell on the path, and birds came and ate it up.	31, Acts 21:1–14, Ps 88:11–18 28 2 Kings 20, Ezek 45, Acts 21:15–40, Ps 89:title–6 29 2 Kings 21–22, Ezek 46,
(+918281778684)	wisdom, and to ponder your divine plan is to grow in the truth. Open my eyes to your	Some fell on rocky ground, where it had little soil.	Acts 22:1–18, Ps 89:7–13 30 2 Kings 23–24, Ezek 47, Acts 22:19–30, Ps 89:14–20
Prayer requests to Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com	deeds, and my ears to the sound of your call, that I may understand your will for my life and live according to it.	and when the sun lose it was scorched,	31 2 Kings 25, Ezek 48:1–12, Acts 23, Ps 89:21–27
Today's Saints St	. Lawrence of Brindisi	,	A. A. B.

St. Lawrence of Son of Guglielmo de

Son of Guglielmo de Rossi and Elisabetta Masella. He felt an early call to religious life, and was educated by the Friars Minor Conventuals of Brindisi, Italy. His father died when the boy was twelve. Studied in Venice. Joined the Capuchin Friars in 1575 at age 16, taking the name Brother Lorenzo. Studied theology, the Bible, French, German, Greek, Spanish, Syriac, and Hebrew at the University of Padua; he was a brilliant student, known for his facility with languages. Priest. Taught theology. Served as linguist and military chaplain. Famous, effective and forceful preacher in any of his several languages. Founded convents of Vienna and Graz in Austria, and in Prague, Czech Republic. Wrote catechisms.

Chaplain of the army of the Holy Roman Empire in 1601. Rallied the German princes to fight a superior Turkish force, and was asked to lead the army into battle at Stuhlweissenburg (modern Székesfehérvár, Hungary) carrying no weapon but a crucifix; the Turks were completely defeated. Master general of his order from 1602 to 1605; he was the choice for another term, but turned it down. Carried out important and successful diplomatic peace missions to Munich, Germany and Madrid, Spain. Assigned in 1605 to evangelize in Germany, where he had great success. Convinced Philip III of Spain to join the German Catholic League. Commissary general of his order for the provinces of Tyrol and Bavaria in Germany. Spiritual director of the Bavarian army. Tended to fall into ecstasies when celebrating Mass.

In 1956, the Capuchin Order compiled fifteen volumes of his sermons, letters and writings. Proclaimed Apostolic Doctor of the Church by Pope John XXIII in 1959.

Born: 22 July 1559 at Brindisi, Italy as Julius Caesar Rossi

Died:• 22 July 1619 at Lisbon, Portugal of natural causes• buried in the cemetery of the Poor Clares on Villafranca, Spain

Canonized: 8 December 1881 by Pope Leo XIII

Patronage: Brindisi, Italy

St. Victor of Marseille



St. Victor of Marseille

Brindisi

The Emperor Maximian, reeking with the blood of the Theban legion and that of many other martyrs, arrived in person in the year 290 at Marseilles, where the Church flourished. The tyrant was breathing nothing but slaughter and fury, and his coming filled the Christians with fear and alarm. In the general consternation, Victor, a Christian officer in the emperor's troops, went about in the nighttime from house to house, visiting the faithful and inspiring them with contempt for temporal death and love of eternal life. He was arrested during these charitable offices and brought before the tribunal of the prefects Asterius and Eutychius, who exhorted him not to lose the fruit of his imperial service and the favor of his prince for the worship of a dead man. He answered that he renounced temporal rewards, if he could not enjoy them without being unfaithful to Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, who had vouchsafed to become man for our salvation, and who after dying raised Himself from the dead, to reign perpetually with the Father, being God equally with Him. The entire court received this witness with shouts of rage; and Victor was bound hand and foot and dragged through the streets of the city, exposed to the blows and insults of the populace.

He was brought back bruised and bloody to the tribunal of the prefects, who, thinking his resolution must have been weakened by his sufferings, pressed him again to adore their gods. However, the martyr, filled with the Holy Spirit, expressed his respect for the emperor but his contempt for the debauched gods. Saint Victor was hoisted on the rack and tortured a long time, until the tormentors grew weary and the prefect ordered him to be taken down and thrown into a dark dungeon. At midnight God visited him by His Angels. The prison was filled with a light brighter than that of the sun, and the martyr sang with Angels the praises of God. Three soldiers who guarded the prison, seeing this light, cast themselves at the martyr's feet, asked his pardon, and expressed their desire for baptism. Victor instructed them as well as time would permit, and sent for a priest the same night. The five of them went to the seashore, and the three converts were baptized, then all returned to the prison.

The next morning, when Maximian was informed of the conversion of the guards, in a transport of rage he sent officers to bring all four confessors before him. The three soldiers persevered in the confession of Jesus Christ, and by the emperor's orders were beheaded. Victor, set before almost the entire city for a final questioning, after having been exposed to its insults, was again placed on the rack, scourged, and carried back to prison, where he remained for three more days, recommending to God his martyrdom with many tears. After that term the emperor called him before his tribunal, and commanded the martyr to offer incense to a statue of Jupiter. Victor went up to the profane altar, and with a kick of his foot overthrew it. The emperor ordered his foot to be chopped off. The Saint suffered this mutilation with great joy, offering to God these first-fruits of his body. His barbaric tormentor condemned him to be put under the grindstone of a hand-mill and crushed to death. The executioners turned the wheel, and when part of his body was bruised and crushed, the mill broke down. The Saint still breathed a little; an order was given to behead him at once. His body with those of the other three heroes of Christ, Alexander, Felician and Longinus, were thrown into the sea, but cast ashore on the opposite bank by a current. They were buried by the Christians in a grotto hewn out of the rock. Very great miracles were wrought at Saint Victor's tomb or by his intercession, including the resurrection of a girl in her coffin, which occurred beside her open grave.

Patronage : • against lightning• cabinetmakers• millers• torture victims• Marseilles, France• Davoli, Italy

St. Alberic Crescitelli



Seminarian at age twelve. Studied at the Pontifical Seminary for Foreign Missions in Rome. Ordained in 1887. Joined the Milan Foreign Missionary Society, the predecessor of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (PIME), in 1888. Missionary in the Shensi Province in China near the Han River in 1888. Transferred to Ningkiang in 1900. Arrested on 20 July 1900 during the anti-Western Boxer Rebellion, he was tortured and murdered. Martyr.

Born : 30 June 1863 at Altavilla, Benevento, Italy

Died: • beheaded on 21 July 1900 in Ningkiang, China• body hacked to pieces

Canonized: 1 October 2000 by Pope John Paul II

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