

3 O' Clock Prayer The Hour of Great Mercy Prayers from the diary of Saint Faustina

You died, Jesus, but the source of life gushed forth for souls and the ocean of mercy opened up for the whole world.

O Fountain of Life, unfathomable Divine Mercy, envelop the whole world and empty Yourself out upon us.

O Blood and Water, which gushed forth from the Heart of Jesus as a fountain of mercy for us, I trust in You.

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, Have mercy on us and on the whole world. (3 times)

JESUS, King of mercy, I trust in You!



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 16th is her Féast 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.**





Daily Highlights, Mass Readings, Daily Saints, Prayers... Saturday of the Seventeenth Week in Ordinary Time, Volume 166, August 05, 2023. Today's Bible Readings

Latin Rite 1st Reading:

Lv 25:1, 8-17 **Responsorial Psalm:** Ps 67:2-3, 5, 7-8

Gospel: Mt 14:1-12

Syro-Malabar Rite 1st Reading: James 4:13-17

Gospel: Luke 9:49-56 Syro-Malankara Rite 1st Reading: Ephesians 2:14-22

Gospel: Mark 9:38-41

Meditation: Overcoming Regret

Herod the tetrarch heard of the reputation of Jesus and said to his servants, "This man is John the Baptist. He has been raised from the dead; that is why mighty powers are at work in him." Matthew 14:1-2

Herod the tetrarch was one of three brothers and a sister who became 1stcentury rulers to succeed their father, Herod the Great, when he died in 4 B.C. Herod governed much of the territory west of the Sea of Galilee, which was the territory in which Jesus spent most of His time during His public ministry. He also ruled a territory just east of the Dead Sea, which is where he had imprisoned and ultimately killed John the Baptist. Herod was known for being a very busy builder and is prominently known for his role in the deaths of Saint John the Baptist and Jesus. Recall that Herod had taken his brother's wife, Herodias, as his own, and John the Baptist publicly opposed this. For that reason, Herod had John arrested and ultimately beheaded at the request of Herodias, who took the Baptist's criticism very personally. Herod, on the other hand, had a strange sort of admiration for the Baptist. The Gospel passage quoted above reveals a somewhat unusual statement by Herod. After he had killed Saint John the Baptist, he heard about the reputation of Jesus Who was traveling throughout Herod's territory preaching and performing many mighty deeds. Word spread fast about Jesus and quickly reached even the ears of Herod. So why did Herod strangely think that Jesus must have been John the Baptist raised from the dead? Though we do not know for certain, we certainly can speculate. In the version of this story found in the Gospel of Mark, we read, "Herod feared John, knowing him to be a righteous and holy man, and kept him in custody. When he heard him speak he was very much perplexed, yet he liked to listen to him" (Mark 6:20). Herod may have been a man who had a spark of faith but was ultimately ruled by his passions and desire for power. Perhaps that is why he initially kept John the Baptist alive in his prison. It also appears that Herod had some form of either regret or fear over his beheading of John. And it is most likely for this reason that Herod immediately thought of John when he initially heard of Jesus and the "mighty powers" that were at work within Him. Regret, fear and guilt are common effects of a conscience that is in conflict. Herod the tetrarch is a good example of what happens when we do not resolve that conflict within ourselves. The only way to resolve the interior confusion of a conflicted conscience is to humbly submit to the truth. Imagine if Herod would have repented. Imagine if he would have sought out Jesus, confessed his sins, and begged for forgiveness. What a glorious story that would have been. Instead, we have the witness of a man who has gone astray and remained obstinate in his sin.

Reflect, today, upon this unholy witness of Herod. God can use all things for His glory, and He can even use the example of Herod to reveal to ourselves any similar tendency. Do you struggle with regret, fear and guilt? Does this cause conflict within you? The good news is that this conflict is easily resolved by a humble heart that seeks the truth. Seek the truth by admitting any long-lasting sin you need to resolve and permit the mercy of God to enter in so as to set you free.

My merciful Jesus, You desire that all people experience freedom from the sins of the past. You desire to penetrate our hearts and to bring resolution and peace. Please help me to open my mind and heart to You in the areas that still cause pain and regret, and help me to be set free by Your infinite mercy. Jesus, I trust in You.

1st **Reading:** Lv 25:1, 8-17 The LORD said to Moses on Mount Sinai, "Seven weeks of years shall you count-seven times seven years- so that the seven cycles amount to fortynine years. Then, on the tenth day of the seventh month, let the trumpet resound; on this, the Day of Atonement, the trumpet blast shall re-echo throughout your land. This fiftieth year you shall make sacred by proclaiming liberty in the land for all its inhabitants. It shall be a jubilee for you, when every one of you shall return to his own property, every one to his own family estate. In this fiftieth year, your year of jubilee, you shall not sow, nor shall you reap the aftergrowth or pick the grapes from the untrimmed vines. Since this is the jubilee, which shall be sacred for you,

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The Bible in one year:

August 01 1 Chron 1, Ezek 48:13-35, Acts 24, Ps 89:28-34 02 1 Chron 2, Dan 1, Acts 25:1–13, Ps 89:35–41 03 1 Chron 3–4, Dan 2:1–16, Acts 25:14-27, Ps 89:42-48 04 1 Chron 5, Dan 2:17–37, Acts 26, Ps 89:49–52 05 1 Chron 6, Dan 2:38–49, Acts 27:1–20, Ps 90:title–9 06 1 Chron 7, Dan 3:1–23, Acts 27:21-44, Ps 90:10-17 07 1 Chron 8, Song of Three 1–25, Acts 28:1–19, Ps 91:1–6 08 1 Chron 9, Song of Three 26–45 Acts 28:20–31, Ps 91:7–16 09 1 Chron 10–11, Song of Three 46-68, Rom 1, Ps 92:title-3 10 1 Chron 12, Dan 3:24–30, Rom 2, Ps 92:4–10 11 1 Chron 13-15, Dan 4, Rom 3:1-14, Ps 92:11–15 12 1 Chron 16, Dan 5:1–14, Rom 3:15–31, Ps 93:1-94:5 13 1 Chron 17-18, Dan 5:15-31, Rom 4, Ps 94:6–12 14 1 Chron 19–21, Dan 6, Rom 5, Ps 94:13–19 15 1 Chron 22–23, Dan 7:1–15, Rom 6, Ps 94:20–23 16 1 Chron 24, Dan 7:16-28, Rom 7, Ps 95 17 1 Chron 25–26, Dan 8, Rom 8:1–20, Ps 96:1– 6 18 1 Chron 27, Dan 9, Rom 8:21-39, Ps 96:7-13 19 1 Chron 28-29, Dan 10, Rom 9, Ps 97:1-7 20 2 Chron 1-3, Dan 11:1-13, Rom 10, Ps 97:8–12 21 2 Chron 4–5, Dan 11:14–33, Rom 11:1–14, Ps 98 22 2 Chron 6–7, Dan 11:34–12:13, Rom 11:15–36, Ps 99 23 2 Chron 8-9, Dan 13:1–15, Rom 12, Ps 100 24 2 Chron 10–11, Dan 13:16–36, Rom 13, Ps 101:title-4 25 2 Chron 12-14, Dan 13:37-64, Rom 14, Ps 101:5–8 26 2 Chron 15–17, Dan 14:1–12, Rom 15, Ps 102:title-9 27 2 Chron 18–19, Dan 14:13–42, Rom 16, Ps 102:10–16 28 2 Chron 20, Hos 1, 1 Cor 1:1– 13, Ps 102:17–23 29 2 Chron 21–23, Hos 2, 1 Cor 1:14–31, Ps 102:24-28 30 2 Chron 24 25, Hos 3–4, 1 Cor 2, Ps 103:title–9 31 2 Chron 26–27, Hos 5, 1 Cor 3, Ps 103:10-16

Resources Importance of the

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you may not eat of its produce, except as taken directly from the field. "In this year of jubilee, then, every one of you shall return to his own property. Therefore, when you sell any land to your neighbor or buy any from him, do not deal unfairly. On the basis of the number of years since the last jubilee shall you purchase the land from your neighbor; and so also, on the basis of the number of years for crops, shall he sell it to you. When the years are many, the price shall be so much the more; when the years are few, the price shall be so much the less. For it is really the number of crops that he sells you. Do not deal unfairly, then; but stand in fear of your God. I, the LORD, am your God."

Responsorial Psalm: Ps 67:2-3, 5, 7-8

R. (4) O God, let all the nations praise you!

May God have pity on us and bless us; may he let his face shine upon us. So may your way be known upon earth; among all nations, your salvation.

R. O God, let all the nations praise you!

May the nations be glad and exult because you rule the peoples in equity; the nations on the earth you guide.

R. O God, let all the nations praise you!

The earth has yielded its fruits; God, our God, has blessed us. May God bless us, and may all the ends of the earth fear him!

R. O God, let all the nations praise you!

Alleluia.

R. Alleluia, alleluia. Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven. R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel: Mt 14:1-12

Herod the tetrarch heard of the reputation of Jesus and said to his servants, "This man is John the Baptist. He has been raised from the dead; that is why mighty powers are at work in him." Now Herod had arrested John, bound him, and put him in prison on account of Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, for John had said to him, "It is not lawful for you to have her." Although he wanted to kill him, he feared the people, for they regarded him as a prophet. But at a birthday celebration for Herod, the daughter of Herodias performed a dance before the guests and delighted Herod so much that he swore to give her whatever she might ask for. Prompted by her mother, she said, "Give me here on a platter the head of John the Baptist." The king was distressed, but because of his oaths and the guests who were present, he ordered that it be given, and he had John beheaded in the prison. His head was brought in on a platter and given to the girl, who took it to her mother. His disciples came and took away the corpse and buried him; and they went and told Jesus.

Today's Saints



Saint Oswald of Northumbria

Son of the pagan King Aethelfrith the Ravager of Bernicia and Princess Aacha of Deira, the second of seven children. Brother of Saint Ebbe the Elder. Nephew of Saint Ethelreda. When his father was killed in battle when Oswald was eleven years old, his mother fled with the family for the court of King Eochaid Buide at Dunadd in modern Scotland. There he converted to Christianity. Educated at the Iona Abbey with his brother Oswiu. Soldier; known to have fought at the Battle of Fid Eoin in 628. Contemporary writings describe him as having "arms of great length and power, eyes bright blue, hair yellow, face long and beard thin, and his small lips wearing a kindly smile". Reported to have had a pet raven for years. In 634, Oswald formed his own army, returned to Northumbria, defeated King Cadwallon of Gwynedd, and took the throne of Northumbria. Prior to the battle, he had received a vision of Saint Colman of Lindisfarne; he had also erected a large cross on the field on the night before, attributed his win to his faith and the intervention of the saint, and the victory is known as the Battle of Heavenfield. Brought Saint Aidan of Lindisfarne to Northumbria as bishop to evangelize the kingdom. Built churches and monasteries in his realm, and brought in monks from Scotland to help establish monastic life. Married the daughter of King Cynegils of Wessex, and convinced Cynegils to allow Saint Birinus to evangelize in that kingdom. Due to victories in combat, and family alliances, Saint Bede claims that Oswald was recognised as Bretwalda by all of Saxon England. His royal standard of purplish-red and gold forms the basis of the coat of arms of modern Northumberland. Because he was killed in battle with invading pagan forces, he is sometimes listed as a martyr. Noted for his personal spirituality, piety, faith, his devotion to the kingdom, his charity to the poor, and his willingness to take arms to defend his throne. Oswald was a king and a saint, and made a large mark in his short time; inevitably, large tales are told of him. One Easter he was about to dine with Saint Aidan of Lindisfarne. A crowd of poor came begging alms. Oswald gave them all the food and the wealth he carried on him, then had his silver table settings broken up and distributed. Saint Aidan was so moved by the king's generosity that he grasped Oswald's right hand and exclaimed, "May this hand never perish!" For years after, the king was considered invincible. The hand has, indeed, survived, as it is enshrined as a relic in the Bamburgh church. Oswald's body was hacked to pieces on the battle field where he fell, and his head and arms stuck on poles in triumph. One arm taken to an ash tree by Oswald's pet raven. Where the arm fell to the ground, a holy well sprang up. Once a horseman was riding near Heavenfield. The horse developed a medical problem, fell to the ground, rolling around in pain. At one point it happened to roll over the spot where Oswald had died, and was immediately cured. The horseman told his story at a nearby inn. The people there took a paralysed girl to the same spot, and she was cured, too. People began to take earth from the spot to put into water for the sick to drink. So much earth was removed that it left a pit large enough for a man to stand in. Oswald's niece wanted to have the king buried at Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire. The monks were reluctant as they were not on good terms with Northumbrian overlords, and when the burial train arrived at their door after dark, they refused to open to let the party in. However, the coffin emitted a bright light that shone into the heavens. The monks considered it a sign, vowed never to turn away anyone for any reason, and allowed the burial. When the monks washed the bones prior to enshrinement, they poured the water onto the ground nearby. Local people soon learned that the ground had power to heal. A sick man who had led a dissolute life drank water which contained a chip of the stake on which Oswald's head had been spiked. The man was healed, and reformed his life. A little boy was cured of a fever by sitting by Oswald's tomb at Bardney. Pieces from the Heavenfield cross were claimed to have healing powers. Healing powers were claimed for moss that grew on the cross. A plague in Sussex, England was stopped by Oswald's intercession. Archbishop Willibrord recounted to Saint Wilfrid a series of tales of miracles worked in Germany by Oswald's relics. Born: c.605 in Northumbria, England

Died: killed in battle with invading pagan Welsh and Mercian forces on 5 August 642 at Maserfield, Shropshire, England, and thus often listed as a martyr, reported to have died praying for the souls of his dying bodyguards, body hacked to pieces with his head and arms stuck on poles, the dismembered limbs eventually entered relic collections in monasteries around England, remaining body buried first at Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, England, later translated to Saint Oswald's church, Gloucester, England

Patronage: Zug, Switzerland. Saint Emidius of Ascoli Piceno Also known as Emygdius, Emigdius, Emigdio



Convert to Christianity. Bishop, consecrated by Pope Saint Marcellus. Very successful missionary to Trier, Germany. However, when he started smashing pagan idols, the non-converts revolted, and he had to flee to Rome for safety. When he returned to his mission in Ascoli Piceno, Italy he was martyred as part of the persecutions of Diocletian. **Born:** German

Died: beheaded c.303, relics at Ascoli Piceno, Italy

Patronage: against earthquakes, Ascoli Piceno, Italy, city o, Ascoli Piceno, Italy.

Saint Margaret the Barefooted



Also known as Margaret of Cesolo, Margaret la Picena, Margherita Born poor. Married at 15 to an Italian gentleman, and abused for years by her husband for her attachment to the Church and her perceived ministry to the poor. She gave up shoes, dressed and appeared as a beggar to better associate herself with the poor. Widowed. **Born:** 1325 at Cesolo, San Severino, Italy **Died:** 5 August 1395 of natural causes **Patronage:** brides, difficult marriages, victims of abuse, widows.



