

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 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 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.**

We dedicate this website to the Generous Heart of Mother Mary



Daily Highlights, Mass Readings, Daily Saints, Prayers..

Friday of the Thirty-First Week in Ordinary Time, Volume 169, November 10, 2023.

Today's Bible Readings

Latin Rite 1st Reading: Rom 15:14-21 Responsorial Psalm: Ps 98:1, 2-3ab, 3cd-4

Gospel: 1k 16:1-8

Syro-Malabar Rite 1st Reading: 1 Peter 1:13-20

Gospel: Luke 19:1-10 Syro-Malankara Rite 1st Reading:

Ephesians 3:14-21

Gospel:

Matthew 7:21-28

Meditation: The Necessity of Prudent Foresight

Do you make good use of your money and possessions? Jesus seemed to praise a steward (a manager entrusted with his master's goods) who misused his employer's money. What did the steward do that made Jesus praise him? The steward was responsible for managing his wealthy landowner's property. The steward very likely overcharged his master's tenants for their use of the land and kept more than his fair share of the profit. When the landowner discovered the steward's dishonest practice he immediately removed him from his job, leaving him penniless and ashamed to beg or do manual work. The necessity of prudent foresight to avert disaster Before news of his dismissal became public knowledge, the shrewd steward struck a deal with his master's debtors. In discounting their debts he probably was giving up his generous commission. Such a deal won him great favor with the debtors. Since the steward acted as the landowner's agent, such a deal made his master look very generous and forgiving towards those who owed him money. Surely everyone would praise such a generous landowner as the town hero! Since the master could not undo the steward's cancellation of the debts without losing face and making his debtors resent him, he praised the steward for outwitting him and making him appear as a generous and merciful landowner. Jesus obviously thought that the example of a very clever steward would be a perfect illustration for a spiritual lesson about God and how God treats those who belong to his kingdom. What's the point of Jesus' parable? The dishonest steward is commended not for mishandling his master's wealth, but for his shrewd provision in averting personal disaster and in securing his future livelihood. The original meaning of "shrewdness" is "foresight". A shrewd person grasps a critical situation with resolution, foresight, and the determination to avoid serious loss or disaster. Faith and prudent foresight can save us from moral and spiritual disaster Jesus is concerned here with something more critical than a financial or economic crisis. His concern is that we avert spiritual crisis and personal moral disaster through the exercise of faith and foresight. If Christians would only expend as much foresight and energy to spiritual matters, which have eternal consequences, as they do to earthly matters which have temporal consequences, then they would be truly better off, both in this life and in the age to come. God loves good stewardship and generosity Ambrose, a 4th century bishop said: The bosoms of the poor, the houses of widows, the mouths of children are the barns which last forever. True wealth consists not in what we keep but in what we give away. Possessions are a great responsibility. The Lord expects us to use them honestly and responsibly and to put them at his service and the service of others. We belong to God and all that we have is his as well. He expects us to make a good return on what he gives us. God loves generosity and he gives liberally to those who share his gifts with others. The Pharisees, however, had little room for God or others in their hearts. The Gospel says they were lovers of money (Luke 16:14). Love of money and wealth crowd out love of God and love of neighbor. Jesus makes clear that our hearts must either be possessed by God's love or our hearts will be possessed by the love of something else. What do you most treasure in your heart?

Lord Jesus, all that I have is a gift from you. May I love you freely and generously with all that I possess. Help me to be a wise and faithful steward of the resources you put at my disposal, including the use of my time, money, and possessions.

1st Reading: Rom 15:14-21

I myself am convinced about you, my brothers and sisters, that you yourselves are full of goodness, filled with all knowledge, and able to admonish one another. But I have written to you rather boldly in some respects to remind you, because of the grace given me by God to be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles in performing the priestly service of the Gospel of God, so that the offering up of the Gentiles may be acceptable, sanctified by the Holy Spirit. In Christ Jesus, then, I have reason to boast in what pertains to God. For I will not dare to speak of anything except what Christ has accomplished through me to lead the Gentiles to obedience by word and deed, by the power of signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God, so that from Jerusalem all the way around to Illyricum I have finished preaching the Gospel of Christ. Thus

The Bible in one year: November

add them into our website.

profitable, service oriented website, This site belongs to each and every Christian who view this website. This is our 23rd Year of Service on the

with the help of many of the Christian Brothers are World

01 Prov 5-6, 1 Macc 5:1-15, 1 Tim 5, Ps 119:95–101 02 Prov 7, 1 Macc 5:16–35, 1 Tim 6, Ps 119:102–108 03 Prov 8–9, 1 Macc 5:36-55, 2 Tim 1, Ps 119:109-116 04 Prov 10, 1 Macc 5:56-68, 2 Tim 2, Ps 119:117-123 05 Prov 11-12, 1 Macc 6:1–28, 2 Tim 3, Ps 119:124–130 06 Prov 13–14, 1 Macc 6:29–48, 2 Tim 4, Ps 119:131–137 07 Prov 15, 1 Macc 6:49–63, Titus 1–2, Ps 119:138–144 08 Prov 16–17, 1 Macc 7:1–25, Titus 3, Ps 119:145–151 09 Prov 18–19, 1 Macc 7:26–50, Philem, Ps 119:152-158 10 Prov 20, 1 Macc 8:1–15, Heb 1–2, Ps 119:159–165 11 Prov 21–22, 1 Macc 8:16–32, Heb 3, Ps 119:166-172 12 Prov 23, 1 Macc 9:1-24, Heb 4, Ps 119:173–176 13 Prov 24–25, 1 Macc 9:25–44, Heb 5–6, Ps 120 14 Prov 26–27, 1 Macc 9:45-73, Heb 7:1-12, Ps 121 15 Prov 28, 1 Macc 10:1–11, Heb 7:13–28, Ps 122 16 Prov 29-30, 1 Macc 10:12-31, Heb 8:1–9:15, Ps 123 17 Prov 31, 1 Macc 10:32–51, Heb 9:16– 28, Ps 124 18 Eccles 1–3, 1 Macc 10:52–72, Heb 10, Ps 125 19 Eccles 4–6, 1 Macc 10:73–89, Heb 11:1–13, Ps 126 20 Eccles 7–8, 1 Macc 11:1–23, Heb 11:14–40, Ps 127 21 Eccles 9–12, 1 Macc 11:24-43, Heb 12:1-17, Ps 128 22 Song 1-2, 1 Macc 11:44-63, Heb 12:18-29, Ps 129 23 Song 3-6, 1 Macc 11:64-74, Heb 13, Ps 130:title-4 24 Song 7-8, 1 Macc 12:1-29, James 1, Ps 130:5-131:3 25 Wisd of Sol 1–3, 1 Macc 12:30–53, James 2, Ps 132:title-5 26 Wisd of Sol 4–6, 1 Macc 13:1–17, James 3, Ps 132:6–12 27 Wisd of Sol 7, 1 Macc 13:18–37, James 4, Ps 132:13–18 28 Wisd of Sol 8–10, 1 Macc 13:38–53, James 5, Ps 133– 134 29 Wisd of Sol 11–12, 1 Macc 14:1–24, 1 Pet 1, Ps 135:1–7 30 Wisd of Sol 13–14, 1 Macc 14:25-49, 1 Pet 2, Ps 135:8-14

Resources

Importance of the Mass
Mystical Stigmata
What is Charismatic
Renewal?
The Real Meaning of Christmas
Why should I Confess?

Gallery

Articles
Daily Reflections
E-books
Novena
Prayers
Saints
Songs
Testimonials

Online Counseling

Live Channels

I aspire to proclaim the Gospel not where Christ has already been named, so that I do not build on another's foundation, but as it is written: Those who have never been told of him shall see, and those who have never heard of him shall understand.

Responsorial Psalm: Ps 98:1, 2-3ab, 3cd-4

R. (see 2b) The Lord has revealed to the nations his saving power.

Sing to the LORD a new song, for he has done wondrous deeds; His right hand has won victory for him, his holy arm.

R. The Lord has revealed to the nations his saving power.

The LORD has made his salvation known: in the sight of the nations he has revealed his justice. He has remembered his kindness and his faithfulness toward the house of Israel.

R. The Lord has revealed to the nations his saving power.

All the ends of the earth have seen the salvation by our God. Sing joyfully to the LORD, all you lands; break into song; sing praise.

R. The Lord has revealed to the nations his saving power.

R. Alleluia, alleluia. Whoever keeps the word of Christ, the love of God is truly perfected in him. R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Jesus said to his disciples, "A rich man had a steward who was reported to him for squandering his property. He summoned him and said, 'What is this I hear about you? Prepare a full account of your stewardship, because you can no longer be my steward.' The steward said to himself, 'What shall I do, now that my master is taking the position of steward away from me? I am not strong enough to dig and I am ashamed to beg. I know what I shall do so that, when I am removed from the stewardship, they may welcome me into their homes.' He called in his master's debtors one by one. To the first he said, 'How much do you owe my master?' He replied, 'One hundred measures of olive oil.' He said to him, 'Here is your promissory note. Sit down and quickly write one for fifty.' Then to another he said, 'And you, how much do you owe?' He replied, 'One hundred measures of wheat.' He said to him, 'Here is your promissory note; write one for eighty.' And the master commended that dishonest steward for acting prudently. For the children of this world are more prudent in dealing with their own generation than the children of light."



Pope Saint Leo the Great

Also known as Leo I

Born to the Italian nobility. Strong student, especially in scripture and theology. Priest. Eloquent writer and homilist. Pope from 440 to 461 during the time of the invasion of Attila the Hun. When Attila marched on Rome, Leo went out to meet him and pleaded for him to leave. As Leo spoke, Attila saw the vision of a man in priestly robes, carrying a bare sword, and threatening to kill the invader if he did not obey Leo; Attila left. As Leo had a great devotion to Saint Peter the Apostle, it is generally believed the first pope was the visionary opponent to the Huns. When Genseric invaded Rome, Leo's sanctity and eloquence saved the city again. Called the Council of Chalcedon to condemn heresies of the day. Fought Nestorianism, Monophysitism, Manichaeism, and Pelagianism. Built churches. Wrote letters and sermons encouraging and teaching his flock, many of which survive today; it is for these writings that Leo was proclaimed a Doctor of the Church in 1574.

Born: c.400 at Tuscany, Italy Papal Ascension: 29 September 440 Died: 11 April 461 at Rome, Italy.



Also known as Andrea Avellino, Lancelotto, Lorenzo Avellino

Studied humanities and philosophy at Venice, Italy. Doctor of civil and ecclesiastical law. Ordained at age 26. Lawyer at the ecclesiastical court at Naples, Italy. During a heated courtroom argument on behalf of a friend, he supported his position with a lie; in that setting, he had committed perjury. It shook him so badly, he gave up the legal profession, and settled into a life of penance. Commissioned by his archbishop to reform the convent of Sant' Arcangelo at Naples, a house of such lax discipline it had became a topic of gossip in the city. Through good example, constant work, and the backing of his bishop Lorenzo managed to restore celibate discipline to the house, but was nearly killed for his efforts when he was attacked by people who had been ordered off the premises. The night of the attack, he was taken to the house of the Theatine Clerks Regular. He was so impressed with them that he joined the Theatines at age 35, taking the name Andrew in reference to the crucified Apostle. Master of novices for ten years. Superior of the Order. Founded Theatine houses in Milan, Italy and Piacenza, Italy and helped establish others. Eloquent preacher, and popular missioner and spiritual director, bringing many back to the Church. Writer and extensive correspondent. Friend and advisor of Saint Charles Borromeo. Suffered a stroke while celebrating Mass, and died soon after. Legend says that his blood bubbled and liquified after death, which led some to think that his stroke had left him catatonic, and that he was buried alive; a papal investigator found no credibility to any of this. Born: 1521 at Castronuovo, Sicily as Lorenzo (called Lancelotto by his mother)

Died: 10 November 1608 at Naples, Italy of a stroke, relics enshrined at the Church of Saint Paul in Naples

Beatified: 10 June 1625 by Pope Urban VIII Canonized: 22 May 1712 by Pope Clement XI

Patronage: against apoplexy or strokes, against sudden death, apoplexics or stroke victims, for a holy death, Badolato, Italy, Naples, Italy, Sicily, Italy.



Saint Justus of Canterbury

Benedictine monk. Priest. Missionary to the Anglo-Saxons in 601, sent by Pope Saint Gregory the Great. Worked with Saint Augustine of Canterbury, Saint Paulinus of York, and Saint Lawrence of Canterbury. First bishop of Rochester, England in 604. In 616, the death of King Saint Ethelbert of Kent led to a resurgence of paganism; Justus and Saint Mellitus of Canterbury retreated to Gaul, but in 617 returned and resumed their work. Archbishop of Canterbury in 624.

Born: Rome, Italy

Died: 627 of natural causes, buried in Saint Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, England

Patronage Volterra, Italy.







Email for Prayer Requests: mojcounselor@gmail.com