

		there.	105:23–29
	and through each of us for his	R. Blessed be God, who lives for ever. So now consider what he has done for you,	11 Ezra 10, Amos 1, 1 Cor 13, Ps 105:30–36
	glory.	and praise him with full voice.	12 Neh 1–3, Amos 2–3, 1 Cor
		Bless the Lord of righteousness,	14:1–25, Ps 105:37–45 13 Neh 4–5, Amos 4, 1 Cor
	Are you ready to handle the	and exalt the King of ages. R. Blessed be God, who lives for ever.	14:26–40, Ps 106:1–5
A com	power and authority which God		14 Neh 6:1–7:36, Amos 5, 1 Cor 15:1–29, Ps 106:6–12
edito		and show his power and majesty to a sinful	15.1–29, PS 100:0–12 15 Neh 7:37–8:18, Amos 6, 1
	wishes you to exercise on his	nation.	Cor 15:30–58, Ps 106:13–20
Abortion isn't a lesser evil,	behalf?	R. Blessed be God, who lives for ever. Bless the Lord, all you his chosen ones,	16 Neh 9, Amos 7, 1 Cor 16, Ps 106:21–27
it's a crime. Taking one life to save another, that's		and may all of you praise his majesty.	17 Neh 10, Amos 8–9, 2 Cor 1:1
what the Mafia does. It's a	The Lord entrusts us with his		-12, Ps 106:28-34 18 Neh 11-12, Obad, 2 Cor 1:13
crime. I t's an absolute evil.	gifts and talents.	praise. R. Blessed be God, who lives for ever.	-2:17, Ps 106:35-41
Pope Francis	0		19 Neh 13, Jonah 1, 2 Cor 3, Ps 106:42–48
	Are you eager to place yourself	Alleluia	20 Tobit 1–3, Jonah 2–3, 2 Cor
	at his service, to do whatever he	MK 1:15	4, Ps 107:1–7
Visit		The Kingdom of God is at hand;	21 Tobit 4–5, Jonah 4, 2 Cor 5, Ps 107:8–14
	bids you, and to witness his	repent and believe in the Gospel.	22 Tobit 6-8, Micah 1-2, 2 Cor
<u>Our Website</u>	truth and saving power to	R. Alleluia, alleluia.	6, Ps 107:15–21 23 Tobit 9–11, Micah 3–4, 2
www.missionofjesus.com	whomever he sends you?	Gospel Lk 9:1-6	Cor 7:1-8:11, Ps 107:22-28
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		24 Tobit 12–14, Micah 5, 2 Cor 8:12–9:15, Ps 107:29–35
	Lord Jesus, make me a channel	Jesus summoned the Twelve and gave	25 Jdth 1–2, Micah 6, 2 Cor 10,
Face book	of your grace and healing love	them power and authority	Ps 107:36–43 26 Jdth 3–5, Micah 7, 2 Cor
Mission of Jesus		over all demons and to cure diseases, and he sent them to proclaim the	11:1–19, Ps 108:title–5
	that others may find life and	Kingdom of God and to heal the sick.	27 Jdth 6–7, Nah 1–2, 2 Cor
	freedom in you. Free me from	He said to them, "Take nothing for the	11:20–33, Ps 108:6–13 28 Jdth 8, Nah 3, 2 Cor 12–13,
WhatsApp group	all other attachments that I may	journey, neither walking stick, nor sack,	Ps 109:title–5
Mission Prayer	joyfully pursue the things of	nor food, nor money, and let no one take	29 Jdth 9–11, Hab 1, Gal 1, Ps 109:6–12
(+918281778684)	your heavenly kingdom. May I	a second tunic. Whatever house you	30 Jdth 12–13, Hab 2, Gal 2, Ps
		enter, stay there and leave from there.	109:13–19
Prayer requests to	witness to others the joy of the	you, when you leave that town,	
Email:	Gospel both in word and deed.	shake the dust from your feet in	
mojcounselor@gmail.com		testimony against them."	1.00
		Then they set out and went from village	14
		to village proclaiming the good news and	
		curing diseases everywhere.	Salar Calific
			1 A 199
	,		A. BARIN
Today's Saints St	. Thomas of Villanova		
120 House the second second	nt Thomas, the glory of the Spanish Church in the sixteent	h century, was born in the diocese of Toledo in 1488.	His mother was a Christian of
Villanova	raordinary tenderness for the poor. God worked a miracle	for her one day, when her servants had given away a	absolutely all the flour in their
stor	reroom. When another beggar came to the door, she told t ir. Her little son followed his mother's example, and one da		
following the hen around in the yard. When his mother asked where they were, he said, You didn't leave any bread in the house, M them the chicks! I would have given the hen if another beggar had come.			
At t	he age of fifteen years he began his studies and succeeded so well he was judged fit to teach philosophy and theology in a college of Alcala, and		
the	n at Salamanca. When his father died he returned to Villanova to dispose of his patrimony. He made his house into a hospital, keeping only what		
	needed for his mother, and gave the rest to the poor. At the age of twenty-eight he entered the Order of the Hermits of Saint Augustine at amanca, becoming professed in 1517.		
	en ordained a priest three years later, he continued his tead		
	n Saint Paul and the prophet Elias. The city was reformed, an wd to listen, finally making Saint Thomas his official preacher		ieu and oiten mingled with the

He became Prior of his Order in three cities, then three times a Provincial Superior. His sanctity continued to increase, and he was nominated archbishop of Valencia in 1544; he had refused a similar offer sixteen years earlier, but this time was obliged to accept. After a long drought, rain fell on the day he assumed his new office. He arrived as a pilgrim accompanied by one fellow monk, and was not recognized in the convent of his Order when the two travelers came asking for shelter during the rain. He was obliged to reveal his identity when the Prior, who wondered where the awaited archbishop might be, asked him if perchance it was he.

The new Archbishop was so poor that he was given money for furnishings, but he took it to the hospital for the indigent. On being led to his throne in church, he pushed the silken cushions aside, and with tears kissed the ground. His first visit was to the prison. Two-thirds of his episcopal revenues were annually spent in alms. He daily fed five hundred needy persons, made himself responsible for the bringing up of the city's orphans, and sheltered neglected foundlings with a mother's care. During his eleven years' episcopate, not one poor maiden was married without an alms from the archbishop. Spurred by his example, the rich and the selfish became liberal and generous. And when, on the Nativity of Our Lady, 1555, after one week of illness, Saint Thomas was about to breathe his last, he gave his bed to a poor man and asked to be placed on the floor. It has been said that at his death he was probably the only poor man in his see.

Reflection: When a refractory priest had not heeded his bishop's remonstrances, Saint Thomas took him into a room apart, uncovered his shoulders and knelt before his crucifix, saying: My brother, my sins are the reason you have not changed your life and listened to my warnings. It is just for me to bear the penalty of my fault. And he scourged himself cruelly. This frequent practice brought many to tears and reform of their lives. In this way a perfect Pastor inspired his entire flock with truly Christian sentiments.

St. Maurice



St. Maurice

The Roman legion of Christians, called the Theban Legion, under the presidency of their General, Maurice, numbered more than six thousand men. They marched from the East into Gaul, which was in revolt. They were camped near the Lake of Geneva, when they received orders to join with the others in a solemn sacrifice to the gods. They retired a little farther away, to a site today called Saint Maurice d'Augaune, in order to abstain, but were told to return and join in the festival with the others. They found themselves in the sad necessity of disobeying the command. It was not an act of felony for these brave soldiers, who had already fought many battles, but of heroic loyalty. Nonetheless, the barbaric prince gave the order to decimate the Legion. It would seem the emperor's messengers might have feared a forced resistance, but the disciples of Jesus Christ hoped for nothing but a peaceful victory over the world and the demon, with all his false gods.

The names of the soldiers were written on papers and placed in the caps of the centurions, for 600 were destined to perish as examples. These embraced their comrades, who encouraged them and even envied their fate. The plain soon flowed with the blood of the martyrs. The survivors persisted in declaring themselves Christians, and the butchery began again; the blood of another 600 reddened the waters of the Rhone. The others all persevered in their faith, and Saint Maurice sent to the tyrant an admirable letter, saying: Emperor, we are your soldiers; we are ready to combat the enemies of the empire, but we are also Christians, and we owe fidelity to the true God. We are not rebels, but we prefer to die, innocent, rather than to live, guilty. The Emperor, seeing himself defeated, ordered them all to be massacred. As the massacre began, these generous soldiers deposed their weapons, offered their necks to the sword, and suffered themselves to be butchered in silence.

Reflection: Thank God for every slight or insult you have to bear. An injury borne in meekness and silence is a true victory. It is the proof that we are good soldiers of Jesus Christ, disciples of that heavenly wisdom which is both pure and peaceable.

St. Sadalberga



St. Sadalberga

Born to the nobility, the daughter of Duke Gundoin of Alsace; sister of Saint Bodo. She went blind as a child, but was healed by Saint Eustace of Luxeuil. Married, but widowed after two months. Married to Saint Blandinus of Laon. Mother of five, including Saint Baldwin and Saint Anstrudis of Laon. Their children grown, Sadalberga and Blandinus separated, each to enter religious life. Nun at Poulangey. Worked with Saint Waldebert of Luxeuil to found the convent of Saint John the Baptist in Laon, France, and served as its abbess.

Born: Toul, France

Died: c.665 in Laon, France

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